30.24-4537

in the course of the raids mentioned in today's communique, the number of casualties among the civilian population was 58 dead and 351 injured in naples, and 5 dead and 10 injured in various localities in sardinia.

JUN -1 1943

following the clearing of debris, casualties in the enemy raid on civitavecchia have increased to 295. (end)

NEW YORK, MAY 31--(AP)---A BRITISH RADIO BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS SAID TODAY CIVILIANS WERE BEING WITHDRAWN FROM LEGHORN, ITALIAN PORT AND SUBMARINE BASE WHICH WAS HEAVILY ATTACKED LAST FRIDAY BY ALMOST 100 U.S. FLYING FORTRESSES.

JUN -1 1943

LEGHORN'S TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS WITH OTHER POINTS ARE STILL INTERRUPTED, THE BROADCAST SAID.

THE EVACUATORS EVACUEES WERE REMORTED [illegible] 50 MILES INLAND.

A BERLIN BROADCAST, RECORDED TODAY BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID A CASUALTY LIST ISSUED BY THE RUMANIAN WAR OFFICE CONTAINED THE NAMES OF 41 COLONELS.

JUN -1 1943

A PREVIOUS RUMANIAN LIST HAD INCLUDED 25 GENERALS KILLED.

30.24-4537

# DE GAULLE GAINS CONTROL IN AFRICA AS PEYROUTON GOES

JUN -2 1943

## PEYROUTON YIELDS PLACE AS GOVERNOR

### Resigns, Asking To Be Appointed Captain Of Infantry

JUN -2 1943

### Reported One Of 15 On Purge List Demanded By De Gaulle

KENNEDY

*[By the Associated Press]*

Algiers, June 1—Marcel Peyrouton, one of the colonial governors-general of France, gave up his post today and became an infantry captain in a step to smooth the way to union of Frenchmen fighting for liberation of their country.

Peyrouton resigned as Governor General of Algeria and at his own request was appointed a French army captain by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, whose Fighting French national committee had objected to Peyrouton and some other North African officials as being "pro-Vichy."

**Held Many Offices**

Peyrouton, an administrator who had held many colonial offices under the French republic, asked for the army assignment to prove that he was willing to fight for the redemption of France.

The resignation was announced as de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud were forming the new French executive committee to direct the French war effort, and it resolved one of the stumbling blocks reported still remaining between them.

[The Algiers radio reported that de Gaulle had been named president of the executive committee. This was not confirmed by official sources. Monday announcements said de Gaulle and Giraud were to be coleaders of the committee.]

**Wants Immediate Purge**

De Gaulle was reported to be insisting upon an immediate purge of officials whom he considers pro-Vichy before any other action is taken. Giraud was said to favor such a purge, but believes it should be carried out by the committee as a whole, with each case considered individually rather than by a blanket removal now of all those officials to whom de Gaulle objects.

De Gaulle, it was learned, yesterday submitted a list of fifteen officials whose removal he demanded, describing it as his "first list." It included Peyrouton, Pierre Boisson, Governor-General of French West Africa who fought off de Gaulle's attempt to land at Dakar; Gen. Auguste Nogues, Governor of French Morocco, Admiral Michelier, and Jean Marie Bergeret, Giraud's deputy for civil affairs.

Peyrouton sent a letter to de Gaulle saying:

"Considering that unity of all Frenchmen is the only means of obtaining victory which will restore our grandeur and wishing to bring about this event, I place at your disposition my post as Governor-General of Algeria, although in doing so I do not abandon my many friends of Algeria, French and Mussulman, who in recent and unanimous demonstrations have given me their confidence."

He said his "gesture is inspired by my higher and disinterested will for union" of all Frenchmen, and "I simply ask you, in so far as the president of the executive committee can persuade the military authorities, that you arrange it so I can serve as a captain of reserve colonial infantry."

De Gaulle replied: "In the terrible trial through which the fatherland is going I am sure all Frenchmen appreciate as I do the value of your action. I ask you to transmit your functions to the Secretary General of Algeria and ask you to consider yourself as mobilized and at the disposition of the commander in chief of the Middle East" as an infantry captain.

**Served as French Envoy**

A former Vichy government minister but a foe of Pierre Laval, M. Peyrouton had served as French ambassador to Argentina, and was made governor-general of Algeria last Jan. 19 by Gen. Giraud. He succeeded Yves Chatel, accused of pro-Vichy tendencies.

M. Peyrouton had served France as resident-general of Tunisia, resident-general of Morocco, and as governor-general of the colonies in pre-war years. He was Vichy ambassador to Rumania after the fall of France, and became minister of the interior in the Petain cabinet in Sept., 1940. He was instrumental in the ousting of Pierre Laval from the government in December, 1940, and resigned from the government after M. Laval returned to power.

As secretary-general to the police administration in France in 1940, M. Peyrouton was said to have sponsored many of the anti-Jewish laws and to have been active in suppression of the Communists.

His appointment to the Algerian post was taken in some quarters at the time, however, as the beginning of the ousting of some pro-Vichy elements because of M. Peyrouton's enmity toward M. Laval. He has a reputation as an able administrator.

Gen. de Gaulle and Gen. Giraud met today, but there was no announcement on their deliberations and the committee was scheduled

to meet again tomorrow in a fresh effort to iron out the remaining differences between the two leaders.

Other members of the seven-man governing body for Fighting France also participated in discussions during the day in an atmosphere of calm compared with Monday's session which, it now is learned, became quite heated. The committee will name two more members.

Rumors were rife throughout the day in this new French capital, and Gen. Alphonse Georges, one of Gen. Giraud's nominees for the committee, held a press conference to spike rumors linking him with Vichy. He asserted that he had come to North Africa to place his services at disposal of Gen. Giraud, and to give him his "absolute collaboration."

### Committee's Status Not Clear

The present status of the committee itself is not clear, with some qualified observers describing it as "formed but not yet functioning," while others say it is "in formation."

In actuality, there is no disagreement over the personnel of the committee. The seven have met and begun deliberations, but no formal motion declaring it to be in existence as a governing body had yet been introduced.

The main reason for this is Gen. de Gaulle's insistence upon establishment of certain points before his own personality and leadership are submerged in the collective responsibility of the committee.

These issues not settled include the "housecleaning," whether Gen. Giraud can remain as commander of an army and a member of the committee at the same time, and the selection of a field commander to head the combined army to be formed by merger of fighting forces of Gen. de Gaulle and Gen. Giraud.

Gen. de Gaulle also is making a strong point of "real French sovereignty." This may be interpreted in many ways, but might mean curtailment of some of the concessions made to the Allied command in North Africa. Gen. de Gaulle has no objection to the Allied command in itself, but insists that its authority be limited to purely military matters.

Two places remained to be filled in the new governing body for liberated French territory created yesterday in a historic first meeting signalizing the union of the forces of Gens. Giraud and De Gaulle.

The new body, officially designated as an Executive Committee, will discharge the functions of a government until the homeland is freed from German domination, when it will be supplanted by an administration chosen by ballot. Gen. Giraud and Gen. de Gaulle will preside alternately.

The committee members named thus far are Gen. Alphonse Georges and Jean Monnet, who are Gen. Giraud's designees; Rene Massigli and Andre Philip, designated by Gen. de Gaulle, and Gen. Georges Catroux, accepted by both Gen. de Gaulle and Gen. Giraud.

The committee itself is expected to designate the two members needed to complete the governing body.

As the committee held its initial meeting, official announcement was made at Cairo that the French fleet immobilized at Alexandria had joined the Allies, successfully terminating negotiatins between Gen. Giraud and Vice Admiral Rene Emil Godfroy to array the nine vessels against Germany and Italy.

The announcement confirmed reports first broadcast by the Berlin radio over the week end that the fleet had come over to the Allied side.

The vessels, which include the battleship Lorraine and four cruisers, are of questionable value due to age, their three-year immobilization and scarcity of trained crews. It was not announced where they will be taken to be refitted.

The Algiers radio said the French squadron went over to Gen. Giraud and the Allies on the day Tunis fell, May 7.

# FORTRESSES POUND FOGGIA FIELD AGAIN

## Attack Northeast Of Naples Widens Spaatz Unit Operations

JUN -2 1943

## Bombs Spread Across Airdrome, Rail Yards Left Tangled

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 1—Italy's Foggia airdrome, where Mayor LaGuardia of New York and other well-known Americans trained in the last war, was given its third heavy pounding in four days yesterday by American Flying Fortresses.

Other United States bombers continued their terriffic assault on the island outposts of Sardinia and Pantelleria.

### "Bombs All Over The Place"

"It was just like Sunday afternoon at Ebbets Field when the Bums take on the Giants," said Technical Sergeant John G. Garone, a Fortress gunner from Brooklyn, in describing the Foggia raid and the ensuing battle between the bombers and enemy interceptors. "We peppered bombs all over the place."

Flying unescorted to the aviation and railway center, eighty miles northeast of Naples and on the far side of the Italian peninsula, the Fortresses blanketed the airdrome with bombs.

"Large numbers of enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground," an official announcement said, although it gave no exact figure in keeping with the air command's new policy. Photographs showed that two hangars and barracks were damaged severely.

### Rail Yards In Tangle

The Fortresses also blasted railroad facilities, leaving freight yards, stations, boxcars and warehouses a mass of tangled wreckage.

This attack by the Flying Fortresses of Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle's strategic air force followed Sunday's destructive raid on Foggia by more than fifty Liberator bombers of the Middle East command, a force considerably larger than the one which battered the airdrome last Friday.

"There must have been twenty-five Junkers on the field," said Lieut. Marion D. Jones, a navigator from Memphis, Tenn. "Rows of bombs criss-crossing the field looked like a bunch of weeds in a cornpatch."

### Recalls Training Era

Major Gordon Sarre, of Flying Fortresses headquarters, reminded the flyers that they were bombing a field used in the first World War as a training center for American army pilots.

Major Sarre, whose home is New York city, pointed out that Mayor LaGuardia, Walter Wanger, Hollywood producer; Lieut. Col. Paul Zuckerman, of the New York Stock Exchange, and Major Norman Sweetzer, former NBC executive, all trained at Foggia, a city of 62,000.

### Widens Operations

As usual of late, the attackers of both the islands and the mainland encountered little opposition. The Americans shot down four enemy planes, two of them at Foggia, and lost only two of their own craft in the day's operations.

Since Foggia is the first major target in eastern Italy to be attacked by bombers of Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz' Northwest African air command, the raid marked a widening of the Allied offensive operations.

"The only fighters I saw were off in the distance," said Lieutenant John J. Hanley, of St. Paul a pilot who was on his first mission in the Foggia raid. "They'll have to do better than that if they expect to give us any competition."

Waves of Marauders, Mitchells, Warhawks and Lightnings kept up the aerial siege of Pantelleria, striking at the main defenses of the tiny island, while bomb-carrying Lightnings made a series of attacks on Sardinia.

Several bombs hit the Cantarina power station on Sardinia, causing explosions and dense smoke. At Porto Ponte di Romano a 400-foot merchant ship was blown apart by direct hits. The Lightnings scored hits on a factory, a power transformer and barracks at Guspini and dropped bombs among small boats at Cagliari.

### Sweeps Off Greek Coast

A Middle East air communique from Cairo today said long-range Allied fighters made sweeps off the west coast of Greece Sunday and yesterday and attacked a merchant vessel off the north coast of Cephalonia island, leaving its deck cargo afire.

JUN -2 1943

An Italian twin-engined seaplane was shot down by an RAF reconnaissance plane over Sardinia's east coast yesterday and a Junkers-88 was downed northeast of Bizerte, completing the day's bag of enemy craft.

# Italian Airdrome Blanketed With Bursting Bombs

By the Associated Press.

JUN -2 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 1.—The American air attack on Pantelleria and Sardinia, Italy's outpost islands, was maintained at a savage pace yesterday and Flying Fortresses gave Foggia, the aviation and railway center on the mainland, its third heavy bombing in four days.

Incurring amazingly low losses in the face of dwindling opposition, the Americans shot down four of the enemy's planes in the sweeping assaults for a loss of two of their own.

It was officially stated that the confirmed score for destruction of enemy aircraft in May was 337 planes shot down in combat, against an Allied loss of 108.

"Large numbers of enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground at the important Foggia Airdrome," in the latest Flying Fortress blow, the official statement said, but in accordance with the air command's new policy no exact figure was given.

### Hangars and Barracks Damaged.

The airfield was blanketed with bursting bombs, and photographs showed severe damage to two hangars and barracks. The freight yards, station, boxcars and warehouses were left in tangled wreckage in the attack on railroad facilities.

Foggia Airdrome, 80 miles northeast of Naples and on the opposite side of the peninsula from Naples, was well known during the World War as a training field for American Army pilots.

Maj. Gordon Sarre of Flying Fortress headquarters, whose home is in New York City and who served in Italy during that period, pointed out today that Mayor La Guardia of New York, Walter Wanger, Hollywood producer; Lt. Col. Paul Zuckerman of the New York Stock Exchange, and Maj. Norman Sweetzer, former NBC executive, all trained at Foggia.

The city, which has a population of 62,000, is 440 miles from Tunis.

"There must have been 25 Junkers on the field. Rows of bombs criss-crossing the field looked like a bunch of weeds in a cornpatch," commented First Lt. Marion D. Jones, navigator, of Memphis, Tenn.

### Fortressses Unescorted.

The Fortresses flew unescorted to the attack just a day after more than 50 Liberators from the Middle East command had laid paths of destruction across Foggia's installations. Two score or so Liberators also made a heavy attack last Friday.

Two of the four enemy planes shot down yesterday were accounted for during the raid.

(The Italians said "considerable damage" was done at Foggia, in their communique recorded by the Associated Press, and said 27 persons were killed and 33 injured.

(Listing Cagliari as a target in Sardinia, the Rome communique said damage was still "being assessed" there and said Augusta in Sicily also had been bombed.

(A German broadcast of Rome dispatches said the "City of Olbia on the Island of Sardinia was completely destroyed" in a Sunday raid.

(The Italian communique claimed 20 Allied planes were shot down in yesterday's attacks and said fires were set in an Axis raid on Sousse Harbor.)

Lightnings strafed communications in Sardinia, registering hits on dock installations, a power station and on barrack buildings, the Allied bulletin said.

During the day medium and fighter bombers returned to Pantelleria again to blast a few more bomb holes in that bomb-pocked volcanic island midway between Tunisia and Sicily.

### Enemy Shipping Attacked.

Today's Middle East air communique from Cairo said long-range fighters on offensive sweeps off the west coast of Greece Sunday and yesterday had attacked a small merchant vessel off the north coast of Cephalonia Island and left it with its deck cargo afire.

Another small sailing vessel was attacked with cannon fire in the Aegean.

(The Italian radio, reflecting anxiety over the possible effects of continued bombing on the morale of the Italian people, appealed last night to the public to emulate Britain—which not only resisted invasion but scorned the idea of surrender.

("We are confronted with the enemy's own example," said a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press. "The enemy which, beaten and abandoned and faced with invasion amid ruins, not only continued to resist, but would have refused to negotiate with the victor, who nevertheless never asked him to surrender.")

JUN -2 1943

30.24-4539

30.24-4539

# Yanks Fly Captured Nazi Plane To Teach Pilots Its Weaknesses

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

AN AMERICAN AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, May 30.—(Delayed)—(AP) "U. S. Army Messerschmitt!"

That sign is painted on the cockpit of a captured Messerschmitt which one American pursuit group is using for practice flights to teach fliers the best way to capitalize on enemy's fighters' weaknesses.

Painted olive drab and with the American star replacing the swastika so over-anxious anti-aircraft units won't take it for a clay pigeon, the plane has already become a valuable part of the air force advanced training program.

The ship was first sighted in a wheat field north of Tunis almost two weeks ago by Major Robert Baseler of Philadelphia and Columbia Lake, Conn., group operations officer during a bombing mission.

"It appeared to be in good shape and we learned later that the German pilot had been wounded in combat and died after landing the ship in the field," Major Baseler said. "We dropped down and looked it over and the British commander at a nearby field gave us permission to take it along. We removed the wings and trucked it to our field where our enlisted men did a wonderful job of putting it in shape. We got extra spare parts to fix it from a German air corps supply we found."

Major Baseler, who has shot down one Me-109 and a Macchi-202 in the last two months, was the first to test the captured fighter and said that it "performed well" but that he preferred to fly his own P-40.

The captured Messerchmitt had to be grounded temporarily when the wheels stuck during one test flight. Captain Robert W. Myers of Holden, W. Va., brought it down to a perfect belly landing which caused no damage except to bend the propeller.

# Many RAF Formations Roar Over Channel to Attack Nazis

## Fighters Follow Bombers in Raids Against German-Held Europe

JUN - 2 1943

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 1.—RAF fighter squadrons sped through broken clouds over the southeast coast today to resume attacks on the Nazi-held Channel coast.

Many formations were seen from the ground and others, flying too high to be seen, were heard.

The daylight stabs by fighter planes followed what was presumed to be night attacks by bombers, as residents on the English side of the Channel reported the sound of bomb explosions from the Calais region.

German fighter-bombers attacked the southeast coast of England this afternoon and four of them were reported destroyed.

Two enemy aircraft, penetrating Britain's southeast defenses [illegible] ting off London's sirens [illegible] time in a week, kille[illegible] and injured t[illegible] direct bomb [illegible] shelter and si[illegible] were killed in another sut[illegible] was reported authoritatively.

Bombs wrec[illegible] homes.

In two long [illegible]rday over Northern Fra[illegible]e Low Countries, British medium bombers and escorting Spitfires blasted airports, communications, docks and factories at Zeebrugge, Nieuport and Brugge in Belgium, Vlissingen in the Netherlands and Caen and Cherbourg in France.

The Spitfires downed two Focke-Wulf 190's in a running battle with about 30 enemy planes over Nieuport. One of the British fighters was lost.

Ruins of a church in a Southwest English town where German bombs killed at least 18 children and three Sunday school teachers Sunday were still being cleared away. Twenty-four other children were injured, 14 seriously, and many still are missing.

The RAF's big four-engined bombers have been idle since Saturday night when they hit the Ruhr Valley City of Wuppertal with 1,500 tons of bombs in its first raid of the war.

Meanwhile, the air minister announced that a Duisburg plant capable of making 100,000 tons of sorely needed synthetic oil annually was wrecked in the RAF raid May 12.

A growing oil shortage was reported in Germany where about a fourth of the production is synthetic, the announcement said.

The knocked out plant was the Ruhr Chemical A. G. and its associated company, Ruhr Benzin A. G., located at Sterkrade, about 6 miles from Duisburg.

Experts who examined reconnaissance photographs said the plant would be out of production for a long time. The main storage building for raw material, a group of water gas generators, three gas holders, the cooling tower of the power plant, offices and workshops were wrecked, the pictures showed.

### Timed with Fall of Tunis.

London, June 1 (A. P.).—The Algiers radio said today that the French naval squadron at Alexandria went over to Gen. Henri Giraud and the Allies on the day Tunis fell, May 7.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, added that the news had been kept secret for military reasons.

# NAZIS BEATEN BACK IN KUBAN CLASHES

## Russians Report Germans Fail With Heavy Losses in Strong Caucasus Counter-Blows

## BERLIN CLAIMS A VILLAGE

## Soviet Airmen Raid Junctions and Harry Supply Lines—Donets Sectors Active

JUN - 2 1943

LONDON, Wednesday, June 2 (AP)—Thrusts by air, artillery and ground troops spurred action on the Russian front yesterday, bringing death to nearly 1,000 Germans, the midnight Soviet communiqué reported today, while a news broadcast told of sharp engagements in the Caucasus in which Nazi counter-attacks were beaten back.

The communiqué, recorded here by the Soviet monitor, said simply that "fighting continues" northeast of Novorossiisk in the Caucasus, but a Tass Agency broadcast declared several charges by German infantry and tommy-gunners had been smashed there with "heavy losses" to the enemy.

Fierce fighting still was flaring at the Germans' Kuban foothold, but its scale was not disclosed. The Tass dispatch told how a battery of Soviet 66-mm. guns withstood "double blows" dealt by German planes and guns that "plowed up the whole ground" around the guns. The Soviet gunners fought on, it said, and later dispersed an attacking battalion of German troops.

The German radio, in a report on Monday's fighting in the Kuban, said a village was captured from the Russians in the eastern sector and held against Russian counter-attacks, while "German Stukas all day long attacked Soviet reserves and batteries."

A Moscow broadcast early today said Russian fliers shot down eleven of twenty-four German planes that tried to raid the town of Schigry in the Kursk region Tuesday.

Four hundred Germans were killed in fighting on the central front, the Soviet communiqué said, and Russian scouts dislodged the Germans from a strong point. In another sector a German reconnaissance in force was reported hurled back with ninety-six Nazis left dead.

In the Lisichansk area, 125 miles southeast of Kharkov, the communiqué continued, "our troops annihilated nearly a company of Hitlerites" and wrecked fortifications, and Russian gunners shelled a concentration of enemy tanks and infantry, disabling five tanks and inflicting casualties on the troops.

Yesterday's communiqué had reported the repulse of two strong German counterattacks in this area Monday night.

Mortar batteries wiped out about a company of Germans concentrating south of Balakleya, forty-five miles southeast of Kharkov, the midnight bulletin said, while Soviet planes and ships in the Black Sea and the Gulf of Finland "sank three enemy mortar barges, a motor torpedo boat and a transport ship."

Long-range Russian bombers raided railway junctions at Polotsk, Bryansk and Bezhitsa Monday night and Tuesday morning, "causing large fires and heavy explosions," the Moscow radio announced. Ammunition dumps north of Polotsk also were struck. One Soviet plane was reported lost.

Other Russian planes ranged along the front on Monday, said the midnight communiqué, striking at supply lines, hitting ten German tanks and 120 trucks, bombing enemy batteries and pounding ground troops.

In assaults on German fortifications in the Leningrad area, it continued, Russian troops demolished twenty-two blockhouses, ten dugouts and four observation posts and snipers picked off ninety-six Nazi troops.

# Two Counterattacks By Nazis Repulsed On Donets Front

## Russians Ignore German Reports of Start of Drive Above Smolensk

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 1.—German forces launched two strong counterattacks in the Lisichansk area of the Donets River front last night, but were thrown back to their initial position with heavy losses, the midday Soviet communique said today.

Ignoring German reports that the Nazis had launched a strong drive on the western front above Smolensk, the communique, which was broadcast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor here, mentioned only artillery action in that general area and said Russian detachments had scouted German positions there.

The German version of the Smolensk assault declared yesterday that Nazi troops had attacked "on a fairly large front" to straighten the battle line. The Russians were dislodged despite strong resistance, said the Berlin radio, which claimed the Germans were holding their new positions.

**Fortifications Wrecked.**

Russian artillery fire near Smolensk demolished fortifications, the Soviet noon communique said, and Soviet scouting detachments there were described as returning with prisoners after killing "several dozen" Germans.

The Lisichansk fighting was the heaviest of the night, according to the communique. It said the Germans had attempted unsuccessfully to dislodge the Russians from new positions on the west bank of the Donets.

The Russian communique indicated a continuation of the aerial warfare which characterized the fighting through May. Ten German planes were destroyed on the ground when Red airmen raided an enemy airdrome near Lisichansk and four more were shot down in aerial combat, the communique said.

**Other Sharp Action.**

Sharp artillery action also was reported from the Rostov and Sevsk areas. About a battalion of German infantry was wiped out by big guns west of Rostov, according to the communique, and heavy shelling of an enemy troop concentration in the Sevsk area northwest of Kharkov was credited with killing about 200 German officers and men.

The Germans also suffered losses in the Rostov area when they attempted to cross a water barrier, but were forced back by heavy machine-gun fire, the bulletin said.

A German garrison in Byelorussia, east of the old Polish border, was reported to have been attacked by guerrillas, who killed 63 Germans and captured material.

### Red Fleet Chiefs Made Admirals

MOSCOW, June 1 (AP)—Soviet Russia has elevated two of her fleet commanders to the rank of admiral, it was announced today. They are Vladimir Tributz, commander of the Baltic Fleet, and Ivan Yumasheff, commander of the Far Eastern Fleet.

# BRITISH FIGHTERS, LIGHT BOMBERS RAID WEST EUROPE

## Five Enemy Supply Ships Damaged Off Holland; One Plane Lost

JUN - 2 1943

LONDON, June 1 — (AP) British light bombers and fighters carried the Allied air offensive to western Europe today after the R.A.F.'s heavyweights had remained inactive for two nights following their busiest week of the war and American heavy bombers were kept at their British bases for the third consecutive day.

R.A.F. planes shuttled over the channel throughout the day, attacking enemy shipping in coastal waters and railway targets in northern France, and scoring a five-to-one victory over enemy fighter craft.

Typhoon bombers, escorted by fighters, damaged five small enemy supply ships in an attack off the coast of Holland in the forenoon.

**Rail Lines Strafed**

Squadrons of fighters shot up railway installations in northern France in afternoon operations. The fighter pilots shot down two Focke-Wulf 190's and three Messerschmitt 109's during the daylight sweeps and lost only one of their own planes.

Germany's dwindling air forces again made light jabs at the southeastern and southern coastal regions of England this afternoon but paid a high price for the attempts. British fighters knocked down five of 12 Focke-Wulf fighter-bombers and two more probably were destroyed by anti-aircraft

JUN - 2 1943

fire.

Other fighter-bombers raided a south coast village, where a number of casualties were caused by bomb bursts on a hotel and other buildings.

One southeast coast town was machine-gunned by the low-flying enemy raiders, but only rooftops were damaged.

### London Suburbs Hit

Two enemy planes dropped bombs in London's suburbs shortly after midnight, giving the capital its first raid alarm in a week, after British medium bombers and fighters had blasted enemy installations at several points in northern France and the low countries in daylight yesterday.

Four persons were killed and three injured when the London raiders hit a suburban shelter with a bomb and six others were reported killed in another suburb.

An Air ministry spokesman declared in a BBC broadcast to Europe, meanwhile, that 16 per cent of all German planes raiding Britain since last Jan. 1 have been destroyed.

### Dispute Nazis' Claims

German claims of "heavy retaliation" for the British saturation raids on the Continent were disputed by the spokesman, who cited these four facts:

1. Germany has no big four-engined bombers. The Naizs have been experimenting for three years with their Heinkel 177, but have not yet used it in operations, confining themselves to two-engined Junkers 88s or the Dornier 217.

2. A great proportion of German raids are made by Focke-Wulf 190 fighters, which carry a maximum bomb load of slightly more than 1,000 pounds.

3. German raiding forces are very small. Since January 1 there have been only twelve raids with as many as twenty or more planes.

4. The excessive German losses are even more remarkable in view of the short duration of their raids. Most of the raids are over England's south coast and in these the planes are overhead only about three minutes. London raids were made by fighter-bombers, averaging seven per raid, with a total bomb load of less than one four-ton block-buster.

### Too Late For Pleas

Herbert Morrison, Home Security Minister, declared today that "now that Germany is on the anvil it is too late, much too late, for the Nazis to plead that the modern air warfare was started by anybody but the murderers of Abyssinia, Guernica (Spain) or the Polish cities and of Rotterdam."

He pooh-poohed the Berlin radio claims that the German aerial attacks on British cities were reprisals for raids which the RAF started.

"Throughout all phases of the actual bombing it was Germany who began it and we who were forced to retaliate," Morrison said in a statement.

# NAZIS CALLED WARY OF RISK

JUN - 2 1943

## Reluctance To Open Russian Summer Offensive Is Observed In London

## U. S.-British Invasion Threat Given As Reason—Propaganda Turn Hinted

E.C. DANIEL

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 1—A growing feeling was evident today that Germany, suffering from such wounds as those of Stalingrad and Tunisia, is reluctant to risk a new summer offensive in Russia while the British-American threat is poised.

That feeling was supported by the inferential acknowledgment of a Nazi commentator that Hitler had lost the initiative, but there was some suspicion that German propaganda might be at work in all this.

As the London *Star* put it, Stalin himself "believes that the enemy plans yet one more grand assault upon the Red army. We in the west would be wise to take the same line and to remember that Hitler may still be strong enough to strike back at us."

### Uncertainty Suggested

With this qualification, a variety of reports and circumstances suggested timidity and uncertainty among the German leaders:

Advices from creditable sources were that Rumania and Hungary—the Axis satellites have been estimated by Prime Minister Churchill to have at present to have twenty-eight divisions on the Russian front—were stubbornly resisting further participation in the Russian campaign.

The Statement over the Berlin radio of Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dietmar, the leading Nazi military commentator, that "those who must attack are our opponents and not ourselves."

The emerging fact—conceded during the day by a high Spanish official presumably friendly to the Axis—that Axis submarines had failed to halt that Allied sea traffic which would be essential to European invasion.

Both through Dietmar and the neutral press the Germans were presented as an army standing on the defensive through 1943, and observers here concluded that if a decision really had been made not to attempt a grand assault upon Russia this year it was a victory for the German generals over the "intuition" with which Hitler has been conducting operations.

### Limited Offensive Seen

Limited German aggressive action—in the nature perhaps of a "defensive offensive" intended to anticipate the real thing by the Russians—was seen as one likely course.

[In this connection the Moscow radio in a broadcast to the German people which was recorded in the United States by Government monitors declared that Hitler's war machine was "reeling and tottering" and about to be "crushed and destroyed forever."

[Moscow declared that the Allied air offensive actually had already won the air war, and added: "The purpose of this gigantic air offensive is plain enough. It heralds the invasion of the Continent."]

### Calm Year Needed

Berlin dispatches to the Stockholm newspaper *Tidningen* in neutral Sweden attributed to "informed Berlin quarters" admissions that Germany could no longer deny the crippling effects of defeats in Russia and Africa and the Allied air attacks, and that she required "a calm year" to restore herself.

Dietmar himself in his broadcast somewhat supported this motion.

"We can now reap the fruits of previous successes," he said. "We have won an area whose effective use makes it ever more difficult to attack us."

### Axis Needs "Calm Year"

STOCKHOLM, June 1 (AP).—The Berlin correspondent of the "Stockholms Tidningen" quoted "informed Berlin quarters" as telling neutral correspondents today that Germany could no longer hide the crippling effects of her defeats in Soviet Russia and North Africa and the battering attrition of constant Allied air attacks. The "informed quarters" were not identified by name in the report.

They were quoted by "Tidningen's" correspondent as saying the Axis needs a "calm year" to recover from damage caused by bomb raids, to repair battered transport facilities, to reallocate its shrinking supply of raw material and to train millions of laborers for war plants.

## Violinist Reports Dortmund in Ruins

Stockholm, June 1 (A. P.)—Sven Malmberg, Swedish violinist, who has just returned from bombed Dortmund, said today that the whole center of the German city is in ruins.

Mr. Malmberg, who experienced two heavy R. A. F. raids on the city, said that there were scenes in Dortmund it was impossible to describe.

"I will never forget it and I will never return to western Germany as long as the war lasts," he said in an interview in the newspaper Tidningen.

### Calls Bombing "Terrible"

Stockholm, *Wednesday*, June 2 (AP)—Allied bombings of Sardinia were described as "terrible" today in a dispatch from the Rome correspondent of the *Dagens Nyheter*. The correspondent, who said he quoted a semi-official Italian source, reported great damage done to military objectives.

The civilian population of Cagliari was completely moved out because of the sustained air offensive.

### German Fears Stressed.

London, June 1 (A. P.).—Indications that Germany was afraid to turn her back on the aggressive British and American armies long enough to mount another big summer offensive against Russia were seen by some observers today in the Nazi campaign to prepare the people of the Reich for a defensive phase of the war.

A military informant said that if the Germans have decided not to launch a Russian drive this summer, the decision probably marks the end of Adolf Hitler's strategy by "intuition."

This informant said that Hitler, against the advice of Marshal Fedor von Bock and others, had planned a final gigantic offensive in an effort to destroy Russian military power. Then he would turn to meet the western threat.

The loss at Stalingrad, however, and the rapid growth of American and British strength as manifested by the Tunisian campaign, may have finally convinced Hitler of the danger of becoming fully engaged in Russia while threatened from the rear, said this informant.

A Berlin radio announcement of Lieut.-Gen. Kurt Dietmar that lightning war tactics had been abandoned by Germany backed up an earlier belief that the Russians might undertake their first summer offensive in co-ordination with an American-British invasion.

"Those who must attack are our opponents and not ourselves," Gen. Dietmar said.

The General is the leading military analyst of the German air channels.

# Britain's Casualties Placed at 514,993

## Total of 92,089 Killed, Commons Is Informed

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 1.—Britain has suffered 514,993 casualties in all ranks of Empire armed forces in the first three years of war, Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee told Commons today.

Maj. Attlee said 92,089 had been killed; 226,719 were missing; 107,891 were prisoners of war and 88,294 were wounded.

The casualties, as distributed among Empire forces, were listed thus:

United Kingdom, 275,844.
Canada, 10,422.
Australia, 53,959.
New Zealand, 19,345.
South Africa, 22,615.
India, 101,979.
Colonies, 30,829.

### British Ship Reported Sunk

Lisbon, June 1 (AP)—An Italian radio dispatch from Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, reported today that the Swedish steamer Cecilia, 5,000 tons, chartered to the British Government, was torpedoed and sunk outside Portuguese waters. The dispatch said the fate of the crew was not known.

# Naval Squadron Reported Leaving Gibraltar Base

JUN - 2 1943

By the Associated Press.

LISBON, May 31 (Delayed).—Dispatches from La Linea, Spain, today reported continuing activity at the British stronghold of Gibraltar, with ships coming and going in a volume which observers interpreted as a sign of growing Allied strength in the Mediterranean.

Three aircraft carriers, three battleships, a number of cruisers and several destroyers were said to have left the naval base during the night, but observers at La Linea could not say whether they headed into the Mediterranean or westward into the Atlantic.

Throughout the night and morning a steady procession of merchant ships entered the bay, until by noon 92 freighters in addition to several transports and destroyers were assembled there, the dispatch added.

# SPANIARD SAYS U-BOATS LOSE

## Franco Aid Urges Nation to Build Big Navy.

Madrid, June 1 (A. P.).—Generalissimo Francisco Franco's chief executive officer in the Spanish Government declared yesterday that the United Nations dominated the seas despite losses and that the Axis had been unable to achieve with its submarines "negative domination of the sea."

The statement from Naval Capt. Luis Carrero Blanco, subsecretary to the presidency of the Spanish Government, was made in one of his rare speeches. He has been Gen. Franco's right-hand man for years as sub-secretary to the presidency, an office Gen. Franco holds. His remarks were considered of great importance here, considering his position and influence.

His main plea was for a big Spanish Navy, and he declared that "either we are a naval power or we are vassals."

Speaking of the naval aspects of the world war, Carrero Blanco told the Royal Geographic Society that from the first day of the war, the fleet on England's side had completely blocked Axis ocean traffic. Had the Axis been a maritime power, it already would have perished, he added. He said the Axis had survived because it is a continental power which supports itself, while trying with submarines and airplanes to obtain negative domination of the sea.

"It is England's side which dominates the sea," Carrero Blanco said. "It loses merchant ships in considerable proportion, but, despite that, it has positive domination.

"The Axis has no ocean traffic, and it remains to be seen whether it obtains negative domination which it so fiercely seeks."

# GESTAPO OFFICIAL IS REPORTED SLAIN

London, June 1 (A. P.).—The Belgian news agency said today that eight Belgians have been executed by German occupation authorities on charges of secretly organizing for attacks on Nazi sympathizers and to sabotage Nazi military activities.

The agency also reported that Belgian patriots had assassinated a Gestapo official named Poloki in a Brussels hotel and had wounded a collaborationist police superintendent on a railway platform At the same time the dismembered body of an officer of the Flemish National Socialist Legion was found on an airdrome near Brussels.

Meanwhile the Yugoslav Government in Exile here announced that the Germans had executed

JUN - 2 1943

JUN - 2 1943

30.24-4541

sixteen persons in a new campaign of terror in eastern Serbia. Twelve of these, it was reported, were killed without trial.

Berne, June 1 (A. P.).—A dispatch from Grenoble, France, to the Geneva Tribune said today that several bombs last night wrecked the Grenoble Hotel, requisitioned by Axis occupation authorities. Other bombs exploded in headquarters of the collaborationist Doriot party, injuring six persons.

French patriots have blown up a German munitions train in Brest and killed five German soldiers in Le Havre in a single day, according to a dispatch received at the Soviet Information Bureau and quoted today by the Moscow radio in a broadcast heard here by CBS.

The broadcast added that in the suburbs of Paris a group of motor drivers forcibly mobilized by the Germans for transport of war supplies wiped out the armed guard and disappeared with the motor vehicles and the arms.

### Rumania Seizes Jewish Leader

BERNE, Switzerland, May 31 (Dlayed)—The Berlin newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter reported yesterday that Dr. William Filderman, president of the Union of Rumanian Jews, had been sent to a concentration camp in Rumania. Dr. Filderman, a delegate of Rumanian Jews at the Peace Conference ending World War I, was instrumental in obtaining adoption of a law that gave Rumanian citizenship to all inhabitants of Rumania who were not citizens of other states.

### 3 Bulgarian Officials Slain

ANKARA, Turkey, May 31 (Delayed) (AP).—German press dispatches reported that the chief of the Bulgarian police, an assistant and a member of the Chamber of Deputies were assassinated today in an outbreak of violence in Sofia. The killers were reported to have escaped. The police chief was identified as M. Plovdiv, and the names of his assistant and the deputy were given as Malev and Klavkov.

# Chinese Troops Rout Five Jap Divisions In Greatest Victory

JUN-2 1943

## Allied Planes Support Repulse of Enemy in Ichang Section

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, June 1.—Spurred on by Gen. Hseuh Yueh, "the Little Tiger," and encouraged by air support overhead, Chinese troops were announced today to have routed five Japanese divisions in a victory hailed in Free China as the greatest in six years of war.

The Japanese were thrown back in disorder and with heavy losses toward Ichang, their Yangtze River base, the high command said.

Chinese quarters in this provisional capital were elated over the reports from the Yangtze front where the enemy divisions, involving perhaps 75,000 men, were said to have been trapped in a "big encirclement."

The Japanese had thrust out from Ichang in a many-pronged threat to Chungking.

**4,000 Jap Dead Removed.**

Up to May 27 more than 4,000 Japanese dead had been removed from the battlefields, it was reported, and the all-front counterattacks of the last two days were said to have added thousands more.

Chinese quarters here, predicting even better news in the next few days, said the tide was turned through the brilliant execution of a well-conceived and large-scale plan of campaign on both sides of the Yangtze, and particularly southward of the river.

Gen. Hsueh Yueh, hero of the three battles in which the Japanese failed to take Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, was said to have ordered his veteran troops on the North Hunan front "to die fighting rather than return humiliated."

It was said he told his generals he did not want to see them again if they had to return in defeat.

**Heartened by Allied Planes.**

The heartening sight of Allied planes overhead during the operations, carried out in difficult mountain territory, stimulated the Chinese troops who, except for a few rare occasions, have been accustomed to fighting without air support and subject to blistering attacks from the air.

Simultaneously with the land advances, Chinese headquarters announced that "a large number" of Allied heavy bombers, presumably American, and an escort of Chinese fighters teamed up yesterday afternoon for the most shattering joint air victory ever achieved over the invaders in China.

The big bombers scattered more than 10 tons of bombs on the Ichang Airfield, destroying many grounded planes, and on the return trip the bombers and fighters accounted for 31 enemy interceptor planes—23 shot down and 8 more probably destroyed. All the Allied planes returned safely.

The special communique said Chinese forces now are besieging Shangyang, 12 miles below Ichang, indicating an advance of about 20 miles since the recapture of Yuyangkwan, announced Sunday.

The Chinese launched fierce counterattacks that day on all fronts, ranging from Northern Hunan northward to the area of the Yangtze gorges above Ichang in Hupeh Province.

Hupeh Province. By noon yesterday, the Chinese said, their vigorous incircling assaults had "completely routed" the five Japanese divisions, cutting off the 3d and 13th Divisions and inflicting heavy losses in personnel and supplies on the retreating enemy.

"The Chinese troops expected to make further gains," the war bulletin said.

The advancing Chinese also have retaken Muchiaochi, Yatsekow, Tuchinwan and Mantochi in Hupeh opposite Ichang, while enemy resistance has collapsed at various points in Hunan west of Tungting Lake, the communique said.

The air attack yesterday on the Ichang airfield was coupled with an assault by a force of medium bombers and fighters on enemy shipping and supplies in the Yangtze near Ichang. All returned safely.

**Jap Concentrations Bombed.**

The Allied air forays were a continuation of attacks on Ichang carried out by Liberator bombers and Warhawk fighters of the 14th United States Air Force Saturday. Warhawks also dive-bombed enemy concentrations in Yochow, east of Ichang, Friday and Sunday.

The week end attacks on both Yochow and Ichang were aimed to a great extent at the enemy's Yangtze supply route. Extensive damage was reported.

(A Domei report broadcast from Tokio and recorded by the Associated Press said the bombers which hit Ichang yesterday were Liberators and Lockheed Hudsons. The broadcast said two Allied fighters were shot down.

(The same account of activities in the central Chinese battle area said Japanese planes attacked a 700-ton transport and 10 other vessels at a Chinese river base above Ichang.)

# CHINESE ADVANCE ON BROAD FRONT

JUN-2 1943

## Jap Regiment Annihilated; Five Divisions Routed Below Ichang.

CHUNGKING, China, June 1—(AP) The Chinese, expanding one of their greatest victories of the war, were thrusting forward tonight over a great central China front, enveloping Japanese troops falling back in North Hunan province and annihilating a Japanese regiment and additional mixed cavalry and engineering forces which had sought to cover the enemy's retreat in southern Hupeh province.

The invader, suffering as well from extraordinary powerful Allied air action which was officially declared to have driven him from the sky over the Hunan-Hupeh frontier region, was being thrust back generally along a 300-mile arc running from the Tungking lake region of northern Hunan westward around the main Japanese base at Chang and then northeastward to the Huper-Hunan border area.

**Five Divisions Smashed**

Southwest of Ichang, five Japanese divisions earlier had been declared "completely routed"—fatally encircled and erased as a military force.

Following up this initial major triumph, a communique of the Chinese command announced:

"In southern Hupeh, the enemy's 116th regiment and a portion of the mixed cavalry and engineering units covering the retreat of the 13th Japanese) division were surrounded by our forces at Lis Hutang, six miles east of Yuyangkwan, and completely annihilated. The Chinese troops captured an immense quantity of war supplies."

It was added that enemy remnants had been "thoroughly mopped up" west of Ichang and that the Japanese there were "facing further encircling assaults."

"In north Hunan, Japanese troops who retreated toward Wangchichang have been surounded and the battle of annihilation is proceeding."

**Air Force Active**

..The Chinese-Allied (American) air forces were said by Chaing Kai Shek's command to have been in strong, unending action along the Hupeh-Hunan border, having "inflicted immense damage on the enemy."

"The enemy's air strength," the communique went on, "thus has been greatly reduced and his planes practically made no appearance today."

Only in Shansi province, well to the north of the Hunan-Hupeh action, was any Japanese progress reported, and even there it was at high cost. There the Japanese were said to have hurled nore than 10,000 reinforcements into a counterattack west of the Taiheng mountains. An enemy advance against violent resistance was conceded but 800 Japanese casualties were reported during the day.

# BURMA CENTER RUINED

New Delphi, June 1 (A. P.).—United States planes destroyed Japanese administrative headquarters in a heavy attack on Sumprabum yesterday and also attacked railways at Mandalay, Monywa and Legyi. Results mainly were obscured by foul weather. An American communique recounting these exploits said that fighter formations made numerous sorties against Japanese ground installations, supplementing their strafing fire with medium bombs, incendiaries and fragmentation missiles.

The United States operations continued today. A military food dump at Shingban was among the enemy stores destroyed, the bulletin added. All United States planes and pilots returned safely on both days.

British forces in upper Burma have inflicted considerable casualties on Japanese units in the Chin hills about 100 miles from the Burma-India border, a British communique said.

# Japanese Losses Heavy In Burma Area, British Say

New Delhi, June 1 (AP)—British forces in upper Burma have inflicted considerable casualties on Japanese units in the Chin hills, about one hundred miles from the Burma-India border, a British communique said today.

"During the past ten days," the war bulletin said, "a number of localized encounters have taken place between our troops in the Tiddim area of the Chin hills and Japanese units operating from Kalemyo toward Tiddim by way of Fort White.

"Considerable casualties have been inflicted on the enemy who are now holding positions between Kalemyo and Fort White. Our own losses in the series of engagements have been moderate."

### Chinese President Shows Improvement

Chungking, June 1 (A. P.).—Physicians attending President Lim Sen, 81 years old, who has been critically ill since May 12, said this afternoon that he was getting slightly better, but that his condition remained serious.

# LAE HAMMERED AS ALLIES DROP 36 TONS OF BOMBS

## Daylight Raid Is Staged on New Guinea Air Base; No Planes Lost.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Wednesday, June 2.—(AP) Liberators dropped 36 tons of bombs on Lae yesterday, duplicating the tonnage hurled on that New Guinea Huon gulf base the day before, the high command announced.

The raiding was made during daylight hours.

Above Lae on the Huon peninsula at Finschhafen, a Flying Fortress shot down five and possibly six of 16 Japanese fighters which attacked the big four-engined bomber.

Lae, which has a big airdrome, now has taken 100 tons of bombs within less than a week. Twenty-eight tons of bombs were dropped on it in a raid last Thursday.

Lae is only 20 miles above Salamaua toward which Allied ground troops have been infiltrating from the south to positions within less than 15 miles of the latter town.

**Immense for South Pacific**

Such weights of bombs, although small in comparison with those dropped on German cities, in reality are immense ones for the southwest Pacific sector where the targets attacked are little more than villages.

In addition to the three raids on Lae, Allied planes over the past week-end dropped 13 tons of bombs on its feeder base, Wewak, to the northwest.

At Madang, another supply base for Lae between it and Wewak, long range fighters strafed the coastal area, today's communique reported.

In the fight of the Flying Fortress with the swarm of Zeros over Finschhafen, three members of the Fortress crew were wounded and the bomber itself badly damaged but it got back to base after forcing the remaining Zeros to flee.

In the sector northwest of Australia, a single four-engined bomber made the long flight of more than 1,000 miles to bomb the airdrome at Kendari, Dutch Celebes.

At Ambonia island, in the Banda sea, some 600 miles above Australia, medium bombers attacked Laha airdrome.

On New Britain's southern shore above New Guinea in the northeastern sector, a medium bomber attacked Gasmata's often-raided airdrome.

JUN -2 1943

# GATES LAUDS ROLE OF NAVY'S PLANES

JUN - 2 1943

Allied Headquarters in Australia, June 1 (A. P.).—Artemus Gates, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy for Air, was in this area a few weeks ago, but announcement of his visits was withheld until today.

"The primary purpose of my trip is to visit at first hand with as many units as possible of our United States naval air force," he said in a statement. "Formerly an auxiliary part of our Navy, it has grown in this war to the position of first importance, not only in size, but in effective striking power, its use has changed and will continue to change the strategy of all naval warfare.

"Working in conjunction with the other armed services we shall reach out and find the enemy whether he be in the harbor or at sea; and our blows will be increasingly heavier.

"The direct product of our combined efforts will be the total destruction of enemy forces, the by-product will be a better understanding and an even friendlier feeling among our peoples."

# 36 TONS OF BOMBS FALL ON JAP BASE

Allied Headquarters in Australia, June 1 (A. P.).—Four-engined heavyweights of the Allied air force unloaded thirty-six tons of bombs on the Japanese base at Lae, New Guinea, yesterday, causing heavy damages.

It was the biggest raid of the war on that Japanese stronghold 150 miles up the coast from Buna. Only last Thursday medium and heavy bombers dropped twenty-eight tons of fragmentation and incendiary bombs there.

Yesterday's attack was directed against the airdrome runway, the town area and the waterfront. Anti-aircraft defense was heavy but all planes returned.

Unfavorable weather, which has limited aerial activity recently, continued, and there was little other action. A four-engined reconnaissance plane bombed the Finschafen area of New Guinea and long-range fighters strafed the airdrome at Langgoer, in the Kai Islands, destroying one medium bomber and a fighter on the ground and shooting down one of six Zeros which attempted interception. None of the raiding planes was lost.

### Australia Reaches 67,191

CANBERRA, Australia, June 1 (AP).—Prime Minister John Curtin announced today that Australian war casualties at the end of March totaled 67,191. These included 10,253 killed, 21,914 missing, 24,303 wounded or injured and 10,721 prisoners.

# Marine Gets Award and a Kiss From Sister, Army Lieutenant

## Nurse Officially Presents Medal To Her Hero Brother in South Pacific

*(The following story was written by Technical Sergt. Diggery Venn, San Francisco, a Marine Corps combat correspondent, and distributed by the Associated Press.)*

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.—Six Marine and Navy heroes received decorations in the prescribed manner, but as a seventh, Sergt. James W. Kaufman, stepped forward for a Silver Star Medal, the general stepped aside and a second lieutenant of the United States Army did the pinning—then kissed the sergeant soundly on the cheek.

The second lieutenant, Mary E. Kaufman, United States Army Nurses' Corps, then stepped back into line with the general's staff, while her brother, Sergt. Kaufman, stood with the men who had been decorated.

All of the awards were for bravery on Guadalcanal, and Sergt. Kaufman was cited for "conspicuous gallantry" there.

Navy Crosses were presented to Staff Sergt. Robert David Raysbrook, U. S. M. C., Philadelphia, and Pfc. Edmund J. Dorsogna, U. S. M. C., Brooklyn.

**Reunited in South Pacific.**

Presented Silver Star Medals in addition to Sergt. Kaufman were: Pharmacist's Mate First Class Cecil L. Carpenter, U. S. N. R., Cambridge, Ohio; Pharmacist's Mate, First Class, Vincent C. Gray, U. S. N., Toledo, Ohio; Marine Pfcs. Richard J. Kelly of Saginaw, Mich., and Walter D. Thompson, jr., Detroit.

But this story is to tell about Second Lt. Kaufman and Sergt. Kaufman and how the fortunes of war separated them for a year, then brought them together again thousands of miles from their home in Boswell, Pa. Sergt. Kaufman is the youngest of 15 children of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Kaufman, Boswell.

More than a year ago Miss Kaufman joined the Nurses' Corps in Cleveland. Four days after she enlisted she was aboard a ship en route overseas with an Army hospital unit.

One day the telephone rang for her in the nurses' quarters of an Allied base hospital here.

**Proud of Sister's Rank.**

"Is this you, Mary?" said a voice.

"Jimmy!" cried Nurse Kaufman.

"I was so surprised that day when I heard Jimmy's voice," said Miss Kaufman, "that all I could think of saying was 'Thank God!'"

"It felt like a part of home," added Sergt. Kaufman.

At the first opportunity Miss Kaufman cabled home to her parents.

"I learned later through a V-mail letter that they just sat down and cried when they got the cable," said Miss Kaufman. "They had been terribly worried about Jimmy, and were so relieved to hear he was safe."

Neither Miss Kaufman nor her brother had any idea where the other was, but both suspected they might meet somewhere in the South Pacific sometime. When he reached this Allied base, Sergt. Kaufman played a hunch and called the hospital.

The sergeant joked proudly over his sister's superior rank.

Sergt. Kaufman's citation was for repairing communication lines during sharp fighting with the Japanese last November in the Koli Point sector of Guadalcanal.

JUN - 2 1943

# Scout Coasts Down Attu Snow to Nip Jap With Grenade

By the Associated Press.

HOLTZ BAY, Attu Island, May 20 (Delayed).—Castner's Cutthroats, the Alaskan scouts trained by Col. Lawrence V. Castner, spotted a Japanese in a foxhole on the side of a snow slope.

It was a deep foxhole and well protected. Repeatedly the scouts tried to get him from below but failed. Finally, they went above him and again failed in attempts to shoot or grenade him. So they used strategy.

One scout took a piece of canvas, spread it out on the snow, sat on it, pulled the front end up between his legs.

Other scouts gave him a good push. He went sliding merrily down the snow, very fast and very close to the Jap's hole. As he went by he tossed a grenade in the hole and was well down the slope out of danger before the grenade went off.

### Attu Airfield Examined

HOLTZ BAY, Attu, May 19 (Delayed) (AP)—One of the mysteries of Attu was solved today when American troops had their first opportunity to examine, without danger of enemy fire, the airfield the Japanese had been building here for months and months.

This is a 1,000-yard strip with one end at the bay shore, the other end up in the tundra. It varies in width from 100 feet to 100 yards and still has no suitable surface for airplanes. WORDEN

Trucks, rollers and caterpillar tractors abandoned on it were visible from a distance, and I was puzzled about why it had not been finished until I stepped on the strip itself. Then I saw that, despite trucks and despite the fact that the Japanese had gone to the trouble to import more than a mile of light steel rails and mine-type of dirt cars to run on them, they still had not used mechanical engineering aids.

There was not a sign of a bulldozer. A drainage ditch several miles long and a dozen feet deep had been laboriously dug with narrow shovels. Shovels also were used to cut into heavy tundra and load cars, which then were pushed to parts of the field where filling was needed.

No wonder it still is not finished. Engineering officers swear it could be made ready for use in five days with modern equipment.

Japanese workmen apparently had not been on eight-hour days. Their shacks were stuck in gulleys alongside, and field rations were right there so they would not have to stop working long to eat.

The booty in the Holtz area included numerous guns and vehicles and a huge pile of food and ammunition. The valley contained enough food to keep the attacking force eating comfortably for months. It doubtless would have lasted the Japanese at least a year, a fact that contrasts oddly with previous estimates that the Japanese on Attu were in danger of being starved out.

### Revenge for U. S. Warship

MASSACRE BAY, Attu, May 21 (delayed) (AP).—Two heavy American warships marked red letters on their calendars the day they shelled Japanese positions on Attu for the first time.

For one veteran of dozens of icy patrols through the North Atlantic and the Bering Sea and of more than a year's steady war service, the day represented the first time its crew ever had shot at or seen an enemy.

The other ship had a different story. She saw plenty of Japanese at Pearl Harbor on Dec. 7, 1941. She was months in repairing the damage of that day, and her crew had not forgotten the shipmates who did not survive. Here on Attu she, too, had her first chance to shoot back.

Artillery spotters reported the fire of both ships uncannily accurate.

### Japanese Attack Merchantmen

AN ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, May 31 (Delayed) (AP)—The Japanese apparently are persisting in an attempt to develop a German-style submarine offensive against the long Allied shipping routes to the South and Southwest Pacific war theatres, informed sources here believe.

In the past week the Japanese broadcast their second report within a month on asserted ship sinkings by their underseas raiders in the South Pacific.

The enemy said he had sunk thirteen Allied ships, including five transports, between May 5 and May 24. This was called an exaggeration by a spokesman at South Pacific headquarters. The spokesman said the enemy report of sinking five transports was completely false. He acknowledged, however, that some Allied ships were torpedoed by Japanese U-boats in May.

Acknowledgment of the enemy attacks on Allied merchant shipping suggested a significant shift by the Japanese in their use of underseas craft. The Japanese previously had concentrated their submarines almost entirely against warships in this sector. Cargo vessels in the Pacific had been notably free from submarine attack.

Although the loss of any American merchantman adds to the serious Allied shipping problem in the South Pacific, the headquarters spokesman indicated that the enemy was not succeeding in developing the U-boat campaign to a scale of strategical importance.

Informed observers believe that the persisting lull in fleet action since conclusion of the Guadalcanal campaign had enabled the Japanese to shift their submarine strength.

### Canada Figure Now 13,768

OTTAWA, June 1 (AP).—Canadian casualties since the war started total about 13,768, defense department figures showed today. These include approximately 5,859 dead, 2,749 missing, 1,025 wounded and 4,135 prisoners.

Air force casualties to April 30 accounted for 7,050 of the 13,768 total, including 3,957 dead and 1,899 missing. The navy suffered 1,068 casualties, of which 902 were dead, 160 wounded and six prisoners. The army lost approximately 1,000 dead, 850 missing, 300 wounded and 3,500 prisoners. Army and navy casualties were as of today.

OTTAWA, June 1.—(AP) The Munitions department announced tonight that Coal Controller J. McG. Stewart has issued an order freezing all stocks of anthracite coal in Canada and all stocks of bituminous coal in Ontario and Quebec.

JUN - 2 1943

30.24-4543

# 7 Jap Ships Sunk By U.S. Submarines

## Destroyer, Tanker and Five Cargo Vessels Blasted in Pacific

JUN -2 1943

WASHINGTON, June 1. — (AP) Destruction of seven Japanese ships by American submarines, striking vigorously at the enemy's supply lines, was announced by the Navy today as land fighting on Attu moved toward a final cleanup of the remaining scattered pockets of enemy resistance.

A communique on the waning battle of Attu disclosed that more than 400 Japanese were killed in a single night's fighting. This cleanup in the Chicagof harbor section apparently left only weak, comparatively minute groups of enemy soldiers to be cleared out of the northeastern end of the north Pacific island, around Cap Khlebnikof, to make the conquest of the island complete.

### Destroyer Sunk

A second war bulletin reported on submarine operations, announcing a destroyer sunk and the following auxiliary vessels also destroyed: One large tanker, one large cargo ship, two medium-sized cargo ships, one small cargo ship and one medium-sized transport. In addition a large tanker was listed as damaged and probably sunk.

These successful submarine actions raised to 240 the number of Japanese ships sunk or damaged by American undersea craft in the war to date. The total consists of 169 ships sunk, 27 probably sunk and 44 damaged.

Naval men here consider the submarine campaign against enemy supply lines to have the closest relationship with the island fighting such as that which has been in progress on Attu since three weeks ago today. They emphasize that the enemy's steadily weakening maritime strength directly controls his ability to maintain far-flung islands outposts while on the other hand the American assaults on such places as Attu tax his overseas supplies facilities to the limit.

### Three Columns Merge

A Navy communique reported that three separate columns of American soldiers had joined forces on the shores of Chicagof harbor, thereby apparently consolidating the American hold on the whole area of the former Japanese territory southwest of Chicagof.

The 400 enemy soldiers were slain Saturday night and early Sunday as our forces advanced to the junction point. The destruction of the foe was achieved, a Navy spokesman said, in a series of small skirmishes and patrol actions rather than in a single battle.

The principal battle seems to have developed about 12 hours earlier when, at dawn Saturday, enemy troops counter-attacked American forces in Chicagof valley and were annihilated, except for a few snipers. The valley fighting had been reported by the Navy Sunday.

Japanese losses in the battle of the valley plus the troops the enemy lost Saturday night suggested that probably about a third or more of the entire enemy force on Attu was killed in a single day's action. The strength of the force has not been announced officially but estimates have put it a between 2,000 and 3,000 men.

### One Area to Be Cleared

With the Chicagof area cleaned up there apparently remained only the area further to the east around Cape Khlebnikof. A Navy communique last Saturday reported the presence of the foe in the Khlebnikof area but described that sector as quiet. At that time the Navy said other parts of the island were devoid of enemy activity.

The three columns moved up from south, southwest and west to consolidate at Chicagof harbor the American hold over that section of Attu where the foe had battled stubbornly from defensive positions for two weeks. The force from the south drove toward the harbor through Chicagof valley and was considered here to be the force which had wiped out the enemy counter-attack.

The southwest force had gone over the southern arm of Fish-Hook ridge and through ridges to the north of that highland where they encountered stubborn resistance about the middle of last week.

The western column had advanced on the harbor from the eastern arm of Holtz Bay where the Attu airfield is located. That column had advanced across the northern arm of Fish-Hook ridge.

### Split Jap Forces

The effect of the three-pronged operation was to split the Japanese into small groups which were then pounded heavily Saturday night preliminary to the junction of American forces Sunday.

Today's communique also reported that Army heavy and medium bombers and Warhawk fighters attacked Japanese installations at Kiska island, the foe's main Aleutians base which has been outflanked by the American conquest of Attu.

The Sunday bombing of Kiska started fires in Gertrude Cove, in the enemy's camp and on a beached ship, the Navy said. Hits were also scored on the runway on Kiska, starting fires there.

# 400 Japs Killed in Attu Finale

## Three U. S. Army Columns Unite to Smash Foe at Chichagof Harbor.

JUN -2 1943

Washington, June 1 (A. P.).—More than 400 Japanese troops were killed on Attu Island Saturday night, the Navy reported today, when three columns of United States soldiers advanced toward Chichagof Harbor, where they joined ranks on Sunday.

The mopping-up operations on the island apparently were continuing today with Army troops stamping out pockets of isolated Japanese resistance in the barren hills. Officers here said that all organized resistance by the enemy had been broken.

The Navy communique said that the three separate columns advanced from the south, southwest and west respectively.

"In the forward movement of the U. S. Army troops, small Japanese groups offered weak resistence," the communique continued.

On Sunday Army Liberators, Mitchells and Warhawks attacked Japanese installations at Kiska, said the Navy bulletins. Fires were started in the Gertrude Cove, in the camp area, on a beached ship and on the run way.

### Fall of Attu Conceded.

Of the three American columns which drove through the wild and mountainous country to where the little village of Attu stood before it had to be destroyed, the one coming in from the south apparently encountered the stiffest opposition. This one moved northward along the floor of Chichagof Valley leading to the head of the harbor. In that valley the Japanese made a counter-attack at dawn on Saturday, as the Navy reported on Sunday, and in the fighting which ensued the enemy force was annihilated.

The group which moved up from the southwest apparently had its most difficult going earlier in the week, around Wednesday and Thursday, in crossing Fish-Hook Ridge and knifing through the enemy-held ridges lying between the point of the "fish-hook" and the harbor. The capture of the enemy position on the ridge had been announced Saturday.

The third force moved in from the west, crossing the eastern and northern faces, or the long arm, of Fish-Hook Ridge and cleaned out enemy forces there from an area apparently lightly held. This force also then fought its way into the harbor area.

A Navy spokesman stressed that the killing of 400 Japanese Saturday night was accomplished not in a single battle but in a series of small patrol actions and skirmishes.

The loss of Attu, which has been conceded by the Japanese, leaves the enemy garrison on Kiska virtually cut off.

A battle in which American troops struck with guns, bayonets, rifle-butts, fists and knives marked the end of the twenty-day campaign.

"It was the biggest battle on Attu," said a Navy spokesman in reporting annihilation of the last enemy force on the island.

"The Attu battle is won," declared Col. R. Ernest Dupuy, chief of the War Department's news division.

### Banzais and Bows Alleged.

Japan appeared to agree, for the enemy broadcast a communique telling of a "final blow against the enemy main force." In that battle, the enemy broadcast asserted, "it is thought that the entire number of our force has completely perished."

A subsequent Tokio broadcast seeking to idealize the defeat, asserted that "Japanese troops launched the final attack on Attu after shouting 'banzai' for the Emperor and making bows toward the Imperial Palace in Tokio."

### Foe's Number Deemed High.

It was indicated that the enemy force was far greater than the "few more than 100" mentioned by Tokio, for the Navy declared "preliminary reports indicate that the Japanese casualties were high."

Japanese soldiers, unable because of illness or wounds to take part in the final offensive, killed themselves, the enemy radio said, adding that every man who could fight died willingly rather than "bring disgrace to his name."

Two offensive courses now appear open to the Americans in the north Pacific—to recapture Kiska where the enemy established his largest Aleutian base or to drive toward the west and the Japanese homeland.

Thus Kiska now is flanked on the west by Attu and on the southeast by American forces on Amchitka only seventy miles away.

# RECORD SET IN U. S. MAY SHIP OUTPUT

## Shipyards Delivered 175 Vessels Of 1,782,000 Deadweight Tons

## Admiral Vickery Says Production Is Now Above Goal Set For 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 1—Merchant shipyards of the United States delivered 175 vessels aggregating 1,782,000 deadweight tons in May, a new record.

The ships included fifteen 16,000-ton tankers and 120 Liberty ships, the Maritime Commission said, in announcing the total today.

Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery told a press conference that production now has reached a rate of approximately 20,000,000 tons annually, more than 1,000,000 tons above the 1943 production goal.

### Exceeds Tonnage Before War

These are deadweight tonnage figures, which the commission regards as the most accurate of the several methods of giving a ship's size. Roughly, a ship will carry cargo equivalent to its deadweight tonnage.

Vickery reported that the dry cargo merchant fleet of the United Nations has increased each month since August, and now exceeds the tonnage at the outbreak of the war.

He added, however, that the United Nations tanker fleet is not as large as at the start of the war, but in recent months has gained consistently.

### Better Than Byrnes' Claim

Asked for comment on a statement by James F. Byrnes, director of war mobilization, that this country now is building merchant ships four times as fast as they are being sunk, Vickery said:

"We did quite a bit better than that last month."

To provide greater tanker tonnage to carry petroleum products to the world's war theaters, Vickery disclosed, about one hundred Liberty ships, the mass-production cargo carrier, will be made into tankers.

Vickery also reported that the first aircraft carrier built by the Henry J. Kaiser yard at Vancouver, Wash. will have its trial runs this week. He declined to give any details.

# 287 U. S. SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN ACTION

Washington, June 1 (A.P.).—The War Department announced today names of 287 United States soldiers wounded in action in North Africa, including these with next of kin from New York and New Jersey:

NEW YORK.

BELAND, JOSEPH R., private first class; Mrs. Regina Beland, mother, 791 Prospect avenue, Bronx.

BREZNICKY, JOHN J., private; Anthony Breznicky, father, 7 Alexander street, Yonkers.

BUTURLA, CARL F., staff sergeant; Mrs. Rose Torepka, aunt, 99 North Fourth street, Brooklyn.

CAHILL, JOHN V., private first class; Mrs. Mary M. Gonzales, sister, 345 East 85th street, Manhattan.

DE LA CRUZ, SALVADOR, private first class; Ralph Rodriguez, uncle, 226 Canal street, Manhattan.

DENARO, LOUIS A., private; Mrs. Annette Denaro, wife, 690 East 189th street, Bronx.

DURACK, WALTER L., private first class; Mrs. Marietta C. Durack, mother, 162 84th street, Brooklyn.

GONZALEZ, PETER J., corporal; Mrs. Carmen R. Gonzalez, mother, 697 Prospect avenue, Bronx.

HARRINGTON, HENRY G., private first class; Mrs. Elizabeth Harrington, wife, 119 East 101st street, Manhattan.

HAZEN, JAMES H., private; James Hazen, father, 2100 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

HEANEY, ARTHUR J., private first class; Arthur J. Heaney Sr., father, 17 Webster Place, Brooklyn.

HERNANDEZ, NEMESIO A., private; Mrs. Nemesio A. Hernandez, wife, 201 West 108th street, Manhattan.

HERZOG, ROBERT F., private first class; Jack Herzog, father, 240 Audubon avenue, Manhattan.

HEYM, FREDERICK R., private; Henry R. Heym, father, 117-43 124th street, South Ozone Park, L. I.

HOARE, PATRICK E., technician fifth grade; Mrs. Helen Dahl, sister, 3354 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

IORIO, ANTHONY P., private; Mrs. Lena Durante, mother, 129 Mulberry street, Manhattan.

KENNEDY, ANDREW S. JR., private first class; Mrs. Jessro Kennedy, mother, 57 Collins avenue, Sayville, L. I.

KIRSCHNER, WILLIAM, private first class; Rubin Kirschner, father, 2120 Daily avenue, Bronx.

KUMATSKY, HENRY A., private; Mrs. Sadie Kumatsky, mother, 2103 Second avenue, Manhattan.

LASKOWSKI, SYLVESTER F., private; Mrs. Vilma Laskowski, wife, 114-03 196th street, St. Albans, L. I.

LAWLOR, TIMOTHY J., private first class; Mrs. Ellen Lawlor, wife, 325 57th street, Brooklyn.

LESSER, IRVING, private; Mrs. Yetta Lesser, wife, 630 Howard street, Brooklyn.

JUN -2 1943

LYONS, JOSEPH J., corporal; Mrs. Margaret M. Lyons, wife, 337 87th street, Brooklyn.

MACK, IRWIN, private first class; Herman Mack, father, 85-42 Grand avenue, Elmhurst, L. I.

McINERNEY, CHARLES A., corporal; Mrs. Bridget McInerney, mother, 1546 Park avenue, Manhattan.

McKINNEY, VINCENT M., sergeant; Mrs. Margaret M. McKinney, mother, 26-A Windsor Place, Brooklyn.

McLAREN, WILLIAM J., private first class; Mrs. Anna McLaren, mother, 320 49th street, Brooklyn.

McLAUGHLIN, WILLIAM M., staff sergeant; Mrs. Viola McLaughlin, wife, 1272 Ryer avenue, Bronx.

O'CONNOR, JOHN L., private first class; Robert O'Connor, 145 Hylan Boulevard, Rosebank, Staten Island.

O'CONNOR, THOMAS J., sergeant; Mrs. Nora O'Connor, mother, 341 East 81st street, Manhattan.

O'NEIL, RAYMOND M., private first class; Mrs. Rita Abair, sister, 838 Gates avenue, Brooklyn.

OSTROVYACK, JACOB, private; Mrs. Katie Ostrovyack, mother, 490 Howard avenue, Brooklyn.

PERRIN, JOHN A., private; Mrs. Jean Perrin, mother, 381 East 131st street, New York.

PINCKNEY, LOUIS, sergeant; Mrs. Fannie Pinckney, mother, 821 Cauldwell avenue, Bronx.

POSNER, IRVING, technician fifth grade; Mrs. Rose Peck, sister, 1106 Boynton avenue, Bronx.

REAP, HUBERT J., private first class; Mrs. Jane Reap, mother, 589 MacDonough street, Brooklyn.

REYNOLDS, CHARLES A., private first class; Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, mother, 43 Cliff street, Yonkers.

ROESSLER, WALTER G., private first class; Frederick Roessler, father, 106 Broadway, Long Island City.

SAITTA, AGATINO L., private; Mrs. Marcellia C. Saitta, mother, Second street, Bethpage, L. I.

SCHLITT, AUGUST, private; Mrs. Mary Schlitt, mother, 2234 73d street, Jackson Heights, Queens.

SCHLOMOWITZ, HARRY, private; David Schlomowitz, father, 600 Snediker avenue, Brooklyn.

STRITEL, EDWIN P., private first class; Mrs. Mary Stritel, mother, 9742 85th street, Ozone Park, L. I.

TELENT, SAMUEL, private; Mrs. Ida Telent, mother, 712 West 176th street, Manhattan.

THORNEY, WILLIAM J., private; Mrs. Gertrude Keil, mother, 1317 Hobart avenue, Bronx.

UFFER, HARRY J., private first class; Mrs. Anna Uffer, mother, 2246 Webster avenue, Bronx.

WILLIAMS, JAMES R., corporal; James Williams, father, 744 Edison avenue, Manhattan.

**NEW JERSEY.**

BLAHUT, ANDREW J., staff sergeant; Mrs. Mary Blahut, mother, Garfield.

CAPUTO, CARMEN, private; Mrs. Margaret Caputo, mother, Newark.

CARLUCCIO, PETER P., private; Mrs. Mary Carluccio, mother, 23 Leonard street, Jersey City.

KOMAREK, JOHN JR., corporal; Michael Kozik, uncle, Trenton.

MARCELLO, VINCENT J., private; Mrs. Margaret Marcello, mother, 284 Summit avenue, Jersey City.

NICHOLSON, ROBERT J., sergeant; Mrs. Helen Nicholson, mother, Plainfield.

OLANIE, EUGENE E., private first class; Mrs. Carolina Olanie, mother, Newark.

O'NEILL, CHARLES L., sergeant; Mrs. Ann O'Neill, mother, 72-A Highwood Terrace, Weehawken.

ORSINI, PHILIP JR., corporal; Angelo Orsini, father, Hackensack.

PERRY, CHESTER W., private; Mrs. Louise Johnson, mother, Newark.

PIANO, THEODORE A., technician fifth grade; Gaestano Piano, father, 647 60th street, West New York.

REGAN, EDWARD J., sergeant; Miss Betty A. Regan, sister, Glen Ridge.

RIVERS, BUCKLEY, master sergeant; Mrs. Margaret Clough, sister, West Englewood.

**Killed in Action.**

In a list made public last night, the War Department announced today the names of 240 United States soldiers killed in action in various theaters of operations. All those from the New York metropolitan area, however, gave their lives in the African fighting. Included, with next of kin, were:

**NEW YORK.**

BOYLE, JOSEPH P., private first class; mother, Mrs. Agnes Boyle, 41-07 30th avenue, Long Island City.

CARRANO, WILLIAM V., sergeant; sister, Mrs. Julie Ionnace, 286 Clarkson avenue, Brooklyn.

COOMBE, CHARLES P., corporal; mother, Mrs. Josephine M. Coombe, 90-09 80th street, Woodhaven.

DAUDELIN, RUSSELL E., corporal; mother, Mrs. F. Daudelin, 431 68th street, Brooklyn.

DAVIS, THOMAS S., sergeant; parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Davis, 1232 Fulton avenue, Bronx.

ERTEL, FREDERICK J., corporal; mother, Mrs. Mary Ertel, 1952 Paulding avenue, Bronx.

GARDNER, WILLIAM H., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Alice M. Gardner, 34-42 192d street, Flushing.

GOOD, ROBERT, private first class; mother, Mrs. George Good, 353 East 87th street, New York.

GREENFIELD, CALMEN, technician fourth grade; mother, Mrs. Irma N. Greenfield, 1345 Washington avenue, Bronx.

KRAMER, EDWARD, private; mother, Mrs. Mamie Kramer, 97 Gratter street, Brooklyn.

KUCHAREK, WILLIAM, private; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Kucharek, 466 Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn.

LEBOWITZ, NORTON, private first class; mother, Mrs. Anna Lebowitz, 1213 East 26th street, Brooklyn.

MAGRINO, FRANK J., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Magrino, 450 69th street, Brooklyn.

MAIELLO, ANGELO, staff sergeant; father, Ulysses Maiello, 2149 East 13th street, Brooklyn.

MASSARO, JOSEPH J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Jennie Massaro, 730 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck.

MAZZOLLA, RAPHAEL C., private; mother, Mrs. Emma Mazzolla, 504 East 134th street, Bronx.

RECINE, PETER M., private; wife, Mrs. Mildred Recine, 128 Throop avenue, Brooklyn.

SCHNEIDER, HENRY D., private; father, Herbert Schneider, 843 Fox street, New York.

STRUDLER, ISADORE, private first class; father, Jacob Strudler, 451 Grand street, New York.

TANE, SIDNEY, private; mother, Mrs. Jennie Tane, 2085 Walton avenue, Bronx.

WADE, JACK, corporal; aunt, Mrs. Sarah I. Meichner, 40 Grove street, Lindenhurst.

WALIGUR, JOHN J., private; mother, Mrs. Clementine Kiela, 54 Point street, Yonkers.

WILLIAMSON, JOHN E., second lieutenant; father, Roderick G. Williamson, 440 Hamilton avenue, White Plains.

**NEW JERSEY.**

BRUINING, HENRY E., corporal; Mrs. Clara Bruining, mother, 542 Midland avenue, Garfield.

FARRELL, JOHN R. Jr., private; Mrs. Helen Farrell, mother, Passaic.

GOLDHARDT, CHARLES D., sergeant; Mrs. Mary Goldhardt, mother, Weehawken.

KREMBSER, EMILE A., private first class; Mrs. Elizabeth Krembser, mother, Paterson.

MORAN, JOHN P., private first class; Mrs. James Moran, mother, Rumson.

ZDUNEK, EDWARD S., private first class; Mrs. Anna Zdurek, mother, Perth Amboy.

# Third Woman Wins Rank as Army Colonel

## Florence Blanchfield Sworn In as Nurse Corps Head; Succeeds Col. Julia Flikke

JUN - 2 1943

*From the Herald Tribune Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Colonel Florence A. Blanchfield was sworn in today as the new superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps. She became the third woman to wear the silver eagles of a colonel when the new surgeon general, Major General Norman T. Kirk, pinned the insignia on her shoulders.

Colonel Blanchfield succeeds Colonel Julia O. Flikke, who retired recently because of her health. The only other woman to wear the colonel's insignia is Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, director of the W. A. A. C.

General Kirk took his oath only a few minutes before Colonel Blanchfield. He was sworn in by Major General James A. Ulio, Adjutant General.

Colonel Blanchfield was born at Shepherdstown, W. Va. Most of her childhood was spent at Granda, Va., where she was graduated from the local high school. Her hospital training was acquired at the South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh, and Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore.

She served in France in the last war, and has been stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco, California; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana; Camp John Hay and Fort McKinley, the Philippine Islands; Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Fort McPherson, Georgia; and Tientsin, China. Prior to the retirement of Colonel Flikke as superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, she was assistant superintendent, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Other developments in the women's military world included a War Department announcement that the fifth Women's Army Auxiliary Corps training center, including the headquarters at Camp Ruston, La., and installations at Camp Polk, La., and Camp Monticello, Ark., will be discontinued about June 10. Additional facilities at the first four training centers make this temporary training center unnecessary now, it was explained. It was established in March to utilize existing facilities.

Army and W. A. A. C. personnel will be redistributed to the four centers at Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Daytona Beach, Fla.; Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and Fort Devens, Mass.

## Nine West Virginians Are Wounded In Action

Washington, June 1 (AP)—Nine more soldiers from West Virginia have been wounded in action in North Africa, the War Department announced today.

They included:

Private Luther W. Abbott, MacBeth; Private (first class) Wannie W Cook, Lundale; Private Wesley O. Jones, Gallipolis Ferry; Private Estel H. Morgan, Christian; Private Walter S. Reckner, Chester.

Private Clarence H. Simpkins, True; Private Harold C. Surface, Charleston; Private Harry E. Wells, Sisterville; and Private Dallas V. White, Wymer.

## 6 Virginians Reported Wounded In N. Africa

Washington, June 1 (AP)—The War Department today announced the names of Six Virginians wounded in North Africa.

They are:

Private Harless L. Blevins, Miller Yard; Private Charles W. Garrison, Round Hill; Private Worley S. Roark, Saltville; Private Cecil L. Ross, Richmond; Private Ray G. Sauls, Alvarade, and Sergt. Virgil J. Weekley, Harrisonburg.

## New U. S. Stamp To Honor Poland For Part In War

Washington, June 1 (AP)—A new postage stamp commemorating Poland's resistance to the Nazis will go on sale June 22 in Chicago and Washington as the first in a series of eleven honoring the peoples of occupied countries in Europe.

Postmaster General Walker, announcing this today, said the stamps will be the size of a special delivery stamp, with the red and white Polish flag as the central subject.

Walker said that Chicago was chosen for first day sale because of its large population of persons of Polish descent.

# Value of 'B', 'C' Gas Coupons Cut, Rules on Extra Rations Tightened

JUN - 2 1943

WASHINGTON, June 1. — (AP) The Office of Price Administration ordered a 17 per cent slash today in the value of "B" and "C" coupons in the northeast and took other drastic steps which Administrator Prentiss M. Brown described as "tough."

Beginning at midnight, these gasoline rations will be worth 2 1-2 instead of three gallons from Maine to Virginia.

**Check on Applications**

Mr. Brown directed rationing boards to deny applications for additional rations of gasoline to restore mileage lost as a result of the reduction; revoked a provision allowing up to five gallons to service men on furlough, and ruled against supplemental rations for applicants living "within a reasonable walking distance" of their work, regardless of car pools and lack of other means of transportation. The only exceptions will be made in cases of physical disability, or to transport heavy equipment such as tools.

Mr. Brown also disclosed that the Petroleum administration is studying the supply situation in the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida to determine whether "B" and "C" coupons should be reduced there. The value of "A" coupons already has been reduced in line with the rest of the East, but they are not affected by the current ban on nonessential driving in the northeastern states.

**"A" Coupons Unchanged**

Today's action left basic "A" coupons at three gallons in the northeast. The period of validity of these coupons, however, already had been stretched out to give a motorist only about 1.4 gallons a week.

Mr. Brown acted after Secretary Ickes informed him that the gasoline allotment for East coast civilian use in June must be reduced from 356,000 to 326,000 barrels a day.

Mr. Brown said all the steps he took were necessary to hold civilian consumption in the East of 326,000 barrels a day, in view of the increased summer demand for gasoline on farms, and greater demands by war industries.

Mr. Brown conceded that the reduction in "B" and "C" coupons would work a hardship on many persons who depend upon their cars for transportation, and would make it extremely difficult for some workers to get to their jobs.

"In many cases," Mr. Brown said, "it will mean that the worker who lives some distance from his plant will have to take a temporary residence closer to his work.

"The action is tough because the going is tough—so tough that it is no longer necessary to point out that there is a critical shortage in the East. Millions of motorists have found that out for themselves sometime or other in the last few weeks. They know that any unnecessary driving on their part means an idle tractor on some farm, a war worker stranded miles away from his job."

A "reasonable walking distance" from work will be decided by rationing boards in passing on applications for supplemental rations.

JUN - 2 1943

# SENATE REJECTS AMENDMENTS TO HULL TRADES ACT

## Administration Victories Indicate Passage of Bill Already Voted in House.

WASHINGTON, June 1 — (AP) Rolling up impressive margins, Administration forces beat off two attempts today to amend legislation extending the reciprocal trade agreements program two more years. This indicated that the Senate would pass the measure tomorrow without change from the form in which it won House approval.

A Republican-sponsored proposal agreements six months after the close of the war by passage of a joint resolution went down under a 51 to 33 vote.

**Coalition Proposal Defeated**

Less than three hous later, a coalition proposal offered by Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo), providing that no future agreements could become operative without prior approval by Congress, was defeated by a vote of 50 to 31.

This brought before the Senate, for consideration in what is expected to be a final day of debate tomorrow, an amendment by Senator Maloney (D-Conn) requiring Senate ratification of the agreements as treaties. Administration leaders were confident that they could defeat this and all other amendments —a course which Secretary of State Hull has said would demonstrate this country's willingness to cooperate with other nations in handling post-war problems.

**George Leads Attack**

Chairman George (D-Ga) of the Senate Finance committee led the attack on the first amendment to come before the chamber, asserting:

"We want nothing now that would show this great nation isn't with the President."

Senator Danaher (R-Conn), sponsor of the amendment, replied that it is "perfectly absurd" to charge that the mere statement that Congress shall have the right to terminate agreements by a joint resolution—a method that would require a two-thirds vote of both houses to become effective in case of a Presidential veto—would hamper American relations with other countries.

Senator Taft (R-Ohio) urged his colleagues to accept the Danaher proposal so that Congress would not "tie its hands" by giving the President exclusive power to make trade agreements. He declared that unless Congress acted, the country's new $650,000,000 synthetic rubber industry might be without tariff protection after the war ends.

Senator Lucas (D-Ill) replied that adoption of the amendment would give "Hitler and his crew" grounds to say falsely that the Uni-

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ted States intended to end its "kindly relations" with its good neighbors and Senator Burton (R-Ohio) called the proposal "an expensive one-way ticket to nowhere."

Rejection of the amendment was accomplished with the votes of 44 Democrats and seven Republicans; while seven Democrats, 25 Republicans and a Progressive supported it.

# HOUSE APPROVES TAX BILL, 256-114

JUN - 2 1943

## Pay-as-You-Go Measure Moves to Senate, Quick Passage Expected.

WASHINGTON, June 1. — (AP) Pay-as-you-go for America's 44,000,000 individual income taxpayers became virtually certain today, as the House passed and sped to the Senate a compromise measure providing 75 to 100 per cent abatement of one year's taxes and imposing a 20 per cent withholding levy against the taxable portion of wages and salaries, effective July 1.

Quick passage was expected in the Senate, and Administration leaders said that President Roosevelt would let it become law.

### Vote Is 256 to 114

The 256 to 114 House vote relegated to history the bitterest party legislative battle of recent years, in which House Republicans supported and Democrats opposed various versions of the Ruml plan to skip an entire income tax year. The bill received the votes of 89 Democrats and 167 Republicans, while 99 Democrats, 12 Republicans and three minor party members opposed it.

Today's action was on a compromise, devised after legislative machinery fell into a four-months' stalemate on the Ruml issue. Rep. Knutson (R-Minn) described the compromise as "75 per cent of the Ruml plan."

The bill provides:

1. 100 per cent abatement for each taxpayer owing up to $50 in taxes for the one year, 1942 or 1943, in which he had the smaller taxable income.

2. A flat $50 abatement for each person whose abatement year (1942 or 1943) tax bill is between $50 and $66.67.

3. An abatement of 75 per cent for all persons with an abatement year bill over $66.67, with the remaining 25 per cent to be paid half on March 15, 1944 and half on March 15, 1945, in addition to current taxes. (Persons in the $50 to $66.67 classification also would pay off their small remaining debt in two such installments).

### Democrats Fight Bill

A segment of Democrats waged a last ditch battle against the compromise, Rep. Forand (D-RI) declaring "This compromise is nothing but the Ruml plan in a new dress," and Rep. Disney (D-Okla) saying "This is sorry business."

In the one-hour debate, Chairman Doughton (D-NC) of the tax framing Ways and Means committee was one of the few Democrats to support the compromise, while Republican after Republican spoke for it.

The most immediate effect of the measure will be the withholding levy, under which, one month from today, the government will begin deducting 20 per cent (after family status exceptions) from pay envelopes and salary checks.

### Must Make June Payment

This legislation does not excuse taxpayers from payment of the second installment of their tax obligation as shown in returns filed last March. This installment falls due just two weeks hence, on June 15.

For most taxpayers the measure will mean that they will remit more in income taxes during war years than they would have under the present law. The abatement will not show in the taxpaying history of the average person until his income falls off, he loses his job, or at death. But pay-as-you-go transfers the millions of taxpayers to a system of remitting in one year on the basis of income of the same year, instead of on the previous year's income as at present.

### Credit on 1943 Levy

Installments paid before July 1 on the basis of 1942 income will be transferred as a credit to 1943 obligations. Wages and salary earners will begin paying July 1 the remainder of their 1943 bill through the withholding levy. Persons with income other than wages and salaries must estimate their income for the current year, and continue to pay by quarterly installments. Similarly, persons with wages or salaries above the 20 per cent withholding level will estimate their upper bracket income, and pay quarterly on that part of their obligation above the withholding level.

On next March 15, all taxpayers—as at present—will file their final return on 1943. On this return adjustments will be made for differences between the estimated or withheld tax, and the correct tax reported by the taxpayer.

JUN - 2 1943

# Three Japanese Attacks on West Coast Revealed

## Forests' Chief Tells of Two Plane Raids and Shelling by Submarine Off Oregon

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP).—Reports on three isolated Japanese attacks on the west coast—two reputedly by planes operating from submarines and one by submarine shelling of an Oregon forest—were disclosed today to have been given to a Senate appropriations subcommittee by Forest Service officials.

Lyle F. Watts, chief of the Forest Service, told the committee at a recent executive session that what was believed to have been a bomb dropped by a Japanese plane started a small fire in southern Oregon which was quickly extinguished.

His testimony followed an assertion by Senator Rufus C. Holman, Republican, of Oregon, that "two different airplanes" had flown over the Coos County area of Oregon and "in Curry County they dropped an incendiary bomb, which did not function." Both counties are in southern Oregon. The date of the alleged attack was not disclosed.

Earl W. Loeridge, assistant chief, who testified with Watts, declared:

"There were three Japanese attacks on the west coast, two of them over the national forests. Planes apparently took off from submarines near by and came over and bombed the forests without being caught.

"Our lookout man saw them in each case; and in the mouth of the Columbia River, a submarine shelled the forest there. In each case we have had these small crews near by, which could have caught any fire which may have started."

# THIRD JAP ATTACK ON OREGON BARED

## Small Plane Drops Bombs in Woodland, Starting Minor Fires.

PORT ORFFORD, Ore., June 1—(AP) The story of the third enemy attack on the Oregon coast—a vain attempt by a plane, presumably Japanese, to start a forst fire—was disclosed today.

The attack occurred Sept. 28 last year, but was not announced for military reasons. The Western Defense command cleared the story today after forest officials reported the raid in congressional testimony.

A Forest Service fire lookout, perched on a lonely, fog drenched mountain, had a ringside seat for the attack.

### Heard Plane Motor

Lauren S. Giebner, whose tower commands a vast stand of Douglas fir east of this seacoast village, heard an airplane motor early Sept. 28, saw a flash through a fog haze, but was unable to see the plane. Two hours later he spotted a fire, which was controlled without difficulty.

This was the second attack in September. On Sept. 9, a tiny seaplane dropped two incendiary bombs near Brookings. The first attack was on June 21. Shells were dropped, probably from a submarine's guns, near Fort Stevens, at the mouth of the Columbia river.

### Protected by Fog

Unlike the Sept. 9 attack, witnessed by several persons in comparatively clear weather and spotted by air raid watchers almost as soon as the plane reached the coast line, the Port Orford raid was obscured by fog.

Giebner reported to his superior, Herschel Obye, supervisor of the Siskiyou National forest at Grants Pass, as follows:

Shortly after 5 a.m., he heard the sound of a motor, northeast of his tower on Grassy Knob. At 5:22 a.m., he saw a flash of fire and heard a single blast.

He reported to forest headquarters, kept a sharp watch for flashes. At 7:55 a.m., he saw them, in the deep, heavily timbered dry creek canyon, about three miles from his tower. The scene is in one of the most rugged and inaccessible areas.

Four fighters, dispatched to the blaze, hiked for more than two hours over trail-less mountains. En route they enlisted a crew of woodcutters.

Giebner was unable to tell which direction the plane went, but it might have flown out to sea. The sound of the motor indicated that the plane was small.

### Spotted by Raid Wardens

On the Sept. 9 attack, a tiny seaplane, possible carried on a submarine, flew in from the Pacific at the mouth of the Chetco river. Air raid watchers spotted it immediately. It circled nearby Mount Emily twice, dropped down to about 500 feet altitude, and let go with two bombs on a forested area. Several small fires were started. Investigators found craters and bomb fragments, some marked with characters identified as Japanese.

After the attack, the plane flew out to sea.

Three other attacks on the west coast in 1942 caused little or no damage. On Feb. 23 last year shells were fired, possibly from a submarine, on an oil refinery at Goleta, on the southern California coast. On June 29, shells were dropped near a lighthouse at Estevan point, on Vancouver island, and on the following day, several shells landed in sand dunes near Fort Stevens.

# Eleven Are Killed When Fortress Crashes In Texas

Pyote, Texas, June 1 (AP)—Eleven men perished in the crash of a Flying Fortress against a mountain peak in west Texas Sunday, the public relations office of Rattlesnake army bomber base disclosed today.

It was the first fatal crash in five months of operation at the Pyote base.

The bodies of the eleven victims were found yesterday near the summit of a hill fifty miles north of Van Horn, Texas. One of the men was a radio instructor, flying with a crew in training. His name was not immediately released.

### Two Flyers Killed in Indiana

BUNKER HILL, Ind., June 1 (AP).—Ensign Burton Willis McCormick, twenty-one years old, of Walton, Ind., and Aviation Cadet Richard Warren Schultze, nineteen, of Crestwood, N. Y., were killed late today when their plane crashed seven miles northeast of its Bunker Hill naval air station base.

### 5 Killed in Bomber Crash

TAMPA, Fla., June 1 (AP).—Five MacDill Field flyers were killed in the crash last night near Bradenton, Fla., of a medium bomber, base public relations office announced today. The dead included Second Lieutenant George J. Ga-

# BOMBS SPEED WAR: ARNOLD

## Air Chief Says That Enemy Factories And Transport Will Be Destroyed

## West Point Graduating Class Told That Axis Sees Handwriting On Wall

JUN - 2 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

West Point, N. Y., June 1—Gen. Henry H. Arnold told a graduating class at the United States Military Academy today that the present bombing of Germany and Italy will end the war quicker and "in the end save hundreds of thousands of lives."

"The Germans, the Italians—and, yes, the Japs—see the handwriting on the wall. Our plans call for bombing to destruction their factories—their transportation and communication systems—their U-boat yards—the industries making their critical items—and they don't like it," the commanding general of the Army Air Forces said.

"They can't take such destructive day-and-night hammering. They are crying for us to stop. Their morale is already beginning to crack."

### 206 Flying Cadets

Among the 514 graduates who heard him were 206 flying cadets.

JUN - 2 1943

Each cadet was commissioned a second lieutenant upon graduation.

Ridiculing Axis propagadna complaining of the killing of women and children, General Arnold said:

"They are trying to make us hesitate in the creation of a powerful air arm—to make us pull our punches. To all this our answer must be—yes, war is a ruthless business and you have made it far more horrible. But we are going to end it soon—by bombing military objectives consistently and with the maximum destructive power that we possess."

### Bombs Often Miss

Conceding that bombs often miss their targets, he asserted:

"Don't let me give you the idea that we are setting out deliberately to bomb large cities or recreational resorts where civilians, women and children are congregated. On the contrary, we select only military objectives for our bombing and our bombers have demonstrated an accuracy impossible to attain by any of the Axis airmen."

General Arnold said Axis powers had set the precedent for killing women and children and he cited the bombing of Warsaw, Rotterdam, London, Coventry, Plymouth, Pearl Harbor and Manila as examples.

Describing the ease with which American planes are reaching battle zones Arnold said that in May alone 1,800 American planes had been sent across the Atlantic and Pacific "with the same certainty as to arrival as we would have if one hundred were sent from New York to San Francisco five years ago."

### Make Own Rules

Arnold pictured the Japs as foes who "make their own rules of war."

"They are far more like uncivilized savages than like sane and cultured people," he said. "They are fanatics in battle and fight to their death. They take no prisoners and do not expect to be captured alive."

Immediately following the ceremony, twenty-six of the newly commissioned officers were scheduled to be married. Another thirty planned to be married tomorrow.

## *All 30 on U. S. Freighter Saved After Torpedoing*

### *Picked Up by United Nations Ships in South Atlantic*

MIAMI Fla., June 1 (AP).—Captain Julius F. Swenson, of Piermont, N. Y., reported here that all thirty men aboard his vessel, a small American merchantman, were saved after the ship was torpedoed by a hit-and-run Axis submarine early in May.

The attack occurred in the South Atlantic, off a large West Indian island.

Captain Swenson ordered all hands to take to the boats after two torpedoes struck his vessel. The men were picked up at daybreak by United Nations patrol ships.

# OPERATORS BLOCK TEMPORARY PACT ON TRAVEL PAY

JUN -2 1943

## Union Proposal Rejected, Both Sides Announce Impasse in Parley.

## ICKES FLAYS UNION

## Tells Lewis to End 'Strike Against the Government.'

WASHINGTON, June 1 — (AP) While 500,000 miners remained idle, the deadlock in their wage negotiations tightened tonight when the operators rejected the United Mine Workers' proposal for $1.50 a day as a temporary settlement of the portal-to-portal pay issue.

Both sides announced the impasse in negotiations an hour after Secretary Ickes, as fuel administrator, had called upon President John L. Lewis of the U.M.W. to order the miners to end their work stoppage which Secretary Ickes termed a "strike against the government."

### Hits Recalcitrant Operators

While saying that Mr. Lewis cannot escape responsibility in the crisis, the government's chief mine boss said "a few powerful operators deliberately opposed a compromise."

Mr. Lewis did not immediately reply to Secretary Ickes, but told reporters the demand for a return to work was "a matter to be given consideration."

The operators, replying to Secretary Ickes, said "we do not feel that we can accept any responsibility for the delays which necessitated intervention by agencies of government. This responsibility is that of the United Mine Workers, who have refused to recognize the wage stabilization policies of the government as reflected in the laws of the United States and executive orders of the President."

### Negotiations Recessed

The joint wage negotiations recessed until tomorrow with an announcement from the operators that they have called upon the War Labor board for further directions.

Mr. Lewis told a joint press conference that the miners' proposed temporary settlement, except for the amount of money, was offered by Secretary Ickes last night in a conference with Mr. Lewis and Charles O'Neil, representing the northern operators.

Secretary Ickes did not propose any specific sum, the U.W.M. president said. Here is the proposal:

"That, this joint conference agree upon a temporary basis of payment of $1.50 per day on the question of portal-to-portal. Such payment be made effective from April 1, 1943, for all underground and outside men and continue on such basis to a date agreed upon.

### Commission Study Proposed

"That, a commission be appointed, equal numbers representing each side, to survey the time required for travel time and secure factual information on the subject and report to a reconvened session of this joint conference for final determination and settlement. This temporary agreement not binding upon either party beyond 30 days from the date of the reconvened joint conference.

"All other questions referred to the joint conference by the War Labor board be accepted and become final under the terms of the temporary and permanent agreement for the life of the contract."

Besides objecting to the amount of money, Mr. O'Neill said the operators were unwilling to make any payment now that would not be final. He said the operators were bound by a War Labor board order to make any final agreement retroactive to April 1 and would abide by that. But he objected to making a payment now for a specific period without knowing the amount of retroactive obligations that would still be accruing.

"When we pay a sum during an agreement," said Mr. O'Neill, "it should be all the money we owe. We want a stabilizing agreement, a contingent liability might endanger the financial structure of many coal companies."

Mr. Lewis commented at that point that "when the operators make an agreement on a retroactive basis, they shouldn't hedge on it like they are doing now. We want stabilization of the mine workers' stomachs."

### Favors Government Figures

The operators confirmed reports that they had proposed that "as a basis of contract negotiations we should accept the government figures of 48 minutes underground travel time, with no overtime until after the statutory 40-hour week."

Edward R. Burke, representing southern operators, made it clear that was not an offer of settlement, but a basis on which to negotiate.

On a basis of straight time wage rates, 48 minutes would mean 80 cents a day for the worker earning the basic wage of $7 for a 7-hour day. At time and a half, it would be $1.20. The wage and hour law does not require premium rates until after the 40th hour, but the 1941-43 miners' wage agreement stipulates time and a half after the 35th hour.

The miners have contended that travel time averaged 90 minutes a day, and asked time and a half. This would amount to $2.25 a day for each underground man. If surface employes shared in it, the overall average per man would be about $2.

The operators' message to the War Labor board said the miners rejected a resolution to continue production and make any final agreement retroactive.

They added that the miners were adamant in their demand for $2 a day, "no more, no less," whereupon Mr. Lewis gave newsmen copies of the miners' proposal.

The operators' message said the miners' demand is "a mere guise for a general wage increase of $2 a day as originally demanded by the mine workers and denied by the board." They said they were prepared to make a full report to the board and to request an interpretation of certain portions of the WLB decision of last week.

# DAVIES IN SEATTLE WITH STALIN REPLY

JUN -2 1943

## On Way to Give Soviet Premier's Message to Roosevelt, He Stops Overnight on Coast

## FLIGHT BACK VIA SIBERIA

## Plane Left Moscow Saturday—Weather Bars Cross-Canada Trip From Alaska

JUN -2 1943

SEATTLE, June 1 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies, President Roosevelt's emissary to Joseph Stalin, arrived here today en route to report to the President in Washington, it was announced by Major Frank E. Williamson, commanding the Air Transport and Control Detachment.

The former Ambassador to Russia, who delivered a letter from President Roosevelt to Premier Stalin in Moscow and is returning with Marshal Stalin's reply, declined to be interviewed. He announced through the military that he was "flying to Washington immediately to report to the Commander in Chief, President Roosevelt."

Major Williamson said later, however, that Mr. Davies would remain in seclusion here overnight and leave for Washington in the morning.

The announcement of Mr. Davies's arrival said his plane left Moscow on Saturday, crossed Siberia and arrived at Nome, Alaska, yesterday and reached Seattle early in the day. Previously, a dispatch from Fairbanks, Alaska, said Mr. Davies stopped there yesterday.

Bad weather compelled the Davies plane to come on from Alaska via Seattle instead by way of Edmonton, Alberta, the announcement added.

# DAVIES IN ALASKA EN ROUTE TO U. S.

Fairbanks, Alaska, May 31 (Delayed).—Joseph E. Davies arrived here today from Moscow, where he delivered a secret message to Soviet Premier Josef Stalin from President Roosevelt.

Although the Fairbanks dispatch did not say, it was presumed Mr. Davies arrived in Alaska by plane—the mode of travel which he used on his journey to Moscow, via the Middle East.

The envoy was last mentioned in cables from Moscow last Thursday, when he said he was leaving for the United States almost immediately with Premier Stalin's reply to the President.

Mr. Davies was quoted as saying that Stalin had given "every indication he was entirely in accord with the contents of the President's message." The nature of the message and the Soviet Premier's reply, however, remained a state secret.

Mr. Davies had two meetings with Stalin at the Kremlin during his visit to Moscow, where he arrived May 19. He disclosed that he had talked over the military situation with Stalin and other Russian leaders, and said he had found them "confident, but not aggressively so."

# FORD MOTOR CO. AGAIN IS HEADED BY ITS FOUNDER

JUN -2 1943

## Henry Ford, Nearing 80, Takes Presidency Held by Son 24 Years.

DETROIT, June 1 — (AP) Henry Ford, who will be 80 years old next July 30, came back today to presidency of the Ford Motor company after a lapse of 24 years.

He took over the office made vacant by the death last week of his only son, Edsel. At the same time he joined with other members of his family, shareholders of the company, in adding to its board of directors a number of the key men upon whom he has relied greatly for many years in carrying on company affairs.

Charles E. Sorensen was re-elected vice-president; B. J. Craig, who has been assistant treasurer, was named vice-president and treasurer; H. L. Moekler, secretary and assistant treasurer, and H. E. Schluchter, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer.

### More Directors Named

To the board of directors—which had consisted of the elder Ford, his grandsons, Henry Ford II and Benson Ford, and Mr. Sorensen—were added Mrs. Edsel Ford, Harry H. Bennett, M. L. Bricker, Mr. Craig and R. R. Rausch.

In the election of Bennett, Bricker, Craig and Rausch, sources close to the company saw the probability that with Sorensen they would constitute a sort of super-council to administer the activities of the company that extend into the far reaches of the world.

### Close Associates

Particularly close to the elder Ford for many years have been Sorensen and Bennett. Sorensen, 61 years old, has designed Ford factories throughout the world, created many production processes and developed many Ford patents. He joined the Ford organization in 1905.

Bennett, who is 51, technically is personnel manager of the company, but his assignments from Ford have been many and varied. They ran all the way from responsibility for the personal security of Ford and members of his family to the handling of employment and labor problems. He was Ford's chief lieutenant in the big Ford strike of two years ago and signing of the contract with the United Automobile Workers (C.I.O.) that brought union recognition and the dues check-off system from the last major non-union company in the nation's automotive industry.

Bricker has been plant manager of the Ford-operated Willow Run bomber plant; Craig has been secretary and assistant treasurer of the Ford company, and Rausch has been in charge of production activities at the company's parent factory at River Rouge.

Those close to the Ford company expect affairs of the great company to be carried on much as they have been in the past with the elder Ford sidestepping as much executive routine as possible. They point out htat the founder is quite able despite his age to carry on as a full-time executive, but he dislikes that type of work and would prefer to tinker in his laboratory or watch how others carry out the ideas born in his mind.

The newest executive set-up in the Ford organization comes almost four decades from the time Ford formed his company with

JUN -2 1943

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said in capital of $28,000. The company, with assets now aggregating approximately three quarters of a billion dollars, was organized June 16, 1903.

# WILLKIE UNDECIDED ON OHIO'S PRIMARY

## But Says He May Get the '44 Republican Nomination 'in Spite of Myself'

## SKETCHES AIMS FOR PARTY

### Gives Views at Oberlin, Ohio, Where College Honored Him With Degree

By The Associated Press.

OBERLIN, Ohio, June 1—Wendell L. Willkie said here today he had not decided whether to enter Ohio's Republican Presidential primary and declared he might get the party's 1944 nomination "in spite of myself."

Asked at a press conference whether he had decided to enter the race for Ohio delegates, Mr. Willkie responded:

"I haven't decided whether I will be a candidate and, therefore, I cannot answer that question."

He then continued: "Ham Fish is against me, Gerald L. K. Smith is against me and I understand Landon is against me. If this keeps up I may be nominated in spite of myself."

After reporters had filed out Mr. Willkie reopened the door and volunteered: "Say, add Colonel McCormick of The Chicago Tribune to that list."

In an interview with The Cleveland News Mr. Willkie declared "the Republican party has no chance of electing its man in 1944 unless its platform and its candidate both recognize that the countries of the world are interdependent and the United States must play its full part in bringing about cooperation among all nations and also its full part in the preservation of peace and economic stability."

Asked what he thought of Cleveland as a site for the 1944 Republican convention, Mr. Willkie declared "I feel strongly for it," and said that Cleveland "would be ideal."

He gave this analysis of the 1944 election to The News:

"In spite of all the talk you hear to the contrary, President Roosevelt still holds the "Solid South." Any Republican candidate can be expected to carry the Midwestern agricultural States, which have no large metropolitan centers.

"The election will be decided in Ohio, Michigan and the Eastern States and possibly by the Pacific Coast States."

Mr. Willkie received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Oberlin College.

# Would End Food Fluctuation

## Leaders at Conference Agree on Proposal to Establish Ever-normal Supply.

Hot Springs, Va., June 1 (A. P.).—An ever-normal world supply of food, avoiding the ups and downs that find some nations with a surplus and others in want, was seen today as the prime aim of leaders at the United Nations food conference.

A permanent world agricultural authority to bring this about was recommended by a meeting of section chairmen representing all committees of the conference. Approval by the entire group in plenary session scheduled for Thursday was considered a formality.

Rationing among nations was suggested as perhaps the key to the problem.

The section chiefs called upon all nations to conform to a long-term co-ordinated production plan for the best use of their resources on a world scale, based on better diets for their own people and on the international demand for nutritionally better food.

The report emphasized that the world faced two different types of problems—one of mobilizing productive resources to combat hunger and famine in the years immediately following the war and the other of reorganizing agriculture for the long-term task of providing abundant supplies.

The conference was asked to recommend that all governments affirm the principle of mutual responsibility and co-ordinated action to prevent skyrocketing prices which might otherwise arise from unrestrained competition for food, industrial goods and facilities of production in the post-war shortage years.

Asserting that the period of shortages would in due course end and bring on the danger of overproduction and a decline in prices of cereals, sugar and other war-expanded products, the section chiefs recommended collaborative efforts to prevent "loss and hardships" which would fall farmers.

## BENES AT FORT KNOX

**Fort Knox, Ky., June 1 (A. P.).—Fort Knox today fired a twenty-one gun salute in welcome to Dr. Eduard Benes, president of the Czecho-Slovakian Government in Exile.**

**President Benes arrived at Godman Field by plane last night from Washington, together with a distinguished group of his countrymen and American officials.**

**Major-Gen. Charles L. Scott and Brig.-Gen. Joseph A. Holly conducted the visitors on a tour of the camp this morning, showing them the Armored Force Replacement Center and the Armored Force School.**

**This afternoon they are scheduled to inspect the "assault course" and "blitz village" where soldiers train under actual fire. Last night they were guests at an officers' club dinner presided over by Major-Gen. Alvan C. Gillem Jr., acting chief of the Armored Force.**

## Halifax Visits Norwich U.

NORTHFIELD, Vt., June 1 (AP).—Viscount Halifax, on a tour of sixty college-training detachments in Eastern states, visited the air force training unit at Norwich University today. Brigadier General John G. Williams, commander of a flying training wing in Georgia, came here to greet the British Ambassador.

# STRIKE BOOM IS ATTRIBUTED TO DISTANCE

## Beveridge Lays British Success To Proximity To Germany

## Post-War Security Plan Author Gets Degree At Columbia

JUN - 2 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

New York, June 1—Sir William Beveridge, author of the British post-war security plan, said today that the reason the United States has more strikes than Great Britain "is largely due to the fact that we are 3,000 miles nearer to Germany than you are."

He and Dr. Nichols Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, addressed a commencement day luncheon of the Columbia University Alumni Federation. The luncheon preceded the one hundred and eighty-ninth commencement exercises at which 3,867 degrees were awarded—more than half to recipients absent from the ceremonies because they were in the armed forces.

### Gets Honorary Degree

Sir William, himself the recipient of an honorary degree of doctor of laws, told the luncheon guests that British and American social problems were similar, but that the British were "ahead of the United States in realizing the problems that result from an industrial economy."

He said his plan was "a sign of return to reason," and that his report on post-war security, made without governmental authority, was "merely a deduction from the facts and an appeal to reason."

### Relations Called Harmful

Dr. Butler told the alumni group that ten years ago a prominent member of the Japanese bar told him "that the Japanese had decided after eighty years of relations with the western nations that these relations were harmful and would have to be ended if it took one hundred years."

Among the recipients of honorary doctor of laws degrees at the exercises was William Lynn Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada.

## DESTROYER LAUNCHED

JUN - 2 1943

NEW YORK, June 1. (AP) The U.S.S. Picking, a destroyer named for an heroic commander of a World war 1 submarine, Capt. Sherwood Picking, was launched today at the Bethlehem Steel company shipyard at Mariners harbor, Staten Island.

Mrs. Sherwood Picking, of Portland, Me., sponsored the ship in honor of her late husband, who died in a plane crash Sept. 1, 1941, in Scotland, while en route to London.

# What's Behind The War News

By GLENN BABB

China has won an important victory for the United Nations in turning back the Japanese drive along the upper Yangtze river. The most heartening feature of this operation is the proof it affords that China no longer is fighting alone. Her Allies, especially the United States, are now able to bring help directly to bear on a critical battlefield.

Major credit for the blunting of the enemy spearheads which were thrusting westward through Hupeh province in the direction of Chungking must go to Chiang Kai-shek's own armies. But there is no doubt that the appearance of American fighters and heavy bombers over the battlefield had three highly important results. The Americans wrought heavy damage to the enemy's supply routes, they denied him the advantage of air superiority and they did more than anything else could have done to revive the fighting spirit of the weary Chinese armies.

Japan's chief hope in this stage of the war has been that she might be able to end free China's resistance before Allied help—which for some months must be represented almost entirely by American air power—could arrive in truly effective quantities. The enemy setback in Hupeh may mean that already it is too late to take advantage of this opportunity.

The strengthening of the 14th United States air force, General Chennault's command in China, has been in progress for some months, probably having begun soon after the Casablanca conference. The war council recently concluded in Washington undoubtedly approved continuation of this reinforcement, perhaps at an accelerated place.

This prospect, coupled with the Chinese success around Ichang, gives basis for the hope that free China will be able to keep her banners flying through the summer and well into the seventh year of her fight against Japan. In the fall the Allies should be able to do something about opening the Burma back door, unless many signs attending the Washington meeting were misleading. General Stilwell, who has just paused briefly in London on his way back to China, probably is the bearer of good news for Generalissimo Chiang.

There is every indication that the American fliers have pretty well torn away the air umbrella from the enemy's principal upper Yangtze bases in four days of raiding which reached a climax Monday, when a Chungking communique announced. Allied—obviously American—and Chinese planes knocked 31 enemy craft out of action. To the Americans were credited 20 certain victories and five "probables." The Japanese air force is learning in the skies over China what its pilots already had found out over the southwest Pacific, that against the heavily gunned and armored big American bombers—Liberators in the China theater—the Zero's speed and maneuverability are of little avail. Earlier estimates put Japanese air strength in the Ichang area at 200 planes, and the last few days certainly have put a big dent in that total. Last night's Chungking communique commented that "the enemy's air strength thus has been greatly reduced and his planes practically made no appearance today."

American planes have supported Chinese ground forces before, in Yunnan province and during last summer's Kiangsi campaign, but those were isolated incidents, confined to a single day's action. There probably will be others and China undoubtedly has an anxious summer ahead. But unless the Japanese can regain air superiority over the critical battlefields it is difficult to see how they can make much real progress toward knocking China out of the war. It may be that China's most critical period already is over.

LONDON (GDA)

THE ONLY OTHER SURVIVING QUADRUPLETS IN THE BRITISH ISLES ARE THE THREE SONS AND DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. WALTER MILES OF ST. NEOTS, HUNTS END, BORN JULY 6, 1936.

JUN -2 1943

APL THIRD THRU 1727 AAB 413PEM

LONDON (GDA) THAT RAID INCREASED THE RAF'S TOTAL TONNAGE DROPPED IN MAY TO 10,500 IN EIGHT MAJOR ATTACKS--AT DORTMUND, MAY 4; DUISBURG, MAY 12; BOCHUM IN THE RUHR, AND [redacted] CZECHOSLOVAKIA, MAY 13; DORTMUND, MAY 23; DUESSELDORF, MAY 25, ESSEN MAY 27 AND WUPPERTAL, MAY 29.

DURING THE MONTH, AMERICAN BOMBERS BASED IN BRITAIN DESTROYED 351 PLANES AND DROPPED 70 MORE PER CENT MORE BOMBS THAN IN ANY PREVIOUS MONTHS. THE AMERICANS MADE NINE MAJOR RAIDS.

JUN -2 1943

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2-(AP)-A SINGLE GERMAN RAIDER SWOOPED LOW OVER AN EAST ANGLIAN COASTAL VILLAGE EARLY TODAY, DROPPING BOMI WHICH DAMAGED A COTTAGE AND INJURED ONE OF THE OCCUPANTS.

BRITISH SPITFIRES PURSUED THE ENEMY PLANE OUT TO SEA AFTER IT HAD DODGED THROUGH ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

PS135AEW

LONDON--INSERT AFTER 1ST GRAF NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

X X X THIRD CONSECUTIVE DAY.

IN OFFENSIVE SWEEPS [redacted] ACROSS THE CHANNEL, STRONG FORCES OF RAF FIGHTERS SCORED A FIVE-TO-ONE VICTORY OVER [redacted] ENEMY PLANES AND SHOT UP FIVE GERMAN SUPPLY SHIPS.

TWO FOCKE-WULF 190'S AND THREE MESSERSCHMITT 109'S WERE SHOT DOWN BY THE BRITISH FIGHTER PILOTS, WHO LOST ONLY ONE OF THEIR OWN PLANES.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE LAND TARGETS ATTACKED BY THE FIGHTERS, STRONG FORMATIONS OF WHICH WERE SEEN HEADING THROUGH BROKEN [redacted] CLOUDS TOWARD THE CONTINENT OVER THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND.

JUN -2 1943

GERMANY'S DWINDLING X X X 3RD GRAF (ELIMINATING 2ND GRAF, BEGINNING "RAF FIGHTER X X X ETC.," AND ENDING "X X X COAST OF [redacted] ENGLAND.")

JUN -2 1943

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30.24-4549

London, June 1-(AP)-The Gestapo has removed the tomb of Czechoslovakia's unknown warrior of the first world war from the Prague town hall following a clash resulting from wreath laying by Czechs, a Stockholm dispatch to the Czechoslovak government said today.

The dispatch said a disturbance resulted when Gestapo sentries were placed at the tomb in an effort to stop the daily appearance of wreaths, some with ribbons bearing the names of Czech patriots executed by the Germans.

JUN -2 1943

apl 1045a-ball-rm-

London, June 1-(AP)-A fish and poultry dealer was fined $1,000 plus $84 courts costs today for overchanrging an american red cross club in London for 15 rabbits worth $7. He appealed.

JUN -2 1943

apl 01821-daniels-rm-1244p

LONDON, JUNE 1-(AP)-DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE TOLD COMMONS TODAY THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT IS CONSIDERING PROBLEMS OF POSTWAR CIVIL AVIATION IN CONSULTATION WITH THE DOMINIONS, "WITH A VIEW TO ARRIVING AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AT A COMMON AGREEMENT."

EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION ON THE SUBJECT HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, HE SAID, BUT THEY ARE ONLY PROVISIONAL REPLIES AND IN SOME CASES PRELIMINARY STUDIES HAVE NOT BEEN COMPLETED.

ATTLEE DECLARED HE WAS "RATHER SURPRISED" TO HEAR SUGGESTIONS FROM EARLIER SPEAKERS IN THE DEBATE ON BRITAIN'SPLACE IN POSTWAR CIVIL AVIATION THAT "IN THE MIDST OF THE WAR CIVIL AVIATION SHOULD BE MADE A A-1 PRIORITY AND PEOPLE SHOULD BE TAKEN FROM VITAL WAR WORK AND PUT INTO THE INDUSTRY."

JUN -2 1943

ROBERT PERKINS, ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING AIR ENTHUSIASTS IN COMMONS, HAD SAID THAT IF THE GOVERNMENT DID NOT BELIEVE THAT THE WAR WOULD BE GOING ON IN 1948 OR 1949 IT WAS "ONLY COMMON SENSE" TO SWITCH A "SMALL PROPORTIONS--30 TO 40 PER CENT"--OF THE DESIGNING STAFFS TO THE DESIGNING OF CIVIL ENGINES.

ATTLEE DISCLOSED THAT IT HAD BEEN POSSIBLE TO ALLOCATE SOME OF THE STAFF TO THE DESIGN OF FOUR DIFFERENT TYPES OF POSTWAR COMMERCIAL PLANES, THE WORK ON WHICH WOULD NOT INTERFERE WITH THE PRESENT OR PROSPECTIVE WAR EFFORT.

JUN -2 1943

LONDON, JUNE 1-(AP)-DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER CLEMENT ATTLEE DISCLOSED BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT THE BRITISH EMPIRE SUFFERED 514,993 CASUALTIES IN ALL RANKS OF EMPIRE ARMED FORCES IN THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF THE WAR.

THESE INCLUDED 92,089 KILLED, 226,719 MISSING, 207,891 PRISONERS OF WAR AND 88,294 WOUNDED.

BRIT. LIB. FIGURE JC 19/1/44

THE CASUALTIES FOR THE FIRST THREE YEARS ENDED LAST SEPTEMBER WERE DISTRIBUTED AMONG EMPIRE FORCES AS FOLLOWS:

UNITED KINGDOM, 275,844; CANADA, 10,422; AUSTRALIA, 53,959; NEW ZEALAND, 19,345; SOUTH AFRICA, 22,615; INDIA, 101,979; COLONIES, 30,829.

JUN -2 1943

SIMULTANEOUSLY, DEFENSE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS IN CANADA PRESENTED FIGURES SHOWING THAT ALL CANADIAN CASUALTIES SINCE THE START OF THE WAR AND UP TO NOW, THREE YEARS AND NINE MONTHS, TOTALLED ABOUT 13,768. THESE INCLUDED APPROXIMATELY 5,859 KILLED, 2,749 MISSING, 1,025 WOUNDED AND 4,135 PRISONERS.

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTIES UP TO APRIL 30 ACCOUNTED FOR 7,050 OF THE TOTAL, INCLUDING 3,957 KILLED AND 1,899 MISSING, WHILE NAVAL CASUALTIES WERE LISTED AS 1,068, AS OF TODAY, OF WHICH 902 WERE KILLED, 160 WOUNDED AND SIX WERE PRISONERS.

THE CANADIAN ARMY, UP TO TODAY, HAD LOST APPROXIMATELY 1,000 DEAD, 850 MISSING, 300 WOUNDED AND 3,500 PRISONERS.

IN CANBERRA, PRIME MINISTER JOHN M.CURTIN ANNOUNCED THAT AUSTRALIAN WAR CASUALTIES TOTALED 67,191 UP TO THE END OF MARCH.

THESE INCLUDED 10,253 KILLED, 21,914 MISSING, 24,303 WOUNDED OR INJURED AND 10,721 PRISONERS. CURTIN SAID THAT 53,226 OF THE CASUALTIES WERE SUFFERED IN BATTLE, WHILE THE REST RESULTED FROM ACCIDENTS.

HW1251AEW

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE LOCOMOTIVE OF THE LONDON-HARWICH NIGHT TRAIN PLUNGED FUNNEL-DEEP RECENTLY INTO A HUGE BOMB CRATER GAPING ON THE TRACKS NEAR INGATESTONE, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE ENGINEER AND FIREMEN WERE KILLED BUT, ALTHOUGH COACHES FILLED WITH SERVICEMEN AND CIVILIANS WERE JERKED FROM THE RAILS AND ONE WAS HURLED DOWN A STEEP EMBANKMENT, ONLY TWO OTHER PERSONS WERE INJURED.

THE CRATER WAS MADE BY A DIRECT HIT.

JUN -2 1943

PS149AEW

LONDON, JUNE 1-(AP)-THE COAL STRIKE IN THE UNITED STATES WAS A MAJOR TOPIC OF CONVERSATION AMONG MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN ARMED FORCES TODAY, AND THE SERVICE NEWSPAPER "STARS AND STRIPES" GAVE THE STORY PRECEDENCE OVER NEWS FROM THE WAR FRONTS.

LIEUT.ROBERT MOORA, NEWS EDITOR OF THE "STARS AND STRIPES" AND FORMERLY WITH THE NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE, SAID:

"IT WOULD BE HARD TO OVER-EMPHASIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF STRIKE DEVELOPMENTS TO AMERICAN TROOPS HERE, FOR THEY FULLY REALIZE THE COAL INDUSTRY'S PART IN WINNING THE WAR. WE'VE HAD ANY NUMBER OF CALLS FROM BOYS ANXIOUSLY ASKING WHAT IS THE LATEST ON THE SUBJECT."

IN RED CROSS CLUBS FOR ENLISTED MEN THE STRIKE REPLACED SPECULATION OVER AN ALLIED INVASION OF EUROPE AS THE CHIEF SUBJECT OF DISCUSSION.

HW125AEW

JUN -2 1943

30.24-4551

LONDON, JUNE 1--(AP)-- THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE PRESENT WAR SITUATION WAS CONCEDED TODAY BY PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO IN A CONFERENCE WITH MEMBERS OF THE JAPANESE CABINET, DNB, GERMAN RADIO NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED FROM TOKYO IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY ASSOCIATED PRESS HERE.

TOJO TOLD THE CABINET THAT ALL OF JAPANESE FORCES MUST CONCENTRATE ON THE PRODUCTION OF WAR MATERIALS, FOOD, AND THE EXTENSION OF TRANSPORT FACILITIES.

JUN -2 1943

"IT IS NECESSARY TO LEAVE ALL OF OUR UNDERTAKINGS NOT AND MEASURES WHICH ARE NOT DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE WAR EFFORT," TOJO SAID. HE ANNOUNCED AT THE SAME TIME THAT THE ELECTIONS FOR THE PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLIES WHICH WERE TO HAVE BEEN HELD THIS FALL HAVE BEEN CANCELLED "IN ORDER TO AVOID INTERFERENCE WITH THE HARVEST WORK."

ASUNCION, PARAGUAY, JUNE 1-(AP)-GEN.HIGINIO MORINIGO, PRESIDENT OF PARAGUAY, WILL LEAVE BY PLANE THURSDAY FOR THE UNITED STAES WHERE HE WILL VISIT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. HE WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY U.S. AMBASSADOR WESLEY FROST, TWO MEMBERS OF THE PARAUGUAYAN CABINET AND MILITARY OFFICIALS.

JUN -2 1943

PS154AEW

NORTH AFRICA (add)

AS HE STEPPED OUT OF HIS BIG BOMBER, FIRST LIEUT.J.H.DANCE OF 205 MARQUETTE ST., BAY CITY, MICH., HANDED HIM A LETTER ANNOUNCING THE BIRTH OF A NINE-POUND SON TO HIS WIFE, HELEN JEAN NESSEN, OF 514 NORTH CHURCH ST., DISALIA, CALIF.

"NAMED TOM!" EXCLAIMED THE FATHER. "NAMED TOM! CAN YOU BEAT IT? I WOULD LIKE TO GO ON MISSIONS EVERY DAY--THE MORE I GO ON THE SOONER I CAN GO HOME AND SEE JUST WHAT HE LOOKS LIKE."

JUN -2 1943

B1141AEW

NORTH AFRICA (add)

Lieut. R.G. Bauman of Toledo, O., said: "We left the airdrome covered with bursts and planes burning and installations beaten up. I think all of us are rather proud of giving the axis a taste of what they dished out to England." (more)

JUN -2 1943

NORTH AFRICA (add)

VICTORIES OVER TWO NEW TWIN-ENGINED MESSERSCHMITT 110'S WERE CREDITED TO TECHNICAL SERGEANT ROBERT E. BUNCE OF TITUSVILLE, PA., AND SECOND LIEUT. JACK M. BUCKNER, 115 AGAR AVE., ATLANTA, GA.

"WE LEFT THE AIRDROME COVERED WITH BURSTS AND PLANES BURNING AND INSTALLATIONS BEATEN UP," REPORTED PILOT FIRST LIEUT. R. G. BAUMAN, 202 HURD ST, TOLEDO, OHIO.

JUN -2 1943

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2----(AP)----AWARD OF A BARONY TO AIR MARSHAL SIR HUGH CASWELL TREMENHEERE DOWDING, FORMER SUPREME COMMANDER OF RAF FIGHTERS, TOPPED THE BIRTHDAY HONORS LIST OF KING GEORGE VI TODAY, BUT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN LEARNING AND ARTS WERE RECOGNIZED ALONG WITH MILITARY FEATS.

JUN -2 1943

SIR HUGH, AS BOSS OF THE RAF FIGHTER COMMAND, LED THE DEFENSE AGAINST THE GERMAN AIR ATTACK IN THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN IN 1940. HE WAS PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST IN 1942 AT HIS OWN REQUEST.

AMONG THREE WOMEN NAMED DAMES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IS ANNE LOUGHLIN, WHO AS HEAD OF THE TRADES UNION COUNCIL WAS THE FIRST WOMAN TO BECOME CHIEF OF A GREAT NATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION.

A.H.MAXWELL, TOBACCO CONTROLLER, WHO MADE TWO WARTIME TRIPS TO THE UNITED STATES TO HELP KEEP BRITONS SUPPLIED WITH TOBACCO WAS ONE OF SEVERAL CIVILIANS GIVEN KNIGHTHOODS.

AIR MARSHAL RICHARD HALLAM PECK, WHO AS "RAF COMMENTATOR" IS KNOWN TO AMERICAN NEWSPAPER READERS, WAS MADE A KNIGHT COMMANDER OF THE ORDER OF THE BATH.

JOHN MILNE BARBOUR, FORMER FINANCE MINISTER OF NORTHERN IRELAND, WAS MADE A BARONET. HE IS THE COUSIN OF SENATOR WARREN BARBOUR OF NEW JERSEY AND FREDERICK BARBOUR, CHAIRMAN OF THE LINEN THREAD COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE WAS CONFERRED ON CYRIL HUBERT CANE, CONSUL-GENERAL AT DETROIT.

JUN -2 1943

MISS MARJORIE CRAWFORD, SHORTHAND TYPIST AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY IN BUENOS AIRES, ALSO RECEIVED THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

ON THE CANADIAN LIST IS REAR ADMIRAL VICTOR G.BRODEUR, NAVAL MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN JOINT STAFF AT WASHINGTON, MADE COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

JUN -2 1943

LT.COMM. A.M.MCLARNON, WHOSE NEXT OF KIN LIVES AT (17 SCOTTFIELD RD., ALLSTON, MASS., WAS MENTIONED IN DISPATCHES. CHIEF PETTY OFFICER H.E.AUSTEN, JACKSON HEIGHTS, N.Y., WHO HAS SERVED MORE THAN TWO YEARS ABOARD A CORVETTE, WAS CITED FOR RESCUE WORK DURING AN ATTACK UPON A CONVOY.

COL.O.M.BIGGAR, CHAIRMAN OF THE CANADIAN SECTION OF THE JOINT CANADA-UNITED STATES DEFENSE BOARD, WAS NAMED COMPANION IN THE ORDER OF ST.MICHAEL AND ST.GEORGE.

FLYING OFFICER ROBERT MCDONALD WILLIAMS, WHOSE NEXT OF KIN LIVES IN OAKLAND, CALIF., WAS MADE A MEMBER OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (MILITARY) WHILE THE AIR FORCE CROSS WAS AWARDED FLYING OFFICER THEODORE MARSHALL WAYAVE WHOSE NEXT OF KIN LIVES AT (232 SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST.) BROOKLYN, N.Y.

JUN -2 1943

THE BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL WAS AWARDED JAMES WADE OF MONCTON, NEW BRUNSWICK, A COMMERCIAL PILOT, FOR IS FLIGHT TO GREENLAND IN DECEMBER, 1942, IN AN ATTEMPT TO RESCUE THE INJURED CREW OF A CRASHED AMERICAN BOMBER.

PS144AEW

JUN 2 1943

30.24-4553

LONDON, JUNE 1-(AP)-THIRTY-ONE AMERICAN FLIGHT SERGEANTS WERE DOING THEIR FIRST WARTIME FLYING UNDER THE AMERICAN FLAG TODAY FOLLOWING THEIR TRANSFER TO THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCES FROM THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

THE MEN, WHO ARE PILOTS, NAVIGATORS, AND GUNNERS, INCLUDE:

H.GOODWIN, WYNCOTE, PA.

NORMAN C.HANDS, ROCHESTER, N.Y.

B.J.FUREY, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.

M.S.BRANIFF, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

T.D.FARRELL, DENVER, COL.

J.T.CLARY, ALAMEDA, CALIF.

DANIEL N.BRENNAN, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

F.R.MCGINTY, UTICA, N.Y.

J.T.FOLEY, GREELEY, NEB.

ROBERT E.BALDY, KOSCIUSKO, MISS.

JOHN W.BRANT, SOUTH BEND, IND.

LELAND V.HAMILTON, WALKERTON, IND.

ERNEST W.CAMPEN, PORTLAND, ORE.

STANLEY W.GAUNT, PASCOAG, R.I.

E.J.CARNEY, DETROIT, MICH.

G.H.FERRELL, RICHMOND, VA.

WILLIAM J.ASHWORTH, AUBURNDALE, FLA.

GEORGE P.DEVOL, MARIETTA, O.

W.W.CORRIGAN, PORTLAND, ORE.

S.W.SHERRY, LONGVIEW, WASH.

JUN -2 1943

ANDREW MORDOVANCY, OLYPHANT, PA.

M.M.MYRES, DETROIT, MICH.

JACK H.COUCH, THIENSVILLE, WIS.

C.L.BRUCE ELLSWORTH, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

F.P.HALAS, CLEVELAND, O.

R.P.WALKER, AUSTIN, TEX.

LANCE E.HULL, DENVER, COLO.

H.J.SMITH, NORWALK, CALIF.

HHENRY OIEN, TOLEDO, O.

RUSSELL C.SNOW, ROMULIS, MICH.

BZ1117PEW

night lead russian (precede moscow day)

JUN -2 1943

london, tuesday, june 1-(ap)-- The germans claimed to have driven a wedge into russian lines above smolensk yesterday, and both sides reported thrusts and par ies of scouting raids as june brought the traditional m h of best fighting weather to the long russian front today.

The [redacted] plunge against soviet lines east of velizh was intended to straighten the battleline "on a fairly large front," said

JUN -2 1943

a german broadcast is recorded by the associated press.

The russians were dislodged despite fierce resistance, and red army counterattacks were repelled with the germans holding the lines they were ordered to take, the broadcast added. Velizh lies between velikie luki, a soviet strongpoint, and german-held smolensk.

A special moscow broadcast reported 31 german planes were shot down sunday when the nazis tried to raid areas near leningrad, against a loss of only three soviet aircraft. An official announcement also recorded by the soviet monitor said the germans had lost 2,069 planes on the whole front between may 2 and may 29, and the leningrad action thus brought the total to at least 2,100 for may.

JUN -2 1943

The russian midnight communique, recorded by the soviet monitor, said red army troops "routed about two companies of enemy infantry" on the western front and smashed gun emplacements, but did not indicate if

ALGIERS,JUNE 1-(AP)-GENERAL ALPHONSE GEORGES, A WESTERN FRONT BATTLE LEADER IN 1940 WHO ARRIVED HERE FROM FRANCE LAST WEEK, TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT HE HAD COME TO AFRICA IN RESPONSE "TO THE APPEAL OF MY OLD FRIEND GENERAL GIRAUD," AND THAT HE PLEDGED HIM "MOS ABSOLUTE COLLABORATION."

GEORGES RECEIVED CORRESPONDENTS IN AN OFFICE ASSIGNED TO HIM IN GIRAUD'S HEADQUARTERS.

"FOR REASONS YOU UNDERSTAND, I AM UNABLE TO SAY WHAT MY EXISTENCE AND ACTIONS HAVE BEEN IN THE LAST TWO AND A HALF YEARS, OR UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS MY TRIP TO AFRICA WAS EFFECTED," HE SAID.

"RESPONDING TO THE APPEAL OF MY OLD FRIEND GENERAL GIRAUD, I HAVE COME TO REJOIN MY FORMER COMRADES OF THIS MAGNIFICENT ARMY OF AFRICA WHICH HAS JUST DISTINGUISHED ITSELF ON THE BATTLEFIELD OF TUNISIA AT THE SIDE OF OUR ALLIES."

HW1241AEW

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

JUN -2 1943

ALGIERS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2-(AP)-MARCEL PEYROUTON, THE GIRAUD-APPOINTED GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF ALGERIA, IN A SURPRISE DEVELOPMENT OFFERED HIS RESIGNATION TO GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE AND IT WAS PROMPTLY ACCEPTED, IT WAS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT.

THE ACTION CLIMAXED A DAY WHEN DISAGREEMENTS WERE GEPORTED STILL PLAGUING THE FRENCH UNITY CONFERENCE.

HIN HIS GESTURE FOR UNITY, PEYROUTON AT HIS OWN REQUEST BECAME AN INFANTRY CAPTAIN TO PROVE HIS WILLINGNESS TO FIGHT FOR THE LIBERATION

JUN -2 1943

30.24-4555

OF FRANCE.

DE GAULLE, RIDING HIGH ON THE CREST OF POPULAR OVATIONS ORGANIZED BY HIS SUPPORTERS, THUS GOT RID OF ONE OF THOSE HE DISLIKED BY SNAPPING UP HIS OFFER TO RETURN TO THE ARMY.

AN EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN PEYROUTON, ONETIME VICHY CABINET MINISTER, AND DE GAULLE, WHOM HE ADDRESSED AS "PRESIFENT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE," WAS MADE PUBLIC LAST NIGHT.

JUN -2 1943

(IT WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY CLEAR WHY PEYROUTON SHOULD HAVE ADDRESSED DE GAULLE, RATHER THAN THE NEW JOINT COUNCIL OF GEN.GIRAUD, WHO NOT ONLY IS THE MAN WHO APPOINTED HIM TO THE ALGIERIA POST, BUT HIS MILITARY CHIEF AS WELL. DISPATCHES MONDAY SAID DE GAULLE AND GIRAUD WOULD BE JOINT PRESIDENTS OF THE NEW GOVERNING BODY FOR FRANCE, TAKING TURNS AT PRESIDING, BUT WITH ALL OFFICIAL ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE AS A WHOLE.

(RALPH HOWARD, OF NBC, REPORTED IN AN ALGIERS BROADCAST THAT PEYROUTON'S RESIGNATION IS LIKELY "TO BLOW THE LID OFF NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN DE GAULLE AND GEN.HENRI GIRAUD FOR FRENCH UNITY." BY TENDERING HIS RESIGNATION TO DE GAULLE, HOWARD SAID, PEYROUTON HAS PLACED HIM IN COMMAND OF ALL ALGERIAN MILITARY AND CIVIL AFFAIRS. HE ADDED THAT THIS MAY POSTPONE LHE UNITY-MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE SCHEDULED FOR WEDNESDAY AND FUTURE MEETINGS AS WELL.

JUN -2 1943

(HOWARD ALSO REPORTED INDICATIONS OF GROWING FRICTION BETWEEN THE TWO GENERALS, WITH DE GAULLE SAID TO BE INSISTING THAT GIRAUD BE A MILITARY COMMANDER BUT NOT A MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE.

(WINSTON BURDETT, ALGIERS CORRESPONDENT FOR CBS, OBSERVED "THIS IS REALLY AN UNEXPECTED VICTORY" FOR DE GAULLE.) #

BY FRANK J. O'BRIEN

ANKARA, TURKEY, JUNE 1-(AP)-A BITTER STRUGGLE HAS DEVELOPED BETWEEN GERMANY AND RUMANIA OVER GERMAN DEMANDS FOR FURTHER HEAVY SACRIFICES OF RUMANIAN TROOPS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT AND INCREASED CONTRIBUTIONS OF FOOD, REPORTS REACHING HERE FROM USUALLY RELIABLE INFORMANTS SAID TODAY.

JUN -2 1943

RUMANIA IS STRONGLY RESISTING THESE DEMANDS BECAUSE OF A GROWING CONVICTION, BOTH AMONG THE PEOPLE AND THEIR LEADERS, THAT GERMANY NO LONGER STANDS A CHANCE OF WINNING THE WAR, THESE SOURCES SAY.

HITLER'S AMBASSADOR, BARON MANFRED VON KILLINGER AND MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN MILITARY MISSION IN RUMANIA ARE SAID TO BE APPLYING HEAVY PRESSURE ON THE AXIS SATELLITE BECAUSE OF GERMAN FEARS THAT RUSSIA IS ABOUT TO LAUNCH A GIGANTIC OFFENSIVE.

GERMANY IS PICTURED AS RUSHING TROOPS THROUGH RUMANIA DAILY TOWARD THE EASTERN FRONT TO RE-ENFORCE THREATENED SECTORS THERE AND AS CALLING ON RUMANIA FOR A THIRD FULL-SCALE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE TO BOLSTER AXIS DEFENSES.

THE OUTCOME OF THE STRUGGLE IS DESCRIBED AS STILL DOUBTFUL, WITH PREMIER ION ANTONESCU'S FOREIGN POLICY EMERGING IN THE MEANTIME AS A TWO-SIDED ONE AIMED AT PRESERVING RUMANIAN NATIONALISM AFTER THE WAR.

ANTONESCU'S GOVERNMENT IS SAID TO BE ENCOURAGING FEAR OF RUSSIA, FOR IT BELIEVES THAT RED ARMY FORCES WILL ROLL WESTWARD FOLLOWING A GERMAN COLLAPSE AND RUMANIA WILL NEED HER FULL MANPOWER TO DEFEND HER BORDERS.

JUN -2 1943

GOVERNMENT LEADERS ALSO ARE SAID TO HOPE THAT RUMANIA'S REFUSAL TO HELP GERMANY FURTHER WILL WIN ALLIED SYMPATHY TOWARD HER POST-WAR POSITION AMONG HER HOSTILE NEIGHBORS. RELATIONS BETWEEN RUMANIA AND HUNGARY ARE EXTREMELY TENSE, AND HAVE BEEN SINCE HUNGARY SEIZED TRANSYLVANIA IN 1940 IN A DEAL DICTATED FROM BERLIN. HER RELATIONS WITH BULGARIA OUTWARDLY ARE GOOD, BUT RUMANIA FEARS THAT THE 1941 BULGARIAN-HUNGARIAN ENTENTE WAS INTENDED ACTUALLY TO ISOLATE HER.

ANTONESCU'S FEAR OF TROUBLE WITH HIS BALKAN NEIGHBORS, INFORMED SOURCES SAID, HAS LED HIM ALSO TO SEEK THE SUPPORT OF TURKEY, WHOSE RELATIONS WITH RUMANIA AND HUNGARY ARE DESCRIBED AS EXCELLENT.

THE ALLIED TUNISIAN VICTORY, THESE SOURCES ADDED, WAS SECRETLY CHEERED BY THE RUMANIANS, WHO NOW HOPE FOR AN ALLIED DRIVE THROUGH THE BALKANS WHICH WOULD PLACE THEM UNDER THE SAFETY OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN OCCUPATION.

JUN -2 1943

GERMANY TACITLY RECOGNIZES RUMANIA'S REASONS FOR KEEPING HER ARMY AT HOME, THE INFORMANTS DECLARED, AND IS TRYING TO PERSUADE THE RUMANIANS THAT THEIR BEST DEFENSE IS TO PUT THEIR ENTIRE FORCES IN THE FIELD AGAINST THE EXPECTED SOVIET SUMMER ONSLAUGHT. GERMANY ALSO IS SAID TO FEAR AN OVERTHROW OF THE ANTONESCU GOVERNMENT, ALTHOUGH THESE SOURCES SAY THAT SUCH A DEVELOPMENT IS IMPROBABLE WITHOUT THE APPROACH OF A BRITISH-AMERICAN ARMY.

THE PREMIER'S MOST LIKELY SUCCESSOR IN EVENT OF AN UPSET IS PEASANT PARTY LEADER JULIU MANIU.

RUMANIA'S FOOD SITUATION IS ALREADY BAD AND IS GROWING WORSE, BUT THE GERMANS NEVERTHELESS ARE PRESSING FOR LARGER SHIPMENTS OF CEREAL AND MEATS TO HELP FEED THE REICH. BUTTER, MEAT AND SUGAR PRACTICALLY ARE UNOBTAINABLE AND THE RUMANIANS GET ABOUT THREE OUNCES OF BREAD DAILY UNDER RATIONING. #

Chungking, June 1-(ap)-postal rate increases of 100 per cent became effective in china today with only one exception--domestic letters mailed by chinese soldiers on the front, on which the rates remained unchanged.

even with the rates doubled they still remain comparatively low, but postoffices throughout the country did a record, last-minute business yesterday by thousands wishing to benefit from the old rates

pw 1 moosa dcf 513a

JUN -2 1943

Chungking, June 1-(AP)-Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek declared today that China must advance from the stage of hand industry to mechanical production and that all manpower, money and resources of the nation must be mobilized for production of war weapons.

"We must make one man do two men's work and one thing serve two purposes," he told the national production conference's opening session

JUN -2 1943

30.24-4557

SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHWESTERN ENGLAND, JUNE 1-(AP)-AN OUTNUMBERED AMERICAN UNIT CAST IN THE ROLE OF A "GERMAN" REARGUARD IN MANEUVERS WAS GIVEN HIGH PRAISE TODAY BY BOTH AMERICAN AND BRITISH OFFICERS FOR THE SPEED, PRECISION AND PUNCH IT DISPLAYED AGAINST A HEAVY BRITISH FORCE TAKING THE PART OF AN INVADING ALLIED ARMY.

"I BELIEVE THEY ARE AS WELL PREPARED FOR BATTLE AS ANY TROOPS WE HAVE EVER SENT INTO ACTION," SAID BRIG. GEN. LEONARD T.GEROW OF THE U.S. ARMY, A SPECTATOR.

JUN -2 1943

COMMANDED BY COL. PHILIP WOOD OF BAR HARBOR, ME., THE AMERICAN OUTFIT WAS SUPPORTED BY PLANES AND ARTILLERY AND WAS AUGMENTED BY A BRITISH ARMORED CAR REGIMENT, BUT IT HAD NO TANKS AND WAS FORCED TO RELY ON DECEPTION AND SPEED.

THE AMERICANS, DIRECTED TO HOLD UP THE ADVANCE OF THEIR OPPONENTS AS LONG AS POSSIBLE IN A TWO-DAY BATTLE SO THAT THE THEORETICAL MAIN BODY COULD ESCAPE, DID THEIR JOB SO WELL THAT THE BRITISH WERE DELAYED FOR MORE THAN SEVEN HOURS AT A KEY WATER BARRIER.

A HARD-MUSCLED BAND OF RANGERS UNDER MAJOR RANDOLPH MILHOLLAND OF CUMBERLAND, MD., JABBED 50 MILES BEHIND THE "ENEMY" LINES THE FIRST NIGHT, SURPRISING THE BRITISH AT A KEY WORKSHOP, AND THEORETICALLY DESTROYING ALL EQUIPMENT.

THE AUDACIOUS AMERICANS ALSO THRUST THEIR HEAVY ARTILLERY FAR AHEAD OF THE LINE ON WHICH THE BRITISH HAD EXPECTED THEM TO STAND, AND INFANTRYMEN, IN AMBUSH ARMED WITH "BAZOOKAS," KNOCKED JUN -2 1943 OUT TANKS AND GUN CARRIERS RIGHT AND LEFT. MAJOR AL GARDNER OF BALTIMORE DIRECTED THE ARTILLERY AND LIEUT.COL. CHARLES SCHOTT OF PROVIDENCE, R.I., WAS CHIEF OF THE AIR SUPPORT.

AFTER THE MANEUVERS THE AMERICANS MOVED TO NEW STATIONS ON AND NEAR THE SOUTH COAST OF ENGLAND TO ADD AMPHIBIOUS TRAINING TO THE OTHER TYPES THEY HAVE ABSORBED IN THE LAST TWO YEARS.

M600AEW

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 1-(AP)-FREDERICK EGE, FOR MANY YEARS GERMAN CORRESPONDENT IN HELSINKI FOR SEVERAL NAZI NEWSPAPERS AND SECRETARY OF THE UNION OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS, WAS ARRESTED IN HELSINKI TODAY BY FINNISH OFFICIALS ON A CHARGE OF SPYING FOR RUSSIA, ACCORDING TO REPORTS REACHING STOCKHOLM. EGE ADMITTED THE CHARGE, HELSINKI ADVICES SAID.

PS148AEW

JUN -2 1943

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STOCKHOLM, JUNE 1--(AP)-- DISPATCHES FROM COPENHAGEN SAID TODAY THAT KING CHRISTIAN OF DENMARK, LOOKING IN EXCELLENT PHYSICAL CONDITION, MADE HIS FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE IN EIGHT MONTHS AT THE R BALLET THEATER LAST NIGHT AND RECEIVED A TREMENDOUS OVATION. KING CHRISTIAN, WHO IS 73, HAS BEEN RECOVERING FROM INJURIES RECEIVED WHEN ON OCTOBER 10, 1942 HE FELL FROM HIS HORSE WHILE RIDING NEAR HIS PALACE.

JUN -2 1943

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 1-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM COPENHAGEN REPORTED XXXXX XXXXX THAT SABOTEURS CAUSED CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE EARLY TODAY AT THE DANISH RAILWAY CENTER OF TOENDER, NEAR THE DANISH-GERMAN BORDER.

JUN -2 1943

TOENDER IS THE PRINCIPAL LINK BETWEEN GERMANY AND DENMARK, WHERE HEAVY TROOP REINFORCEMENTS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN SENT RECENTLY.

THE COPENHAGEN ADVICES SAID THE XXXXXX SABOTEURS GAGGED GUARDS AND XXXXX HURLED BOMBS WHICH DAMAGED LOCOMOTIVES AND TRACKS

THE XXXXX REPORTS WERE SKETCH BECAUSE OF THE GERMAN CENSORSHIP. #

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 1-(AP)-GEN.SERNET DE LA LAURENCIE, FORMER DELEGATE-GENERAL OF THE VICHY REGIME IN THE OCCUPIED ZONE, HAS BEEN ARRESTED BY GERMAN GESTAPO AGENTS, IT WAS REPORTED RELIABLY HERE TODAY

DE LA LAURENCIE, WHO OPPOSED COLLABORATION, HAS BEEN ARRESTED SEVERAL TIMES, ONCE ON A CHARGE OF UTTERING THREATS AGAINST PIERRE LAVAL, BUT ALWAYS WAS RELEASED ERETOFORE.

JUN -2 1943

IT ALSO WAS REPORTED THAT EDOUARD HERRIOT, FORMER FRENCH PREMIER, COL.FRANCOIS DE LA ROCQUE, FORMER LEADER OF THE FASCIST-LIKE CROIX DE FEU PARTY, AND THE LATTER'S AIDE, CAPT.LETANNEUR, HAD BEEN REMOVED TO GERMANY.

PS147AEW

MADRID, JUNE 1-(AP)-AXIS SUBMARINES HAVE FAILED TO DOMINATE THE SEAS DESPITE A HEAVY LOSS INFLICTED UPON UNITED NATIONS SHIPPING, CAPTAIN LUIS CARRERO BLANCO, SUB-SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT AND FOR YEARS RIGHT-HAND MAN TO GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO, DECLARED TODAY.

JUN -2 1943

APPEARING BEFORE THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY FOR ONE OF HIS RARE SPEECHES, CAPTAIN CARRERO BLANCO URGED THAT SPAIN BUILD A LARGE NAVY, TAKING THE VIEW THAT "EITHER WE ARE A NAVAL POWER OR WE ARE VASSALS." HIS REMARKS WERE CONSIDERED OF GREAT SIGNIFICANCE BECAUSE OF HIS POSITION IN THE FRANCO GOVERNMENT.

THE AXIS, HE SAID, HAS BEEN UNABLE TO GAIN "NEGATIVE DOMINATION OF THE SEAS" DESPITE THE LOSSES OF ALLIED SHIPPING. MEANWHILE THE BRITISH FLEET HAS COMPLETELY BLOCKED AXIS OCEAN TRAFFIC, HE SAID.

AXIS SURVIVAL, HE SAID, HAS BEEN POSSIBLE BECAUSE THE AXIS IS A CONTINENTAL POWER WHICH SUPPORTS ITSELF WHILE TRYING WITH SUBMARINES AND AIRPLANES TO GAIN NEGATIVE DOMINATION OF THE SEAS.

"IT IS ENGLAND'S SIDE WHICH DOMINATES THE SEAS," HE SAID, "IT LOSES MERCHANT SHIPS IN CONSIDERABLE PROPORTION, BUT DESPITE THAT IT HAS POSITIVE DOMINATION. THE AXIS HAS NO OCEAN TRAFFIC AND IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHETHER IT OBTAINS THE NEGATIVE DOMINATION WHICH IT SO FIERCELY SEEKS."

THE PRESENT WAR, HE SAID, ILLUSTRATED HOW ARMIES CAN BE ANNIH-

JUN -2 1943

30.24-4559

ILATED BY BEING DIVIDED INTO "POCKETS WHERE FORCES STRONG FROM A MILITARY VIEWPOINT PERISH."

THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN WAS GIVEN AS AN EXAMPLE OF THE SUCCESS OF WHAT HE TERMED "THE POCKET SYSTEM OF ATTACK."

"THE MARITIME NATION WHICH GOES TO WAR WITHOUT DOMINATING THE SEA HAS FROM THE OUTSET ALL ITS ARMY AND ALL ITS AIR FORCE CLOSED IN A GIGANTIC POCKET." THAT, HE SAID, WOULD BE SPAIN'S POSITION WITHOUT A STRONG NAVY AND MERCHANT MARINE.

JUN -2 1943

NORTH AFRICA (ADD)

OUT ON HIS FIRST COMBAT MISSION, FIRST LIEUT. JOHN J. HANLEY, PILOT, 1071 MARSHALL AVE., ST. PAUL, MINN., CONFESSED THAT "I WAS EXPECTING A LOT OF FLAK AND FIGHTERS, BUT TO MY SURPRISE THE ONLY FIGHTERS I SAW WERE OFF IN THE DISTANCE. THEY'LL HAVE TO DO BETTER THAN THAT IF THEY EXPECT TO GIVE US ANY COMPETITION."

JUN -2 1943

THE AMERICAN AIR FORCES ANNOUNCED FOUR ADDITIONAL VICTORIES IN THE LEGHORN RAID SUNDAY AND CREDITED THEM TO FORTRESS GUNNERS STAFF SERGEANT BEN F. WARNER, 340 HAYES ST., SAN FRANCISCO; WHO SHOT DOWN TWO MESSERSCHMITTS; STAFF SERGEANT GEORGE ARDELEAN, JR., OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND., A MESSERSCHMITT 109, AND STAFF SERGEANT THEODORE AIDE OF HERNANEZ, N. MEX., A ME-109.

FIRST LIEUT. WILLIS H. NESSEN, CO-PILOT IN A FLYING FORTRESS ON THE RAID AT FOGGIA, WAS DOUBLY HAPPY UPON RETURNING. AS HE STEPPED OUT OF HIS BIG BOMBER, FIRST LIEUT. J.H. DANCE OF 205 MARQUETTE ST., BAY CITY, MICH., HANDED HIM A LETTER ANNOUNCING THE BIRTH OF A NINE-POUND SON TO HIS WIFE, HELEN JEAN NESSEN, OF 514 NORTH CHURCH ST., DISALIA, CALIF.

JUN -2 1943

"NAMED TOM," EXCLAIMED THE FATHER. "NAMED TOM: CAN YOU BEAT IT? I WOULD LIKE TO GO ON MISSIONS EVERY DAY--THE MORE I GO ON THE SOONER I CAN GO HOME AND SEE JUST WHAT HE LOOKS LIKE."

TODAY'S MIDDLE EAST X X X 8TH GRAF AS BEFORE.

MADRID Add Blanco

WAR, HE SAID, MUST BE CONSIDERED AS "A FATAL FACT" AND SPAIN "MUST THINK AND [redacted] PREPARE FOR IT." ONLY WHEN THE WORLD RECOGNIZED THE SPIRITUAL SUPREMACY OF THE ROMAN POPE, HE SAID, WERE INTERNATIONAL DIFFERENCES SETTLED PEACABLY. REFORMATION AND PEACEMAKING UNDER THE UNITY OF THE POPE WERE NO LONGER POSSIBLE AND ALL [redacted] "ARTICIFIAL [redacted] EARTHLY" EFFORTS LIKE THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS HAVE FAILED BECAUSE "A DARK JEWISH POWER" HAD SUCCEEDED IN DIVIDING THE CHRISTIAN WORLD.

"SPAIN SHOULD ACT IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AND THINK OF WAR WHICH IS ITS ONLY INSTRUMENT," HE SAID.

APL-MADRID SIXTH THRU 1030 AAB 61SPEW

CHUNGK'NG--INSERT AFTER FIFTH GRAF FIRST LEAD CHINESE X X X ADDED THOUSANDS MORE.

JUN -2 1943

TODAY'S HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED FURTHER SUCCESSES ON A HUGE 300-MILE SEMI-CIRCULAR FRONT EXTENDING FROM THE TUNGTING LAKE REGION OF NORTHERN HUNAN, WESTWARD AROUND ICHANG ON THE YANI WANGTZE AND NORTHEASTWARD TO THE 32 HUPEH-HONAN BORDER REGION

A BODY OF JAPANESE TROOPS, INCLUDING THE 116TH REGIMENT WAS "COMPLETELY ANNIHILATED" NEAR YUYANGKWAN,35 MILES SOUTH OF ICHANG, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID AND A "TREMENDOUS QUANTITY OF WAR SUPPLIES" WAS CAPTURED.

JUN -2 1943

ENEMY REMNANTS WERE "THOROUGHLY MOPPED UP" AT THREE POINTS WEST OF ICHANG, IT WAS STATED, AND THE CHINESE CONTINUED ATTACKS ON THE RETREATING FOE.

IN NORTHERN HUNAN, IT WAS SAID, A BATTLE OF ANNIHILATION WAS PROCEEDING AGAINST RETREATING JAPANESE , WITH ALLIED PLANES "INCESSANTLY ACTIVE". ONE JAPANESE AIRFIELD AT YINGSHAN IN THE HUPEH-HONAN BORDER REGION ON THE NORTHERN ARM OF THE FRONT WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

TO THE NORTH OF THIS LATTER SECTOR, THE JAPANESE WERE SAID TO HAVE THROWN MORE THAN 10,000 REINFORCEMENTS INTO A COUNTERATTACK WEST OF THE TAIHENG MOUNTAINS OF SHANSI PROVINCE WHERE THEY ADVANCED AGAINST STIFF RESISTANCE AND DESPITE 800 CASUALTIES.

JUN -2 1943

CHINAES CHINESE QUARTERS X X X 6TH GRAF

CPW MOOSA 32130 CCC 1240P

Canberra (Lead)

These included 10,253 killed, 21,914 missing, 24,303 wounded or injured and 10,721 prisoners. He said 53,226 casualties were from battle and the rest from accidents.

A large number of those listed as missing were at Singapore and the government information has been fragmentary.

apl waterman 01610-rm-1242p

JUN -2 1943

30.24-4561

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA--FOURTH ADD NIGHT LEAD AUSTRALIAN (STORY MAY BE BYLINED BY TOM YARBROUGH) XXX AIRDROME.

PICTURES BROUGHT BACK FROM THE DAYLIGHT ATTACK ON LAE SHOWED THE RUNWAY OF THE AIRDROME TO BE COVERED WITH A CLOUD OF SMOKE.

THE COMMUNIQUE REFERRED TO THE RAIDS AS A "SERIES" BUT A SPOKESMAN, CLARIFYING, SAID THERE WERE TWO.

JUN -2 1943

HE ALSO ADDED TO THE PICTURE OF THE FIGHT OF THE FORTRESS WITH THE 16 ZEROS. ONE OF THE FORTRESS ENGINES WAS SHOT OUT. TWO OTHERS WERE HIT.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE WOUNDED INCLUDED THE PILOT AND CO-PILOT.

SIXTEEN IS THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ZEROS SENT AGAINST A SINGLE FORTRESS WITHOUT SUCCESS IN BRINGING THE BOMBER DOWN. THE SCRAP ILLUSTRATES WHY SO COMPARATIVELY FEW OF THESE BOMBERS ARE LOST IN COMBAT. THEIR MULTIPLE MACHINEGUNS CARRY A TERRIFIC PUNCH ON ALL SIDES AND ABOVE AND BELOW.

HIS PARTICULAR BOMBER WAS PUTTING OUT 4,500 ROUNDS
BER AND 30 CALIBER FIRE IN A LITTLE MORE THAN A HALF
, E ZEROS WERE SEEN TO FALL INTO THE SEA, ONE INTO TREES
THE ORE AND ANOTHER WAS OBSERVED IN A STEEP DIVE ONLY 200 FEET
OVE THE WATER. A SIXTH WAS SEEN IN A STEEP DIVE AFTER BEING HIT.
THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT AT BETWEEN 200 AND 12,000 FEET,

FR951PCW NM

JUN -2 1943

BY LEIF ERICKSON

AN ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE,MAY 31-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY ARE PERSISTING IN AN ATTEMPT TO DEVELOP A GERMAN-STYLE SUBMARINE OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE LONG ALLIED SHIPPING ROUTES TO THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC WAR THEATERS, INFORMED SOURCES HERE BELIEVE.

THE PAST WEEK THE JAPANESE BROADCAST THEIR SECOND REPORT WITHIN A MONTH ON ASSERTED SHIP SINKINGS BY THEIR UNDERSEAS RAIDERS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

JUN -2 1943

THE ENEMY SAID IT HAD SUNK 13 ALLIED SHIPS, INCLUDING FIVE TRANSPORTS, BETWEEN MAY 5 AND MAY 24. THIS WAS CALLED AN EXAGGERATION BY A SPOKESMAN AT SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS.

THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE ENEMY REPORT OF SINKING FIVE TRANSPORTS WAS COMPLETELY FALSE. HE ACKNOWLEDGED, HOWEVER, THAT SOME ALLIED SHIPS WERE TORPEDOED BY JAPANESE U-BOATS IN MAY.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE ENEMY ATTACKS ON ALLIED MERCHANT SHIPPING SUGGESTED A SIGNIFICANT SHIFT BY THE JAPANESE IN THEIR USE OF UNDERSEAS CRAFT. THE NIPPONESE PREVIOUSLY HAD CONCENTRATED THEIR SUBMARINES ALMOST ENTIRELY AGAINST WARSHIPS IN THIS SECTOR.

CARGO VESSELS IN THE PACIFIC HAD BEEN NOTABLY FREE FROM SUBMARINE ATTACK.

ALTHOUGH THE LOSS OF ANY AMERICAN MERCHANTMAN ADDS TO THE SERIOUS ALLIED SHIPPING PROBLEM IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, THE HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN INDICATED THAT THE ENEMY IS NOT SUCCEEDING IN DEVELOPING THE U-BOAT CAMPAIGN TO A SCALE OF STRATEGICAL IMPORTANCE.

JUN -2 1943

INFORMED OBSERVERS BELIEVE THAT THE PERSISTING LULL IN FLEET ACTION SINCE CONCLUSION OF THE GUADALCANAL CAMPAIGN HAS ENABLED THE JAPANESE TO SHIFT THEIR SUBMARINE STRENGTH.

DV1047ACW NM

wellington, n.z.,
~~######~~ june 1-(ap)-rear admiral theodore s. wilkinson, deputy commander of u.s. naval forces in the south pacific, said today that he thought japan's position regarding shipping was critical.

JUN -2 1943

the japanese have lost more than they have gained by seizure or through their limited construction facilities, he told a press conference.

"we have the initiative and we are not going to stop," he said.

apa 02145 dcf 8a

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

JUN -2 1943

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JUNE 1-(AP)-IM A BAMBOO SHACK LIGHTED BY KEROSENE LANTERNS, THE FIRST MARRIAGE CEREMONY HERE UNITING AMERICANS WAS PERFORMED TONIGHT BEFORE A SMALL SERVICE AUDIENCE OF OFFICERS AND NURSES.

THE PRINCIPALS WERE FIRST LIEUT. DAN MACER, EVANSVILLE, IND., AND SECOND LIEUT. EUGENIA ANDREWS, AN ARMY NURSE, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

LIEUTENANT MACER SAID HE AND MISS ANDREWS CAME ACROSS THE PACIFIC ON THE SAME SHIP. IN AUSTRALIA THEY WERE ASSIGNED TO THE SAME HOSPITAL AND CAME TO NEW GUINEA ON THE SAME SHIP.

THEY BECAME ENGAGED IN JANUARY AND DECIDED THERE WAS NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT TO GET MARRIED EVEN IF THEY COULD OBTAIN ONLY SEVEN DAYS LEAVE TO THE AUSTRALIAN MAINLAND FOR A HONEYMOON.

"THIS IS WAR--OUR WEDDING JUST CEMENTS OUR LOVE REGARDLESS OF WHAT MAY HAPPEN IN THE FUTURE," THEY SAID.

THE BEST MAN WAS LIEUT.COLONEL CHARLES WILKINSON, WAKE FOREST, N.C., WHILE BRIDESMAID WAS SECOND LIEUT.ELIZABETH GALLOWAY, ROSSE FARM, PA., OFFICIATING AT THE CEREMONY WAS FIRST LIEUT. SAMUEL MCMASTER-KERR, SEATTLE, WASH. HE GAVE THE SOLEMN VOWS BEFORE AN IMPROVISED ALTAR CONSTRUCTED FROM ONE RUG WHICH THE NURSES HAD IN THEIR QUARTERS.

JUN -2 1943

BRIG.GENERAL HANFORD MCNIDER, MASON CITY, IA., GAVE THE BRIDE AWAY.

MCNIDER SAID HE WAS SOMEWHAT STARTLED TO BE CALLED UPON TO PERFORM IN SUCH A CAPACITY BUT THAT, WHEN HE MET THE BRIDE, HE LEARNED HER UNCLE HAD SERVED WITH HIM IN THE SAME DIVISION IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

U/FR1104PCW NM

ATTU SIDELIGHTS

BY WILLIAM L.WORDEN

HOLTZ BAY, ATTU, MAY 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IT IS ANYBODY'S GUESS WHETHER THE ENEMY'S TEETH ARE ALREADY BAD OR WHETHER THE JAPANESE WERE ONLY DESPERATELY AFRAID OF DECAY.

AMONG THE LITTER OF THE RETREATING JAPANESE FORCES ARE THOUSANDS OF TOOTH BRUSHES, ABOUT HALF OF THEM NEW AND STILL SEALED IN A TRANSPARENT PAPER MATERIAL.

JUN -2 1943

30.24-4563

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MASSACRE BAY, ATTU, MAY 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWO HEAVY AMERICAN WARSHIPS MARKED RED LETTERS ON THEIR CALENDARS THE DAY THEY SHELLED JAPANESE POSITIONS ON ATTU FOR THE FIRST TIME.

FOR ONE VETERAN OF DOZENS OF ICY PATROLS THROUGH THE NORTH ATLANTIC AND THE BERING SEA AND OF MORE THAN A YEAR'S STEADY WAR SERVICE, THE DAY REPRESENTED THE FIRST TIME ITS CREW EVER HAD SHOT AT OR SEEN ANY ENEMY.

JUN -2 1943

THE OTHER SHIP HAD A DIFFERENT STORY. SHE SAW PLENTY OF JAPS AT PEARL HARBOR ON DEC.7, 1941. SHE WAS MONTHS IN REPAIRING THE DAMAGE OF THAT DAY, AND HER CREW NEVER HAS FORGOTTEN THE SHIPMATES WHO DID NOT SURVIVE THAT DAY.

HERE ON ATTU, SHE, TOO, HAD HER FIRST CHANCE TO SHOOT BACK.

ARTILLERY SPOTTERS REPORTED THE FIRE OF BOTH SHIPS UNCANNILY ACCURATE.

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HOLTZ BAY, ATTU, MAY 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A CORRESPONDENT HAD WANDERED INTO ADVANCED TERRITORY AND WAS NOT ENTIRELY SURE WHERE OUR FRONT LINES WAS AND WHERE THE JAP FRONT LINE BEGAN.

HE SAT IN THE MOUTH OF A GULLY, WRITING SOME NOTES. NO ONE WAS IN SIGHT ANYWHERE.

SUDDENLY, BEHIND HIM, ROCK RATTLED DOWN A SLOPE.

JUN -2 1943

THE CORRESPONDENT YELLED "HEY!"

THERE WAS NO REPLY.

THE CORRESPONDENT SHOUTED ONCE MORE. AGAIN NO REPLY.

"IF I STAY HERE," HE THOUGHT, "AND THAT IS A JAP, HE WILL THROW A GRENADE IN A MINUTE. THE ONLY THING TO DO IS TO MAKE A RUN FOR IT JUST BEFORE HE THROWS THE GRENADE. THAT IS JUST ABOUT NOW."

HE RAN. FIFTY YARDS AWAY, CURISOITY TURNED HIS HEAD.

BEHIND HIM ON THE SLOPE WAS A BADLY FRIGHTENED WHITE PIG.

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MASSACRE BAY, ATTU ISLAND, MAY 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-OUT HERE IN AN ANTI-TANK COMPANY THE OFFICERS ARE GLAD THEY NEVER HAD TO FIGHT THE MISSION INDIANS OF CALIFORNIA.

JUN -2 1943

THEY'VE SEEN ONE MISSION INDIAN FIGHT. HE IS ELMER LOMAS, WHO SO FAR HAS JUMPED UP EVERY TIME ANYONE ASKED FOR VOLUNTEERS.

HIS LAST FEAT WAS TO MAKE HIS WAY A QUARTER-MILE THROUGH A JAPANESE PATROL AT NIGHT TO TAKE INFORMATION TO AN AMERICAN PLATOON, CUT OFF AND ENDANGERED. HE MADE IT, SHOT A COUPLE OF THE ENEMY EN ROUTE AND CAME BACK LOOKING FOR MORE JOBS TO DO.

OFFICERS SAY: "WE'VE GOT LOTS OF GOOD BOYS, BUT ELMER IS THE ONLY ONE IN THE BUNCH WHO REALLY SEEMS TO LIKE TO FIGHT. THINK WHAT A WHOLE TRIBE OF ELMERS MUST HAVE BEEN LIKE!"

FJ523ACW

HOLTZ BAY -- FIRST ADD ATTU AIRFIELD BUDGET ON AAA (BY WORDEN)

X X X STARVED OUT.

JUN -2 1943

U.S. ARMY ASSAULT TROOPS CAPTURED THE FIELD TWO DAYS AGO, DRIVING THE JAPANESE FROM THE LAST POCKETS OF RESISTANCE IN THE ENTIRE HOLTZ BAY AREA AND OPEN

ING THE WAY FOR AN ASSAULT ON THE PASSES CON-

JUN -2 1943

NECTING HOLTZ AND MASSACRE BAYS AND LEADING DOWN INTO CHICHAGOF HARBOR.

THE AIR FIELD FELL TO A COMPARATIVELY SMALL AMERICAN FORCE, WHICH HAD DRIVEN IN SIX DAYS MORE THAN SIX MILES ACROSS TWO MOUNTAIN RIDGES AND TWO SEPARATE VALLEYS IN THE FACE OF PUNISHING JAPANESE MACHINEGUN, RIFLE AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN FIRE.

THE LANDING FOR THE DRIVE WHICH TOOK THE FIELD WAS MADE ON A BEACH WEST OF HOLTZ BAY, WHERE THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY FIGURED THERE WAS NO DANGER. IT HAS BEEN DUBBED HARTL BEACH BY COL.FRANK CULIN OF TUCSON,ARIZ., IN HONOR OFMAJ.ALBERT V.HARTL, BISMARCK,N.D., WHO LED THE ADVANCE FORCES IN THE ATTACK.

JUN -2 1943

SHORT RANGE DUELING WITH RIFLES AND PISTOLS MARKED THE FINAL STRETCH TO THE AIR FIELD AFTER THE AMERICANS HAD OVERCOME THE FORMIDABLE OBSTACLE OF TERRAIN AND LABORIOUSLY-PREPARED JAPANESE DEFENSE EMPLACEMENTS.

THE DEMORALIZED JAPANESE MADE ONE LAST STAND ON TOP OF A RIDGE. ONE PLATOON TRIED A COUNTER-ATTACK, WHICH ENDED WITH ALL 40 JAPANESE DEAD.

THE AIR FIELD WAS IN AMERICAN HANDS.

JUN -2 1943

FIGHTING TROOPS HAD BEEN QUARTERED ACROSS THE VALLEY IN AN ODD CONGLOMERATION OF FILTHY TENTS AND STILL MORE FILTHY DUGOUTS AND CAVES. A TYPICAL BARRACKS IN A CAVE HAS DIRT FLOOR AND A TINY STOVE AT THE EXACT CENTER. ON EACH SIDE WOODEN PLATFORMS DO FOR BEDS. A SECTION FOR EACH MAN IS RUDELY MARKED BUT OTHERWISE UNSEPARATED. AT EACH MAN'S HEAD WAS A PACKING BOX CUPBOARD WHERE MOST OF THEM HAD A FEW PILLS, SOME WRITING PAPER AND TRINKETS.

ONE PARTICULAR SET OF POSTCARDS WITH LINE DRAWINGS OF JAPANESE VICTORY SCENES AND HOMELAND LANDSCAPES APPARENTLY WAS ISSUED TO OFFICERS AND MEN. UNDERNEATH EACH MANDJS SECTION OF PLATFORM HE STORED HIS OLD GEAR, MUCH OF IT MILDEWED.

OVER HIS HEAD MIGHT BE A FEW CUTOUTS OR A FEW DRAWINGS OBVIOUSLY DONE BY CHILDREN AT HOME IN JAPAN. IN EACH HUT WOULD E AT LEAST ONE OPENED WOODEN BUCKET OF RICE, ONE BUCKET OF SLIGHTLY PUTRID FISH. A MAN IN THE FIELD CARRIES A BEAN BAG SIZE SACK OF DRY RICE AND USUALLY HAS COOKED RICE IN THE BOTTOM OF HIS MESS KIT WITH PERHAPS FISH OR KELP STEW IN THE TOP. #

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 1-(AP)-SENATOR ROBUSTIANO PATRON COSTAS, ADMINISTRATION CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT IN THE SEPTEMBER ELECTIONS, WILL MAKE HIS CAMPAIGN ON A PLATFORM RECOMMENDING CONTINUATION OF PRESIDENT RAMON S.CASTILLO'S POLICY OF "PRUDENT NEUTRALITY."

A SPECIAL COMMITTEE, COMPOSED OF DELEGATES FROM THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE ANTI-PERSONALIST RADICAL PARTY WHICH MAKE UP THE FUSION CONSERVATIVE FORCES CALLED "CONCORDIA," DRAFTED THE PLATFORM YESTERDAY.

JUN -2 1943

IT RECOMMENDED "THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE, CONTINUING THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL POLICY" BUT AT THE SAME TIME FAVORED "POLITICAL SOLIDARITY AND ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH THE NATIONS OF AMERICA INSOFAR AS THE REQUIREMENTS OF NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY PERMIT.".

PS754AEW

GUATEMALA, JUNE 1-(AP)-LIEUTENANT GENERAL GEORGE H.BRETT, COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES CARIBBEAN ZONE, YESTERDAY PRESENTED MEDALS AND CITATIONS FOR HEROISM TO THREE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AND TO TWO GUATEMALAN SOLDIERS.

THE GUATEMALANS RECEIVED MEDALS FOR SAVING THE LIFE OF AN AMERICAN

JUN -2

SOLDIER.

WITH LIEUT.GEN.BRETT WERE MAJOR GENERAL ERNEST M.HARMON AND OTHER HIGH RANKING AMERICAN OFFICERS. AFTER THE CEREMONY HE PRESENTED THE GUATAMELAN ARMY WITH SEVERAL WAR PGANES ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

JUN -2 1943

PS159AEW

QUITO, ECUADOR, JUNE 1-(AP)-AN AIRPLANE PILOTED BY COL.ALEXANDER PENDLETON OF THE U.S.ARMY WAS REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE CRASHED IN THE ANDES LAST NIGHT, KILLING ONE PERSON AND INJURING PENDLETON AND OTHERS.

THE MAYOR OF QUEVADO, A MOUNTAIN VILLAGE, TELEGRAPHED THE GOVERNOR OF GUAYAS PROVINCE THAT COL.PENDLETON RECEIVED A FRACTURED LEG AND LESSER WOUNDS.

A NEWSPAPER DISPATCH SAID THAT TWO PLANES FROM A U.S.AIR BASE HAD LEFT FOR THE MACUCHI MINING CAMP NEAR QUEVADO TO PICK UP THE INJURED.

THE PLANE WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE LEFT BALBOA, C.Z., YESTERDAY ENROUTE TO QUITO AND WAS REPORTED CARRYING ECUADOREAN OFFICIALS. SOME TIME BEFORE THE ACCIDENT A PLANE, BELIEVED TO BE PENDLETON'S, WAS REPORTED FLYING OVER ESMERALDAS AIRPORT ON THE ECUADOREAN COAST, 115 AIR MILES FROM QUITO.

JUN -2 1943

PS157AEW

**SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 1-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES ARMY ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY CONSOLIDATION OF ITS EASTERN CARIBBEAN POSTS UNDER A NEW "ANTILLES DEPARTMENT" WHICH WILL SUPERSEDE THE FORMER PUERTO RICO DEPARTMENT OF THE TRINIDAD COMMAND.**

**MAJ.GEN.HENRY C.PRATT, COMMANDER OF THE PUERTO RICO DEPARTMENT, SAID HIS ENTARGED COMMAND WOULD TAKE OVER BASES LEASED IN THE BRITISH WEST INDIES AND BRITISH GUIANA.**

**THE ANTILLES AIR TASK FORCE WAS REDESIGNATED THE ANTILLES AIR COMMAND, GIVING ALL SERVICES SIMILAR GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRICTS.**

**PS750AEW**

SAN JUAN,PUERTO RICO, JUNE 1-(AP)-GOV.REXFORD G.TUGWELL OF PUERTO RICO TOLD A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TODAY THAT MANY OF THE ISLAND'S AGRICULTURAL WORKERS HAD BEEN FORCED INTO SLUM AREAS BECAUSE OF LOW WAGES AND A LACK OF EMPLOYMENT AT LEAST SIX MONTHS OUT OF EACH YEAR.

JUN -2 1943

SUMMARIZING THE RESULTS OF SHRINKING AGRICULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES, TUGWELL DECLARED THAT PUERTO RICO'S SLUM AREAS ARE INCREASING STEADILY FROM YEAR TO YEAR AND THAT NEW FAMILIES ARE BEING ESTABLISHED AT THE RATE OF FROM 4,000 TO 6,000 ANNUALLY.

THE GOVERNOR POINTED OUT THAT LARGER LAND UNITS ARE BEING DEVOTED TO SUGAR CULTIVATION WHILE SUGAR MILLS HAVE BEEN CONSOLIDATED, AND ADDED THAT THE ISLAND'S COFFEE, TOBACCO AND CITRUS CROPS IN RECENT YEARS HAD SUFFERED FROM SHRINKING MARKETS AND BAD WEATHER, WITH A CONSEQUENT REDUCTION IN INCOME.

"THE GENERAL RESULTS HAVE BEEN THAT EMPLOYMENT IS SEASONAL, WHILE WAGES ARE LOW," HE SAID. "WORKERS HAVE NO RESERVES, WHICH MEANS THAT THE WORKERS ARE LEFT ON THEIR OWN SIX TO EIGHT MONTHS OF THE YEAR. HENCE THEY HAVE DRIFTED INTO THE SLUMS."

TUGWELL DECLARED THAT THE ISLAND'S PROBLEM WAS NOT ONE OF OVERPOPULATION, BUT RATHER A PROBLEM OF THE RELATION OF RESOURCES TO THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE.

"IT IS A MATTER OF RESOURCES NOT BEING USED PROPERLY," HE SAID.

JUN -2 1943

THE GOVERNOR WAS THE ONLY WITNESS TO FACE THE COMMITTEE, HEADED BY REP.C.JASPER BELL (D-MO), AT THE OPENING SESSION OF ITS INVESTIGATION OF PUERTO RICAN AFFAIRS TODAY, AND HE TALKED FOR TWO HOURS WITHOUT BEING QUESTIONED.

HW1259AEW

JUN -2 1943

San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 1-(AP)-A congressional committee headed by Rep. C. Jasper Bell (D-MO) opened an investigation of Puerto Rican affairs today and listened to Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell for two hours without asking him a question.

Tugwell held the committee members at bay by outlining the details of an extensive survey on Puerto Rico's social, economic and political problems and necessities. At the conclusion of Tugwell's lengthy "testimony," which was punctuated by two recesses, Chairman Bell announced that the governor would be asked to return tomorrow to answer questions.

JUN -2 1943

The inquiries were expected to be numerous, since Bell and three other committee members were seen taking notes today.

The committee members also received Vice Admiral John H. Hoover, U.S. naval commander in the Caribbean area, and other naval officials today. They were to be guests at a banquet and reception this evening.

JUN -2 1943

In an apathetic atmosphere with only newsmen and a handful of prospective witnesses present,

In an apathetic atmosphere with only newsmen and a handful of prospective witnesses present, Tugwell explained that he desired to submit a written statement later, in addition to his oral testimony which he divided into three parts--economic, social and political.

The committee members received Vice Admiral John H. Hoover, U.S. naval commander in the Caribbean area, and other naval officials today and were to be guests at a banquet and reception this evening.

Besides Bell, the members are James Domengeaux (D-La), Fred L. Crawford (R-Mich), Karl M. Lecompte (R-Ia), W. Sterling Cole (R-NY), J.W. Robinson (D-Utah), Dan R. McGehee (D-Miss) and H. Steward McDonald, legal advisor.

The committee is making its own separate investigation, although

JUN -2 1943

it will be similar to one completed last February by a senate group headed by Sen. Dennis Chavez (D-NM).

During his long discussion today, Tugwell paid tribute to the Puerto Rican Reconstruction Administration as being the only near adequate attempt ever made to rehabilitate the island's economy through efforts to revise land tenure, establish new industries and reestablish old industries.

JUN -2 1943

Declaring that as a channel of public works the PRRA alleviated acute unemployment until it was replaced with defense works, the governor asserted that "unless you give defense work or PRRA you must have something else."

He said the insular "development bank" was an attempt by the legislature along the lines of the Reconstruction Finance corporation for the government to encourage industry through sharing the risks and responsibility. #

JUN -2 1943

30.24-4567

Ottawa, June 1-(AP)-Sergt. Thomas Peter Allenby of Saratoga Springs, N.Y., previously reported missing on active duty overseas, was listed by the Royal Canadian air force tonight as having been killed. Allenby's wife lives at 47 Marvin st., Saratoga Springs. #

JUN -2 1943

NIGHT LEAD SHIP COLLISION ATTN NP

PORT ARTHUR, ONT., JUNE 1-- (AP)-- TWENTY-TWO MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF THE PATERSON STEAMSHIP LINE GRAIN CARRIER PRINDOC WHICH FOUNDERED IN LAKE SUPERIOR AFTER A COLLISION WITH A LAKE FREIGHTER ARRIVED HERE TONIGHT.

NEW YORK, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE JAPANESE SHIP KOZEDURO MARU WHICH SAILED BETWEEN HANKOW AND KUKIANG ON THE YANGTZE RIVER IN OCCUPIED CHINA, WAS REPORTED SUNK TODAY IN A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE REPORTS SAID "ONLY 50 OF 279 CHINESE AND 44 JAPANESE ON BOARD WERE SAVED."

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JUN -2 1943

NEW YORK, JUNE 1-(AP)-CALLING THE WAR SITUATION "EXTREMELY GRAVE", PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO HAS ORDERED A MAJOR OVERHAUL OF THE JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE, A TOKYO BROADCAST RECORDED XXXXX BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION SAID TODAY.

JUN -2 1943

"THE DEMANDS FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION OF VITAL WAR MATERIALS HAVE BECOME AN EXTREMELY URGENT AND IMPORTANT," THE BROADCAST SAID. XXXXXXXXXXX

THE JAPANESE CABINET WAS REPORTED TO HAVE APPROVED A MASTER REORGANIZATION XX BLUEPRINT CALLING FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF ALL PRODUCTION AND THE EXPANSION OF UNDEVELOPED WAR INDUSTRIES. PRODUCTIVE TECHNIQUES WOULD BE IMPROVED, LABOR SUPPLY READJUSTED, TRANSPORTATION "RATIONALIZED" AND FINANCE REORGANIZED. CIVILIAN WARTIME LIVING WOULD ALSO BE STABILIZED. #

JUN -2 1943

UNDATED ITALIAN

Gen. Ezio Rosi, chief of staff of the Italian army, was relieved of his post today and appointed commander of an army group, the Berlin radio said in a Rome dispatch recorded by The Associated Press.

Gen. Mario Roatta, who was chief of staff from March 3, 1941, until he was relieved by Gen. Vittorio Ambrosio on Jan. 19, 1942, was again named chief of staff of the Italian army, the dispatch said.

Gen. Alfredo CUGGIONI was appointed commander of another army group on May 30, the Berlin radio said.

Roatta last was reported to have been in command of the Italian second army, following his dismissal as chief of staff last year. He figured prominently in armistice negotiations after Premier Mussolini's famous "stab in the back" attack on tottering France. He handed the Italian armistice terms to the French at a closely guarded meeting in a village near Rome on June 23, 1940.

The shakeup today was but the latest in a series of upheavals in the Italian high command since Mussolini entered the war. The Premier likewise had reshuffled his government severely, and purged the Fascist party extensively. Last week, it was announced that only army veterans, decorated individuals and certain other [illegible] allowed to remain members of the Fascist party.

Rosi is 63 years old and commanded several units in the first world war, winning the chevalier cross and the military order of Savoy. He became a staff officer

JUN -2 1943

after the last war and became a brigadier general in 1935. The next year, he stepped up a rank and became a divisional commander. By 1940, Rosi was commander of the army of the Po and early in 1942 became a full general and commander of the sixth Italian army--the army that was chopped up so severly in Russia that it xx was removed entirely from that front last winter.

rm-clips-1105.

NEW YORK, JUNE 1--(AP)-- THE JAPANESE NAVY MINISTRY TODAY ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF VICE ADMIRALS DAISUKE TAKEI AND KAKATURO KATOAKA TO THE NAVAL GENERAL STAFF, THE JAPANESE DOMEI AGENCY SAID IN AN ENGLISH-LANGUAGE TRANSMISSION RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

JUN -2 1943

TAKEI'S FORMER ASSIGNMENT, THAT OF DIRECTOR OF THE

JUN -2 1943

NAVAL FINANCE BUREAU, WILL BE FILLED BY VICE ADMIRAL USHINOSUKE YAMAMOTO. REAR ADMIRAL ITSUYA KOMO SUCCEEDS KATAOKA AS DIRECTOR OF THE NAVAL PAYMASTERS SCHOOL.

THE MINISTRY ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT PRINCE NORIHIKO KU COUSIN OF THE EMPRESS OF JAPAN, AND A NOVEMBER GRADUATE OF THE IMPERIAL NAVAL ACADEMY, HAD BEEN "HAPPILY COMMISSIONED" A SUB-LIEUTENANT, SECOND CLASS.

JUN -2 1943

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

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THE RUSSO-GERMAN BATTLE-FRONT IS IN A HIGHLY EXPLOSIVE STATE.

THE GREAT FIGHTING-LINE, ALONG WHICH MANY MILLIONS OF TROOPS ARE FACING ONE ANOTHER ON THE ALERT, IS SEETHING FIERELY. THE NAZIS ARE MAKING LIGHTNING STABS AT THE RUSSIANS, NOW HERE AND NOW THERE, AND THE REDS ARE REPLYING IN KIND--EACH FEELING OUT THE OTHER FELLOW'S POSITIONS TO LEARN DISPOSITION OF TROOPS AND FIND WEAK SPOTS. ALSO TO KEEP UP THE WAR OF NERVES WHICH ALWAYS PRECEDES AN OFFENSIVE.

JUN -2 1943

THE LID ON THAT POT OF TROUBLE IS ROCKING ABOUT SO VIOLENTLY THAT IT'S STRANGE IT HASN'T BLOWN OFF BEFORE THIS. BOTH SIDES EVIDENTLY ARE SET FOR MAJOR ACTION. EACH GIVES THE OTHER CREDIT OF INTENDING TO LAUNCH AN ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE---AND LIKELY BOTH ARE RIGHT.

HITLER IN PARTICULAR HAS BEEN SHOWING SIGNS THE PAST FEW DAYS OF GETTING HIS WAR-MACHINE TRIMMED FOR A VOSSIBLE LAST HUGE GAMBLE AGAINST

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THE BOLSHEVISTS. HOWEVER, HE IS PROCEEDING CAUTIOUSLY SO AS NOT TO GET CAUGHT WITH AN ALLIED INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE WHILE HE IS IN A LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE WITH STALIN.

THE FUEHRER'S FIRST PROBLEM IS TO DETERMINE WHERE THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIES ARE GOING TO ATTACK, AND HE MUST BE BURNING A LOT OF INCENSE TO THAT MUCH TALKED OF INTUITION OF HIS. HE HAS ANOTHER POSSIBLE CLUE FOR HIS MYSTERY TODAY IN THE REPORTS FROM SPAIN THAT THERE'S A MASSING OF ALLIED CARGO VESSELS, TRANSPORTS AND WARSHIPS AT GIBRALTAR.

JUN -2 1943

DOES THIS INDICATE AN ATTACK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER? IT CERTAINLY COULD MEAN THAT VERY EASILY. HOWEVER, THAT'S HITLER'S WORRY. AS REMARKED BEFORE IN THIS COLUMN, IF THE ALL HIGHEST DECIDES THAT THE FIRST ALLIED ASSAULT IS COMING AGAINST ITALIAN TERRITORY AND NOT THROUGH FRANCE, HE MAY LAUNCH AN ASSAULT ON RUSSIA FORTHWITH. AN INVASION OF WESTERN EUROPE IS THE ONE THAT WOULD PLACE HIM IN THE GREATEST IMMEDIATE PERIL.

HITLER IS ESTIMATED BY OBSERVERS TO HAVE SOMETHING LIKE 3,000,000 MEN ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT. THAT REPRESENTS A TERRIFIC WEIGHT, IF HE STILL HAS THE EQUIPMENT TO MATCH IT. HIS OBJECTIVE IN ANOTHER OFFENSIVE, OF COURSE, WOULD BE TO RENDER THE RED ARMY IMPOTANT BEFORE HE HAS TO RUSH TO DEFEND HIMSELF AGAINST THE OTHER ALLIES.

THERE'S SMALL LIKELIHOOD THAT THE NAZI CHIEF CAN SHOW ANYTHING LIKE HIS FORMER STRIKING-POWER. HIS LOSSES IN MATERIEL THE PAST YEAR HAVE BEEN RECORDED IN MOSCOW REPORTS AS COLOSSAL. FOR INSTANCE, DESPATCHES FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT STATE THAT DURING THE MONTH OF MAY THE GERMANS LOST MORE THAN 2,000 WARPLANES IN THE EASTERN THEATER.

AND FAR WORSE THAN THE DESTRUCTION OF THE MACHINES IS THE LOSS OF

JUN -2 1943

THE NAZI AIRMEN INVOLVED. HEAVY DEPLETION OF ITS RANKS OF TRAINED PILOTS IS ONE OF THE LUFTWAFFE'S GREATEST WEAKNESSES.

MEANTIME, THE RED AIRFORCE IS SHOWING SIGNS OF INCREASED STRENGTH. THE WAR OF THE AIR HAS BEEN INTENSIFIED ALL ALONG THE FRONT, FROM LENINGRAD IN THE NORTH, TO THE SEA OF AZOV IN THE EXTREME SOUTH. EACH SIDE IS RANGING DEEP INTO ENEMY TERRITORY TO DESTROY COMMUNICATIONS AND SUPPLIES.

JUN -2 1943

SUCH AERIAL ACTIVITY IS PARTLY DEFENSIVE, BUT IT MUST PRECEDE ANY OFFENSIVE BY LAND FORCES. TAKEN IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE OTHER OPERATIONS, IT MEANS THAT BOTH SIDES ARE WARMING UP FOR EVENTUALITIES IF HITLER DOESN'T LAUNCH THE ATTACK WHICH THE RUSSIANS ARE EXPECTING, THEN IT'S A FAIR GUESS THAT STALIN WILL HAVE A SHOT AT THE FUEHRER, TIMING THE RED ATTACK TO GIVE THE BEST POSSIBLE COORDINATION WITH ANY ANGLO-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES.

IT'S WORTH NOTING THAT JUNE IS THE WITCHING HOUR FOR OFFENSIVE-MINDED GENERALS IN THE EUROPEAN ZONE.

FH910AEW

# ACTION EXPECTED TODAY AS PLANTS FACE SHORTAGE

### Full Report on Crisis Received by President at Long Conference.

### ICKES MAY OPEN MINES

### Fuels Administrator Likely to Set Date for Resumption of Work.

### OPERATORS END TALKS

JUN -3 1943

### Cease Negotiations with U.M.W. in Response to Order of WLB.

WASHINGTON, June 2 — (AP) President Roosevelt was authoritatively reported tonight to be prepared to order the nation's striking coal miners tomorrow to go back to work at current rates of pay pending settlement of their demands through peaceful channels.

Such action, if taken, would fully sustain the War Labor board's position in the coal wage controversy with John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers.

Secretary of Interior Ickes, as fuel administrator and government operator of the mines, may be directed at the same time to have all mine properties open and to make work available on a given day specified by the President, informed sources said.

**Long Conference Held**

The President tonight received a full report on the strike at a conference lasting more than an hour and a half. At the conference were James F. Byrnes, war mobilization director; Secretary Ickes, seven members of the War Labor board, and Abe Fortas, Undersecretary of the Interior.

Mr. Ickes, it was reported, advocated offering the miners $1 a day immediately as a settlement of their portal-to-portal (underground travel) pay demand. It was understood the proposal was rejected on grounds it would be a circumvention of the WLB and the generally accepted processes for settling labor disputes.

All the conferees brushed aside inquiries from reporters, and Presidential Secretary Stephen Early said "There is nothing to say."

The case landed at the White House in a bitter exchange of words between the War Labor board and John L. Lewis, leader of the 500,000 idle miners.

The board, calling a halt to further collective bargaining till the strike ceases, turned the case over to the President, declaring that the United Mine Workers headed by Mr. Lewis were flouting the law of the land and the "no-strike" pledge.

**"Wanton Disregard" Charged**

Then the White House made public a letter from Wayne L. Morse, public member of the board, to President Roosevelt asserting:

"This strike has no parallel, since Pearl Harbor, in so far as a reckless and wanton disregard of the no strike agreement is concerned.

"Viewed from the standpoint of its damage to the war effort and its serious threat to the maintenance of government by law and order, this strike probably has no parallel in American history. x x x

"It is the opinion of the War Labor board that the fundamental issue in this case involving the supremacy of law is perfectly clear and must be met by the government."

**WLB Action Illegal, Says Lewis**

Mr. Lewis hit back with a charge that the War Labor board was acting illegally, a charge recalling recent hints that he might bring action against it under the Wagner Labor Relations act. He said the WLB's order calling off negotiations was in conflict with the Wagner act, legalizing collective bargaining, and was a "malicious interfering action, designed to prolong the controversy."

"On June 1," he added, "Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, custodian of the coal mines under order of the President, telegraphed the coal operators and the U.M.W. instructing them to reach a speedy conclusion of the negotiation of a new agreement in order to insure the continuous production of coal. The U.M.W. are in support of and in compliance with this request."

**Labor Policy At Stake**

The labor board left no doubt that it considered the fate of the government's whole wartime labor policy was at stake in the current struggle. In a statement, it cited that it had repeatedly directed that coal production should continue throughout the negotiations, yet the miners had kept alive the threat of a paralyzing break down of the fuel supply to vital war industries.

"The continuance of negotiations under such conditions could well result in a resort to similar forms of coercive collective bargaining in other vital industries," the board said. "This would completely nullify the no-strike agreement upon which the country depends for an uninterrupted flow of war goods and would shatter the basis upon which our wartime labor policy rests. x x x

"They (Mr. Lewis and the U.M.W.) continue to insist upon special treatment and a privileged position. x x x

"They challenge the government of the United States in time of war."

**Operators Comply**

Meantime, the soft coal operators, including both northern and southern groups, notified the labor board that they would comply with the order to suspend negotiations.

Called into conference with Mr. Roosevelt were Secretary of Interior Ickes, operator of the mines for the government, members of the labor board, War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes and Abe Fortas, Undersecretary of the Interior.

**Other Developments**

The meeting was called against a background of these other developments:

1. Congressional backers of anti-strike legislation scored a victory

# *ROOSEVELT STUDIES COAL CRISIS AFTER THE WLB REFERS IT TO HIM; IT BARS TALKS TILL MEN RETURN*

JUN -3 1943

JUN -3 1943

JUN -3 1943

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by forcing the Smith-Connally bill to the House floor. Mr. Lewis figured prominently in the debate there, and also was denounced in a statement by Senator Byrd (D., Va.) who demanded that Congress take a hand unless the White House deals firmly and swiftly with the mine workers' chieftain, who persistently has refused even to recognize the War Labor board's jurisdiction over the coal case.

2. A slight break appeared in the generally solid front the U.M.W. members displayed on their "no contract, no work" slogan. A group of 375 miners at Gallitzin, Pa., telegraphed President Roosevelt saying, "We want immediate action so that we can return to work to protect our nation and for the quickest possible victory over the Axis."

3. Industry reports said the effects of the stoppage in coal production already were being felt. Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production board said "steel production will drop sharply late this week unless a flow of coal to steel plants is maintained, and practical paralysis of the war production program will follow any serious curtailment of coal supplies." The American Window Glass company, Belle Vernon, Pa., whose orders include glass for airplanes, shut down. An industry spokesman said Alabama blast furnaces faced a "critical shortage" of fuel and would have to close within a few days.

4. Government officials said plans had been completed to the last detail for a nation-wide dim-out and a drastic cut in railroad service should a continued work stoppage make such actions necessary.

5. The work stoppage spread to five Illinois mines employing members of the A.F.L. Progressive Mine Workers of America, which previously had refused to join the walkout. William Orr, P.M.W. local president, said at Gillespie, Ill., about 350 miners voted a holiday in sympathy with the U.M.W.

# WLB Statement On Coal

*(By the Associated Press)*

JUN -3 1943

*Washington, June 2—A statement on the soft-coal dispute, unanimously adopted by the War Labor Board, follows:*

1. Almost immediately after Pearl Harbor the President called a conference of industry and labor to work out by agreement peaceful means for settling labor disputes for the duration of the war. Mr. Lewis, as president of the United Mine Workers of America, was one of the delegates to that conference and took a principal part in its deliberations.

The plan agreed upon was that there should be no strikes and no lockouts for the duration of the war that all labor disputes should be settled by (1) collective bargaining, (2) conciliation and (3) final determination, if necessary, by the National War Labor Board.

### Supplies Assured

By this agreement (A) an uninterrupted production of war supplies was to be assured, and (B) the overhanging and intolerable threat of strikes interrupting war production was to be removed from the bargaining tables and from the deliberations of the National War Labor Board in all labor disputes.

2. When it was reported to the President that the United Mine Workers and the bituminous operators were unlikely to reach an agreement before the expiration on March 31, 1943, of their two-year contract on April 1, 1941, the President in his telegram of March 22 requested the mine workers and the operators "to follow the plan adopted at my suggestion in 1941 that is, to continue the uninterrupted production of coal under the terms and conditions of existing contracts until the differences that now separate the parties are peacefully and finally resolved with the understanding that if the new agreement includes any wage adjustment such adjustment shall be computed and applied retroactively from April 1, 1943."

That request, if it had been complied with, would have led to the settlement of the dispute between the United Mine Workers and the bituminous operators in the same way that all other labor disputes have been settled under the national no-strike agreement of December 26, 1941. It would have lifted from the bargaining table and from the subsequent deliberations of the War Labor Board, if such deliberations became necessary, and from the country, the threat that the production of coal, so essential to winning the war, might be interrupted.

### Not Accepted

3. The Appalachian conference of the mine workers and the bituminous operators did not accept the President's suggestion. They agreed to the continuance of production, under the old contract with the retroactive provision, only for a limited period; that is, until May 1, 1943. The threat of a strike interrupting the production of coal continued to hang over the conference table. On May 1, no agreement having been reached, the mine workers struck in disregard of the President's request and in violation of the "no-strike" agreement to which they were pledged.

4. On May 2, the President, by executive order, directed the Secretary of the Interior to take over and operate the mines, and in a radio address called upon the miners to continue uninterrupted production of coal on behalf of the Government. On the same day, Mr. Lewis, as president of the United Mine Workers, ordered the mine workers to resume the production of coal, not until final settlement of the dispute as the President had requested, but for another limited period of a so-called "truce," until May 18. Again the mine workers insisted upon bringing to the bargaining table the threat of a strike interrupting war production.

### Interim Order

5. On May 14 the War Labor Board issued its interim directive order directing the parties to resume collective bargaining under arrangements to be worked out by the parties jointly in consultation with a division of the board, and further directing them to "continue the uninterrupted production of coal under the contract terms and conditions that existed on and prior to March 31, 1943, until the differences that now separate the parties are peacefully and finally resolved, with the understanding that if the new agreement includes any wage adjustments such adjustments shall be computed and applied retroactively from March 31, 1943," as the President had requested on March 22, 1943.

JUN -3 1943

### Direct Repudiation

6. On Monday, May 17, the Secretary of the Interior by telegram asked Mr. Lewis, as president of the United Mine Workers, for assurance that the mine workers would "continue to work without interruption at midnight tomorrow, May 18." He was advised by Mr. Lewis that the membership of the United Mine Workers would continue at work "under the existing retroactive extension agreement until midnight May 31." Again, Mr. Lewis defied the suggestion of the President in his telegram of March 22 and the order of the War Labor Board of April 24 that the parties should continue the uninterrupted production of coal under the old contract terms with the retroactive provision "until differences that now separate the parties are peacefully and finally resolved." Again Mr. Lewis set a deadline which held over the negotiations and the country the threat of an interruption of the vital war production of coal.

### Accuses Lewis

"Although the executive orders issued pursuant to the act of Congress of October 2, 1942, provide that no wage increase shall be made by the employes of the mine workers without the approval of the National War Labor Board, Mr. Lewis has refused to submit the wage adjustment which the mine workers demand to the lawfully established processes by which the War Labor Board determines whether it should or should not, under the national stabilization policy approve the proposed wage adjustment.

9. This labor dispute was certified to the War Labor Board by the Secretary of Labor on April 22, 1943, under the provisions of Executive Order 9017 of January 12, 1942. The board immediately notified the parties that the old contract would remain in effect with the retroactive provisions suggested by the President until the dispute was finally resolved and immediately appointed a fact-finding panel. On April 28 the panel commenced its hearings, which the mine workers refused to attend. The hearings were suspended when the production of coal was stopped on May 1, but, following advice that the work stoppage had been terminated, the panel, on May 6, resumed its deliberations and collection of available evidence and on May 20 made its report to the board. After studying the report the War Labor Board, on May 25, endeavored to find a solution of the dispute which would be just to the mine workers and within the national stabilization policy, made its determination of certain issues in dispute and directed the parties to continue their negotiations upon certain other issues, which, the board pointed out, were capable of settlement by collective bargaining within the national stabilization policy.

### Given Fifteen Days

"The parties were given fifteen days, until June 9, for these negotiations and were again directed to continue uninterrupted production under the old contract with the retroactive provision, until final settlement of the dispute.

The parties, following the first portion of that directive took up their joint negotiations for the purpose of attempting to work out, subject to approval of the War Labor Board, a settlement of the issues referred back to them by the War Labor Board.

In the middle of the period allowed by the board for these negotiations, in continued disregard of the President's request and, in defiance of the repeated order of the board that production should continue until final settlement, the mine workers, under the leadership of Mr. Lewis, have now again interrupted the production of coal.

These tactics add up to an insistence that the provisions of a contract be determined only on the basis of what is necessary to avoid a strike or to obtain the calling off of a strike in wartime. The continuance of negotiations under such conditions could well result in a resort to similiar forms of coercive collective bargaining in other vital industries. This would completely nullify the no-strike agreement upon which the country depends for an uninterrupted flow of war goods and would shatter the basis upon which our wartime labor policy rests. For these compelling reasons the National War Labor Board today ordered the parties to cease negotiations until the strike is called off.

JUN -3 1943

### Defiance Charged

In short, throughout the course of this dispute, the mine workers, under Mr. Lewis' leadership, have defied the orderly processes of the Government of the United States and the national no-strike agreement to which they pledged themselves.

They continue to insist upon a special treatment and a privileged position, in defiance of the national stabilization policy fixed by act of Congress.

They refuse to abide by the laws and the lawfully established procedures of their Government.

They challenge the Government of the United States in time of war.

# ANTI-STRIKE BILL NEARS HOUSE VOTE

## Advocates of Curbs Score Major Victory, Bring Measure to Floor.

WASHINGTON, June 2. — (AP) Advocates of congressional curbs on wartime strikes won a major victory today in a roll-call vote of 211 to 163 which brought the Smith-Connally bill to the House floor.

Amid charges of political chicanery, warnings of adverse effects on production of arms and other necessaries, and condemnation of John L. Lewis, the chamber began consideration of the measure to outlaw strikes in government-operated plants, to curb them in other war industries, require unions to file annual financial and membership statements, and strengthen the power of the War Labor board.

With numerous amendments pending, there was little prospect of a final vote before late Friday on the measure passed a month ago by the Senate and sharply revised by the House Military committee.

Opponents of the bill, contending it would antagonize labor and endanger production while not solving the coal strike, sought unsuccessfully to block action on the measure by voting against a Rules committee resolution making its consideration in order.

### Party Lines Crossed

The vote by which the resolution was adopted crossed party lines, with leaders of both parties supporting it and its supporters insisting that Congress no longer delay in enacting strike legislation.

One hundred six Democrats and solution, with 88 Democrats, 71 Republicans and four minor party members opposing it.

Several of the amendments to be voted on tomorrow were drafted hurriedly today by the Military committee after it listened to opposition to the measure by heads of major government war agencies.

One of them would delete an Administration-opposed section giving employes in government-operated plants the right to seek pay raises through the War Labor board. Another would strike from the bill a ban against the issuance of closed shop or maintenance of union membership orders by the board.

The committee deadlocked 11 to 11 on a motion to strike out sections requiring 30 days notice of a strike or a lockout and a secret ballot of workers before a strike could be called. Heads of war agencies had opposed these provisions on the ground they gave legal sanction to strikes despite the no-strike agreement of labor.

Referring to Mr. Lewis, whose United Mine Workers are now on a strike that threatens to slow war industries, as a "home grown dictator," Representative Gore (D-Tenn) told the House it must make the labor leader "amenable to the law."

JUN 3 1943

He warned that unless Congress acted immediately, Mr. Lewis "will continue to regard himself above the law, thus degenerating democracy to mobocracy."

# NATION-WIDE DIMOUT PLANS DRAWN BY WPB

## U. S. Set To Act On Moment's Notice If Coal Strike Forces Move

## Drastic Drop In Railroad Service Also Is Being Prepared

JUN—3 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 2—The War Production Board has completed plans to dim the nation's lights on a moment's notice if the coal strikes make such action necessary, it was learned today.

WPB's office of war utilities put the finishing touches on arrangements for a nation-wide dimout at a conference last night, an informed but unquotable source revealed. A large part of the country's electric energy comes from coal-fueled steam plants.

### Details Withheld

Detils were withheld, but discussion is known to have centered on proposals for elimination of ornamental lighting indoors and out, and curtailment of show window, theater marquee, outdoor advertising and similar illumination.

Preparations for a drastic cut in railroad service, eliminating non-essential travel, have been brought to a similar ready point, the Office of Defense Transportation reported last night. Both measures were asked by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, when coal miners first quit work a month ago.

These orders, if issued, are expected to be of universal application, even though some sections of the country rely almost exclusively on hydroelectric or Diesel-generated power, some railroad lines do not use coal for motive power.

### Exemption Of Areas

Although officials said the dimout action may contain some provisions for exemption of areas where coal is not used, they pointed out that a prolonged coal-mine stoppage would shift demand to other sources of energy and create shortages in other fuels.

Power surpluses in one area, moreover, might be transferred to more seriously hit regions by means of the network of lines into which virtually all electric utilities, both public and private, have been tied by previous WPB actions.

Interconnections of the country's railroad system similarly would make it impracticable to curtail some lines and let others operate unrestricted, since one line feeds another and the transportation system would be limited in any case to the capacity of the curtailed routes, generally speaking.

# SUB SINKINGS STEPPED UP

## German Losses Apparently In Excess Of Construction, Alexander Says

JUN—3 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Thursday*, June 3—Allied destruction of Nazi undersea raiders has been stepped up to the point where the German losses apparently are in excess of new production and where the number of submarines operating in the Atlantic seems to be definitely on the wane, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons yesterday.

Pointing out that destruction of submarines reached a new high last month, he said that the "number of U-boats destroyed in May will exceed the number which the enemy will have been able to bring into the war."

### Last Year Best

He added that the sinkings in the last twelve months exceeded the number sunk in all the previous months of the war and that in the last six months the number was twenty-five per cent. greater than in the previous half-year period.

The London *Daily Express* today estimated the number of submarines sunk during May at eighteen to twenty and "possibly a figure even higher than this." The paper's naval reporter, W. A. Crumley, said the exact figures on the current German submarine production were unavailable but it was estimated at from sixteen to twenty monthly at its peak in April, 1942. He added that the submarine fleet available for operations against the Allies was at least 500.

### Attempt A Failure

A. J. McWhinnie, the London *Daily Herald's* naval correspondent, noted that Germany had failed in its attempt to make the losses of merchant tonnage so heavy that the building of anti-submarine warships would have to be sacrificed for freighters.

"Britain alone has something like 600 anti-submarine warships today, including the new frigates and trawlers," he said. "Despite the losses we have about 300 destroyers today against 185 when the war began and more than 200 corvettes which didn't exist in 1939."

### Merchant Losses Balanced

Alexander, in his summary, stressed that at no time in recent months have the Axis undersea raiders taken a toll heavier than the tonnage which has gone down the ship ways in American and British yards.

This damage inflicted upon the enemy undersea fleet more than balanced the merchant shipping losses suffered by the United Nations, he said, explaining that even during the month of March when Allied losses were heavy "owing to a high output in new tonnage achieved in the United States there was a substantial net gain in that month."

Paying a tribute to the work of the United States air forces and the RAF in bombing U-boat bases and shipyards, Alexander predicted that "as time goes on bombing of the building yards and component factories should have an ever-increasing effect" on the Battle of the Atlantic.

### Tonnage Increased

The persistent drive from all quarters upon the submarines indicated, Alexander said, that the Battle of the Atlantic to which Churchill and Roosevelt gave first priority as a pre-invasion necessity was being won by stronger Allied escort forces and deadlier weapons.

He cited figures for April and May which showed that Allied losses were reduced to below the losses from December to February despite the heavy flow of shipping. This resulted, he said, in "a large increase in tonnage available to the United Nations, tonnage vital to the invasion of the Continent."

Alexander's speech disputed German claims that the reason for the drop in tonnage sunk was because the United Nations had decreased the flow of shipping.

During April, he said, "our imports were the highest since the beginning of 1942."

The German Government has admitted in broadcasts the decrease in sinkings. A DNB report broadcast yesterday from Berlin listed sixty-five British and American merchantmen, totaling 380,000 tons, as sunk by submarines. An additional 50,000 tons was listed as destroyed by Nazi aircraft.

# HOWARD LOST WITH AIR LINER

## Lisbon To London Transport Was Attacked By Enemy Planes

## Civilian Craft Carried Thirteen Passengers And Crew Of Four

JUN—3 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 2—A British overseas transport plane, with Actor Leslie Howard reported among its thirteen passengers, officially was declared overdue and presumed lost today after reporting in a final message yesterday that it was being attacked by enemy aircraft while en route from Lisbon to England.

It was apparently the victim of German planes on unusually active reconnaissance along the seldom-molested air transport lane from neutral Portugal.

### Berlin Reports Downing

The names of the passengers and crew of four were withheld from the British Overseas Airways Corporation's announcement of the plane's presumed loss, but Lisbon reports said Howard was aboard.

In their daily communique, broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, the Germans said: "Three enemy bombers and one transport were downed by German reconnaissance planes over the Atlantic."

### Airways' Announcement

The airways' announcement issued here tonight said:

"The British Overseas Airways Corporation regrets to announce that a civil aircraft on passage between Lisbon and the United Kingdom is overdue and must be presumed lost.

"The last message received from the aircraft stated that it was being attacked by an enemy aircraft.

"The aircraft carried thirteen passengers and a crew of four.

"Next of kin have been informed."

The plane left Lisbon yesterday morning and was due in England early last night.

### Second Civil Plane Attacked

It was the second British civil plane to be reported attacked on the Lisbon run. The first attack occurred last April when a Dutch pilot evaded an ambush of six Heinkels and returned to Lisbon with none of his passengers injured but with one wing of his British airliner damaged.

While planes operate between Lisbon and England at their own risk, it was pointed out in reliable circles that it was generally understood they carry only civilian passengers. These sources said there was a slim chance that the plane could have been mistaken for a military transport.

Allied and Axis transport planes often idle side by side in the neutral Portuguese port.

The last communication with the plane was at 11 A. M. yesterday.

### Others Reported Aboard

Besides Howard, among those reported unofficially to have been aboard, were Kenneth Stonehouse, 35, Washington correspondent of the British news agency, Reuters, and his wife, and Alfred Chenhalls, London film director and friend of Howard.

Lisbon reports said that three women and two children refugees returning from the United States also were aboard. Airlines officials refused to confirm this, but said some children evacuated from London during the *Blitz* had been returning by air along this route.

The plane was reported manned by a Dutch crew.

An unverified report in Lisbon said the craft was shot down over the Bay of Biscay. Other reports said a rough sea would have lessened the passengers' chances of escaping in rubber boats, but a search is being made.

Howard, 50, whose real name is Leslie Stainer, had been in Spain and Portugal on a lecture tour, explaining how films are made, and studying the possibility of producing movies in those countries with British collaboration.

He had arranged to return three days earlier, but postponed the journey in order to be present at the first showing in Lisbon of "The First of the Few," said P. C. Samuel, production manager of Howard's film company.

Howard might have spent his life in the banking business but for the last war. He was working as a bank clerk when that conflict began. He joined the army, and wartime theatricals at the front rekindled his love for the theater which had first manifested itself in school plays he had written while at Dulwich College.

When demobilized he headed for theatrical agencies instead of his old bank job. His first professional role was in "Peg O' My Heart" in 1918. From this start rose his world fame as both an actor and producer.

### Well Known As Broadcaster

Howard also is well-known as a broadcaster in the United States and Canada. Early in the war he did a series of transatlantic broadcasts.

After his work in Spain, 900 theaters in that country were reported to have agreed to show British documentary films. An officer of the British council which arranged his visit said Howard "went to Spain at considerable personal inconvenience. We are very grateful for the highly successful work he did."

### Films In Which He Starred

Films in which Howard starred in this war included "The Invaders" and "The First of the Few," the latter based on the life of Reginald J. Mitchell, creator of the Spitfire. He produced "The Gentler Sex," a film about Britain's Auxiliary Transport Service.

Howard's wife and son and daughter live near Dorking, Surrey.

The actor made his stage debut in New York in 1921 in "Just Suppose." Then followed a long list of Broadway successes, including "The Truth About Blayds," "Outward Bound," "Escape," "Aren't We All," "Berkeley Square," "The Animal Kingdom," and "The Petrified Forest."

His first American film was "Outward Bound," in 1930. Others of his well-known pictures included "The Cardboard Lover," "Berkeley Square," "The Animal Kingdom," "Of Human Bondage," "British Agent," "The Scarlet Pimpernel," "Pygmalion," and "Gone With the Wind."

Later unofficial reports from Lisbon identified other passengers as a Mrs. Hutcheson and her two daughters, Bertha, 11 years old, and Caroline, 2 years old; Mrs. Cecilia Paton, Cuban-born wife of an Englishman, and T. M. Shervington, said to be a director of the Shell Company and for eighteen years a resident of Portugal.

# 500 NAZI PLANES BLAST AT KURSK, REDS DOWN 123

JUN—3 1943

## Strategic Feeder Point for Soviet Army on Central Front Attacked.

## 30 RUSSIAN PLANES LOST

## Fighting Continues in German-Held Kuban Bridgehead of Caucasus.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, Thursday, June 3.—The Germans hurled 500 planes against the big central Russian base of Kursk yesterday in five attacks, losing 123 of them, Moscow announced early today. The Russians reported losing 30 defending fighters in the series of battles.

Announcement of this display of Axis sky strength caused immediate speculation on German intentions at a time when Allied observers were seeking the answer to two questions—the reason for a de-

JUN—3 1943

30.21-4573

lay in the expected summer German offensive in Russia, and the disposal of the major part of the carefully-husbanded Axis air fleet.

The broadcast, recorded by the Soviet monitor, preceded issuance of the regular midnight war bulletin which told as usual without details that "fighting continued" in the German-held Kuban bridgehead of the Caucasus; otherwise there were no essential changes on the long land front.

**Feeder Point for Red Army**

Casualties and an undisclosed amount of damage was acknowledged by the Russians at Kursk, which is a feeder point for Red army units long threatening Orel to the north and the southern approaches to Bryansk to the northwest.

Both sides have strong forces assembled in this critical triangular area above the German-held Ukraine stronghold of Kharkov, which the Germans seized in their counter-offensive last winter.

This same area formed the base from which the Germans began their big 1942 push which rolled deep into the Caucasus and into Stalingrad last year before the Red army drive nullified its gains.

Dispatches from Stockholm yesterday quoted Berlin military circles as saying that they believed any large-scale joint Russian and British-American offensive from the east and west might not begin until fall. This could mean the Germans really intend to try once more to knock out Russia, but any dispatches emanating from Berlin of course are suspect for the very reason that they went through rigid German censorship.

**Hitler's Only Chance**

But many observers in this Allied capital long have clung to the belief that Germany would launch an attack on Russia this summer, maintaining that it was Hitler's only chance to recapture a portion of the war initiative now held by the Allies.

In the defense of Kursk the Moscow broadcast credited Soviet fighters with shooting down 93 of the raiders, and anti-aircraftmen bagged 30 others for the impressive total of 123.

The Russians already had announced that a total of 2,069 enemy planes were destroyed during May at a cost of 518 aircraft—a claim disputed last night by Berlin, which said that their losses were only 143 planes compared to 1,213 Russian planes.

**Rely Heavily on Planes**

Despite these discrepancies, there appeared to be little doubt that both sides were relying heavily on their air arms in this stage of the war. Even in the Kuban district where the Germans say the Russians still are throwing thousands of infantrymen against their lines in an effort to crush the Axis bridgehead opposite the Crimea, the air forces of both sides were playing major roles.

The Russians have received large shipments of American planes, it is understood, in order to make possible a war of attrition against the German air force which also must assume the staggering defense job of manning the skies from Norway to Greece.

The Red airforce has been undertaking most of the offensive stabs in Russia, hitting Smolensk and Karachev Tuesday night in the latest announced forays. One plane was reported missing in these raids which caused large fires in those cities.

**25 Nazi Planes Downed**

Moscow's midnight bulletin had nothing unusual to report on the land front, merely recording scattered engagements extending from the Caucasus to the Leningrad sector, where it was said Soviet airmen shot down 22 German planes in combat and ground gunners destroyed three more in the latest Axis attack at Leningrad.

# GERMAN RAIDERS KILL 10 IN BRITAIN

JUN -3 1943

London, June 2 (A. P.).—Ten persons were believed killed in an East Anglian town bombed early today by German aircraft. Four were in one street, a great section of which was shattered by a single bomb, as four or five enemy fighter-bombers swooped over the town soon after midnight.

Pursuing British Spitfires were reported authoritatively to have downed one of the invaders.

The German communique, recorded here from a Berlin broadcast, identified the Germans' targets as Margate and the Isle of Wight.

Meanwhile an analysis of official figures showed today that two civilians were killed or injured in air raids in the United Kingdom during the first three years of the war for every five casualties among the Kingdom's armed forces.

Total casualties among the fighting men of the United Kingdom during that period, Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee announced yesterday, were 275,844. Total civilian air raid casualties for the same period were 102,934—or 47,291 killed and 55,643 injured.

JUN -3 1943

were needed. Heavy and accurate U. S. attacks on Flensburg, May 19, on Kiel, May 14, and on Bordeaux, May 17, helped materially in the May bombing offensive, he added.

The commentator, who may not be identified, indicated that the tactics of supreme saturation in bombing raids had been successfully demonstrated.

German planes struck an East Anglian town last night in a reprisal raid, and 10 persons were believed killed. The Germans said the town was Margate.

# *Nazi Land and Sea Transport Battered by R.A.F. in Day Raids*

JUN -3 1943

LONDON, June 2—(AP) Squadrons of Spitfires, Tphoons and Mustangs slashed at German transport by daylight today, the Air ministry said, shooting up 11 locomotives and 10 barges, destroying one armed trawler and damaging three more in sweeps over northern France and off the Dutch coast.

Five planes were reported missing.

Britain's heavy bombers again were inactive last night, but Capt. Sir Harold H. Balfour, Undersecretary of State for Air, disclosed that in May the R.A.F. had cascaded about 12,500 tons of bombs on Germany, an increase of 1,500 tons over April.

"We look forward with confidence to being able to increase the supply of bombs delivered to Germany in due course," he told the House of Commons. The March total was only 8,000 tons.

An R.A.F. commentator, meanwhile, declared that daylight bombings by U. S. Air Forces "dovetailed ideally" with British night assaults in May, but that many more American planes and forces

JUN -3 1943

# ROWS HOLD UP FRENCH RULE

## Executive Committee Plans To Take Formal Action Today

JUN -3 1943

## Giraud Tells Peyrouton To Remain In Algeria Governorship

*[By the Associated Press]*

Algiers, June 2—The six-man executive committee headed jointly by Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud decided tonight to meet tomorrow and declare itself the governing body of all French territory outside Axis domination.

Heated arguments between the two French factions striving for unity caused the collapse of plans to formalize the existence of the committee today, but after further conversations a definite agreement was reached for holding the session tomorrow morning.

**Indicates De Gaulle Yields**

Of course, anything may happen tomorrow, but at least tonight there was the declared aim of both groups to merge officially and settle the many problems barring the way to unity.

This decision apparently meant that de Gaulle had yielded in his demand that a purge of some Giraud officials, whom he regards as pro-Vichy, be carried out beforehand.

The committee intends to handle the case of each official whose loyalty to France and the Allies is questioned on a separate, detailed basis—a procedure which Giraud has demanded.

The political maneuvering attending the emergence of a unified French group has produced some strange situations here.

**Muselier Giraud's Deputy**

Today, for instance, Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier, who once was placed under house arrest by de Gaulle when he broke with the Fighting French leader, found himself a deputy to Giraud and as such charged with maintaining security here—in other words, the forces under him were guarding de Gaulle's movements.

Marcel Peyrouton, former Vichy minister of the Interior and Giraud-appointed Governor-General of Algeria, is the central figure in one clash between de Gaulle and Giraud.

Yielding to Fighting French pressure, Peyrouton yesterday submitted his resignation to both de Gaulle and Giraud, but the unexplained timing of his letters caused repercussions.

**De Gaulle's Received First**

De Gaulle received Peyrouton's note before midnight, promptly accepted it, assigned him to a colonial captaincy in the infantry of Syria—Fighting French territory—and then released the news to foreign correspondents.

Hours later Giraud also received Peyrouton's resignation note since he is copresident of the new executive committee and will alternately preside with de Gaulle at subsequent meetings.

Giraud told Peyrouton to remain temporarily in his post as Governor General of Algeria, thus countermanding the de Gaulle assignment to Syria. Giraud's group pointed out that Giraud still is the only "lawful authority" in North Africa until the new executive committee becomes official.

**Police Around Restaurant**

Giraud not only told Peyrouton to stay on his job, but followed through with the appointment of Admiral Muselier, regarded as a bitter foe of de Gaulle's. As security chief of the Algiers area, Muselier today found his police throwing a heavy cordon around a restaurant where de Gaulle spoke at an Anglo-American press club luncheon.

The break between Muselier and de Gaulle occurred after naval forces under the admiral occupied the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon off the Newfoundland coast on Christmas eve, 1941. Muselier recently arrived here to offer his services to Giraud.

American and British officials here have viewed the maneuvering of the two groups as a French family dispute which now apparently is to be resolved. Despite the possibility of an agreement tomorrow, there still were signs of tension.

**Troops Guard Radio**

Troops under Giraud's command stood guard over the Algiers radio station, and there also were troops stationed around North African barracks because some of Giraud's soldiers have been leaving to join those commanded by Jacques Le Clerc, Fighting French desert leader.

Besides de Gaulle and Giraud the other four members thus far appointed to the executive committee are:

Andre Philip and Rene Massigli, members of de Gaulle's Fighting French national committee, and Gen. Alphonse-Joseph Georges and Jean Monnet from Giraud's camp.

**Catroux To Be Added**

Three more members probably will be added later, including Gen. Georges Catroux, liaison officer and Fighting French delegate-general of Syria who has done valuable spadework to bring the two groups together.

De Gaulle paid a courtesy call today on Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief, but it was said French politics were not discussed. Then he attended the press luncheon and told the correspondents that the situation here would be recalled in French history as "a bad dream."

But he predicted the principles of his Fighting French movement would triumph and promised a victory march back to Paris—"perhaps not exactly the same Paris, but still it will be Paris."

Robert Murphy American Minister, and Harold MacMillan, British Minister, met correspondents tonight to give them their views on the situation.

**Outlines Three Aims**

MacMillan said their joint program in North Africa had consisted of three points:

1. To keep local conditions in shape to aid the military forces in driving the Axis from Africa, and using Africa as a point of further attacks.

2. To help local authorities solve their economic problems.

3. To aid French elements

# DE GAULLE-GIRAUD CONFEREES AGREE TO DECLARE UNION

## Formal Launching of New Government Promised for Tomorrow.

Algiers, June 2 (A. P.).A definite agreement was arrived at today by members of the French Executive Comittee to meet tomorrow and declare the committee the governing body of all French men and French territory outside enemy domination.

Plans to hold the meeting today fell through in the heat of arguments between the two elements involved—those of Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle—but conversations proceeded through the day, resulting in the acceptance of the plan to hold this vital meeting tomorrow.

Anything may happen tomorrow in this swiftly-moving French political crisis, but at least it was the announced will of all tonight to formalize the committee's existence in the morning.

Gen. De Gaulle apparently had yielded on his point that a purge of alleged Collaborationist elements be effected before the committee came into official existence.

**Chooses Muselier.**

Earlier today, amid the confusion and strain attending the birth pangs of the new governing body, Gen. Giraud appointed Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier to be his deputy as Commander in Chief and charged him with maintaining order in Algiers and vicinity.

This appointment followed an unusual exchange of letters in which Marcel Peyrouton, who had once signed an order for the arrest of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, submitted his double-barreled resignation to both Gen. De Gaulle and Gen. Giraud. He thereby quit the post of Governor-General in Algeria in response to Gen. De Gaulle's demand for a housecleaning.

Tonight Gen. de Gaulle declared that the crisis would go down in French history as a "bad dream," but that the principles of Fighting France would emerge triumphant and would lead to Paris and victory.

**Once Arrested Muselier.**

The appointment of Admiral Muselier, former member of the fighting French hierarchy, who later broke with Gen. De Gaulle and who is now regarded as his bitter opponent, was expected to add to the increasing tension be-

JUN -3 1943

tween the French factions, who only last Monday came together in a new executive committee for the purpose of giving unified direction to the French war effort.

Gen. de Gaulle had Admiral Muselier under house arrest in London at one time after the Admiral had taken the lead in the Fighting French occupation of St. Pierre and Miquelon, islands off the Newfoundland coast. He is now the chief policeman of the district in which Gen. de Gaulle lives.

M. Peyrouton, one of the controversial figures of the North African situation, who once served Vichy as Minister of the Interior and then as Ambassador to Argentina, offered his resignation yesterday to Gen. de Gaulle and Gen. Giraud as joint presidents of the Executive Committee which is to govern liberated Frenchmen and French territory until France is freed. He asked both to give him back his old rank of captain in the Colonial Infantry Reserve.

He got a double-barreled reply. Gen. de Gaulle accepted the resignation promptly and assigned him to Syria. Gen. Giraud accepted the resignation but asked him to hold on to his job for the time being.

toward unity and establishment of a regime to serve until the mother country is liberated.

"I can only say that we have tried, and if we fail this time we shall try again," said MacMillan.

### Better Than Civil War

"It's better to have arguments now than civil war in France afterward.

"We hope that these months of work in which Murphy and I have never disagreed will culminate tomorrow in a rebirth of a nation."

Unquestionably de Gaulle has a large measure of popular support, in the opinion of observers here. He has it, however, as a symbol of the fighting, resisting French masses who look up to him as such a symbol, rather than from those who have to deal with him, it is said.

# BRITISH SHELL PANTELLERIA

## Navy Craft Join In Dawn-To-Dusk Air Blows At Island

## Planes Also Strike At Sardinia And Italian Mainland

JUN -3 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 2—Shells from British warships have crashed into the harbor defenses of Pantelleria in two heavy bombardments, and American Flying Fortresses have delivered coordinated air blows within two days on that nearest Italian outpost to Africa, it was announced today.

In neither of the successful bombardments of the island, which lies forty-five miles off the Tunisian coast and sixty miles short of Sicily, did the British suffer casualties.

### Barracks And Batteries Hit

The harbor area, Italian barracks and batteries of Pantelleria were hard hit overnight on Sunday-Monday and again yesterday. The first bombardment, said the Allied communique, was carried through without effective opposition. In the second enemy shore batteries replied weakly.

This disclosure that the fleet had gone to work with new blows against the islands flanking Mussolini's homeland in cooperation with the Allied air offensive was accompanied by announcement that yesterday's surface attack on Pantelleria had been supported by a violent bombing assault by Flying Fortresses.

### Raids From Dawn To Dark

Pantelleria was raided from dawn to dark yesterday without letup. American medium bombers and fighter bombers joining the Fortresses in sweeps carried out on the average of every two hours.

Sicily and Sardinia also remained under attack in the unbroken Allied air offensive.

The Italian seaplane base on Stagnone Island, off the western tip of Sicily between Trapani and Marsala, and shipping in the Sardinian harbors of Terranova, Porto Ponte di Romano and Porto Torres were heavily damaged.

A single Allied plane was lost in these far-ranging operations. In the one air combat of the day ten enemy fighter planes attacked a formation of American Mitchells over Terranova, but the result of the engagement was not made known.

### Boats Set Afire In Harbor

At Stagnone, a considerable number of enemy seaplanes were destroyed or damaged. Three enemy boats were set afire in harbor before the Axis anti-aircraft guns could get going well.

Italy was hit overnight by British planes based on Malta, a British communique announcing that railway communication in the southern Italian mainland was attacked.

The Italians officially acknowledged serious damage to buildings in the Pantelleria bombardment, but claimed damage to a British destroyer by Italian coastal fire. Widespread destruction by Allied air raids also was conceded by the Italians, who listed Naples as one of the cities attacked again.

# ALLIES DESTROY RECORD NUMBER OF SUBMARINES

## More U-Boats Sunk in May Than in Any Other Month of War.

JUN -3 1943

## ALEXANDER REPORTS SUCCESS

## First Lord of Admiralty Says Destruction Exceeds German Rate of Construction.

London, June 2 (A. P.).—Increasingly deadly Allied convoy escort services sank more enemy submarines in May than in any other month of the war and in the past two months the number of operating U-boats in the Atlantic appears to have decreased, A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, declared today.

He told the House of Commons that in the last twelve months the total enemy submarines sent to the bottom exceeded the number sunk in all of the previous war period and that in the last six months the rate of destruction was 25 per cent above the previous half year.

Paying tribute to the work of the United States Eighth Air Force and the R. A. F. in bombing U-boat bases Alexander predicted that "as time goes on bombing of the building yards and component factories should have an ever increasing effect" on the Battle of the Atlantic.

### U-boat Construction Beaten.

He said it appeared that the number of sea marauders sent to the bottom during the month just ended was greater than the Germans could produce in all the facilities available to them. Besides those sunk a large number of the sea prowlers were damaged in various attacks by Allied naval and air attacks, Mr. Alexander reported.

In the past two months, he asserted, the number of U-boats in Atlantic waters appears to have decreased. This, he said, no doubt was due to more than one cause, but the principal one was undoubtedly due to the rising rate of this destruction.

Mr. Alexander described March as "a poor month" in the battle against the submarines, but said it still was not the worst month of the war in the campaign to free United Nations supply lines of the underseas menace.

Because of the high output of new shipping in the United States, he said, there was a substantial net gain of the overall tonnage in March.

### Even Berlin Cuts Claims.

His statement disclosed that in April and May merchant shipping losses were reduced below the level of the three months from December to February after heavy losses in March.

A DNB report broadcast today from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press listed sixty-five British and American merchantmen, totaling 380,000 tons, as sunk in May by Nazi submarines. This was a drastic reduction compared with the usual monthly totals issued by the Germans.

[The German summary also credited Nazi aircraft with sinking an additional 50,000 tons of Allied shipping in May.]

Mr. Alexander said the improved situation reflected the growing size of the Allied escort forces—both ships and aircraft—and the increasing deadliness of new weapons and devices. [illegible] the lie to an Axis claim that April sinkings fell off because of the scarcity of shipping, Mr. Alexander said that "during that month our imports were the highest since the beginning of 1942."

### Soldiers Deplore Strike.

London, June 2 (A. P.).—The coal strike in the United States was a major topic of conversation among members of the American armed forces today, and the service newspaper Stars and Stripes gave the story precedence over news from the war fronts.

Lieut. Robert Moora, news editor of the Stars and Stripes and formerly with the New York Herald Tribune, said:

"It would be hard to overemphasize the importance of strike developments to American troops here, for they fully realize the coal industry's part in winning the war. We've had any number of calls from boys anxiously asking what is the latest on the subject."

In Red Cross clubs for enlisted men the strike replaced speculation over an Allied invasion of Europe as the chief subject of discussion.

# PRINCE GEORGE DIES IN BAVARIA

## Grandson of Franz Josef Became a Priest.

London, June 2.—Mgr. Prince George of Bavaria, dean of the chapter of St. Peter, is dead of a heart attack at the age of 60 years, the Berlin radio said yesterday, quoting an announcement from the Vatican.

Often spoken of as the favorite grandson of Emperor Franz Josef of Austria-Hungary, Prince George married his cousin, Archduchess Isabelle Marie of Austria, in 1912. At the time he was a captain in the German Army and the boxing champion of his class. His cousin renounced her claims to the throne of Austria-Hungary to be married to him. The marriage was annulled early the next [illegible] had wrecked the wedding.

In 1919 Prince George entered a Jesuit monastery and later was ordained. While serving as a canon of St. Peter's in Rome he saved Archbishop John Smit from harm by seizing a pistol from the hand of a woman who was aiming at the Archbishop.

# Briton Requests More U. S. Planes

London, June 2 (AP)—American daylight bombing "dovetailed ideally" with British night raids in May, but greatly increased numbers of USAAF planes are needed for the aerial assault from Britain, an RAF commentator said today.

The commentator told a press conference that particularly heavy and accurate attacks by the Americans on Flensburg May 19, Kiel May 14 and Bordeaux May 17 contributed greatly to making last month by far the most successful of the bomber offensive.

### 7,500 Tons In Four Cities

The May offensive reached its peak in the week ended May 29 when 7,500 tons of bombs fell on four cities—Dortmund, Essen, Duisburg and Wuppertal.

This was more than the RAF dropped on all targets in the first four months of 1942, he said.

The disaster to Dortmund, the objective of the first 2,000-ton raid, was more complete than that to Essen, previously rated as the worst-bombed city, the commentator said.

### Saturation Policy Proven

He indicated that the success of the supreme saturation had been amply proven and would have a strong influence in future RAF tactics.

While the enemy is undoubtedly trying to maintain his air units in the Mediterranean, the commentator added, the fact that one hundred Flying Fortresses were able to attack Leghorn without loss is a clear indication that the "time when day bombers can operate without molestation is rapidly approaching in Italy."

He asserted that the intensity of the Nazi propaganda efforts to discredit the efforts of the bombings is the best possible evidence that war of attrition is beginning to be felt.

JUN -3 1943

# Italy's Jobless Colonizers

London, June 2 (AP)—Deprived of all his African colonies, Premier Mussolini has incorporated the Office for Emigration and Colonization into the Ministry of Corporations, the Rome radio announced today in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

Giuseppe Lombrasi, Under Secretary of Emigration and Colonization, will take another post, the broadcast said. Tullio Cianetti, newly appointed Minister of Corporations, will supervise emigration and colonlization affairs.

## British Train Plunges Into Bomb Crater

London, June 2 (A. P.).—The locomotive of the London-Harwich night train plunged funnel-deep recently into a huge bomb crater gaping on the tracks near Ingatestone, it was disclosed today.

The engineer and firemen were killed but, although coaches filled with servicemen and civilians were jerked from the rails and one was hurled down a steep embankment, only two other persons were injured.

# The Deadly Home Front

London, June 2 (AP)—Two civilians were killed or injured in air raids in the United Kingdom during the first three years of the war for every five casualties among the Kingdom's armed forces, an analysis of official figures showed today.

Total casualties among the fighting men of the United Kingdom during that period, Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee announced yesterday, were 275,844. Total civilian air-raid casualties for the same period were 102,934—or 47,291 killed and 55,643 injured.

Since then civilian casualties have risen to 106,516—including 48,733 killed and 57,783 wounded—at the end of March, the last announced figure.

JUN -3 1943

30.24-4575

# Air Marshal Dowding a Peer

## Anne Loughlin, Trade Union Organizer, Is Made a Dame of British Empire.

JUN -3 1943

London, June 2 (A. P.).—Award of a barony to Air Marshal Sir Hugh Caswall Tremenheere Dowding, former commander of the Royal Air Force Fighter Command, topped the birthday honors list of King George VI today, but accomplishments in learning and arts were also recognized along with military feats.

As head of the Fighter Command Sir Hugh led the defense against the German air attacks in the Battle of Britain in 1940. He was placed on the retired list in 1942 at his own request.

Anne Loughlin, head of the Trade Union Council and the first woman to become chief of a great national labor organization, was made a Dame of the British Empire, along with two other women.

(This honor corresponds to Knighhood; Miss Loughlin will henceforth be addressed as Dame Anne.)

A. H. Maxwell, Tobacco Comptroller, who made two wartime trips to the United States to help keep Britons supplied with tobacco, was one of several male civilian raised to Knighthood.

**Barbour a Baronet.**

Air Marshal Richard Hallam Peck, who is known to American newspaper readers as "R. A. F. Commentator," was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

John Milne Barbour, former Finance Minister of Northern Ireland, was made a Baronet. He is the cousin of United States Senator Warren Barbour of New Jersey and of Frederick Barbour, chairman of the Linen Thread Company of New York.

Miss Marjorie Crawford, shorthand typist at the British Embassy at Buenos Aires, received the Order of the British Empire.

On the Canadian list, Rear Admiral Victor G. Brodeur, naval member of the Canadian Joint Staff at Washington, was made commander of the British Empire.

**Brooklyn Man Honored.**

The Air Force Cross was awarded to Flying Officer Theodore Marshall Wayave, whose next of kin lives at 232 77th street, Brooklyn.

Lieut.-Commander A. M. McLarnon, whose next of kin lives in Allston, Mass., was mentioned in dispatches.

Chief Petty Officer H. E. Austen of Jackson Heights, N. Y., who has served more than two years aboard a corvette, was cited for rescue work during an attack upon a convoy.

Col. O. M. Biggar, chairman of the Canadian section of the joint Canadian-United States Defense Board, was made a companion in the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Flying Officer Robert McDonald Williams, whose next of kin lives in Oakland, Cal., was made a member of the Order of the British Empire (Military).

The British Empire Medal was awarded to James Wade of Moncton, New Brunswick, a commercial pilot, for his flight to Greenland in December last, in an attempt to rescue the injured crew of a crashed American bomber.

**No 'Trooping the Colors.'**

King George celebrated his "official" forty-seventh birthday today, nearly six months after the actual date—which is December 14. There was none of the gayety customary in peacetime, however, and the King worked as usual on State business. The anniversary is observed in June instead of December because the weather is more suitable for the traditional ceremony of "Trooping the Colors" and other celebrations.

Today the usual telegrams of congratulation flowed in from various parts of the Empire, and ambassadors and other representatives of foreign nations called at Buckingham Palace to sign the Visitors' Book. There was no other demonstration, however.

# NAZIS ATTACK REDS IN KUBAN

## Seek Initiative in Battle for Novorossisk.

McGAFFIN

Moscow, June 2 (A. P.).—The Germans have launched new counter-attacks northeast of Novorossisk in an attempt to relieve their besieged forces stubbornly clinging to the last Nazi-held Caucasus bridgehead, but every attempt has been defeated, front-line Russian dispatches said today.

Strongly attacking German forces made a vigorous bid to regain the initiative there, the dispatches said, but Russian infantry backed by heavy artillery threw them back repeatedly.

With the exception of the Kuban fighting, the long front was relatively quiet, but both forces are keyed up for another major campaign.

Red Army forces have been taking advantage of the lull to erect new fortifications along vital sections, the dispatches said.

Russian artillery has been pounding the German lines, particularly in the Lisichansk area of the Donets front, where German efforts to concentrate reserves for counter-attacks were described as disrupted.

[The German communique, recorded by the Associated Press, said today that the Russians had attacked with strong forces supported by tanks and planes both in the Kuban and at Velizh, about 250 miles west of Moscow. Heavy fighting developed, but the assaults were thrown back with many causalties, the communique said.

[The International Information Bureau, German propaganda agency, said in a Berlin broadcast today that a new phase of the battle for the Kuban bridgehead had opened with the Russians sending five new tank brigades and several rifle divisions into a large scale attack at dawn yesterday. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.]

# Ship Repair 'Miracle Men'

*[By the Associated Press]*

A Northern Ireland Port, June 2. An unofficial designation of "miracle men" has been applied to officers and men at United States naval repair yards in this turn-around point for Atlantic convoy escorts because of their speed in returning damaged ships to sea.

For instance, they:

Repaired in three weeks a destroyer though damaged so badly it couldn't be made seaworthy in less than three months.

**Most Inexperienced**

Replaced in three hours a damaged propeller—a job that veteran shipworkers thought would take several days at least.

Lieut. Com. David Conklin, of Los Angeles, commanding officer at the yards, attributes the speed results in part to the fact that his young American workers, most of them inexperienced, "don't know anything about how long a job should take."

"So they just pile in and get it done," he added, "and all we officers have to do is get rid of red tape.

JUN -3 1943

**Revel In Work**

"When a ship comes in for repairs, we send a man down to see what has to be done. He reports back here directly—just one report, not three or four as happens in some yards—and we detail the men and go to work.

"These men revel in work. They work their regular day, and when I say: 'We'll put another shift on here tonight,' they say: 'Leave us aboard. We'll work right through and get the job done.'

**Aided By Canadians**

"And that's what they do. On one Canadian destroyer out there now (he waved toward the yards) one repair crew worked through for two days to get her ready for sea. As it happened, something else went wrong and she couldn't go. But it wasn't for lack of trying."

Assisting Conklin is Lieut. John Jacques Piggot, of Hamilton, Ont., assigned to the yards by the Royal Canadian Navy.

# Nazis Expect Two-Way Drive, Experts Say

JUN -3 1943

By John Colburn

*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

Stockholm, June 2—The German general staff and other Nazi military circles appeared to be grasping for straws today in an effort to learn the time and place of the expected Allied summer invasion.

Berlin dispatches continued to insist that the Germans have planned no summer offensive of their own, and Nazi military circles were quoted by the neutral correspondent of the *Stockholms Tidningen* as saying that a large-scale combined Russian and British-American offensive from the east and west might not start until fall.

**Winter Drive Seen**

German military commentators said that all signs of the Russian front indicated that the Soviet Union was preparing for a winter offensive, while they maintained that the British and American forces lacked sufficiently seasoned troops to conduct anything but large-scale Commando raids this summer, the correspondent added.

Behind the fact that the rigid German censorship permitted speculation regarding the Nazi military views on the invasion situation lay further indications that the Axis is conducting "fishing expeditions" for information on Allied plans.

**Motive Explained**

Since the cryptic statement which was issued at the conclusion of the Churchill-Roosevelt conference in Washington, the Nazis have been allowing publication of stories saying they could no longer hide the effects of Allied aerial bombardments and that their military, manpower and material strength has been sapped by their defeats in Russia and North Africa.

Competent observers in Stockholm stressed that such stories are not permitted to be published without a motive and said the obvious motive is that the Axis is completely in the dark about the United Nations strategy for ridding Europe of the Nazi-Fascist tyranny.

**Termed Useless**

The correspondent of the *Stockholms Tidningen* said Berlin military authorities have acknowledged that Adolf Hitler theoretically could conduct a summer offensive on the eastern front, but have considered it would be useless in view of the experience of the past two winters, which showed that the initiative reverted to the Russians when cold weather came.

He said that the German general staff fully expected Allied attacks from the east and west, but that the British and American forces in North Africa and Iceland needed more preparation.

**Must Cut Supplies**

The correspondent gave this further German-sanctioned picture of the situation:

The Nazis are convinced that they cannot conquer the Russians by territorial conquest, and that if the Soviets are to be crushed their supplies from America and Britain must be cut off.

That Hitler may take the risk of letting 500,000 Russian prisoners reported being organized under Andrei A. Vlassov, former Soviet lieutenant general, play a major part in fighting their fellow-countrymen, especially since they are better trained in winter warfare.

# MARSEILLE GETS SET FOR INVASION

## Dispatch Reports Feverish Preparations And Police Activity

*[By the Associated Press]*

Bern, Switzerland, June 2—A Marseille dispatch to the *Tribune de Geneve* said today that Marseille was in "feverish preparations" and living as if it "expected an Allied landing from day to day."

The occupation authorities apparently feel that the Allies will soon attempt the establishment of a bridgehead either in the the city itself or in the immediate vicinity, which is now being fortified by all possible means, the dispatch said.

**Police Step Up Operations**

The defense preparations are accompanied by intensified police operations in the Marseille area with numerous police raids, round-ups and arrests being reported.

The districts of Lacarau and Estaque, which extend west of Marseille have been land-mined, the dispatch said, as a precaution against any Allied aviation action. Prairies and field surrounding the city which could be used as landing fields are getting the same treatment.

**Villas Made Into Defenses**

It said the magnificent villas stretching along the coastal region of marseille have all been transformed into centers of resistance. The buildings have been camouflaged, barbed-wire defenses set up and machine-gun units scattered throughout the area, it added.

The Mediterranean beaches have also been mined and the entire coast line equipped with a three-mile deep defense belt which took several months to construct, apparently as a defense against tanks, it was reported.

# Barracks, Docks At Pantelleria Shelled

JUN -3 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 2—British warships in their second bombardment of Pantelleria in less than forty-eight hours yesterday heavily shelled the harbor area, barracks and batteries of the Italian island, it was announced today.

United States Flying Fortresses joined the air offensive against the battered island forty-five miles off the Tunisian coast while other American attacks were made on the islands of Sicily and Sardinia.

**Shelled Heavily**

The warships blasted Pantelleria Sunday night and then returned yesterday afternoon, an Allied headquarters communique announced, to carry out a heavy shelling without loss although there was some retaliatory fire from the

JUN 8 1943

shore.

The communique's anouncement of the bombardment said:

"The island of Pantelleria was sucessfully bombarded by naval surface forces on the night of May 30-31. There was no effective opposition and our ships sustained no casualties or damage.

### No Enemy Air Attacks

"Another successful bombardment of the island took place during the late afternoon of June 1. Hits were obtained on the barracks and battery areas. There was some retaliation from the shore, but our ships sustained no casualties."

The Italian fleet dispersed along the Italian west and east coasts appeared powerless to intervene against the British navy and no enemy air attacks against the warships were reported.

The second bombardment almost coincided with a smashing assault by Flying Fortresses, augmented by bombing and strafing formations of Lightnings, against the volcanic rock which has become the most-punished Axis territory in the world.

### Small Vessels Hit

The warplanes plastered small vessels in the island's shallow port and covered hideouts of the enemy garrison with bomb bursts.

The Italian seaplane base on Stagnone Island, off the western tip of Sicily between Trapani and Marsala, and shipping in the Sardinian harbors of Terranova, Porto Ponte di Romano, and Porto Torres also were extensively damaged by the non-stop air offensive.

### Italy Proper Hit

(British planes from Malta hit at Italy itself last night, attacking railway communications in the southern part of the kingdom, a Valletta communique said.)

One plane was lost in the widespread operations by the American squadrons and there was only one air combat during the day, when ten enemy fighters attacked a formation of Mitchells over Terranova.

### Seaplanes Destroyed

Mitchell crewmen said the enemy coordinated their tactics, making simultaneous passes at the bombers from the sides and below. No fighter was shot down and it was not specified officially whether any Mitchell was lost.

However, in the slashing raid on Stagnone island by Warhawks, a considerable number of seaplanes at anchor was destroyed and others were damaged, it was announced.

### Schooner Strafed

The fighters streaked into the base at deck level and the first formation strafed a 150-foot schooner and set afire three small boats before anti-aircraft batteries could get into full action.

Later formations encountered intense but lightweight anti-aircraft fire and small arms fire. Top cover for the raiders was provided by other Warhawks.

Destruction of two anchored planes was credited to Maj. Robert Baseler, of Columbia Lake, Conn., who said:

"We just sneaked into them before anyone was moving around and got out before they really knew what hit them."

Second Lieutenant Rayburn D. Lancaster, of Stephenville, Texas, who left two other seaplanes burning, said:

"Strafing them was like running the low hurdles in a track meet."

One seaplane attempted to taxi and take off, reported First Lieutenant Herbert W. Andridge, Jr., of Pittsford, Mich., who flew in the first Warhawk element.

"But he never made it," Andridge said, because Collins and I let him have it."

### Three Others Hit

He referred to First Lieutenant Frank J. Collins, of Breckenridge, Texas, who shot down three ME-109s in previous raids.

Collins added:

"Besides that one moving there were three more stationary and we hit every one of them. I don't mind getting up withe chickens if every mission turns out to be party like this one."

"Down below he saw fire after fire spring up, just as if someone were lighting them," said Capt. Herschell H. Green, of Mayfield, Ky., in describing the operation.

# AMERICANS WRECK 12 AXIS SEAPLANES

## Warhawko Sweep Over Wall In Attack On Craft In Stagnone Harbor

JUN -3 1943

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

An American Air Base in Algeria, June 1 (Delayed) — Hard-hitting Warhawks, sweeping in over the seawall, caught twenty-five Italian seaplanes at the anchorage at Stagnone Island off the western tip of Sicily today, destroying twelve and damaging six.

Four vessels in the harbor area also were left burning in this first surprise assault on the Italian seaplane base where huge flying boats land supplies from the mainland. A two-masted schooner, small sailing boat, barge and 100-foot cargo vessel were left burning.

### Also Strafe Buildings

The speedy American fighter planes flew through flak to strafe buildings in the center of the island, also.

The attack, which cut heavily into Italy's remaining seaplane fleet, resulted in the loss of one Warhawk.

While one formation circled overhead as a top cover, flight after flight of other Warhawks flashed in past the seawall protecting the anchorage from the open sea, and as they raced by only a few feet above the base itself they strafed every seaplane in their path until the water was strewn with flaming, broken and sinking flying boats, floundering like crippled elephants.

### Leader Destroys Two

Major Robert Baseler, of Columbia Lake, Conn., who led the attack, left the two seaplanes he destroyed in towering flames. Lieut. R. D. Lancaster, of Stephenville, Texas, got his pair with a barrage of cannon shells and .50-caliber machine-gun slugs.

Capt. H. H. Green, of Mayfield, Ky., who led the flying top cover, amplified his description of the fight:

"Down below I could see fire after fire spring up just as if someone was lighting bonfire after bonfire."

### Strafe Out Harbor Ships

Sweeping about in a steep left turn after the smashing raid on the anchorage, the Warhawks sped back to sea, strafing four boats which they met in the outer harbor, all of which were left burning and sinking.

Another outstanding performance of the raid was that of Flight Officer Bill H. Slattery, of Birmingham, Ala., who strafed a seaplane and left it burning.

# Negro Flyers Reach War Zone

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 2 (AP) — American Negro combat flyers have arrived in North Africa to take their place in the aerial war against the Axis, it was officially announced today.

The Negro aviators compose a fighter squadron equipped with P-40 Warhawks. Veteran pilots of the Tunisian campaign are instructing the newcomers in the latest fighting tactics.

"Upon completion of this advanced training the squadron will be sent into action," the statement said.

JUN -3 1943

# *Enemy Attu Forces Fight To The Death*

Washington, June 2 (AP)—The navy underscored the suicidal nature of Japanese resistance in the western Aleutians today with the disclosure that only four prisoners were captured while a minimum of 1,500 Japanese were being killed in the first twenty days of the American drive on Attu Island.

The death toll probably will be increased greatly when final reports are in. The figure is additionally conservative in that it represents only bodies counted and takes no account of Japanese who may have been buried under the snow by their comrades or left unrecognizable by the blasts of shells and bombs.

It is this stubborn resistance which has prolonged the Attu struggle into its fourth week. American forces were understood to be continuing mopping-up operations today and despite the enemy's heavy casualties a number of pockets of resistance in the mountainous northeastern end of the island around Cape Khlebnikof still had to be cleaned out.

### U. S. Casualties Lighter

American casualties thus far announced indicated that American losses on the island were much lighter than those of the Japanese. Secretary of War Stimson said last Thursday that United States forces had lost 127 men killed, 399 wounded and 118 missing.

While this did not cover as long a period as the navy's report on Japanese losses, authorities said that our proportionate losses would remain on about the same level.

The navy communique announcing the enemy casualties said that as of midnight May 30, the Japanese losses on Attu were "estimated" as 1,500 killed and four captured. A spokesman declared that the figure on killed was arrived at by an actual count of bodies, but was described as an estimate to cover possible minor errors in field reports.

### Planes Raid Kiska

The communique also reported that on May 31 while mopping-up operations continued on Attu, formations of army Liberatory heavy bombers, Mitchell medium bombers and Warhawk fighters bombed and strafed Japanese positions on their main Aleutians base on Kiska Island.

"Hits were scored on the runway, North Head and Gertrude Cove," the communique said. The latter two places are enemy defense locations.

The accounting of Japanese casualties covered the heavy fighting of the latter part of last week. The navy previously had reported that on Saturday night and Sunday morning more than 400 Japanese were killed in scattered operations conducted as part of the successful American advance on Chichagof harbor, where three United States columns effected a junction Sunday.

### Counter-Attack Tried

Prior to that an enemy force of undisclosed size had made a counter-attack on one of the American columns in the Chichagof valley, lying southwest of the harbor, and had been annihilated.

The campaign on Attu went into its fourth week Tuesday. War bulletins indicated that the actual battle is won and all that remains now is to clean up the scattered pockets of resistance in the Khlebnikof area.

handkerchiefs, sometimes decorated with pornographic drawings.)

Also True: They frequently have small dolls among their effects (they apparently are souvenirs or reminders of Japanese children at home).

### Also True: Powder Puffs

Also true: There are numbers of powder puffs (Japanese officers use them to apply after-shaving powder).

In short, American officers have been making a serious effort to find out if Japanese military plans involve the importation of women and especiall yto learn the fate of native Aleut women who were captured when the enemy took this island. Both queries to date are unanswered.

### Odd-Looking Contraption

Holtz Bay, Attu Island, May 24 (Delayed) (AP)—It was an odd-looking canvas case, with an even odder brass hexagon inside about two inches thick, about six inches across.

The lieutenant was curious after finding it in a gun position. He carefully cut off the cover, carefully pried off the brass. Inside he found a queer collection of odd-shaped blocks which looked like wood but seemed to serve no purpose the lieutenant could figure out, so he shaved the corner from one, smelled it and finally laid it down on a table. The material wasn't wood, he knew, but he didn't know yet what the contraption was.

That was several days ago. Today intelligence officers had a similar object and were dipping it carefully in a pool of water, handling it with extreme caution.

"What is it?"

The officer handling it looked up, smiled sweetly, and said:

"Land mine."

# *Attu Geisha Girl Rumor Unconfirmed By Yanks*

WORDEN

JUN -3 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Massacre Bay, Attu Island, May 23 (Delayed)—Just to settle some rumors which already are rife on this island and doubtless will be equally common in the States as soon as some ships from Attu get back home:

Americans haven't found any indication that there are any Japanese women on Attu.

They haven't found any women soldiers.

They haven't found any Geisha girls.

If there are any women with the Japanese they must be in the still uncaptured isolated spots and there is no evidence they even are there.

### True: Lots Of Silk

True: Among Japanese effects have been found lots of silk (soldiers frequently carry silk

# *Japs Live On Rice? Not Those On Attu Island*

*[By the Associated Press]*

WORDEN

JUN -3 1943

Holtz Bay, Attu Island, May 19 (Delayed)—So the Japanese live on rice, do they?

Not on Attu.

Their forces retreating from Holtz Bay left the following supplies, most of them in the thousands of cases and the hundreds of barrels:

Rice, cooked and uncooked.

Oatmeal.

Canned oriental oranges—the first item our soldiers jump when they find a new ration dump.

### Tons Of Potatoes

Literally tons of good potatoes.

Ditto fresh carrots, which did not keep so well, but which help to make our G. I. stew more palatable.

Ditto fresh onions, which the Japanese used as barracks decorations when they began to sprout in too great numbers.

### Canned Meat Balls

Thousands of cases of "salute" salmon, which used to flood the West Coast markets in low-price brackets; also thousands of cases of unlabeled salmon.

Meat balls in cans.

Half a dozen varieties of dried fruits.

Soybean cake by the ton.

Kelp for soup.

Dried fish of various kinds, including devilfish, a Japanese delicacy. No Japanese foxhole was complete without a few carcasses.

Tea, tea and more tea.

Fresh-caught fish—at least by comparison with the dried varieties. Apparently they left them around for a few days before they thought them ready to eat.

### Millions Of Pills

Pills by the million. Every soldier had three or four large bottles of vitamin pills. Most also had handsome collections of lesser remedies. Some even had small silver pellets with a heart on the box, which may have been love potions. One American doctor decided to experiment. He got very sick. No one else has tried any of the remedies since.

Candies in small boxes.

The ubiquitous saki. You can't walk the beach without falling over broken saki bottles.

3024-4577

# Japs Dug Underground World On Attu

By William L. Worden

*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

Murder Point, Attu Island, May 20 (Delayed)—Whatever else the Japanese have been doing on Attu for the last year, they must have spent most of their time digging in the mushy tundra.

American soldiers advancing on Japanese positions all over Attu have found literally miles of tunnels and caves. Every sniper's nest is a pint-sized underground house, sometimes with four or five tunnel-connected firing positions. Machine-gun emplacements are elaborate caves with side passages for storage or ammunition or food and other niches for the crews to sleep in.

**Command Posts Underground**

A typical Japanese command post is an underground hut some twenty feet long and half that wide, beautifully screened with blocks of tundra, protected from shall fragments by tundra battlements. The only part of it extending above ground is the smoke pipe for the central heating stove. Most such huts are built into the sides of hills so that some drainage is provided. When the drains fail to work, however, the Japs simply lay catwalks over the water and go on using the installations.

Most elaborate of all are the anti-aircraft positions, which include three or four rooms, all underground except the single roofless circle which holds the gun itself. Crews lived, slept, worked and played in the caves they had built.

**Elaborate Trench System**

At the west arm of Holtz Bay, the trench system was so elaborate that it was possible to cross the entire valley without once exposing oneself to the sight of anyone in the bay—the distance is almost two miles. At the airport in the east arm of Holtz Bay, workers even lived under the landing strip in underground sheds placed in recesses in the side of the plateau.

One of the strangest of all the installations was on a sand bar directly behind a gun position in the east arm of the bay. Starting with a gravel mound about twenty feet in diameter, the Japanese had built it up to a cone. If intended for concealment, it was a flat failure. It stood out as far as it could be seen. A stovepipe came out of the top.

To enter, a man clambered up the gravel to a point about four feet below the top, there entered a twisting slit trench so narrow that a normal sized American wearing a canteen belt had to take the belt off before he could go through it. The trench turned sharply, slanted down, entered a four-foot-square, four-foot-high, floored chamber. One corner contained a tiny stove, another a bag of rice.

The chamber was windowless, had been completely roofed before some American dropped a grenade into it. An occupant could not look or shoot out, could not even see the gun closest to him. Unless it had been removed so carefully as to leave no trace, there was not even a telephone wire into the place. The litter on the floor (aside from a packing box) contained two postcards, a Japanese dictionary and the inevitable bottle of pills.

# TINY NAVY BOATS CROSS THE PACIFIC

With the U. S. Fleet in South Pacific (A. P.).—American submarine chasers have demonstrated their ability to knock the enemy out of the air as well as out of the sea. The smallest seagoing fighting ships in the Navy—that's the way their officers describe them—now claim their share of Japanese in this war area.

Two little Nipponese flags painted on the side of the pilot house of a 110-foot sub chaser represented two enemy planes shot down. Another of the wooden-hulled craft displayed four little Rising Sun flags. They were for planes, too.

The two chasers, whose crews of three officers and 24 men each are crowded into every available space, participated in fighting off a Japanese air attack on shipping between Guadalcanal and Tulagi in April.

One of the little fighting boats which was skippered by Lieut. (j. g.) William Hotz, 27, from old Omaha and a former Omaha attorney, also boasted the rescue of a Marine flyer whose plane had been shot down.

All of the sub-chaser officers are young and, although some were without previous experience, they brought their tiny craft across the Pacific to take up patrol and escort work.

"We saw only one ship in twenty days coming over here," said Lieut. (j. g.) Carl Jensen, 29, of Greenwich, Conn., a Hamilton College man who was a salesman before entering the sub-chaser training school at Miami.

"We haven't been paid for four months," said the second boat's 24-year-old captain, Lieut. (j. g.) Harry Franklin of Plainfield, N. J., and the University of Virginia. "The paymaster just hasn't caught up with us. But we have a couple of enlisted men who had foresight enough to load up with cash. We get along."

# Plane Carrier Given Honor

JUN -3 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

An Advanced Base, June 2—The aircraft carrier Enterprise, which probably wrought more havoc on the Japanese navy and air arm than any other ship in the United States fleet, was awarded a Presidential unit citation recently by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific fleet, the navy announced today.

The Enterprise was the fifteenth ship and the first aircraft carrier to be so cited. The presentation was long delayed, it was reported, because the carrier was so active that she was seldom in port long enough to receive the honors.

**Enterprise's Record**

Admiral Nimitz credited the Enterprise with the destruction of at least one of every type of Japanese combat ship and hundreds of enemy aircraft in her many major engagements in the Pacific.

The citation was awarded "for outstanding performance in action." Details were withheld for security reasons.

The award came almost as a birthday present. The Enterprise was commissioned May 12, 1938.

# At Foe's Supply Lines

*[By the Associated Press]*

Chungking, June 2—Chinese dispatches asserted today that Chinese forces were continuing violent assaults along the whole upper Yangtze front and were tightening traps around Japanese units in both Hupeh and Hunan provinces.

Further gains were reported in what the Chinese are celebrating as their biggest victory of the six-year-old war.

The Chinese have estimated enemy casualties in the last few days' fighting, which has turned back a threat to Chungking, at 30,000. While some non-Chinese quarters consider this too high, it is generally believed that a substantial number of Japanese have been killed or wounded and that altogether a notable comeback has been achieved.

**Hunan Link Saved**

The main accomplishment has been the safeguarding of communications between Chungking and Hunan province, which at one time were dangerously near disruption.

Operating with a strong fighter escort, Chinese medium bombers attacked Japanese supply routes near Ichang yesterday morning, an official announcement said today. Tons of bombs were dropped with telling effect, the announcement declared.

**Airdrome Plastered**

No fighter opposition was encountered, it was said, indicating the effectiveness of joint Chinese and Allied aerial operations the previous day, when Ichang airdrome was heavily bombed and many planes were destroyed on the ground in addition to twenty-three shot down in combat. At least eight others were listed as probably shot out of action.

Chinese fighters again carried out offensive patrols over the Yangtze yesterday afternoon, but no enemy planes were sighted.

All the Chinese operations were conducted without loss, the announcement said.

**Japs Claim Victory**

(The Japanese, in an imperial headquarters announcement broadcast from Tokyo and recorded by the Associated Press, reported today they had won a big victory in the sector opposite Ichang, where the Chinese yesterday reported five enemy divisions routed.

(The Tokyo broadcast asserted "a crushing offensive" had been carried out in that area against 120,000 Chungking defense troops "and other enemy forces."

**Big Toll Reported**

(In the period from May 19 up to June 1, the announcement declared, 18,600 Chinese were left on the field in dead or wounded, 2,628 were taken prisoners, and quantities of war materials were captured while the Japanese "suffered 237 killed in action."

(The Tokyo bulletin also claimed that southward in the area west of Tungting lake the Japanese had "successfully completed operations" and had killed or wounded 36,300 Chinese, taken 5,923 prisoners, and captured various war materials for a Japanese loss of only 475 killed in action.)

# CHINESE CRUSH JAP REMNANTS IN HUPEH SECTOR

## Attack on Changyang,, Below Main Enemy Base, Is Launched.

JUN -3 1943

CHUNGKING, China, June 2—(AP) Chinese troops smashing forward all along the Yangtze front in central China were declared officially tonight to have annihilated all Japanese remnants surrounded in a Hupeh province sector south of the river and to have launched an attack on the town of Changyang below the main enemy base at Ichang.

Northeast of Ichang, said a Chinese communique reporting a series of sharp successes in the counter-offensive against the Japanese invader, a number of points were recaptured.

In north Hunan province, it was added, Chinese forces had regained three towns above the city of Lihsien and in this area, too, it was declared that the retreating Japanese had been surrounded and many of them annhiliated.

**Counter-Attacks in Shansi**

Well to the north of all this action, in Shansi province west of the Taiheng mountains, the Japanese were counter-attacking.

The Chinese announced that in fighting between May 11 and May 24, more than 5,000 casualties had been inflicted upon the Japanese in the mountainous regions east of Shantung.

One of the main accomplishments of the Chinese comeback—which has turned back a Japanese offensive in what China calls her biggest victory in the six years of the war with Japan—had been to put an end to a serious threat earlier posed by the invader to communications between Chungking and Hunan province.

While reports from the field continued to tell of further gains for the Chinese land forces, official announcements reported a continuation of extraordinarily effective Allied air action in the central China theater.

**Jap Supply Lines Bombed**

Yesterday, it was declared, Chinese medium bombers under strong fighter plane escort powerfully attacked Japanese supply routes in the Yangtze valley near the main enemy base of Ichang, dropping tons of bombs without meeting enemy fighter opposition. Further Chinese offensive patrols over the Yangtze also were not challenged.

(The Japanese in a Tokyo broadcast said that it was they who had won a big victory in the Ichang area where the Chinese had reported five Japanese divisions routed. Tokyo's version was that "a crushing offensve" had been carried out against the Chinese. It was asserted that from May 19 to June 1 the Chinese dead and wounded had numbered 18,600 against 237 Japanese killed in action.)

Chinese estimates of Japanese casualties in the last few days have run to 30,000 and while this figure appeared too high to some non-Chinese observers, the Japanese have in any case suffered substantially.

# Bombers Pound On

JUN -3 1943

JUN 2 1943

# Chinese Erase One Trapped Jap Force

JUN -3 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Chungking, June 2—All Japanese remnants surrounded in one sector of the Hupeh province front south of the Yangtze river have been wiped out, the Chinese high command announced tonight in a communique telling of further smashing gains in the Chinese army's big comeback drive.

Chinese forces are now attacking Changyang, twelve miles south of the big enemy base at Ichang, it said, while a number of points northeast of Ichang have been recaptured. It also recorded the taking of three towns north of Lihsien, in northern Hunan province.

### Violent Assaults Continue

Chinese dispatches asserted that Chinese forces were continuing violent assaults along the whole upper Yangtze front and were tightening traps around other Japanese units in both Hupeh and Hunan provinces.

Further gains were reported in what the Chinese are celebrating as their biggest victory of the six-year-old war.

The Chinese have estimated enemy casualties in the last few days' fighting, which has turned back a threat to Chungking, at 30,000. While some non-Chinese quarters consider this too high, it is generally believed that a substantial number of Japanese have been killed or wounded and that altogether a notable comeback has been achieved.

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# *Japanese Machine-Gun U. S. Flyers in Chutes*

## *Lone Survivor of Crew of Six Tells of 'Rat Warfare'*

NEW DELHI, India, June 2 (AP).—The story of a Japanese attack on American airmen who parachuted from a crippled bomber was told here today in an official dispatch following an account given by the lone known survivor, Sergeant Marvin W. Beckman, of Inglewood, Calif.

Beckman, the survivor from a crew of six, told his story in a Calcutta hospital.

The tail of his plane was shot off during an attack by twenty-five Japanese Zeros as a flight of Mitchell bombers crossed the Irrawaddy River on the homeward trip after bombing objectives in Burma. The Japanese concentrated on the last plane, which was piloted by Second Lieutenant T. Van Schaick, of Los Angeles, the co-pilot.

The crew bailed out from the crippled plane and then began what airmen call "rat warfare."

The Japanese Zeros began machine-gunning the men swinging helplessly from their parachutes. Members of the crews of other planes saw the parachutes of three men collapse while they were about 5,000 feet up.

Sergeant Beckman, already wounded twice before taking to his parachute, was wounded twice more by Japanese bullets as he hung in the harness.

The attack occurred on May 21. Four days later Beckman, who landed in friendly territory, reached a British outpost, from which he was flown to London.

# Yanks Bomb Jap Burma Route

JUN -3 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

New Delhi, June 2—Medium bombers of the Tenth United States Army Air Force attacked Japanese railroad installations yesterday at Mandalay, damaging storage buildings, rolling stock and tracks, an American communique said today.

In a blow aimed at Japanese supply lines from Burma into southwestern Yunnan, Liberators dropped six tons of bombs on a suspension bridge across the Shweli river near Loiwing on Monday.

### Suspension Tower Hit

The communique said it was believed that the north suspension tower was damaged from hits and near hits.

Noting that the river there soon will be in flood in the monsoon period, the announcement said denial of the use of the bridge to the Japanese forces would increase their difficulties in bringing up supplies.

No planes were lost in the two operations.

### Ground Action Halted

The monsoons have closed in over the Arkan front of Burma, putting a stop to all ground military activity, a British communique said.

Blenheim bombers and American-built Mohawks were able to take to the air yesterday when they attacked enemy positions near Kalemyo, in northwest Burma.

Heavy clouds prevented detailed observations of the results, and the flyers encountered heavy anti-aircraft fire, the communique said.

Two planes failed to return.

# NEW GUINEA JAPS BOMBED HEAVILY

Allied Headquarters in Australia, June 2 (A. P.).—Flying Fortresses and Liberators have loosed the fury of 132 tons of bombs within less than a week upon Lae and Wewak, New Guinea, without being challenged by a single Japanese plane.

Yesterday, emboldened by successes under cover of darkness, Liberators struck unescorted in daylight at the enemy's airdrome base of Lae to drop thirty-six tons and met opposition only from Japanese anti-aircraft guns.

Within the week, 100 tons of explosive, incendiary and fragmentation bombs have fallen upon Lae airdrome in three raids. Thirty-two tons of bombs have been dropped in two raids on Wewak.

What happened yesterday just above Lae at Finschhaven, when sixteen Zeros jumped a single Flying Fortress, may supply the tip as to why the Japanese are loath to challenge the bombers which come in force. From 200 feet up to 13,000 feet that giant of the skies fought it out with the swarm of interceptors. Three of the crew were wounded. One of its engines was shot out. Two others were hit.

Still it refused to go down. Four Zeros were sent burning and spinning into the sea. A fifth crashed in trees along the shore. A sixth went into a steep dive and may have suffered the fate of the other five. But the bomber, although badly shot up, limped back to its base, after the other Zeros fled.

# FORTRESS ROARS LIGHTS OUT

Somewhere in New Guinea, May 30 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Flying Fortresses have been used in about every capacity out here from bombing missions to strafing attacks, but buzzing along a line of searchlights is not exactly the purpose for which the big bombers were designed.

When Capt. Jay Zeamer of 56 Ridge street, Orange, N. J., 25-year-old veteran with forty-six missions chalked up to his credit, called over the interphone, "O. K., boys — load and stand to guns; we're going down to do a little extinguishing on those lights," they did a thorough job. It was on a night raid over Wewak.

Three lights flared blue-white as tracers ripped home, and then died out. Others pointed into the night air like long stationary fingers while the Japanese apparently scrambled for cover.

# ALLIED PLANES BOMB WEWAK

## 24 Tons Of Explosives Dropped On Japanese Supply Base On New Guinea

## Enemy Flyers Renew Activity, Attack Detachment In Vicinity Of Wau

JUN -3 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in Australia, *Thursday*, June 3—Continuing the stepped-up attack on New Guinea bases, Allied planes dropped twenty-four tons of bombs yesterday on Wewak, the high command announced.

This was the third heavy raid since May 28 on Wewak, a supply base 325 miles northwest of Lae. Fifty-six tons of bombs were dropped in the three raids in addition, one hundred tons have been dropped in three raids on Lae.

Off Timor, Allied bombs scored a near miss on a 4,000-ton cargo ship, today's communique reported.

### Japanese Active

The Japanese air force, returning to action for the first time in several days, sent sixteen planes against a small Allied detachment in the vicinity of Wau, thirty-five miles southwest of Salamaua.

The communique said the Japanese raiders, striking at an Allied post at Bulldog, near Wau, caused slight damage "and casualties."

Above New Guinea on the southwestern tip of New Britain, the airdrome at Cape Gloucester was bombed by a two-engined Allied plane on armed reconnaissance at night.

### Hollandia Strafed

To the northwest of Australia, Hollandia, on the north coast of Dutch New Guinea, was visited by a four-engined bomber which strafed the town and barges along the shore.

Both heavy and medium bombers attacked shipping off the coast of Timor. The damaging near miss on the cargo vessel was scored with a 500-pound bomb.

Five Japanese Zeros tried to intercept the Timor raiders and one of the enemy probably was destroyed.

# *WED IN WAR ZONE*

SCHEDLER

Somewhere in New Guinea, June 2 (A. P.).—In a bamboo shack lighted by kerosene lanterns, the first marriage ceremony here uniting Americans was performed last night before a small service audience of officers and nurses. The principals were First Lieut. Dan Macer, Evansville, Ind., and Second Lieut. Eugenia Andrews, an Army nurse, of Minneapolis, Minn.

Lieut. Macer said he and Miss Andrews came across the Pacific on the same ship. In Australia they were assigned to the same hospital and came to New Guinea on the same ship. They became engaged in January and decided there was no time like the present to get married even if they could obtain only sven days leave to the Australian mainland for a honeymoon.

Officiating at the ceremony was First Lieut. Samuel McMaster-Kerr, Seattle, Wash. He gave the solemn vows before an improvised altar constructed from one rug which the nurses had in their quarters.

Brig.-Gen. Hanford McNider, Mason City, Iowa, gave the bride away. Gen. McNider said he was somewhat startled to be called upon to perform in such a capacity but that, when he met the bride, he learned her uncle had served with him in the same division in the first world war.

# Fort Battles 16 Zeros, Bags 5

*(Today's communique from the headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported succinctly how a Flying Fortress fought it out for thirty-five minutes at heights varying from 200 to 13,000 feet with sixteen Japanese Zeros over Finschhafen, New Guinea, shooting down five, possibly six, and limping back to base. Here is an on-the-spot story of that engagement.)*

By Dean Schedler

*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

Somewhere in New Guinea, June 1 (Delayed)—Again a B-17 came home—beat up, shot up and, as the crew said, "when we stopped rolling, all of us, with shaking knees, just sat on the ground and thanked God."

They had plenty of reason. For thirty-five minutes they had given battle to sixteen Japanese Zeros, knocking out five for certain and another probably.

### On Reconnaissance Duty

The Flying Fortress was on armed reconnaissance over the north coast of New Guinea. While cruising along at 13,000 feet it was tackled by Japanese who were "old-line fighting boys," according to the bomber crew.

The top turret gunner, Technical Sergeant Lawrence Holmes, of New York city, had the most unusual experience of the day.

"I had my guns all primed and checked for them when I reached for my shoulder holster to drop it on the floor out of the way. I had just reached from the platform to drop it on the floor when—wham—went the gun out of my hand."

A look at the gun explained quickly enough why he had missed a few heart beats. A high explosive Japanese bullet entering from the floor had caught the barrel of the automatic and bent it backward like one of those loose-jointed rubber-hose stage prop weapons.

Of the planes shot down, Holes is credited with two.

The Fortress pilot, Second Lieutenant Henry Evans, of Eugene, Ore., took his plane out to sea and ducked in out of a low cloud cover, nursing the plane along on two and

JUN -3 1943

30.24-4579

one half engines. Every time the bomber reappeared in the open Zeros would attack.

One of the best shooting scores was attributed to the modest tail gunner, Staff Sergeant Charles Williams, of Milford, Texas, who got two Zeros by a trick of fate.

### Two For One

"After the pilot made a full circle I cocked the guns for battle and, sure enough, there coming toward me were three fighters in Echelon," Williams related. "I let go a burst into the lead ship and he wheeled off. My tracers were just below the next plane, but I caught the lower ship of the flight dead on the cockpit. He pulled up in a sharp climb and crashed into a third plane, sending both of them down into the sea."

The Fortress, named Spawn of Hell, managed to reach its base with gas streaming from punctured tanks, the hydraulic system shot out and the brake system inoperative. It bore thirty-one cannon holes and uncounted machine-gun holes.

### Bullets Rip Trousers

The copilot, First Lieutenant William Hazzard, of Birmingham, Ala., had a close one. Bullets entered the cockpit, tore a hole in his cushion and ripped a hole in his trousers.

The crew said the Zeros were attacking like broken field runners, weaving and twisting, trying to avoid the Fortress' fire, but the boys stuck with their plane, pumping everything at hand into the enemy until the Japanese gave up the fight.

# Pope Pleads for Humanity

## Rome Radio Quotes Pontiff as Urging Mercy in Aerial War.

JUN -3 1943

The Rome radio quoted Pope Pius XII in an address to the College of Cardinals on his name day today as exhorting the belligerents to respect the laws of humanity in the air war. The Rome broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

"We, who since the beginning of the conflict have done all that was in our power to induce the belligerents to respect the laws of humanity in the aerial war, now believe it to be our duty to exhort them once more to observe these laws," the radio quoted him as saying.

In speaking of war sufferers in general, the Pontiff said, according to the Rome radio account:

"Every word addressed by us to the competent authorities and every allusion made by us in public should be seriously considered in the interest of the victims so as not to render their situation—even unintentionally—more serious and more insupportable.

### Pleads for Small Nations.

He was quoted as making the following statement in speaking of Poland:

"To this people so cruelly tried and to other peoples who with Poland have been obliged to drink the cup of bitterness of this war, there should be reserved a future that fulfills their legitimate aspirations and which should be in accordance with the greatness of their sacrifices, in a Europe rebuilt on a Christian basis and within a group of States free from the errors and mistakes of the past."

In his discourse leading up to the exhortation for observance of the laws of humanity in the air war, the Pope was quoted as saying:

"It is painful and deplorable to see that often during this war one sees a moral judgment rendered on certain actions which are in disaccord with right and with the laws of humanity simply because the one responsible belongs to one or the other of the parties in conflict, without taking account as to whether these actions are or are not in conformity with the dictates of the eternal judge.

### Sees Danger In Reprisals.

"On the other hand, the progressive applications of the means of strife which make no distinction between military and non-military objectives and the ever-increasing violence of war, draw attention to the dangers inherent in the sad and inexorable relation between action and reprisals to the detriment not only of peoples and individuals but of the whole community of nations."

The Holy Father concluded his discourse, the broadcast said, by expressing the hope that there would be a new world in which all nations, cured of the wounds opened by violence, would advance in perfect harmony on the road toward better things.

At the outset of his discourse today, the Rome radio broadcast reported, the Holy Father said:

"At the moment when there are ripening the bitter fruit of false theories, old and new, our high mission obliges us to defend and to save the spiritual heritage of our saints and of our inspired predecessors and to denounce with truth, but with love, the errors which are at the root of so much evil so that men may avoid them and return upon the road to salvation.

### With Malice Toward None.

"In doing this and addressing ourselves in our messages to the entire world, it is not and never was our intention to formulate an act of accusation but on the contrary to recall men to the path of truth and of salvation. Our voice was the voice of the vigilant sentinel created by God to guard the human family.

"It was upon the eve of the immense conflict that a cry came from the paternal heart anguished and torn by the vision of imminent catastrophe, but this cry was inspired by love for all peoples without distinction, by love of Christ, who triumphs over all things and who urges us and enthralls us."

The Pope declared, the broadcast account said, that his thoughts and his affection go "to the little nations which by their geographic and political situation—now that none respect international moral and juridical standards—risk being drawn into the quarrels of the great Powers, see their territories become theaters of devastating strife and see with indescribable horror even among non-combatants the massacre of the flower of their youth and of their cultured people.

"You will not expect that we should explain here in detail all that which have attempted to lighten their sufferings and to improve their moral and juridical situations and to protect their undeniable religious rights and to supply them with the necessities for existence."

### Rome Reports Attack.

The Italian communique, recorded by the Associated Press, said buildings on Pantelleria were seriously damaged by the naval bombardment yesterday, but declared that Italian artillery forced the warships to interrupt the bombardment and severely damaged one destroyer in the formation.

## RUMANIAN ARRESTED

The German radio said in a broadcast today that Constantin Bursan, former Liberal member of the Rumanian Chamber of Deputies, and close personal friend of former Premier Gheorghe Tataresou, had been arrested and interned in the Bucharest Military Prison on a charge of having made contact with British and American agents.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said Bursan, formerly chairman of the board of directors of a large Rumanian arms and railway equipment company, was shadowed on his trips to Istanbul where he ostensibly was engaged in negotiations for ships to transport several thousand Rumanian Jews to Palestine.

# Latin-American Problems Seen

JUN -3 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Mexico City, June 2—War is bringing each Latin-American country problems which it must face squarely without expecting them to be solved entirely by outside help, Nelson Rockefeller, coordinator of inter-American affairs, told a Mexican press conference here.

Here on a business visit, he spoke in Spanish to more than fifty reporters. Asked about the work of the committee in Argentina, he replied: "We believe the people of Argentina as a whole have the same feeling about the war as the people of the United States."

### Explains His Committee

Rockefeller opened his press conference in the United States Embassy by outlining the plans and mechanics of his coordinating committee, which he said was working in sixteen countries on matters of sanitation, education and information.

The coordinator said the primary object of the committee was "to win the war." He said that after the war there would be many problems, but that it was too early now to consider them in detail. He emphasized that all Latin-American countries have a common heritage and the same ideals and said the object of the committee's information work was to make each understand the problems of the others. A feeling of unity among American nations is highly important, Rockefeller added. "The war is not only of military importance but also is important on the home front of every country," he declared.

### Gets 3 Years in Quinine Theft

BALBOA, Canal Zone, June 2 (AP).—Major David E. Gross, United States Army Dental Corps, whose home is in Irvington, N. J., was sentenced to three years in the Gamboa penitentiary by the Canal Zone court yesterday on conviction of bringing quinine stolen from an outlying Army base into the Canal Zone.

### Escobar Joins Army.

San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 2 (A. P.).—Sixto Escobar, former world bantamweight boxing champion, joined the U. S. Army today. Married and father of one child, Escobar was registered by a New York board, but asked that his induction be transferred here.

## U. S. ARMY PLANE CRASHES IN ANDES

JUN -3 1943

Quito, Ecuador, June 2 (A. P.).—An airplane piloted by Col. Alexander Pendleton of the United States Army was reported today to have crashed in the Andes Monday night, killing one person and injuring Pendleton and others. The Mayor of Quevado, a mountain village, telegraphed the Governor of Guayas Province that Col. Pendleton received a fractured leg and lesser injuries.

A newspaper dispatch said that two planes from a United States air base had left for the Macuchi mining camp near Quevado to pick up the injured. The wrecked plane was believed to have left Balboa, C. Z., yesterday, en route to Quito and was reported carrying Ecuadorean officials. Some time before the accident a plane, believed to be Col. Pendleton's, was reported flyiing over Esmeraldas airport on the Ecuadorean coast, 115 air miles from Quito.

# Women Replace Men In Brazil

JUN -3 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Rio de Janeiro, June 2—Mobilization of Brazilian military forces has taken so many young men from the ranks of the nation's employes that the nationally operated Central Railroad of Brazil announced it had been forced to employ young women as elevator operators—a position held exclusively by males in this country in the past.

Brazilian plans for an expeditionary force—if any—are a carefully guarded secret. However, notices of military classes and reservists being called to active duty appear daily in the nation's newspapers, leaving little doubt that Brazilian military strength is reaching a point at which its weight can become a factor in the prosecution of the United Nations' war effort.

### Take More Women

The announcement by the railroad only highlighted what has long been apparent—that the supply of capable young men in commercial ranks is growing noticeably thin while the military ranks are fattened.

The railroad announced further that it would need to employ women as ticket-sellers and ticket-takers in its suburban stations.

Meanwhile, the daily papers are filled with arguments, pro and con, relating to the hiring of women as bus conductors. The Ministry of Labor regards this work as unsuited to women but the pressure for their employment is mounting steadily in both Rio de Janeiro and Porto Alegre.

JUN -3 1943

# Mine Action Unparalleled, WLB Officer Writes F.D.R.

WASHINGTON, June 2. — (AP) Following is the text of a letter from Wayne L. Morse, compliance officer of the War Labor board, referring the coal strike to President Roosevelt:

"Mr. President:

"The National War Labor board, by unanimous vote, hereby refers to you, for such action as you deem appropriate, the existing dispute between the United Mine Workers of America and the coal operators. As you know, several hundred thousand workers are out on strike in violation of the 'no strike' pledge; in defiance of directive orders of the National War Labor board; and in spite of the executive order of May 1 which placed the mines under Federal management pending a final determination of the case by the War Labor board. This strike has no parallel, since Pearl Harbor, insofar as a reckless and wanton disregard of the 'no strike' agreement is concerned. Viewed from the standpoint of its damage to the war effort and its serious threat to the maintenance of government by law and order, this strike probably has no parallel in American history.

**Federal Action Listed**

"You will find attached to this letter a detailed statement of the steps which have been followed by the government in its various attempts to settle this case. This statement shows that the Mine Workers of America have been accorded exactly the same treatment by the government in the handling of this case as has been accorded tens of thousands of other workers involved in labor disputes. It has been the position of the War Labor board throughout that exactly the same rules and policies for settling wartime labor disputes should be applied in this case as in any other. However, at each step of this procedure on the part of the Mine Workers under the leadership of their officers there has been a direct repudiation of the no strike, no lockout agreement.

"The union has followed a policy through the history of the case of insisting that negotiations be carried on either under the threat of a strike or with a strike in progress.

On the other hand, every other great labor organization and every responsible labor leader in America has adhered to the no strike agreement. They have accepted the obligation to carry on their negotiations without threatening to interrupt the production of vital war material if negotiations were not carried out according to their dictates.

**Fundamental Issue Clear**

"It is the opinion of the War Labor board that the fundamental issue in this case involving the supremacy of law is perfectly clear and must be met by the government.

"This morning, Mr. President, the War Labor board in a telegram to the parties, a copy of which is attached, directed that all negotiations between the parties on the issues referred to them by the board's directive order of May 25, 1943, should cease until the mine workers return to work in compliance with the board's order. This is in accordance with the well established policy of the board that no proceedings conducted under the auspices or direction of the board can be carried on while either party to a dispute stands in violation of the no strike lockout agreement.

"The War Labor board, Mr. President, stands ready to proceed with this case in accordance with its policies just as soon as the strike is ended.

"Yours respectfully,

"(Signed, Wayne L. Morse."

# DIET YARDSTICK DRAFTED AS GOAL FOR POST-WAR ERA

JUN -3 1943

## Educational Programs Should Be Drafted in All Nations, Conference Told.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 2.—(AP) The United Nations food conference set up today a proposed "yardstick" of diet and charged governments with responsibility for helping the less fortunate citizens toward achievement of that nutritional level.

It proposed, at the same time, that all nations inaugurate educational programs in "eating for health."

Declaring that diets of the greater part of mankind are conductive to impaired physical development, ill health, and ultimately death, the conferees said the "vulnerable" groups, among whom it named expectant and nursing mothers, heavy workers, and low income families, were especially in need of public help.

**Milk, Eggs Important**

The well-fed citizen, the sample diet stated, would consume between 228 and 250 quarts of milk and between 228 and 276 eggs every year, plus about 900 pounds of other foods selected according to their nutrition values.

Conference experts said that the sample probably would have to be modified in various countries "to meet existing economic and agricultural realities," but that "innumerable combinations of individual foods may be devised" which would measure up to the yardstick.

Foods listed in the sample yardstick include, besides milk and eggs, starch-rich tubers, roots, fruits; mature leguminous seeds and nuts; vitamin C rich fruits; leafy, green, yellow vegetables; other vegetables and fruits; meats, fish, poultry; sugar, and fats.

The educational program, the conferees said, must spread knowledge throughout the whole community so that it may influence governmental action and the activities of all those who have to deal with questions relating to food.

**Instruction in Schools**

"Simple facts about food and diet should be taught in all schools," the report said, adding that communal meals which are well prepared and cooked and of high nutritive value teach by force of example.

In a report on ways of improving dietary standards, the parley said "each government must provide for its citizens whose need is greatest in proportion to their physiological needs however scarce or plentiful supplies of food may be."

Complaints have been made that the war, with its shortage of food and increased prices, has been particularly hard on the so-called vulnerable groups, with cessation of some public nutrition assistance programs, and ration rules that do not differentiate between groups of citizens.

"War experience has shown the great advantages in government assistance in the establishment of some types of large scale food preparation and service" the conference said. "Collective feeding arrangements make a great contribution to the improvement of the diets of vulnerable groups to industrial output and morale, and to general health."

# U-BOAT SUNK, CONVOY SAVED

## "Wasserbombs, Terrible, Terrible," Survivors Say When Picked Up

JUN -3 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 2 — Depth charges and gunfire from the United States Coast Guard cutter Spencer saved an important convoy from U-boat attack in the Atlantic a few weeks ago, cut one more off the roster of Nazi undersea raiders and drove more than forty German submarine crewmen over the side to surrender.

"Wasserbombs, terrible, terrible," the navy quoted survivors as shouting while they were being brought aboard the Spencer after cannon fire sank the huge submarine under their feet.

Soundman Harold V. Anderson, of Kewanee, Ill., located the lurking U-boat as it stalked the convoy, en route to an Allied port. The Spencer, commanded by Commander Harold S. Berdine, 41, of Staten Island, New York, made two depth-charge runs as the submersible tried to dive under the convoy where propeller noise might confuse the sound trail.

**More Charges Dropped**

The blasts drove the submarine from that course, the navy reported, and the Spencer, hanging to the trail, dropped a third set of charges.

The cutter Duane charged in to join the hunt and the Spencer was readying a fourth set of charges when success of the earlier attacks was shown by a signalman's shout: "Conning tower on the port quarter."

"A long, dark object seemed to be squeezing itself out of the water," said Chief Boatswain's Mate Jack January, former staff photographer for the St. Louis (Mo.) *Post Dispatch*, who made navy pictuers of the sinking from the Spencer's quarterdeck.

**Grabbed Camera**

"While I grabbed for my camera our skipper, Commander Berdine, turned to a gunner's mate on the wing of the bridge and said quietly, 'Well, son, heres what you've been waiting for. Give 'em hell.'"

The gunner's response was a hail of 20-millimeter shells, and other guns aboard both the Spencer and the Duane joined the attack instantly. The fire was answered from the U-boat's light conning tower weapons, but American marksmanship drove the Nazis back as they attempted to man three heavy deck guns.

German shells riddled the Spencer's lifeboats and did other minor damage as she charged in to ram, with guns going full blast, but January said the Coast Guardsmen were "yelling like a college cheering section" as they served their guns.

**Reminded Of Ball Game**

"I closed my eyes once and thought I was back in St. Louis, covering a Cardinal-Dodger baseball game," he said. He added that American fire "knocked off Germans like so many clay pigeons" as they tried to man guns.

"Round after round was pumped into the undersea raider," the official navy account said, "and the after part of the conning tower was completely torn away. Then, just as the Spencer was on the point of ramming, the fire from the submarine suddenly ceased, and many members of the crew were observed abandoning ship through the conning tower."

The Spencer waited, ready, to see if the Germans would resume the fight, but they were through. The submarine, which had been moving slowly, stopped, sank lower in the water and suddenly plummeted down.

**Torpedoes Not Used**

The raider never got a chance to use one of its torpedoes on either the Spencer or the convoy.

Survivors were easy to locate, the navy reported, saying they "acted in a very hysterical manner" as they floated on rafts, lifebelts and their escape lungs, "shouting and waving their arms so frantically that no doubt was left as to their existence."

"No doubt, the depth charges and heavy gunfire had unnerved them," the navy account went on; "several were still hysterical on coming aboard. All prisoners were impressed by the deadliness of the depth charges."

**Total Raised To 111**

The sinking raised to 111 the Associated Press total of German submarine losses announced by the United Nations since Pearl Harbor. This figure does not include the announced destruction of fifty-three Axis submarines, many of which are believed to have been German but never were identified by nation.

Of the U-boat losses, fifty-six were sent to the bottom of the Atlantic, thirty-one of these by aircraft.

Announcements reveal that of the total both the United States and Great Britain bagged thirty-two Nazi subs each since this country entered the war. However, action in the Atlantic credits the United States with twenty-three U-boats, five more than Britain's successes in those waters.

# PAY-AS-YOU-GO TAX VOTED IN SENATE, GOES TO PRESIDENT

JUN -3 1943

## Four-Month Congressional Battle Ends as Compromise Passes, 62-19.

## BI-PARTISAN SUPPORT

## 31 Republicans, 31 Democrats Vote for Measure; Takes Effect July 1.

WASHINGTON, June 2—(AP) Four months of bitter congressional battling ended today as the Senate stamped final approval, 62 to 19, on a compromise pay-as-you-go tax bill abating 75 to 100 per cent of a year's payments.

Representing a compromise between Democrats and Republicans, the comparatively brief but complicated measure goes to President Roosevelt, who is reported to have assured congressional leaders that he will let it become law, either by signature or otherwise. If he elects to veto it, these leaders concede the bill will die.

Approved by the House yesterday 256 to 114, the revised measure sped through the Senate with an explanatory discussion by Chairman George (D-GA.) of the Senate Finance committee and some denunciation by those who have opposed any tax "forgiveness."

**Bi-Partisan Support**

An equal number of Democrats and Republicans—31 of each—voted for the bill on final passage, emphasizing the bi-partisan nature of the compromise. Previously, the Republicans in Congress had been chief sponsors of the Ruml "skip a year" plan, while the Democrats had opposed a full year's tax cancellation with various alternative plans.

Acting majority leader Hill of Alabama was one of the 17 Democrats who voted against the measure. One Republican, Senator Langer of North Dakota, and a Progressive, Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin, also opposed it.

Promising an increase in individual income tax revenues to about $16,000,000,000 in the new fiscal year beginning July 1, the measure makes radical changes in the revenue system in use since 1913. Some of these changes:

1. Puts into effect July 1 a 20 per cent withholding levy on wages and salaries, above basic exemptions of $12 weekly for single persons and $24 weekly for married, plus dependent allowances.

2. Abates a full year's tax (the lesser of 1942 or 1943) for all persons owing $50 or less in that year. A "notch" provision gives everyone owing up ti $66.67 a $50 cancellation.

**Two Equal Installments**

3. Cancels 75 per cent of the lesser of either 1942 or 1943 taxes for other persons, with provision that they pay the remaining 25 per cent in two equal installments in March, 1944, and March, 1945.

4. Requires persons with more than $100 income outside wages and salaries, and all single persons with $2,700 income and married persons with $3,500 income, to estimate their earnings for 1943 in a return filed before Sept. 15, and to pay quarterly beginning Sept. 15, 1943, on all of that income or the excess over the amount withheld under the payroll levy.

Income tax payments made March 15 and June 15 of this year under the present law will be credited to taxes due on 1943 incomes, making citizens current.

Thus, if the bill becomes law the "skip a year" method of moving the tax clock upward — discussed for more than a year since it was advanced by Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the New York Federal Re-

JUN -3 1943

30.24-4581

serve bank — will become fully operative for some 6,000,000 taxpayers who owe $50 or less now for a full year's levies.

**Larger Burden for Majority**

It will be only 75 per cent effective, however, for the great bulk of the nation's 44,000,000 taxpayers, who will find their debt to Uncle Sam raised by this operation. Their payments of the remaining 25 per cent are calculated to give the Treasury a windfall of about $3,000,000,000 in the next two years.

As an example of how this will work, a married person with no children who made $2,000 net income in 1942 will find that all but $68.25 of the $204.75 tax he now owes on that income will be cancelled. He must pay his tax on his 1943 income as he goes along this year and pay $34.13 additional on March 15, 1944, and $38.12 additional on March 15, 1945, while keeping up the current payments for those years.

The payroll levy, which will not apply to members of the armed forces, domestic servants, farm workers, ministers, casual workers, foreign services or non-resident aliens, will become a device for collecting currently 3 per cent of the present 5 per cent victory tax and 17 per cent for income taxes.

A married person with no dependents, making $40 a week, will find $4.20 withheld by his employer from his pay check every week. If he has two dependents, the amount will be $1.80. If he is single, it will be $6.60.

**Credited to '43 Taxes**

The bulk of this amount will be credited to what he owes on 1943 income taxes, with a final accounting required at the end of the year. The portion withheld for victory taxes will be credited when he figures his 5 per cent levy and takes deductions for savings, insurance premiums and bond purchases, in the same return.

The net effect will make for more figuring for the average taxpayer and more taxes in the next two years, but will get him current so that when his income declines his tax will go down simultaneously and when he dies his estate will owe no back income taxes.

Special provisions have been made for persons with abnormally increased wartime incomes so that they will have to pay some additional taxes while receiving the 75 per cent abatement.

Members of the armed forces will get special treatment, with $2,000 of their basic government pay exempted from tax for single persons, and $2,700 for married persons, plus $350 for each dependent. Their back taxes also will be abated, in most instances, if they die in the service.

# President Sends Birthday Wishes To King George

Washington, June 2 (AP)—President Roosevelt expressed confidence in the spirit of unity between the Americans and British in the war and afterward, in a birthday message of congratulations to King George VI of Great Britain today.

"The occasion of your Majesty's birthday gives me a welcome opportunity to join in your country's celebration and to send you heartiest congratulations and good wishes," the President's message said.

"On behalf of the people of the United States, let me also convey their greetings and good wishes to the people of Britain.

"The Allied victory in North Africa has recently given the world an unsurpassed demonstration of what can be done when Britain and America work together. Unity in friendship and purpose has bound together our soldiers on land, our sailors at sea and our flyers in the air. That same bond unites American and British workers in the tasks of production, transport and supply.

"I am sure that the spirit which has united our people in marching toward victory will direct their efforts after the war toward the goal of a just, lasting and fruitful peace."

# FOREIGN HOLDINGS CENSUS PLANNED

JUN -3 1943

## U. S. Citizens Must File Data on Property Abroad, Treasury Reveals.

WASHINGTON, June 1—(AP) The Treasury announced today it will undertake a census of all foreign property owned by United States citizens, in order to give the government accurate and complete information on American assets abroad.

"By means of this census," the Treasury said, "our armed forces occupying hitherto Axis-dominated territory and the civil authorities following in their wake, will be supplied with accurate information both for facilitating the occupation and for protecting American interests within the area."

The information obtained in the census, the Treasury added, also will "be of great importance in the formulation of policies respecting post-war financial and industrial relationships between this country and foreign nations." It also will be of assistance, the Treasury said, to the department's foreign funds control division and many other government agencies in the performance of their wartime duties and in "combatting the economic strategy of the Axis."

Every person subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, including American citizens in foreign countries, having an interest in any property in a foreign country on May 31, must file a report or be subject to criminal penalties, the Treasury said.

Forms on which reports must be made and circulars of instruction are now being distributed to Federal Reserve banks for release to the public.

# BRITISH LIVING COST STABLE

## Credit Given To Price Control Subsidies, Rationing, Fiscal System

## Report Made On Survey By Brookings Institution

JUN -3 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 2—A combination of factors—price control, rationing, subsidies and a fiscal system which obtains funds chiefly from non-banking sources — has kept the British cost-of-living index virtually stable for two years, a Brookings Institution survey reported today.

The British Government, in December, 1939, started paying subsidies to prevent retail-price increases, a program just getting under way in this country. However, by April, 1941, the cost-of-living index had risen twenty-eight per cent., and a more comprehensive subsidy program was instituted. The index since then, the survey report said, has remained fairly steady.

**Increase Put At 65 P. C.**

The survey, made by Jules Backman, of the New York University faculty, said actual living costs, including items not in the index of basic food products, have increased forty per cent. and wholesale prices about sixty-five per cent. since start of the war.

Cost of the subsidy payments, Backman found, has been between two and three per cent. of budgetary expeditures, or between $500,000,000 and $600,000,000 for the year ended March 31, 1943.

**On Commodity Lines**

British controls have been organized along commodity lines, with the same agency responsible for price control, rationing, import and export movements, subsidies and other phases.

Backman said this type of organization had contributed to effectiveness of controls, but that he believed the creation of a central price body probably would have made the system even more effective. He adds that British experience, under different conditions, does not agree, necessarily, for similar success in the use of subsidies in the United States.

**Fund-Raising Methods**

Reporting on fund-raising methods, the survey relates that heavy taxation and sales of securities to non-banking sources, thus diverting purchasing power from ordinary consumption channels, has been the backbone of the British fiscal program. Backman said it has made the task of control authorities much easier. Between September, 1939, and March, 1943, he said, only about fifteen per cent. of Government expenditure was financed by sales of bonds to banks.

Many wage agreements in Great Britain, the survey continued, provide for adjustments in rates to compensate for changes in the cost of living. Thus, Backman said, use of subsidies has had an important part in reducing the pressure for higher wages.

# Former Rumanian Deputy Reported Held

New York, June 2 (AP)—The German radio said in a broadcast today that Constantin Bursan, former Liberal member of the Rumanian Chamber of Deputies and close personal friend of former Premier Gheorghe Tatarescu, had been arrested and interned in the Bucharest military prison on a charge of having made contact with British and American agents.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said Bursan, formerly chairman of the board of directors of a large Rumanian arms and railway equipment company, was shadowed on his trips to Istanbul, where he ostensibly was engaged in negotiations for ships to transport several thousand Rumanian Jews to Palestine.

# WMC STEEL ORDER HIT BY WPB GROUP

JUN -3 1943

## Committee Declares Directive On Labor Will Imperil War Effort

## Union Given Right To Be Consulted In Hiring And Dismissals

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 2—The War Production Board's steel industry advisory committee declared tonight the industry's war effort will be imperiled by the War Manpower Commission's directive giving labor unions the right to be consulted on hiring and dismissals under an order putting steel plants on a forty-eight-hour week basis August 1.

The WMC directive, made public yesterday, also gave regional WMC directors authority over exemptions from the forty-eight-hour order and in hiring of new employes.

**Turnover 20,000 Monthly**

In a letter to H. G. Batchellor, director of WPB's steel division, the advisory committee declared the industry's labor turnover is running about 20,000 workers monthly and the task of making replacements will be multiplied "if not made impossible by the delays and restrictions that will result" from the WMC regulations.

"In fact," the letter said, "it is the committee's considered opinion that this regulation will have the effect of setting up a vast unworkable bureaucracy which must inevitably seriously interfere with steel production. Its operation is bound to result in confusion, delays and failures of operating schedules to the point that the industry's war effort will be imperiled."

**Industry For 48-Hour Week**

The committee said the industry favored a forty-eight-hour week "or any number of hours" necessary to produce enough steel to win the war, but that the WMC had virtually ignored its suggestions in framing the regulation.

Because of the WPB's responsibility for maintaining maximum steel production, the committee said it intends to submit to the agency "further detailed suggestions as soon as it is possible to analyze" the WMC order.

# BEEF POINT VALUE HIKED AS MARKET VOLUME SHRINKS

JUN -3 1943

## Increases of One to Three Points Effective Sunday, OPA Announces.

## NEW CHEESES ADDED

## Cuts Are Ordered in Values of Several Varieties; Canned Fish Boosted.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, June 2.—In an effort to switch civilian tastes from scarce beef cuts to more plentiful pork, veal and lamb, the Office of Price Administration tonight increased by one to three points per pound the ration-point values of nearly all types of beef.

The order, effective Sunday morning, will make the most popular beef steaks cost 11 or 12 points per pound—a 33 to 37 per cent increase. The general level of

*Table of Point Values Will be found on Page 20*

point values for the other three kinds of meat was little changed, despite numerous small increases and decreases, so that the new order means for people who usually buy beef a choice between eating less meat or switching to the other types.

Insofar as they do not give up beef, the order also means, in effect, a cut in the meat ration. In some families this reduction will be accentuated by the addition to the red coupon ration list of canned milk, announced yesterday, and of certain soft cheeses, included for the first time in tonight's order.

**Market Scarcity Is Cause**

The jump in beef point values was due to a market scarcity of the commodity, OPA said, resulting both from large military requirements and a failure of beef to come to slaughter in anticipated volume. Slaughtering in April and May was 10 per cent below advance estimates.

Officials said the presence of even meager civilian supplies on the market lately was due partly to the Army's abstaining from its full quota of purchases. Now, officials said, the Army feels that it must resume big scale beef purchases to satisfy soldier preferences. Failure of beef slaughter to reach estimates was blamed in part on farmers and ranchers holding cattle for higher prices and also on a trend to feed cattle to heavier weights before marketing.

**No June Changes Likely**

The new point values are expected by OPA to remain unchanged at least until July 3. They contain, besides meat, changes in cheese and canned fish, but no alterations in the schedule for butter, lard, shortening and other edible fats and oils.

Cream cheese, Neufchatel and creamed cottage cheese which contains more than five per cent butter fact, previously exempt, were rationed at the rate of three points a pound. This still leaves exempt ordinary cottage cheese.

Cheddar cheese remains at eight points a pound, but other types such as brick, Swiss and limburger were cut to six points a pound. Also included in this group are a

JUN -3 1943

few newly-rationed cheeses such blue, Brie, Camembert, and Liederkranz.

Canned fish was increased from a flat seven to a new flat eight points per pound, except for canned oysters which remain at three points per pound, but crabmeat, sea herring, sea mussels and a few miscellaneous types were exempted.

**Caviar Exempt**

Caviar, formerly the highest priced item on ration lists, was among the newly-exempt.

Normally, officials estimate, civilian meat tastes run to about 45 per cent beef, 45 per cent pork, and 10 per cent veal, lamb and mutton. Under present supplies, they must cut their beef quota to about 35 per cent, with corresponding increases in the other types, particularly pork.

"The basis of any rationing program," OPA said, "is the maintenance of a reasonable balance between supply and demand. This can be achieved partly—but not wholly—through changes in ration point values. We must depend also upon the consumer abandoning past buying habits and learning to consume those types of meat which are, for the present, in greatest supply.

**Pork Volume Grows**

"Pork is now coming to market in relatively greater quantities than beef. As a result, most pork cuts remain unchanged in point value, and will represent better point buys for some weeks to come."

"Available figures indicate that beef slaughter for the period March 26 to May 21 was almost 10 per cent less than was forecast for the period. Beef available for civilian consumption in June will be less than the estimated quantities available for consumers in April or May.

"As a result the point values of beef have been increased, and, at the same time, many cuts of lamb, veal and variety meats have been given lower point values. In this way, OPA hopes to ease the pressure on beef supplies and encourage consumers to buy more of those items whose sales are normally slow during the summer months.

"Consumers who eat more pork, veal and variety meats during the next four weeks—and probably throughout the summer—will be able to get just about the same number of pounds of meat for their points as they did during the last ration period.

# ORDNANCE OUTPUT SHOWS SHARP GAIN

## April Total Two and Half Times Value of Goods Delivered Year Ago.

WASHINGTON, June 2 — (AP) The value of ordnance materiel—guns, tanks, shells, bombs, tank destroyers—delivered to the Army in April amounted to $1,112,206,000, or two and one-half times the dollar volume of April, 1942, the War department reported today.

The output also was six per cent above March, the department said.

Deliveries of tanks were more than three times as much as in April last year, and instead of the 13-ton General Stuart tank, the bulk of deliveries was 32-ton General Shermans.

Artillery deliveries were better than five times the April, 1942, total, and correspondingly great increases were reported for self-propelled artillery, 60 and 80 millimeter mortars, shells, bombs, small arms ammunition, anti-tank and anti-personnel mines, and motor transport vehicles.

Also, the department said, April, 1943, deliveries included large numbers of some types of equipment which were not manufactured at all in April last year—fragmentation bomb clusters, medium and heavy howitzers, several types of tank destroyers and self-propelled artillery, including the 155 millimeter gun, which has a range of 20 miles, mounted on a medium tank chassis, armored cars for swift reconnaissance, and heavy tank recovery vehicles used to haul damaged tanks from the battlefield to repair shops.

# Cash-Customer Giraud Pays Another 10 Million for U.S. Goods

WASHINGTON, June 2 — (AP) Gen. Henri Honore Giraud has put another $10,000,000 on the barrelhead for essential civilian supplies sent to French North Africa, giving him the distinction of being the only Lend-Lease customer using ready cash.

Receipt of a check for $10,000,000 from General Giraud was announced today by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease administrator. It was the second payment from General Giraud, a check for $15,000,000 having been received late in April.

Lend-Lease so far has sent civilian supplies such as medicine, food and clothing with a value of $35,000,000 to French North Africa. Mr. Stettinius said substantial amounts of much-needed strategic raw materials have been shipped from French North Africa to the United Kingdom and to the United States.

While General Giraud is the only Lend-Lease customer making cash payments, other countries receiving have been given credits through reverse Lend-Lease. These are for food provided for American armed forces, use of ships, and similar goods and services.

Lend-Lease aid is being sent to French North Africa under a temporary agreement pending the negotiation of a formal agreement.

# Pay-as-You-Go Tax in Brief

## Major Provisions of Measure Awaiting Presidential Approval Are Outlined; Estimates Due Sept. 15 on Non-Wage Income for 1943.

JUN -3 1943

WASHINGTON, June 2 — (AP) Here, in brief, are the major provisions of the pay-as-you-go tax bill to which the Senate gave final legislative approval today, sending the measure to President Roosevelt:

Current collection—All taxpayers put on a pay-as-you-go basis, meeting their income tax bill as they earn their money, with their March 15 and June 15 installments credited to what they owe this year.

Abatement—Full year's back tax cancelled for all persons who owe $50 or less, with $50 of the amount being abated for those who owe up to $66.67. Those who owe more than that amount will find 75 per cent of either 1942 or 1943 (whichever is lower) tax cancelled, must pay the remaining 25 per cent in two annual installments, beginning next March 15.

**Basic Exemptions Listed**

Withholding—A 20 per cent levy on wages and salaries—above basic exemptions of $12 weekly for single persons, $24 weekly for married, plus $6 weekly for each dependent—goes into effect July 1. (Members of armed forces, domestic servants, casual workers, farm workers, ministers and some others exempted.)

Estimates—Everybody with $100 or more earnings from sources other than wages or salaries (as well as those in wage brackets above $2,700 for a single person and $3,500 for married) required to file estimate of 1943 income by September 15. Quarterly payments beginning that date required on all taxes due in excess of that withheld from payrolls. (This means payment on all of the tax that is due from professional men, merchants, landlords and others without wage income.)

All may file revised estimates Dec. 15 and farmers have until that date to file their first estimate.

Victory tax—Of the 20 per cent withholding, 3 per cent represents collections on the 5 per cent Victory tax. The amount withheld is compared with the net tax due—after deductions for insurance premiums, savings, bond purchases—in final accounting March 15, 1944.

**Effect on Servicemen**

Armed forces—Basic government pay up to $2,000 for single person, $2,700 for married, plus $350 for each dependent, excluded from income tax. Back taxes abated for most persons who die in the service.

Windfalls—Persons with abnormal wartime income forced to compare their abated tax (75 per cent of the lesser of either 1942 or 1943) with a mythical tax at the same rate on income (plus $20,000) in a "normal" year, the highest of 1937, 1938, 1939, or 1940.

Final adjustment—Final return on 1943 tax liability must be filed March 15 next year, as usual. Amount of tax already paid through quarterly installments or in withholding levy compared with amount finally determined to be due, with additional payment required or rebate granted.

# PRODUCTION BATTLE WON, SAYS HALIFAX

JUN -3 1943

## Transportation Major Problem of Allies Now, Says British Envoy.

PORTLAND, Me., June 2 — (AP) The Allies' battle of production has been won, Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, declared today, and the "job now is to get the stuff we make to the place where we want it, whether it be Russia, North Africa or any other place."

The tall envoy declared in an interview that the United Nations "must fight hard to beat the German submarines."

"We do know what the remedy is," he said. "It is more escort ships and more air cover. Both are coming along."

After a luncheon tendered by Captain H. S. Tracy, British vice consul, Lord and Lady Halifax visited the huge New England Shipbuilding Corp. plant at South Portland. They clambered across cables and machinery to the big basins where 30 merchant vessels were built for the British prior to the currently expansive program of building Liberty ships for the U. S. Maritime commission.

In the interview, Lord Halifax declared that while the past four months had seen a stepping up of the air offensive against occupied Europe, "a round-the-clock effort" was the goal.

**Constant Fight Is Goal**

"We must make the enemy fight all the time," he asserted.

He expressed belief that the Germans weren't attacking England "in force" because they didn't have the planes to send.

The enemy "must take care of the Russian and western fronts and until recently had to take care of the North African front. They have as much in their plate as they can manage."

"We are gradually getting air superiority," he added. "All that is taking a great weight off Russia."

Asked his opinion about a new European front, he replied:

"I can assure you the Allied forces are not going to be idle."

He warned that "we all must be prepared for a long, tough war," but added that "the end of the war may come before we expect it — but let's not calculate on it."

**Like Boxing Match**

The Roosevelt-Churchill-Mackenzie King talks, he said, no doubt were "directed to how best we can hit these (the Axis) fellows and keep hitting them. It's like a boxing match."

# What's Behind The War News

By GLENN BABB

The United States and her Allies are fighting two submarine wars and winning both. In the one in the Atlantic we are on the defensive, and successfully, against Hitler's U-Boats. In the other our own underwater flotillas are carrying devastation to Japan's limited shipping resources.

The trend of the battle of the Atlantic continues highly favorable, although the danger of greater losses during the long summer days remains. But since the subject was mentioned in this column two days ago further returns, all encouraging, have come in.

American shipyards delivered 1,782,000 deadweight tons of ships during May, an all time record that probably will stand only until the June tally is in. Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, of the Maritime commission, said this was "quite a bit better" than four times the Allies' shipping losses for the month.

Berlin's own account of the U-Boats' May record put sinkings at only 380,000 tons, making it by the Germans' own admission one of the least successful months of the war.

A. V. Alexander, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, said yesterday that killings of submarines during May set a new record and that during the last two months the number of U-Boats in the Atlantic actually had decreased.

**War to Tokyo's Doorstep**

But against th daring, far-ranging, ruthless campaign waged by American submarines Japan is having no such success. They have carried the war right to her doorstep, into Tokyo bay and other of her chief harbors and to all the vital sea lanes through which the lifeblood of the empire she has seized must flow.

In the Pacific the picture is just the reverse of that in the Atlantic. Whereas we are replacing the U-Boats' toll at a rate of four to one, there are strong indications that Japan's industrial capacity is utterly incapable of making good more than half her losses.

When the Japanese dream of a great overseas empire lies in ruins a major share of the credit must go to our submarine service. For although Japan aspires also to be a great continental power, it was as a maritime power that she challenged the United States and constitutes a menace to American well-being. She grabbed a great empire largely through a combination of sea and air power. Unless she can maintain the overseas communications routes to hold it together, to supply the armies that defend it and carry home the spoils to be turned into sinews of war, it must in the end fall apart.

**Danger Strong**

That danger already faces her. The Navy announced Tuesday that American submarines had sunk six more enemy cargo carriers, in addition to a destroyer, bringing to 169 the total of Japanese vessels downed since the Pacific war began. Allied air forces, especially around New Guinea and the Solomons, have added several hundred thousand tons of shipping to the total. The Japanese apparently are trying now to avoid this latter form of attrition; they refused to make any such sacrifices in an attempt to hold Attu.

But they cannot avoid the submarines, even in their home ports.

It is a fair surmise that the shipping situation is the chief reason for the expressions of alarm over war production that are coming now from Japan. The Diet has been summoned for a special session June 15 and Premier General Tojo has broadcast a warning that the position is "extremely grave." "The demands for increased production of vital war materials have become extremely urgent and important," he said.

**Shipping Deficit Greatest**

Of course there are other fields in which Japan is finding her industrial capacity badly overmatched in the contest against the American war plant, but it is in shipping that the discrepancy is greatest and where her inferiority can lead most quickly to disaster. Before Pearl Harbor the Japanese shipbuilding industry had known only one year in which output reached 600,000 tons, and experts doubt whether current capacity exceeds that figure. With losses running above 1,000,000 tons a year, probably only half can be replaced. The monthly output of American shipyards probably is three times the yearly capacity of the Japanese.

This appears to be the main reason for Tojo's summons to his people for still further exertions — with the work week already 60 to 72 hours—in the hopeless competition against American industry, the colossus the Japanese warlords hoped either could not or would not fight to the finish.

# $4,440,000 PAY RISES IN APRIL

## WLB Reports Only Eight Price Ceiling Changes.

JUN -3 1943

JUN -3 1943

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Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—The War Labor Board reported today that during April its decisions had resulted in a monthly pay roll increase of $4,440,000 (on the basis of a forty-eight-hour week), which it said was 0.07 per cent of the total monthly wage and salary bill for non-agricultural workers.

The report, sent to the Senate, was accompanied by a letter in which WLB Chairman William H. Davis said that only eight out of 3,000 decisions between October and March resulted in price ceiling changes.

"The proportionate effect of the board's decisions on price ceilings remained about the same during the month of April," Mr. Davis said.

**71 Involved Pay Disputes.**

The April decisions included seventy-one cases involving wage disputes and 6,250 cases involving voluntary applications for wage or salary adjustment, the chairman said.

Mr. Davis said also that the average increase approved per worker ranged from one-half cent an hour in two cases involving 825 workers to 12 cents an hour in one case involving sixty workers. The average increase in straight time hourly earnings was 6.2 cents an hour.

The weighted average increase in straight-time rates for 96,270 workers in 41 cases in which general increases were granted was 5.3 cents an hour.

**Aids Low Paid Workers.**

April adjustments approved by the board, he added, "were concentrated among relatively low paid employees," with nearly one-fourth of the cases concerning workers whose earnings were less than 50 cents an hour, and three-fourths of the cases in which increases were approved affecting employees whose straight-time hourly earnings were less than 80 cents an hour.

This compares, he said, with the average of 87 cents an hour straight-time hourly earnings of all manufacturing employees in March.

Mr. Davis noted that one April case which involved 65,000 workers in the dress manufacturing industry in New York accounted for 56 per cent of the total number of persons involved in cases in which wage disputes were the issue.

# TRADE TREATY VICTORY IS WON

## Hull Upheld as Bill Is Sent to White House.

JUN -3 1943

Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—The Senate completed legislative action today on a measure extending for two more years, without change, the President's authority to make reciprocal trade agreements with other nations.

Final passage was by a vote of 59 to 23.

The legislation, which now goes to the White House for President Roosevelt's approval, contains executive authority to adjust tariffs downward or upward 50 per cent in return for reciprocal action by the country with which an agreement is made.

Under the "most favored nation" clause similar advantages are extended to countries which do not discriminate against American products.

**Victory for Secretary Hull.**

Renewal of the authority without change in its form was a victory for Secretary of State Hull, who insisted any alteration would be interpreted abroad as casting doubt on the desire of Congress to have this nation cooperate with others in solving post-war problems.

Critics replied that post-war policies are not at issue, adding that since little can be done toward adjusting tariffs in wartime the extension has no particular significance.

Before the final vote, the Senate turned down a long series of amendments, most of them offered by Democrats.

With administration forces in the saddle, the Senate defeated, 44 to 32, a proposal to amend the legislation to provide for Senate ratification of the trade agreements. Criticized as a proposal which would disrupt the nine-year-old tariff adjustment program, this amendment, offered by Senator Maloney (D.-Conn.), was rejected in action that presaged final approval of the legislation in the form in which it passed the House.

# MEXICAN INFLATION IS BEING ATTACKED

JUN -3 1943

Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—A joint Mexican-United States economic committee was described today as making good progress in its efforts to work out a plan for attacking Mexico's inflation problems.

At the same time it was learned the committee plans to hold meetings next week in Mexico City. Members will leave Washington tomorrow and Friday and be ready to continue conferences the first of next week in Mexico City with technical advisers of the two countries.

Wayne C. Taylor, Under-Secretary of Commerce and one of the United States members of the four-man group, said that the meetings being held here since May 25 were continuing with good general progress.

The mission was undertaken after President Roosevelt and President Manuel Avila Camacho conferred in April. The announced purpose is to study Mexico's disturbed balance of international trade to see what can be done to solve the problem and still keep vital war materials rolling to the United States. Mexico's heavy export of war goods has brought increased purchasing power to the country's workers, but the United States industries, busy with war production, have been unable to send Mexico the goods the people want to buy, creating an inflation problem.

After sessions in Mexico City the committee will return here to report its conclusions June 25.

# RECIPROCAL TRADE MEASURE SENT TO WHITE HOUSE

JUN -3 1943

## Democrats with Some G.O.P. Help, Roll Bill Through Senate, 59-23.

WASHINGTON, June 2 — (AP) The Administration won two more years of horse-trading control over tariffs today when the Democratic majority in the Senate, with some Republican help, rolled through a resolution extending the nine-year-old Reciprocal Trade Agreements law.

The vote was 59 to 23. Acting Majority Leader Hill (Ala.) said he was gratified but not surprised.

Already approved by the House, and with every effort to amend the legislation beaten back, the bill now goes to the White House for certain signature.

**Broad Trade Powers**

Under the act, the President, without congressional action, can make trade agreements with foreign nations, raising or lowering existing duties as much as 50 per cent. Agreements have been negotiated with 31 nations, including a majority of the Pan-American countries.

The principal issue fought out in the Finance committee and on the floor was whether Congress should have some say-so about the agreements.

The State department and Administration supporters said this was not time to rock the boat, with a global war on. Any revision of the present law, they declared, might give friendly nations the impression that the United States was about to alter its fundamental trade policies. Herr Goebbels and other Axis propagandists would do everything possible to further that impression, they warned.

On the other hand, leading Republicans and several Democrats took the stand that Congress would soon render itself impotent if it kept on signing away its legislative powers to the executive. Keep on, they declared, and the Senate won't have any say about the peace, which they predicted might be consummated by executive agreement.

**Amendment Rejected**

The latter group won an early victory in the committee, where by a vote of 11 to 10 and over the opposition of Chairman George (D.-Ga.), Majority Leader Barkley and other Administrationists they forced in an amendment which would have empowered Congress to revoke any or all of the agreements by joint resolution, six months after the war. But after a bitter tussle on the Senate floor, the amendment was rejected, 51 to 33.

Then later, yesterday, the Senate defeated 50 to 31 a proposal by Senator O'Mahoney (D.-Wyo.) that no future agreement could become operative without specific approval by Congress.

It was the same story today when the Administration beat down the suggestion of Senator Maloney (D.-Conn.) that the Senate have the same ratification power over trade agreements that it has over treaties—a two-thirds majority.

Senator Maloney asked the Senate if it wanted to count itself out on writing the peace treaty, but his proposal lost, 44 to 32, just the same.

## TYRONE POWER WINS MARINE COMMISSION

QUANTICO, Va., June 2.—(AP) Tyrone Power, motion picture actor, was graduated from the 26th officer candidate class here today and commissioned a second lieutenant in the Marine corps reserves. Second Lt. Power will receive further instruction in the reserve officers class, after which he will be ready for duty with the troops.

# Lord Halifax Deplores U. S. Labor Disputes

Portland, Maine, June 2 (AP)—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, said today that while "it is not our business to express opinions on (American) labor disputes, naturally we deplore anything that holds up the war effort just as you and your Government would deplore anything we did in England to retard war progress."

The comment of the envoy, here for a visit, was in response to a question in an interview with the *Evening Express* regarding the current coal walkout.

He ended his comment on the coal-labor situation by saying: "We have had no authorized strikes in England since 1940."

## ARMY TRANSPORT PLANE MISSING IN FAR WEST

MILWAUKEE, June 2 — (AP) Lt. Col. Willis Proctor, commanding officer at General Mitchell field, announced today that one of his two-motored Army transport planes, enroute from Colorado Springs, Colo., to Reno, Nev., has been missing since 8 p. m., Mountain War Time, May 31.

At Colorado Springs, Peterson field officers reported 11 men were aboard the plane when it left there. A search is underway in southern Utah, Nevada and western Colorado.

The plane left General Mitchell field May 27, going to New York where it was placed at the disposal of headquarters of the domestic transport division of the Air Transport command. From there, Col. Procter said, it apparently was sent on a special mission.

## WOULD END EXCLUSION

Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—Chinese exclusion laws are blocking negotiations of commercial treaties between the United States and China needed to clarify business problems occasioned by abandonment of this country's extraterritorial rights in China, the House Immigration Committee was told today.

Terming the laws "unjustifiably discriminatory," Clarence E. Meyer of the Standard Vacuum Oil Company, a long-time resident of China, declared resentment against Oriental immigration policies in the past had resulted in Chinese boycotts against American business and, unless revised, would continue to present obstacles to trade treaty negotiations.

Representative Will Rogers (D.-Cal.) declared that repeal of the Chinese exclusion laws by bills the committee has under consideration would help America develop a trade in the Pacific equal to its Atlantic trade in the post-war era.

# HEAVY SACRIFICES FORECAST BY KNOX

Newport, R. I., June 2 (A. P.).—Asserting that "We have just begun to fight," Secretary of the Navy Knox declared today that the sacrifices in the last war would be insignificant compared to those of the current conflict.

"The improvement in the war against the submarine," Mr. Knox said, "was due to unnamed men in civilian clothes who study day and night to produce new weapons to combat submarines."

In an address to a graduating class at the Naval War College, the Secretary said that talk of a second front was "idle speculation," adding that there were already eight fronts—Russian, Chinese, Atlantic, Mediterranean, Middle East, South Pacific, Alaskan and western European.

Rear Admiral William S. Pye, president of the college, outlined their prospective new duties to the men and urged them not to become "discouraged or discontented."

Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, commanding the Pacific Fleet; Major-Gen. Sherman Miles, commander of the First Service Command, and Rear Admiral R. A. Theobold, commanding the First Naval District, greeted the graduates.

Mr. Knox said in an interview last night that it was "sensible to believe we must prepare for a long fight" and added that the submarine campaign was "coming along very satisfactorily."

## 124 U. S. MEN CAPTIVES

Washington, June 2 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today names of 124 United States soldiers held prisoners of war, thirty-five by Germany and eighty-nine by Japan. From New York are:

**NEW YORK.**

**Germany—C Flag 9 A/Z:**

HUGHES, HENRY W., first lieutenant, 125 East 93d street, New York city.
MACAREVEY, JAMES J., first lieutenant, 3111 32d street, Astoria, L. I.

**Japan (Camp Unstated):**

SCOPA, MICHAEL B., private, 449 East 185th street, Bronx.
SEIDEMAN, LOUIS, private, 1221 Sage street, Far Rockaway, L. I.

For almost a year the family of Private Louis Seideman had heard no word besides that War Department telegram in the spring of 1942 that he was missing in action. Now they have been notified that he is a Japanese prisoner in the Philippines.

Private Seideman enlisted in the Army in May, 1941, and in October of that year he was sent to the Philippines. The last communication from him, a telegram saying he was feeling fine, was dated December 16, 1941.

He is 37 years old and was formerly associated with his two

JUN -3 1943

brothers, Nathan and Benjamin, in a garage business at Rockaway Park and a roller-skating rink at Edgemere, L. I.

## WPB ADDS CSP TO U. S. GLOSSARY

Washington, June 2 (A. P.). —The War Production Board added a new alphabet symbol —CSP—to the Federal glossary today. It stands for Component Scheduling Procedures, which, the WPB says, will put American industrial production on a timetable basis.

CSP will mean, WPB hopes, getting the right equipment to the right manufacturer at the right time.

## *CORSAIRS TOP ZEROS*

San Diego, Cal., June 2 (A. P.). —The Navy is satisfied that its speedy new gull-winged fighter plane, the Vought Corsair, is complete master of the Japanese Zero in every phase of combat.

The ultimate test, the Navy reported, came in an aerial dogfight 20,000 feet over the Russell Islands in the South Pacific. When the battle was over Corsairs had accounted for fifteen of twenty-five enemy fighters.

# Cutter Gunners 'On The Beam'

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 2—"Our machine guns and cannons were on the beam, and they knocked off Germans like so many clay pigeons," said Chief Boatswain's Mate Jack January, of St. Louis, who photographed the battle in which the Coast Guard cutter Spencer sank a German submarine.

January, former photographer for the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, who was on the quarterdeck with Chief Boatswain's Mate Charlie Lockett, of Philadelphia, when the latter sighted the submarine, told the story of the battle:

"A long dark object seemed to be squeezing itself out of the water.

**"What You've Waited For"**

"While I grabbed for my camera, our skipper, Commander Harold S. Berdine, turned to a gunner's mate on the wing of the bridge and said quietly: 'Well, son, here's what you've been waiting for. Give 'em hell.'

"The gunner's 20-millimeter cannon began throwing shells and I began 'shooting' film from every angle I could think of.

"Our crew was yelling like a college cheering section. I closed my eyes once and thought I was back at St. Louis, covering a Cardinal-Dodger baseball game.

**"Nazi Heads Appear"**

"Suddenly, Nazi heads began to appear at the conning tower of the sub and the first men swarmed toward the U-boat's three deck guns. By that time our machine guns and cannon were on the beam, and they knocked off Germans like so many clay pigeons.

"We didn't know if the Nazis would try to use their torpedoes, so we kept pouring shells and slugs at them, while the Spencer charged in preparing to ram the huge submarine.

**"The Huns Had Enough"**

"The Huns had enough, however, and began jumping overboard, throwing up their hands and shouting: 'Halp! Halp!' "

January said prisoners, when asked what they wanted to eat replied: "Just bread and jelly." One, however, "took a generous helping of corned beef and cabbage and all soon followed suit."

# Japs' China Tactics Puzzle D. C. Experts

JUN -3 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 2—"Puzzling" is the word applied to the recent Japanese campaign in China by informed persons here, who find the enemy employing forces too small for a major offensive, too large for a mere raid.

One observer suggested that the Japanese, while intending primarily to clinch a seizure of China's "rice bowl" in Hunan province, may have intended—for some obscure reason of their own—to make the Chinese believe that the operations in adjoining Hupeh were the beginning of a drive on Chungking.

**Attack Doubted**

That such a campaign against the Chinese capital actually was starting is considered unlikely, however. The country west of Ichang, on the Yangtze river, and the Yuyangkwan, the "gateway to Chungking," where counter-attacking Chinese forces turned back the foe, is mountainous, difficult to attack, easy to defend.

In the face of this, the Japanese have not sent any substantial reinforcements either of men or supplies, and their forces based on Hankow were considered insufficient for an offensive aimed at Chungking.

**Forces Shifted**

Considerable shifting of forces in Hupeh and Hunan has taken place, however, and probably two to three divisions (a Chinese announcement said five) have been defeated at Yuyangkwan.

The purpose behind these movements by the Japanese remains a mystery, since they occurred north of the great rice-producing region of Hunan, and apparently were not in sufficient force to present a serious threat to Chungking.

One suggestion was that the Japanese may have been "probing" to test the strength of the Chinese armies guarding the capital—in which case the answer probably was surprising.

Or, it was suggested, the enemy may have sought by a local offensive to remove the threat of Chinese forces which might have interfered with Japanese operations farther south in Hunan.

# *Peace, Quiet in Canada Proves Relief to Hapsburgs*

## Turbulent Life Behind Them, Austrians Live in Hopes of Eventual Restoration.

JUN -3 1943

(The Empress Zita is the consort of the last ruler of the Austro-Hungarian empire and her son, Prince Otto, is pretender to that throne. When war came to Belgium, long the haven of the exiled Hapsburgs, Otto, a price on his head, came to Canada with his mother, four brothers and three sisters. There they live in quiet seclusion. A Canadian Press reporter visited their home to obtain the following account of their lives there.)

QUEBEC — (AP) The people of this old walled and cobbled city are noted for their reserve and good manners, and nobody ever points a finger when a middle-aged lady sorts through trinklets at a gift shop counter, nor do they exclaim "that's the former empress of Austria."

Most of those who knew that Quebec gave shelter to the imperial house of Hapsburg more than two years ago have either forgotten it or have not been inquisitive.

The thin, gray woman and the only remaining vestig of the splendor of her once great court — a lone lady-in-waiting, Countess de Kessenbrok — do the shopping rounds unnoticed and almost unknown.

Perhaps a few nod toward the tall, straight princes and apple-cheeked princesses of the royal house, but as one servant put it, "nobody pries."

**Turbulent, Tragic Life**

Empress Zita and her family have in her own words "at last found peace, quiet and simplicity" in Quebec after a turbulent and tragic life.

But they have not forgotten they are Hapsburgs or ceased to hope that throne will one day be restored.

They live in the modest Villa St. Joseph, formerly a nuns' retreat, on the outskirts of the city. It is a white structure of a dozen rooms, and its grounds adjoin Spencerwood, the spacious home of Quebec's lieutenant-governor.

The windows have iron bars and there is a watch dog, but no special protection.

The Archduke Otto, pretender to the throne, and his four brothers and three sisters, regard the Villa St. Joseph as home and those whose activities are elsewhere visit it regularly. Otto, who has offices in New York and Washington, comes back every eight weeks and stays a week.

The Archduke Robert has just returned from Britain, while Felix, Carl Ludwig and Rudolphe — the latter two recently graduated from Laval university, Quebec, after courses in social economics — are taking military training at Camp Atterbury, Indiana.

**Social Worker**

The Archduchess Adelaide is engaged in social work in New York. Charlotte is just finishing at Laval, and Elizabeth, born after her father's death in exile at Funchal, Madeira, in 1922, has another year to go.

Carl and Rudolphe consider that "the best fun" they've had in Canada was a journey west last fall to help with the harvest.

Otto insists that his brothers continue their military training and keeps a firm hand on the family destinies. He agrees with his mother that they have a serious mission in life and must occupy themselves in preparation for it. That is why they take little part in the social and sporting life of Quebec.

College tennis and a few college parties are about the limit of their social activity.

**Envision Restoration**

The greater part of their time is spent in study for the role which they hope their native land will call upon them some day to resume—that of royal family. The Empress made a pledge to her dying husband that she would see that these studies were carried out without interruption in a Roman Catholic atmosphere.

Her husband, the Emperor Charles, was the nephew of Franz Joseph and came to the throne in 1916. When Germany and Austria were defeated he and his family fled to Madeira. After his death, the Empress moved to Spain and later to Belgium where they remained until the Nazi invasion.

Government sources at Ottawa say the members of the family are looked upon as war refugees and private citizens rather than important political exiles. No restrictions are placed on them, and in the words of one Ottawa official "they are merely expected to behave like any refugees, abiding by the laws of the country."

**Complete Freedom**

They are allowed complete freedom as friendly aliens and are under no obligation to keep officials informed of their movements.

Canadian newspapers and many Canadian citizens are bombarded with pamphlets from "Free Austrian" committees arguing for the restoration of the monarchy along democratic lines and from other groups, notably Czech, arguing against such a plan for post-war central Europe.

However, the anti-monarchists may feel about it, Otto is referred to in the household as "the emperor."

Otto believes Germany will collapse before the end of 1944, and at present is rather afraid that a generals' junta might "arrange" for the crackup to take place before the Allies can march into Germany.

He regards his family as good democrats and likes to recall that he was tried in absentia in the people's court in Liepzig in May, 1938, and given the death penalty. The Nazis, he says, made overtures towards him at various times but he rejected them.

**Insists He Is Patriot**

He is cautious in speaking of the restoration. He has read all the pamphlets and arguments against his program and ideas, and insists that he is first of all an Austrian patriot who is willing to serve as laborer or prince.

He believes Europe should be regionalized into federations of nations of a geographical nature rather than ethnological, and thinks that such federations, pooling their military and economic resources, could withstand the pressure of single, powerful nations.

# Forester Describes Jap Raid On Coast Forest

*[By the Associated Press]*

Port Orford, Ore., June 2—The public learned today of the enemy's fifth futile attack on the West Coast, a sneak incendiary raid by a lone airplane more than eight months ago.

Believed launched from a Japanese submarine last September 28, the plane flew over the Oregon coast in early morning fog so dense a forest service lookout was unable to see the ship, although it droned directly by his tower on a mountain near here.

**Fire Set In Canyon**

The lookout, Lauren S. Giebner, followed the sound of the motor as it moved northeastward. He heard a blast and saw a flash, as if a bomb had been dropped.

Giebner reported to forest headquarters and watched sharply for the fire. When the fog lifted two hours later, he spotted it in a heavily timbered canyon three miles away.

**Put Under Control**

A crew of fire fighters hiked two hours over rugged mountains to reach the blaze and bring it under control.

This was the second reported incendiary attempt on the forests of this isolated southwestern corner of Oregon. The army previously announced a small plane flew in from the sea near Brookings last September 9 and dropped two bombs. This plane also was spotted by a lookout and the fires controlled quickly. Japanese markings were found on fragaments of the incendiary bombs.

The army held up Giebner's story of the Port Orford raid for military reasons until Chief Forester Lyle F. Watts, asking additional funds for protection of the forests, disclosed the attack in testimony before a Senate appropriations subcommittee in Washington.

The previously disclosed raids, all shellings by enemy submarines last year, were as profitless as the air attacks. The first was February 23 when shells plopped harmlessly around an oil refinery at Goleta, Cal. Then on June 20 shells fell wide of the Estevan point lighthouse on Vancouver Island, and on June 21 projectiles missed buildings at Fort Stevens, Oregon and tore up a deserted stretch of sand dunes.

JUN -3 1943

30-21-4583

# Gen. Burns And Gilmore Return From Russia

JUN -3 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Spokane, Wash., June 2—Maj. Gen. James Burns, lend-lease authority who has been in Russia, and Eddy Gilmore, who for almost two years has covered the Russian capital for the Associated Press, reached Spokane today en route to Washington.

Also in the party was Major William Martin, who left the presidency of the New York Stock Exchange to enter the army as a private, but all relinquished the spotlight to the man who piloted their plane on a four-day hop.

### Son Born During Absence

He is Capt. Emmet Corrigan, of Spokane. A son born while Corrigan was in Russia commanded all the attention of the captain and the party.

Gilmore said their plane started in company with the one in which Joseph E. Davies, President Roosevelt's special emmissary, returned today. Motor trouble delayed Corrigan's plane and separated the two parties.

### Davies To Rush Report

Seattle, Wash., June 2 (AP)—Back from his special mission to Moscow, former Ambassador Joseph E. Davies prepared today to report directly to President Roosevelt.

Davies, who carried a personal message from the President to Josef Stalin, and a reply, arrived in Seattle yesterday after a flight which carried him almost around the world.

### Travel Plans Undisclosed

His immediate travel plans were undisclosed, but he said through an Army Transport Command officer that he was in a hurry to report.

The announcement authorized by Davies said he and his party left Moscow Saturday and arrived in Alaska Monday. The big four-engined transport flew to Seattle, instead of through Edmonton, Alta., as had been planned, because of weather conditions along the latter route.

# Mopping-Up Action Continued By Army

JUN -3 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 2—More than 1,500 Japanese were killed and four were captured during the first twenty days of fighting on Attu Island, the navy reported today, as operations on the formerly enemy-held island continued in a mopping-up phase.

A communique said that from the start of the American invasion on May 11 through midnight of May 30 the enemy casualties were so estimated. A navy spokesman, amplifying, said that the estimate was based on an actual count of bodies and that the total number killed might have been fifty or one hundred per cent. greater.

### Full Estimate Impossible

It would be impossible, for instance, to estimate the number killed by high explosive naval shells or those buried by their comrades under the snow.

The number of enemy soldiers remaining on Attu could not be estimated, therefore, even though the Japanese have reported that there were approximately 3,000 of their force on the island to start with, and also reliable estimates here have ranged around 3,000.

Navy communique No. 399 said:

"North Pacific:

"1. On May 31, on Attu Island, mopping up operations by United States Army troops against isolated Japanese groups continued.

"2. As of midnight of May 30, the Japanese casualties on Attu were estimated as follows:

"Killed—1,500.

"Captured—Four.

"3. On May 31 formations of army Liberator heavy bombers, Mitchell medium bombers and Warhawk fighters bombed and strafed Japanese positions at Kiska. Hits were scored on the runways at North Head and Gertrude Cove.

### First Casualty Report

This was the first comprehensive report of enemy casualties given out by American sources. A report on one night's operations issued Tuesday by the navy said that 40 of the enemy were slain between dusk and dawn of May 29-30. Another earlier war bulletin disclosed that an entire counter-attacking force had been wiped out in one action at dawn of May 29, but no count was given.

The summary communique today was described as covering both of those battles and all other operations.

JUN -3 1943

## Giraud Paying Cash For Lend-Lease Goods

Washington, June 2 (AP)—Gen. Henri Honore Giraud has put another $10,000,000 on the barrelhead for essential civilian supplies sent to French North Africa, giving him the distinction of being the only lend-lease customer using ready cash.

Receipt of a check for $10,000,000 from Giraud was announced today by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., lend-lease administrator. It was the second payment from Giraud, a check for $15,000,000 having been received late in April.

Lend-lease so far has sent civilian supplies such as medicine, food and clothing with a value of $35,000,000 to French North Africa. Stettinius said substantial amounts of much-needed strategic raw materials have been shipped from French North Africa to the United Kingdom and to the United States.

# Sub Attacking Convoy Sunk, 40 Nazis Seized

JUN -3 1943

Page of Wirephotos On Page 32

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 2—Destruction of a German submarine and capture of forty members of her crew by the coast guard cutter Spencer was reported today by the navy.

With depth charges and roaring guns, the cutter sank the U-boat in the Atlantic several weeks ago when the raider was detected lurking in the path of a "large and important convoy making for an Allied port."

### Located By Soundman

Completely submerged and with her periscope down, the submarine was located by Soundman Harold V. Anderson, of Kewanee, Ill., and the Spencer, commanded by Commander Harold S. Berdine, 41, of Staten Island, made two depth charge runs over it.

Efforts by the submarine to get under the convoy in hope that the noise of the cargo ship's screws would interfere with the Spencer's detection devices failed, and the cutter remained on the raider's trail and dropped a third "basket of eggs."

### "Not A 'Fish' Fired"

"The worst threat was now over," the navy related. "Not a 'fish' had been fired, nor had a ship been touched. However, the cutter still continued her pursuit. The United States Coast Guard cutter Duane charged in to assist, and the Spencer made ready to let go with her fourth attack when a lookout shouted:

"'Conning tower on the port quarter!'"

"Gun crews on both the ships trained their guns instantly on the submarine and opened a withering, effective fire. At the same time, the Spencer rang up full speed and headed for the U-boat, prepared to ram.

### Germans Return Gunfire

"As the damaged sub moved slowly ahead through the calm seas, members of her crew took stations on the bridge and returned the fire of the American ships with the light gun mounted there. The Spencer's lifeboats were riddled, a boat davit was nearly cut in two; bridge flag bags, bulkheads and doors were damaged.

"Submarine crewmen who made for the heavy deck gun, however, were driven back by the accurate fire from the escort vessels' guns.

"Round after round was pumped into the undersea raider, and the after part of the conning tower was completely torn away. Then, just as the Spencer was on the point of ramming, the fire from the submarine suddenly ceased, and many members of her crew were observed abandoning ship through the conning tower.

### "The Battle Was Over"

"The cutter turned aside and waited, ready to resume the assault; but the battle was over. The U-boat's propellors stopped, she dropped lower in the water, then rapidly plummeted down.

"Circling, the Spencer picked up more than forty submarine crew members who were floating in the water, supported by rafts and life belts. Locating the U-boat's survivors was not difficult; some were on rafts, the others adrift, but all of them safely supported by their escape lungs which were used as lift belts.

### Nazis "Very Hysterical"

"Nevertheless, as they awaited rescue, they acted in a very hysterical manner, shouting and waving arms so frantically that no doubt was left as to their existence and location. The sea was smooth, there was a moderate breeze and conditions were generally fair.

"No doubt the depth charges and heavy gunfire had unnerved them; several were still hysterical on coming aboard. All prisoners were impressed by the headliness of the depth charges. Several threw up their hands and exclaimed, 'wasser-bombs; terrible, terrible!'"

And, the navy added, now the men of the Spencer's crew can shave.

"They had sworn not to shave until their ship had a positive submarine sinking to her credit.

### U-Boat Sinkings Total 111

The sinking raised to 111 the Associated Press total of German submarine losses announced by the United Nations since Pearl Harbor. This figure does not include the announced destruction of fifty-three Axis submarines, many of which are believed to have been German but never were identified by nation.

Of the U-boat losses, fifty-six were sent to the bottom of the Atlantic, thirty-one of them by aircraft.

Announcements reveal that of the total, both the United States and Great Britain bagged thirty-two Nazi subs each since this country entered the war. However, action in the Atlantic credits the United States with twenty-three U-boats, five more than Britain's successes in those waters.

JUN -3 1943

1943

NIGHT LEAD PUERTO RICO

JUN -3 1943

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 2-(AP)-GOVERNOR REXFORD G.TUGWELL OF PUERTO RICO, REPLYING TODAY TO NUMEROUS QUESTIONS REGARDING THE OPERATION OF SOME OF THE NEWER INSULAR AGENCIES, CHALLENGED THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE HEADED BY REP.C.JASPER BELL (D-MO) TO EXAMINE EACH CLOSELY BEFORE CONCLUDING THAT THEY FORM PART OF "ANY SCHEME TO SUPPRESS PRIVATE ENTERPRISE."

"THESE ARE NOT THE RESULT OF ANY PHILOSOPHY OR THEORETICAL PURPOSE BUT WERE CREATED TO DEAL WITH CRITICAL SITUATIONS SUCH AS TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY, TO INCREASE ENTERPRISE AND TO HELP THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION," TUGWELL SAID.

TUGWELL'S REMARK PUNCTUATED A LENGTHY GRILLING WHICH OCCUPIED THE ENTIRE MORNING SESSION OF MORE THAN TWO HOURS. MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE INDICATED THAT THEY MIGHT RECALL TUGWELL FOR FURTHER QUESTIONING AFTER THEY HAD HAD AN OPPORTUNITY TO STUDY THE INSULAR BUDGET.

DURING THE QUESTIONING ON OPERATIONS OF THE INSULAR DEVELOPMENT BANK, REP.JAMES DOMENGEAUX (D-LA.) INQUIRED WHETHER PRIVATE CAPITAL WAS LEAVING THE ISLAND. TUGWELL REPLIED THAT HE DIDN'T KNOW BUT THAT IT WOULD NOT MAKE ANY DIFFERENCE SINCE THERE WAS BETWEEN 50 AND 60 MILLION DOLLARS LYING IDLE IN BANK DEPOSITS IN PUERTO RICO AT THE PRESENT TIME.

DOMENGEAUX SUGGESTED THAT PERHAPS PRIVATE CAPITAL WAS AFRAID TO INVEST IN LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

"IF YOU'RE ATTRIBUTING THAT TO FEAR OF ME, IT'S BEEN THERE (IN BANKS) MANY YEARS," TUGWELL REPLIED.

THE GOVERNOR ADMITTED THAT IT WOULD BE BETTER IF PRIVATE LOCAL INVESTMENT DEVELOPED PUERTO RICAN INDUSTRY BECAUSE THEN THERE WOULD BE NO NEED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT BANK, WHICH HE SAID HAD BEEN ORGANIZED ON THE THEORY THAT IF THE GOVERNMENT ASSUMED PART OF THE RISK IT MIGHT INDUCE TIMID CAPITAL TO INVEST.

DOMENGEAUX ASSURED TUGWELL THAT IT WAS NOT HIM BUT HIS PHILOSOPHY WHICH HAD OCCASIONED THE FEAR.

"I AM NOT SO INNOCENT NOT TO KNOW WHAT YOU ARE DRIVING AT," TUGWELL REPLIED. "IT HAS BEEN FREQUENTLY SAID IN THE PRESS AND OTHER PLACES THAT THESE AGENCIES ARE PART OF A SCHEME TO SUPPRESS PRIVATE ENTERPRISE OR ENABLE THE GOVERNOR TO CONTROL THE PUERTO RICAN GOVERNMENT. I WANT YOU TO EXAMINE EACH CLOSELY AND SEE FOR YOURSELF."

JUN -3 1943

ASKED WHAT, IN HIS OPINION, THE PUERTO RICANS DESIRED AS A POLITICAL FUTURE, THE GOVERNOR REPLIED THAT HE THOUGHT MOST OF THE PUERTO RICANS WANTED STATEHOOD. HE ADDED THAT HE KNEW MANY PUERTO RICANS WOULD CRITICIZE THIS VIEW BUT POINTED OUT THAT NO ALTERNATIVE HAVE EVER BEEN OFFERED.

"IF THEY KNEW CONGRESS WOULD ACCEPT THEIR WISHES AND WHATEVER THEY VOTED FOR HERE, I THINK THAT STATEHOOD WOULD BE THE CHOICE," HE SAID.

HE ADDED THAT ALL PARTIES AND ALL CLASSES FAVORED AN ELECTIVE GOVERNORSHIP FOR THE ISLAND.

THE GOVERNOR APPEARED NERVOUS AND WEARIED BY THE CONSTANT QUESTIONING ON DETAILS OF THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT AND FREQUENTLY ANSWERED

JUN -3 1943

30.24-4587

QUESTIONS WITH STATEMENTS AND RESPONSES WHICH ORDINARILY WOULD HAVE COME FROM THE HEADS OF THE DEPARTMENTS INVOLVED.

REP. FRED L.CRAWFORD (R-MICH) ASSERTED DURING THE HEARING THAT THE FUTURE OF PUERTO RICO IN RELATION TO THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES WAS "NONE TOO BRIGHT" BECAUSE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCES GROWING OUT OF THE WAR SUCH AS LEASE-LEND, LATIN AMERICAN POLICIES AND THE FOOD CONFERENCE WOULD UPSET THE ISLAND'S SUGAR ECONOMY. MECHANICAL DEVICES AVAILABLE FOR POST WAR HARVESTING AND PLANTING WOULD FORCE FROM 25 TO 40 PER CENT OF THE FIELD LABORERS OFF PUERTO RICAN PAYROLLS, HE SAID.

JUN -3 1943

CRAWFORD SAID THAT HE WAS CONVINCED THAT EACH DOMESTIC AREA--PUERTO RICO, AND HAWAII AS WELL AS THE LOUISIANA CANE AND THE WESTERN BEET STATES--SHOULD ALL BE TREATED THE SAME WAY. DOMENGEAUX REPLIED THAT HE WISHED THAT THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE HAD THE SAME VIEWPOINT INSTEAD OF "FAVORING THE BEET SUGAR GROWERS IN PARITY PAYMENTS." TUGWELL SAID THAT HE AGREED WITH CRAWFORD TOO.

LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, PRESIDENT OF THE PUERTO RICAN SENATE AND LEADER OF THE MAJORITY POPULARES PARTY, TESTIFYING AT THE AFTERNOON SESSION, DISAGREED WITH TUGWELL IN HIS TESTIMONY ON THE ISLAND'S POLITICAL FUTURE ALTHOUGH HE SAID THAT THERE WAS A UNIVERSAL FEELING AMONG ALL POLITICAL PARTIES FOR AN ELECTIVE GOVERNORSHIP HE WAS PERSONALLY OPPOSED TO STATEHOOD BECAUSE HE DID NOT THINK "THE ISLAND'S ECONOMY COULD STAND THE DOUBLE BURDEN OF FEDERAL AND STATE TAXATION."

PUERTO RICO'S "PRESENT COLONIAL STATUS" SHOULD END, HE SAID. ELECTIVE GOVERNORSHIP, ALTHOUGH DESIREABLE, WOULD NOT BE THE FINAL SOLUTION.

"IT WOULD BE AN IMPROVEMENT BUT WOULDN'T REMOVE PUERTO RICO'S COLONIAL STATUS PERMANENTLY AS LONG AS THE POWER TO WITHDRAW THIS PRIVILEGE REMAINED OUTSIDE OF PUERTO RICO," MUNOZ MARIN SAID.

SB1006PEW

SAN JUAN ADD TUGWELL xxx added

"THEY LIKE TO FEEL," HE ADDED, "THAT SOME PROGRESS IS BEING MADE, THAT THEY ARE BEING CONSIDERED AND THAT SOME CONCLUSION IS BEING REACHED SO THEY CAN SEE WHERE THEY ARE GOING AND WHAT THEY CAN WORK FOR."

JUN -3 1943

THE COMMITTEE, HEADED BY REP.C.JASPER BELL(D-MO), CAME HERE TO SEE FOR ITSELF CONDITIONS IN THE ISLAND. A SENATE COMMITTEE MADE A SIMILAR INVESTIGATION IN FEBRUARY.

TUGWELL DECLARED THAT LACK OF EMPLOYMENT EXCEPT AT SEASONAL PERIODS AND LOW WAGES WHEN WORK IS AVAILABLE HAVE PRODUCED WIDESPREAD SLUM AREAS OF FLIMSY SHACKS AMONG PUERTO RICAN WORKERS.

"IT IS A MATTER OF RESOURCES NOT BEING PROPERLY USED, HE ASSERTED.

JUN -3 1943

IN THE FIRST MONTHS OF WAR, TUGWELL ADDED, THERE WAS A SHORTAGE OF FOOD AVAILABLE BECAUSE SHIPS WERE NOT AVAILABLE TO BRING IT IN, BUT THAT SITUATION NOW HAS BEEN REMEDIED. HOWEVER, HE SAID CONDITIONS STILL ARE DIFFICULT BECAUSE WAGES HAVE VIRTUALLY STOOD STILL WHILE PRICES HAVE SOARED AS MUCH AS 70 PER CENT.

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THE WAR TODAY

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JUN -3 1943

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

WE PERHAPS TOO OFTEN THINK OF UNCLE SAM'S FIGHTING-MACHINE SOLELY IN TERMS OF THE MEN WHO ARE ON ACTUAL COMBAT SERVICE IN THE ARMY, THE NAVY AND THE AIR-FORCE.

THAT PROBABLY IS NATURAL, FOR THEY ARE THE ONES WHO RISK THEIR LIVES ON THE FIRING LINE IN DEFENSE OF THEIR COUNTRY. STILL THEY'RE ONLY PART OF THE MACHINE. THEY ARE AN ABSOLUTELY VITAL PART, OF COURSE, BUT BEHIND THEM AND INTEGRATED WITH THEM ARE MANY PARTS WHICH ALSO ARE ESSENTIAL TO MAKE THE VAST MACHINE RUN.

JUN -3 1943

THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS AND AIRMEN ARE THE EXPERTS WHO WIELD THE INSTRUMENTS OF DEATH AGAINST THE ENEMY. BUT OTHER ELEMENTS OF THE MACHINE HAVE TO EQUIP AND MAINTAIN THE FIGHTING MEN OR THE BATTLE FRONT WILL COLLAPSE.

A THOUSAND AND ONE INDUSTRIES FABRICATE THE ARMAMENTS; FARMERS PRODUCE FOOD; VARIOUS UNITS TRANSPORT THESE ESSENTIALS TO THE THEATER OF WAR BY LAND AND SEA AND AIR, AND STILL ANOTHER GOES DOWN INTO THE DARK CAVERNS OF THE EARTH AND PRODUCES--WITH ARDUOUS LABOR AND GREAT DANGER--THE COAL WITHOUT WHICH MUCH WAR MANUFACTURING MUST CEASE AND TRANSPORT MUST BE DISRUPTED.

FAILURE OF ANY ONE OF THESE UNITS MAY MEAN STOPPAGE OF THE WHOLE MACHINE. IT MAY MEAN DEFEAT!

AT BEST IT'S LIKELY TO PROTRACT THE WAR. THAT MEANS UNNECESSARY DEATH AND MAIMING IN THE FIGHTING RANKS, AND ADDITIONAL SUFFERING AT HOME.

JUN -3 1943

THE FORTUNES OF WAR SOMETIMES ARE CAPRICIOUS, AND A NATION MAY ENCOUNTER ADVERSITY WHICH IT IS UNABLE TO WARD OFF. EVEN AN ACT OF NATURE, LIKE A FLOOD, MAY PLAY HAVOC WITH PART OF A WAR-MACHINE. RARELY, HOWEVER, DOES AN ALL-IMPORTANT UNIT COLLAPSE AS THE RESULT OF A DISPUTE AMONG THE PEOPLE COMPRISING IT.

IT WOULD BE A DAMNABLE TRAGEDY IF ANY QUARREL SHOULD INTERFERE WITH ESSENTIAL WAR PRODUCTION AT THIS CRITICAL MOMENT. THAT'S IRRESPECTIVE OF THE MERITS OF THE ARGUMENT ON EITHER SIDE OF A CONTROVERSY.

THERE'S NOTHING THAT COUNTS EXCEPTING TO KEEP THE WAR-MACHINE RUNNING AND THE FLAG FLYING. EVEN INDIVIDUAL LIVES DON'T MATTER, MUCH LESS MATERIAL AFFAIRS.

A GENERAL AND HIS STAFF CAN'T QUIT BECAUSE OF DIFFICULTIES WITH THE TROOPS. AND THE MEN IN THE RANKS CAN'T THROW DOWN THEIR GUNS BECAUSE THEY DON'T LIKE THE ORDERS OF THE COMMANDER. THE TWO OF 'EM HAVE TO MAKE A GO OF IT WHETHER THEY WANT TO OR NOT.

JUN -3 1943

IN MOMENTS OF NATIONAL PERIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IS IN THE SERVICE OF THE COUNTRY. EACH ONE IS IN THE SAME POSITION AS THE FIGHT-

JUN -3 1943

30.24-1589

ING MAN, SO FAR AS DUTY IS CONCERNED.

TIME IS A VITAL ELEMENT IN WARFARE. STOPPAGE OF A SINGLE UNIT FOR EVEN A FEW DAYS MAY REACT DISASTROUSLY ON THE BATTLE FRONT.

GENERAL HENRY ~~HAROLD~~ H.ARNOLD, CHIEF OF THE ARMY AIR FORCES, DECLARED YESTERDAY AT WEST POINT THAT THE ALLIES WILL END THE WAR "AND END IT SOON" BY BOMBING. BY ENDING IT QUICKER "WE WILL CUT DOWN THE CASUALTIES."

JUN -3 1943

WHAT A GRAND GOAL TO WORK FOR! BUT WE COULD FALL FAR SHORT OF IF IF OUR PRODUCTION WERE SERIOUSLY IMPEDED.

THIS IS A GREAT MOMENT IN THE WAR. THE UNITED NATIONS ARE RUSHING AT HITLER FOR THE KILL. WE NEED EVERY SINGLE OUNCE OF STRIKING POWER WHICH WE CAN DEVELOP.

DELAY IN ESSENTIAL PRODUCTION MIGHT CHANGE THE COURSE OF THE WAR. IT MIGHT EASILY PROTRACT THE EUROPEAN UPHEAVAL, WITH CONSEQUENT DELAY IN UNDERTAKING MAJOR OPERATIONS AGAINST JAPAN.

APART FROM EVERYTHING ELSE, THIS MEANS MORE CASUALTIES AMONG OUR BOYS. EVERY MINUTE COUNTS. THOUSANDS OF MEN CAN DIE IN THE LAST THIRTY MINUTES BEFORE THE CEASE FIRE IS GIVEN. EVEN THE FINAL SIXTY SECONDS TAKE THEIR TOLL. THEY DID IN THE LAST WAR AND WILL IN THIS.

KK901AEW

A181

UNDATED RUSSIAN--WITH MOSCOW JUN -3 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, GERMAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY, SAID IN A BERLIN BROADCAST TODAY THAT A NEW PHASE OF THE BATTLE FOR THE KUBAN BRIDGEHEAD HAD OPENED WITH THE RUSSIANS SENDING FIVE NEW TANK BRIGADES AND SEVERAL RIFLE DIVISIONS INTO A LARGE SCALE ATTACK AT DAWN YESTERDAY. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE AGENCY, WHICH SOMETIMES ISSUES REPORTS WHICH DNB, THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY DOES NOT WISH TO SPONSOR, SAID THE ATTACK WAS PRECEDED BY A HEAVY ARTILLERY AND MORTAR BOMBARDMENT MONDAY NIGHT AND ADMITTED SOME PENETRATION OF THE GERMAN LINES.

WEST OF KRIMSKAYA, TO THE NORTH OF NOVOROSSISK, SAID THE REPORT, THE RUSSIANS SUCCEEDED IN BREACHING THE GERMAN LINES AFTER 58 OF THEIR 100 TANKS HAD BEEN PUT OUT OF ACTION.

"THE ANNIHILATION OF THE REMAINING TANKS OF THIS GROUP IS IN FULL SWING," THE BUREAU ASSERTED.

IN ANOTHER PLACE THE RUSSIANS ATTACKED WITH 20 TANKS, THE REPORT SAID, AND EIGHT OF THE MACHINES WERE DESTROYED. IN YET A THIRD SECTOR FOUR MORE TANKS WERE DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

THE RUSSIAN RIGHT WING ATTACKED THROUGH THE LAGOONS NORTH OF TEMRYUK, BUT "ONLY WEAK REMNANTS OF THE SOVIET BRIGADE WERE ABLE TO REACH THE EASTERN SHORE OF THE SEA OF AZOV ON BOATS AND FERRIES," SAID THE BUREAU.

V/GH124PEW

JUN -3 1943

A142

NIGHT LEAD KING

LONDON, JUNE 2-(AP)-KING GEORGE VI MARKED HIS OFFICIAL BIRTHDAY WITH A THEATER PARTY TONIGHT, ESCORTING QUEEN ELIZABETH AND THEIR

JUN -3 1943

DAUGHTERS, PRINCESSES ELIZABETH AND MARGARET ROSE, TO SEE "ARSENIC AND OLD LACE" AT A WEST END THEATER.

THE AUDIENCE ROSE AND APPLAUDED WHEN THE QUEEN ENTERED THE ROYAL BOX AND THEN CHEERED WHEN THE KING WAS SIGHTED.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME EITHER OF THE PRINCESSES HAD BEEN TO AN EVENING PERFORMANCE OF A PLAY IN THE WEST END.

THE KING HAD TO RISE SEVERAL TIMES TO SEE WHAT WAS HAPPENING AT A CORNER OF THE STAGE DURING THE PERFORMANCE.

IT WAS HIS "OFFICIAL" 47TH BIRTHDAY AND WAS MARKED NEARLY SIX MONTHS AFTER THE ACTUAL DATE, DEC. 14, THE OBSERVANCE HAVING BEEN CHANGED BEFORE THE WAR BECAUSE THE WEATHER IS MORE SUITABLE FOR THE TRADITIONAL "TROOPING OF THE COLORS."

SB1226AEW

JUN -3 1943

2-(AP)-KING GEORGE VI CELEBRATED HIS "OFFICIAL" 47TH BIRTHDAY TODAY NEARLY SIX MONTHS AFTER THE ACTUAL DATE -- WHICH IS DEC. 14 -- BUT THERE WAS NONE OF THE GAIETY CUSTOMARY IN PEACE-TIME AND THE KING WORKED AS USUAL ON STATE BUSINESS.

THE ANNIVERSARY IS OBSERVED IN JUNE INSTEAD OF DECEMBER BECAUSE THE WEATHER IS MORE SUITABLE FOR THE TRADITIONAL CEREMONY OF "TROOPING THE COLORS" AND OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

JUN -3 1943

TODAY THE USUAL TELEGRAMS OF CONGRATULATION FLOWED IN FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE EMPIRE AND AMBASSADORS AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN NATIONS CALLED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE TO SIGN THE VISITORS' BOOK. THERE WAS NO OTHER DEMONSTRATION, HOWEVER.

GH1040AEW

A156

LONDON, JUNE 2-(AP)-ALLIED AIRPOWER HAS BEGUN THE INVASION OF EUROPE ON A SCHEDULE PLANNED MONTHS AGO AND "THE NEXT PHASE WILL BE THE FINAL PHASE--LAND, SEA AND AIR POWER COMBINED," BRIG. GEN. DANIEL NOCE, RECENTLY APPOINTED U.S. STAFF OFFICER IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, SAID TONIGHT IN AN NBC BROADCAST.

JUN -3 1943

"HERE IN THIS THEATER," HE SAID, "THE INVASION OFFENSIVE HAS BEEN UNDERWAY FOR SOME TIME. IN THIS COMBINED OPERATION, WE ARE LEADING OFF QUITE OBVIOUSLY WITH THE AIR WEAPONS. EACH STEP OF EVERYTHING THAT HAS HAPPENED AND IS HAPPENING WAS PLANNED MONTHS AGO X X X

"THE NEXT PHASE WILL BE THE FINAL PHASE--LAND, SEA AND AIR POWER COMBINED. THERE WILL BE COMPLETE UNITY OF OUR ARMS AND OUR ALLIES AND THE END WILL BE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER."

LONDON, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE RAF BOMBER COMMAND DROPPED APPROXIMATELY 12,500 TONS OF BOMBS ON GERMANY IN MAY, OR 1,500 TONS MORE THAN WERE LOOSED OVER THE REICH DURING APRIL, CAPT. SIR HAROLD H.BALFOUR, UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR AIR, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

"WE LOOK FORWARD WITH CONFIDENCE TO BEING ABLE TO INCREASE THE SUPPLY OF BOMBS DELIVERED TO GERMANY IN DUE COURSE," HE ADDED.

THE INCREASED INTENSITY OF THE AERIAL ATTACKS ON GERMAN INDUSTRY AND WAR BASES DURING APRIL AND MAY BY THE RAF IS SHOWN IN THE RECORDS FOR MARCH, WHEN 8,000 TONS WERE DROPPED.

DURING THE WHOLE OF 1941, THE HEIGHT OF HITLER'S ATTEMPT TO BOMB BRITAIN FROM THE WAR, THE NAZIS DROPPED 22,000 TONS ON ENGLAND.

GH1055AEW

JUN -3 1943

JUN -3 1943

3024-4591

LONDON, JUNE 2 (AP)---THE GERMAN AGENCY DNB BROADCAST TONIGHT A SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID THAT DR. ALBERT SPEER, MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, HAD REPORTED TO ADOLF HITLER CONCERNING "AN EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE IN THE OUTPUT OF ARMAMENT, TANKS AND MUNITIONS IN THE PAST YEAR." THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LONDON, JUNE 2-(AP)-CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT CANDIDATE COL.T.G. GREENWELL WON THE HARTLEPOOLS BY-ELECTION WITH A MAJORITY OF 9,699 VOTES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

IN THE FOUR-CORNERED RACE, GREENWELL POLLED 13,333 VOTES; MISS ELAINE BURTON, COMMON WEALTH PARTY REPRESENTATIVE, POLLED 3,634; OSWALD LUPTON, PEOPLES' CANDIDATE, POLLED 2,351, AND S.R.HIPWELL, INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE, POLLED 1,510.

THE ELECTION RESULTED FROM THE DEATH OF W.G.HOWARD GRITTEN.

JUN -3 1943

MK658

london,june 2--(ap)-- the polish telegraph agenc quoyed a secret polish radio station today as saying that six gestapo agents were shot by polish underground forces during APR in the lublin and kielce districts of poland.

JUN -3 1943

LONDON, JUNE 2-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER EARLE STANLEY GARAI, 20-YEAR-OLD LONDON-BORN AMERICAN IN THE RAF, IS MISSING WHILE ENGAGED IN HIS 12TH MISSION, MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY WERE NOTIFIED TODAY.

HIS FATHER, BERT GARAI, OWNER OF THE KEYSTONE PRESS PHOTOGRAPHIC AGENCY IN LONDON, HAS FAMILY CONNECTIONS IN PITTSBURGH.

THE MISSING FLIER WAS ONE OF THE FEW AMERICANS WHO ELECTED TO REMAIN IN THE RAF.

KA1036AEW

LONDON, JUNE 2-(AP)-COMMANDER BEN BRYANT,

A BRITISH SUBMARINE CAPTAIN WHO HAS JUST RETURNED AFTER A YEAR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, TOLD TODAY HOW FOUR CAPTURED ITALIAN SEAMEN, WITH "ABSOLUTELY NO INTEREST IN THE WAR," HELPED HIS CREW SINK ANOTHER AXIS VESSEL.

RESCUED WHEN THEIR OWN SHIP WAS TORPEDOED, THE FOUR ITALIANS VOLUNTARILY WENT TO THE TORPEDO ROOM OF THE SUBMARINE "SAFARI," BRYANT SAID, AND HELPED LOAD A TORPEDO.

JUN -3 1943

AFTERWARDS ONE EXPRESSED A DESIRE TO SIGN ON WITH THE SAFARI'S CREW, THE BEARDED COMMANDER DECLARED.

DURING ITS YEAR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THE SAFARI

JUN -3 1943

WAS CREDITED WITH 30 SHIPS SUNK AND FOUR PROBABLY SUNK OR DAMAGED.

BRYANT DECLARED THAT THE ITALIANS XXXXXXXXX WERE SO LISTLESS AND APPEARED TO HAVE SO LITTLE INTEREST IN THE WAR THAT THE GERMANS HAD PUT SOME OF THEIR OWN NAVAL MEN AMONG THE ITALIAN CREWS.

THE CAPTAIN OF ONE ITALIAN MINESWEEPER TAKEN ABOARD THE SAFARI SAID, "FOR ME THE WAR WAS OVER YESTERDAY, FOR ITALY TOMORROW.

BRYANT SAID THAT AXIS XXXXXXX SUCCESSES AGAINST SUBMARINES APPEARED TO BE MEASURED BY THE NUMBER OF DEPTH CHARGES DROPPED FOR ONE ITALIAN DESTROYER THAT XXXXXXXXXXXX EXPLODED ALL ITS OVER

THE SUBMERGED SAFARI WITHOUT SUCCESS "WENT BACK TO DRAW THE D.S.O."

"AND WE," SAID BRYANT, "WENT ON WITH THE WAR."

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN -3 1943

A SECRET GERMAN POLICE ORGANIZATION FORMED OF SCIENTISTS, TEACHERS, ECONOMIC AND ADMINISTRATION EXPERTS HAS BEEN DISCUSSED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN PUBLIC, A BROADCAST BY BERLIN RADIO, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID LAST (WED.) NIGHT.

THE BROADCAST QUOTED AN ARTICLE IN THE DEUTSCHE ALLGEMIENE ZEITUNG WHICH EXPLAINED THE ACTIVITIES OF THE "SICHERHEITS DIENST" (SECURITY SERVICE) OR "SD".

THE ORGANIZATION IS AN OUTGROWTH OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY AND CONNECTED WITH THE POLICE FORCE AND SECRET POLICE. ITS EXPERTS, BANDED FOR WAR SERVICE, THE BROADCAST SAID, CAPTURED THE TWO BRITISH INTELLIGENCE AGENTS CAPT.RICHARD HENRY STEVENS AND SIGISMUND PAYNE BEST ON THE NETHERLANDS BORDER IN 1940.

THE GERMANS HAVE CHARGED STEVENS AND BEST WITH VARIOUS OFFENSES, INCLUDING ATTEMPTS ON ADOLF HITLER'S LIFE, BUT THE BRITISH HAVE ANNOUNCED THEY WERE INVESTIGATING GERMAN PEACE OVERTURES WHEN THEY WERE ABDUCTED FROM THEN-NEUTRAL HOLLAND BY GERMAN POLICE.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE SECURITY SERVICE IS ACTIVE IN THE REAR OF THE FRONT LINES PROTECTING THE POPULATION "AGAINST PARTISANS" AND FACILITATING THE EMPLOYMENT OF MEN AND WOMEN IN GERMAN OCCUPIED EASTERN DISTRICTS.

AS PART OF THE GERMAN SECRET POLICE, IT HAS A PROPAGANDA COMPANY OF ITS OWN JUST AS ARMED FORCES DO, THE RADIO SAID.

JUN -3 1943

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

AN AMERICAN AIRBASE IN ALGERIA, JUNE 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HARD-HITTING P-40 WARHAWKS, SWEEPING IN OVER THE SEAWALL, CAUGHT 25 ITALIAN SEAPLANES AT THE ANCHORAGE AT STAGNONE ISLAND OFF THE WESTERN TIP OF SICILY TODAY, DESTROYING 12 AND DAMAGING SIX.

FOUR VESSELS IN THE HARBOR AREA ALSO WERE LEFT BURNING IN THIS FIRST SURPRISE ASSAULT ON THE ITALIAN SEAPLANE BASE WHERE HUGE FLYING BOATS LAND SUPPLIES FLOWN FROM THE MAINLAND. A TWO-MASTED SCHOONER, SMALL SAILING BOAT, BARGE AND 100-FOOT CARGO VESSEL WERE LEFT BURNING.

THE SPEEDY AMERICAN FIGHTER PLANES FLEW THROUGH FLAK TO STRAFE BUILDINGS IN THE CENTER OF THE ISLAND, ALSO.

THE ATTACK, WHICH CUT HEAVILY INTO ITALY'S REMAINING SEAPLANE FLEET RESULTED IN THE LOSS OF ONE P-40.

JUN -3 1943

30.24-4593

WHILE ONE FORMATION CIRCLED OVERHEAD AS A TOP COVER, FLIGHT AFTER FLIGHT OF OTHER P-40S FLASHED IN PAST THE SEAWALL PROTECTING THE ANCHORAGE FROM THE OPEN SEA, AND AS THEY RACED BY ONLY A FEW FEET ABOVE THE BASE ITSELF THEY STRAFED EVERY SEAPLANE IN THEIR PATH UNTIL THE WATER WAS STREWN WITH FLAMING, BROKEN AND SINKING FLYING BOATS, FLOUNDERING LIKE CRIPPLED ELEPHANTS.

MAJOR ROBERT BASELER OF COLUMBIA LAKE, CONN., WHO LED THE ATTACK, LEFT THE TWO SEAPLANES HE DESTROYED IN TOWERING FLAMES. LIEUT.R.D.LANCASTER OF STEPHENVILLE, TEX., GOT HIS PAIR WITH A BARRAGE OF CANNON SHELLS AND 50 CALIBER MACHINE GUN SLUGS.

CAPTAIN H.H.GREEN OF MAYFIELD, KY., WHO LED THE P-40'S FLYING TOP COVER AMPLIFIED HIS DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGHT:

JUN -3 1943

"DOWN BELOW I COULD SEE FIRE AFTER FIRE SPRING UP JUST AS IF SOMEONE WAS LIGHTING BONFIRE AFTER BONFIRE."

SWEEPING ABOUT IN A STEEP LEFT TURN AFTER THE SMASHING RAID ON THE ANCHORAGE, THE P-40S SPED BACK TO SEA, STRAFING FOUR BOATS WHICH THEY MET IN THE OUTER HARBOR, ALL OF WHICH WERE LEFT BURNING AND SINKING.

AMONG OTHER OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCES OF THE RAID WERE THESE:

FLIGHT OFFICER BILL H.SLATTERY OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., STRAFED ONE SEAPLANE AND LEFT IT BURNING; LIEUT.CHARLES R.STEFFLER OF HOUSTON, TEX., STRAFED TWO SEAPLANES AND LEFT ONE BURNING WITH THE OTHER BADLY DAMAGED; FLIGHT OFFICER MARK P.BOONE OF PERU, IND., LEFT TWO SEAPLANES BURNING AND BADLY DAMAGED ANOTHER; LIEUT.KENNETH R.RUSHER, OF TAYLORVILLE, IND., DESTROYED ONE SEAPLANE AND LEFT A SECOND BURNING; FLIGHT OFFICER ALBERT J.MOON, OF ROCHESTER, N.Y., STRAFED TWO SEAPLANES, ONE OF WHICH EXPLODED, AND LIEUT.JAMES M.JONES OF DUBLIN, TEX., STRAFED ONE SEAPLANE AND LEFT IT BURNING.

BASELER, RUSHER, JONES AND MOON ALSO STRAFED BUILDINGS IN THE TOWN AND STRAFED AND SET ON FIRE A TWO-MASTED SCHOONER, A SAILING VESSEL AND A SMALL BARGE. ANOTHER ELEMENT MADE UP OF ANDRIDGE, COLLINS AND PARENT STRAFED AND DESTROYED ONE SEAPLANE AND DAMAGED THREE OTHERS, THEN BLASTED AND BADLY DAMAGED A 100-FOOT CARGO VESSEL.

STILL ANOTHER ELEMENT COMPOSED OF FLIGHT OFFICER PAUL L.MARET, OF ATLANTA, GA., FLIGHT OFFICER D.LEININGER OF CHAMBERSBURG, PA., AND SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES F.GARRETT OF BELMONT, MASS., DESTROYED FOUR OF SIX SEAPLANES THEY MET.

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JUN -3 1943

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

AN AMERICAN AIR BASE IN ALGERIA,MAY 31--(DELAYED)-(AP)--

AFTER A MONTH OF COMBAT ACTIVITY,A 26-YEAR-OLD "ARKANSAS FLYING PARSON WHOSE FELLOW CREW MEMBERS PRAISE AS ONE OF THE BEST B26 MARAUDER PILOTS IN THE AIR SAYS HE LIKES HIS JOB BUT WANTS TO GET THE WAR OVER AS SOON AS POSSIBLE SO THAT HE CAN PREACH THE PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

JUN -3 1943

"WAR IS DEFINITELY WRONG,BUT WE ARE ALL IN THIS TOGETHER AND THE MAN WHO PULLS THE TRIGGER IS NO WORSE OFF OR BETTER THAN

JUN -3 1943

THE TAXPAPER WHO FINANCES IT," SAIDLIEUT.WILLIAM CONE.

"BROTHER CONE"--HE COMES FROM WARREN,ARKANSAS--GAVE UP HIS PASTORATE IN 1940 TO BECOME A BUCK PRIVATE IN THE INFANTRY AND LATER SWITCHED TO THE AIR CORPS.

JUN -3 1943

" NO WAR IS ULTIMATELY JUSTIFIABLE,BUT OUR CAUSE AND IDEALS ARE JUST AND WE ARE FIGHTING BECAUSE WE WERE FORCED TO," SAID THE SHORT,MOUSTACHED FLIER,WHO TOOK HIS PILOT'S SEAT ONLY AFTER A STRUGGLE WITH HIS OWN CONSCIENCE.EIGHT TIMES HE HAS FLOWN IN HIS B-26 ON BOMBING MISSIONS TO SICILY AND SARDINIA,AND IT WAS THE FIRST PLANE IN HIS SQUADRON TO BRING DOWN AN ENEMY FIGHTER.

"I ENJOY COMBAT FLYING," SAID CONE, WHO SAT ON A COT IN HIS SHORTS TO ESCAPE THE HEAT BAKING THE AIRPORT OUTSIDE WHICH HAD BEEN A WHEATFIELD A FEW SHORT WEEKS BEFORE.

JUN -3 1943

"SO FAR AS THE BLOODY END IS CONCERNED WE DONT SEE T AT. WE ARE REALLY SEPARATED IN THE AIR CORPS FROM MOST OF THE HORRORS AND ACTUALITIES OF THE WAR.SO FAR MY PLANE HASN'T HAD EVEN A FLAK

JUN -3 1943

SCRATCH AND NONE OF THE BOYS HAVE BEEN WOUNDED."

DISCUSSING THE FIRST VICTORY OF HIS B-26 CONE SAID, "WE WERE OVE SARDINIA AFTER BOMBING THE DECIMOMAN AIRFIELD,WHEN THREE ME-109S ATTACKED US.OUR TURRET GUNNER,SERGT. STANLEY C.FARR OF CARTHAGE, N.Y. RAKED HIM FROM THE NOSE TO THE BODY OF HIS FUSELAGE WITH 70 ROUNDS AND APPARENTLY GOT THE PILOT,BECAUSE THE PLANE JUST SLIPPED AWAY INTO THE GROUND.

JUN -3 1943

CONE SAID HE HOPED THAT THE WAR,IN WHICH HE FELT THE UNITED STATES HAD BEEN FORCED WOULD " END ALL WARS BUT I WILL PREACH THE PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES AND AVOIDANCE OF WAR AT ALL COSTS."

JUN -3 1943

"SOME MAY LOSE THEIR SOULS AS A RESULT OF THIS WAR BUT THEY ARE IN THE MINORITY.THE ARMY MAKES MORE MEN SPIRITUALLY THAN IT BREAKS.SOLDIERS ARE INCLINED TO HIDE THEIR RELIGIOUS FEELINGS,BUT A GOOD THREE-FOURTHS DO HAVE STRONG RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND DEFINITE IDEALS,AND THEIR ONE HOPE IS TO GET THE WAR OVER WITH SO THEY CAN RETURN HOME TO THE PURSUIT OF THEIR PERSONAL HAPPINESS.

JUN -3 1943

1943

30.24-4595

" SOME OF OUR BOYS THINK WE OUGHT TO CRAM (?) EVERYTHING DOWN THE NAZIS' NECKS AFTER THE WAR, BUT THE MOST OF US FEEL THERE CAN JUST AS WELL BE A FIRM PEACE. MOST OF US HAVE SEEN LITTLE OF THE BRUTALITY OF THE NAZI REGIME AT FIRST HAND AND OUR CHIEF DISLIKE OF THE GERMANS STEMS FROM THE ~~XXXXX~~FACT THAT THEY INTERRUPTED OUR LIVES. OF COURSE THE FEELING AGAINST THE JAPANESE IS DEFINITELY STRONGER."

CONE'S SPEEDY BOMBER IS SO FAR UNNAMED, BUT HE HOPES TO NAME IT " MY BONNIE" AFTER HIS FIANCEE, BONNIE WILLIAMSON, ~~XXXXXXX~~ OF LAKELAN D, ~~XX~~ FLORIDA.

JUN -3 1943

HE RATES HIGH WITH HIS CREW, WHOSE VIEW AS SUMMED UP BY CAPT. MARK A STEINBERG (S) IS THAT " HE IS A SWEET FORMATION FLIER, EVEN-TEMPERED AND EASY TO GET ALONG WITH. HE TALKS AND THINKS ABOUT RELIGION A GOOD DEAL AND GOES TO CHURCH VERY OFTEN."

"BUT HE DOESN'T DO ANY PREACHING NOW. HE'S ON FLYING ALERT AS WELL AS WEEK DAYS AND IS TOO BUSY WITH HIS AIR DUTIES TO CARRY HIS PULPIT DUTIES, WHICH HE PLANS TO RETURN TO IN AMERICA AS SOON AS OUR AIRMEN

OUR AIRMEN BANG THE ~~XX~~ AXIS INTO SUB

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CAIRO, JUNE 2-(AP)-TWO NEW MINISTERS WERE BROUGHT INTO THE EGYPTIAN CABINET TODAY, AMIN OSMAN PASHA BECOMING FINANCE MINISTER~~XXXXXX

REARED UP BY VOLCANIC ACTION IN A BYGONE GEOLOGICAL AGE, THE LITTLE ISLAND, ABOUT 50 SQUARE MILES IN AREA, IS LOCATED ALMOST IN THE MIDDLE OF THE SICILIAN STRAITS SOME 45 MILES FROM THE NEAREST TIP OF AFRICA AND 60 MILES FROM SICILY.

AMERICAN FLIERS WHO HAVE MADE MANY HUNDREDS OF SORTIES OVER THE ISOLATED OUTPOST KNOW ITS EVERY JAGGED CRATER BETTER THAN THEY KNOW THEIR OWN HOME STATES.

JUN -3 1943

MUSSOLINI'S TARDY DECISION IN THE 1930'S TO TURN PANTELLERIA INTO A BASE FOR SMALL NAVAL SHIPS, SUBMARINES AND AIRCRAFT AS A RIVAL FOR THE BRITISH BASE AT MALTA 155 MILES AWAY IS THE CAUSE OF THIS ISLAND'S PRESENT TRIAL BY FIRE.

JUN -3 1943

PANTELLERIA IS ABOUT TWO-THIRDS THE SIZE OF MALTA BUT CONSIDERABLY INFERIOR TO THE BRITISH STRONGHOLD IN MILITARY AND NAVAL IMPORTANCE. (HOWEVER, IT IS IMPORTANT AS A BARRIER TO ALLIED SHIPPING THROUGH THE MEDITERRANEAN, NOTABLY INCLUDING AMERICAN LEASE-LEND SUPPLIES TO THE MIDDLE EAST, RUSSIA, INDIA AND CHINA.)

ABOUT 9,500 CIVILIANS LIVED IN PANTELLERIA IN PEACETIME, WITH 4,000 RESIDING IN THE TOWN WHICH BEARS THE SAME NAME AS THE ISLAND. THEY EXPORTED WINE, DRIED FISH AND SUBSIDIARY AGRICULTURE PRODUCTS WHICH ARE GROWN ON THE THIN, ROCKY SOIL.

IT IS ONLY AN EIGHT-MILE WALK FROM ONE END OF PANTELLERIA TO THE OTHER, AND ITS GREATEST WIDTH IS JUST OVER FIVE MILES.

JUN -3 1943

LARGE CLIFFS FACE THE SEA ON THE EAST AND SOUTH COASTS OF THE OVAL-SHAPED ISLAND, AND THE HIGHEST POINT IS 2,750-FOOT MONTEGRANDE MERGEY IN THE CENTER.

ONLY SHALLOW DRAFT NAVAL AND MERCHANT VESSELS MAKE USE OF THE SMALL INNER HARBOR, ENCLOSED BY A BREAKWATER, BUT LARGE SHIPS CAN ANCHOR FARTHER OFFSHORE.

WHAT HAS BEEN HAPPENING TO PANTELLERIA, ALLIED QUARTERS SAY, MUST BE PERSONALLY PAINFUL TO MUSSOLINI, FOR THE ISLAND EMBODIED HIS BROKEN DREAMS OF ITALIAN NAVAL DOMINION OVER "MARE NOSTRUM — OUR SEA."

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JUN -3 1943

1943

BY PAUL KERN LEE

WITH THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, JUNE 2--(AP)--- THE MIDDLE MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND OF PANTELLERIA, ONCE CALLED "MUSSOLINI'S MALTA," HAS BEEN BOMBARDED IN NIGHT AND DAY ATTACKS BY BRITISH NAVAL FORCES.

THE ISLAND, ALREADY UNDER STRONG BATTERING AERIAL ATTACK, SUFFERED FURTHER DAMAGE TO BARRACKS AND OTHER SHORESIDE INSTALLATIONS FROM THE ACCURATE FIRE OF NAVAL CANNON AIMED AT THE CITY OF PANTELLERIA.

JUN -3 1943

THE NIGHT ATTACK DREW FEEBLE AND INACCURATE SHORE REPLIES ONLY AFTER THE WARSHIPS HAD COMPLETED THEIR MISSION AND WERE IN STEAMING AWAY. THE SUBSEQUENT FOLLOW-UP DAY ATTACK

THE NAVAL VESSELS STEAMED IN CLOSE TO THE SHORE AND LAID "BRICKS" DIRECTLY ON THEIR TARGETS.

THE SHIPS THEN TURNED AWAY BEHIND A SMOKESCREEN BEFORE THE SHORE BATTERIES OPENED WITH A HEAVIER AND BETTER-AIMED FIRE THAN THEY HAD BY NIGHT.

JUN -3 1943

THE DAYLIGHT ATTACKERS ALSO WERE CHASED BY AXIS PLANES SUBSEQUENTLY, BUT BRITISH FIGHTERS SCATTERED THE ENEMY FORMATIONS.

30.24-4597

ALL THE VESSELS RETURNED TO THEIR BASE.

JUN -3 1943

LEES SEC 1045..LAP..HTM..517P

(ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA ANNOUNCED THAT BRITISH WARSHIPS ATTACKED PANTELLERIA INSTALLATIONS ON THE NIGHT OF SUNDAY-MONDAY, AND BY DAY TUESDAY, WITH AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESS BOMBERS ASSISTING THE TUESDAY ATTACK.)

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, MAY 31--(AP)---WITH THE MERGER OF FIGHTING FRENCH FORCES FROM THE WESTERN DESERT WITH THE FRENCH NORTH AFRICAN ARMY EXPECTED AS ONE RESULT OF THE IMPENDING DE GAULLE-GIRAUD SETTLEMENT, CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION IS FOCUSSED ON THE ROLE GEN. JACQUES LECLERC WILL PLAY IN THE NEW FORMATION.

THERE IS THE LITTLE QUESTION OF LECLERC'S MARCH OF ALMOST 2,000 MILES FROM FORT LAMY, IN THE LAKE CHAD REGION, TO TRIPOLI, HIS CONQUEST OF THE FEZZAN, A VAST DESERT AREA OF LIBYA, AND THE FURTHER ADVANCE OF HIS COLUMN AGAINST THE MARETH LINE BESIDE BRITISH

JUN 2 1943

EIGHTH ARMY UNITS. THESE HAVE WON CONSIDERABLE RESPECT FOR HIS MILITARY ABILITY FROMALLIED COMMANDERS AND HAVE CAPTURED THE POPULAR IMAGINATION.

JUN -3 1943

IT IS CONSIDERED LIKELY THAT THE 41-YEAR-OLD GENERAL WILL GET AN IMPORTANT COMMAND IN THE NEW SETUP, POSSIBLY BY PASSING MANY OF THE 150-ODD FRENCH GENERALS IN NORTH AFRICA.

HE AND AND HIS FAMOUS COLUMN ARE NOW RESTING WITH THE EIGHTH ARMY, OF WHICH IT BECAME A PART AFTER MAKING THE JUNCTION WITH GEN. SIR BERNARD MONTGOMERY'S FORCE AT TRIPOLI.

LECLERC---THE NAME IS A NOM DE PLUME HE ASSUMED TO SHIELD RELATIVES STILL IN NAZI-OCCUPIED FRANCE---WAS BORN IN THE NORTH OF FRANCE IN 1902. GRADUATED FROM ST. CYR, HE BECAME A CAPTAIN AND FOUGHT IN THAT CAPACITY IN THE BATTLE OF FRANCE.

HE WAS WOUNDED AND CAPTURED, BUT ESCAPED AND, AFTER THE FALL OF FRANCE, WAS SHELTERED BY A FRENCH PEASANT IN A HAYLOFT. HE HAD A SMALL RADIO SET THERE AND ONE NIGHT HE HEARD GENERAL DE GAULLE PROCLAIM A CONTINUATION OF THE BAETLE.

HE SLIPPED OUT OF FRANCE AND JOINED DE GAULLE.

LECLERC WAS SENT TO FRENCH WEST AFRICA WITH OTHER OFFICERS RALLY AFRICAN COLONISTS TO THE FIGHTING FRENCH MOVEMENT. HE WAS ONE THOSE WHO BROUGHT OVER SENEGALESE SHARPSHOOTERS STATIONED IN CHAD, WHICH ASSURED THAT TERRITORY TO THE FIGHTING FRENCH IN AUGUST, 1940.

JUN -3 1943

IN FEBRUARY , 1941, HE SET OUT FROM FORT LAMY WITH A CAMEL CORPS DETACHMENT TO ATTACK KOUFRA OASIS IN SOUTHEASTERN LIBYA IN CONJUNCTION WITH A BRITISH ATTACK ON IT FROM THE MIDDLE EAST.

KOUFRA HAD AN AIR FIELD WHICH PERMITTED EASY AIR COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE ITALIANS IN LIBYA AND THOSE IN ETHIOPIA.

JUN -3 1943

MARCH 1 THE FORTRESS OF KOUFRA SURRENDERED. THE FRENCH THE 1,500 WELL-UNIFORMED OCCUPANTS, WITH PLENTY OF SUPPLIES, GAVE UP TO A HANDFUL OF RAGGED FRENCH WHO HAD CROSSED VAST DESERT STRETCHES WHICH NO VEHICLE HAD EVER

JUN -3 1943

30.24- 4599

30.24-4599

CROSSED BEFORE. [illegible]

THE DEATH OF COL. COLONNA D'ORNANO, FREE FRENCH CAMEL CORPS COMMANDER, IN [illegible] A RAID UPON MARZOUK, REGIONAL CAPITAL OF THE [illegible] FEZZAN, LED TO ASSIGNMENT OF THE COMMAND OF THE FORCE TO [illegible] LECLERC, WHO WAS THEN A COLONEL.

GENERAL DE GAULLE LATER PROMOTED HIM TO A GENERALCY.

[illegible] LECLERK MADE A SERIES OF RAIDS INTO LIBYA IN THE EARLY PART OF 1942 WHICH TOOK HIM AS FAR AS BRACH, SOME 400 MILES FROM TRIPOLI. NUMEROUS ITALIAN POSTS IN THE FEZZAN WERE SURPRISED AND REDUCED.

JUN -3 1943

WHEN GENERAL MONTGOMERY BROKE THROUGH THE EL ALAMEIN LINE LECLERC WAS BACK IN THE CHAD PREPARING FOR [illegible] OCCUPATION OF THE FEZZAN AND A DRIVE TOWARD TRIPOLI FROM THE SOUTH.

HE HAD A LARGER FORCE BY THEN AND MORE EQUIPMENT. HIS COLUMN WAS ENTIRELY MOTORIZED. PREVIOUSLY HE HAD RELIED PARTLY ON CAMELS.

THE COLUMN INCLUDED CHAD SHARPSHOOTERS, TIBESTI, MEHARISTES AND A NUMBER OF YOUNG FRENCH SOLDIERS SENT OUT FOR TRAINING, SUPPORT BY ONE [illegible] AVIATION SQUADRON. THE ITALIANS WERE PUT TO FLIGHT AND THE FRENCH PROCEEDED ON THE MOPPING UP OF EL UIGHEL KEBIR, EL GATRUN AND FINALLY MARZOUK.

JUN -3 1943

THE WHOLE FEZZAN WAS CLEANED UP IN A THREE-WEEK CAMPAIGN. IT IS A [illegible] VAST AREA, WITH A NATIVE POPULATION OF 60,000, SOME OF WHOM HAD BEEN CEDED BY PIERRE LAVAL TO PREMIER MUSSOLINI WHEN HE PRESENTED IL DUCE A STRIP ALONG THE ALGERIAN FRONTIER AS AN APPEASEMENT GIFT IN 1935

A COLUMN OF 150 ITALIANS ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE MARZOUK. THEY GOT SOME DISTANCE AWAY, BUT WERE SPOTTED BY A FRENCH AIRMEN WHO WAS OUT OF AMMUNITION AT THE MOMENT BUT AGGRESSIVE.

HE SIGNALED THE ITALIANS TO HALT, THREATENING TO STRAFE THEM UNLESS THEY SURRENDERED. THE COLUMN THREW DOWN ARMS AND [illegible] WAS ROUNDED UP BY A [illegible] GROUND PATROL SUMMONED BY THE FLIER.

LECLERC'S FORCE GOT TO TRIPOLI THE SAME DAY AS THE EIGHTH ARMY LAST JAN. 23. ENROUTE HE HAD SENT OUT A SUBSIDIARY

JUN -3 1943

COLUMN TO TAKE GADAMES, AT THE JUNCTION OF THE LIBYAN, ~~AND~~ ALGERIAN AND TUNISIAN FRONTIERS.

THE FINAL ACTION OF LECLERC'S COLUMN IN THE AFRICAN

ION WAS AT THE SIDE OF THE NEW ZEALANDERS, IN THE FAMOUS "LEFT

WHICH BROKE THE MARETH LINE BY CIRCLING AROUND IT, ~~IT DELIVERED~~

ANK BLOW AT ELHAMMA.

JUN -3 1943

THE COASTAL STRIP FROM EL ALAMEIN TO TRIPOLI IS ALMOST

EASANT GARDEN COMPARED TO THE ~~SOUR~~ INLAND DESERTS OVER WHICH

LERC'S SOLDIERS FOUGHT. HIS CAMPAIGN WAS IN WINTER WHEN THE

ERATURE IS BUT 95 DEGREES IN THE SUN. MANY OF THE STRETCHES CROSSED

ECLERC'S COLUMN ARE SO BARREN THAT NOT EVEN A BIRD OR INSECT INHABITS

. OTHERS HAVE SAND SO SOFT THAT IN WALKING A MAN SINKS ABOVE HIS

S.

JUN -3 1943

THIS COLUMN UNDER LIEUT. COL. DELANGE CAPTURED THE ITALIAN

ATION WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT. THE POPULATION OF GADAMES IS FANAT-

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, ~~MAY~~ JUNE 2--(AP)--AN

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY SAID

~~2222222~~/558 AXIS PLANES, MOSTLY BATTERED WRECKS, HAVE ~~BE~~ BEEN

RECOVERED BY THE ALLIES IN THE AREAS OF TUNIS, BIZERTE AND CAP BON

IN TUNISIA.

JUN -3 1943

OF THESE PLANES 433 WERE GERMAN, RANGING FROM SMALL OBSERVATION

CRAFT TO SIX-ENGINED MERSEBERG TRANSPORTS.

MORE THAN 1,500 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON ITALY, SICILY,

ARDINIA AND PANTELLERIA IN THE WEEK ~~END~~ ENDING MAY 28, THE OFFICIAL

RECAPITULATION SAID. THIS WAS A RECORD WEEK FOR ALLIED AIR OPERATIONS

IN THIS THEATER.

AAPR DELUCES 01635 CCC 17P

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 2-(AP)-- ALLIED NAVAL

FORCES BOMBARDED THE ITALIAN ISLAND OF PANTELLERIA YESTERDAY AFTERNOON,

SCORING HITS ON BARRACKS AND ARTILLERY BATTERIES, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS

ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUN -3 1943

30.24-4601

IT WAS THE SECOND BOMBARDMENT OF THE ISLAND IN LESS THAN 48 HOURS, THE COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSED ALLIED ~~BRAMIRSX~~ WARSHIPS HAVING BLASTE% AWAY AT THE SAME TARGET THE NIGHT OF MAY 30.

JUN -3 1943

AMERICAN WARPLANES, MEANWHILE, CONTINUED TO SMASH AT TARGETS IN BOTH PANTELLERIA AND SARDIANIA, THE BULLETIN SAID.

~~MKBXMN~~

MITCHELL AND MARAUDER MEDIUM BOMBERS, ACCOMPANIED BY LIGHTN FIGHTERS, ATTACKED PORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS IN BOMB-BATTERED SARDINIA YESTERDAY, AND HITWS WERE OBSERVED ON SUPPLY VESSELS, RAILWAYS AND DOCKS INSTALLATIONS.

AT THE SAME TIME WARHAWK FIGHTERS RAIDED THE SEAPLANE BAS AT STAGNANE, SICILY, DESTROYING SEVERAL ENEMY AIRCRAFT AT ANCHOR, THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED.

JUN -3 1943

BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS BOMBERS PARTICIPATED IN SIMULTANEOUS ATTACKS ON PANTELLERGA, THE BULLETIN ADDED, BUT DID NOT MENTION THE SPECIFIC TARGETS.

30.24-4601

DESPITE THE SCOPE OF THESE AERIAL OPERATIONS, ALL BUT ONE OF THE ALLIED PLANES WAS REPORTED TO HAVE RETURNED SAFELY TO BASE.

THE TWO ~~AXXNCKS~~ NAVAL BOMBARDMENTS OF PENTELLERIA WERE CARRIED OUT WITHOUT ~~DXCXBRZCBXCXSWALTICSZXBCXXBZXCRZXSNCNB~~ CASUALTIES OR DAMAGE BY THE ALLIED FLEET UNITS, THE WAR BULLETIN SAID.

JUN -3 1943

~~XHEBRZWBSZ~~

NO ~~GREGSXZ~~ EFFECTIVE OPPOSITION WAS ENCOUNTERED IN THE FIRST ASSAULT BUT THERE WAS SOME RETALIATION FROM THE SHORE IN THE DAYLIGHT ATTACK, HEADQUARTERS DECLARED.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION OF THE SIZE OF THE FLEET UNITS WHICH ~~BRZ~~ PARTICIPATED.

JUN -3 1943

(THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID BUILDINGS ON PANTELLERIA WERE SERIOUSLY DAMAGED BY THE NAVAL

JUN -3 1943

30.24-4601

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CASUALTIES OR DAMAGE BY

CARRIED OUT WITHOUT ~~XXXXXX

BOMBARDMENT YESTERDAY, BUT CLAIMED THAT ITALIAN ARTILLERY FORCED THE WARSHIPS TO "INTERRUPT THE BOMBARDMENT" AND SEVERELY DAMAGED ONE DESTROYER IN THE FORMATION.

JUN -3 1943

(REPEATED ALLIED AIR RAIDS HAD CAUSED STILL FURTHER HEAVY DESTRUCTION, ~~XHEXQZZ~~ SAID THE COMMUNIQUE, WHICH LISTEDNAPLES, AS WELL AS PAOLA, ~~XXXXXX~~ ON THE COAST 140 MILES TO THE SOUTH, AS WELL AS POINTS IN SICILY AND SARDINIA AS THE LATEST TARGETS OF ~~XKXXEDX~~ ALLIED BOMBERS. TWELVE OF THE RAIDERS ~~XXXXXHXX~~ WERE SHOT DOWN, THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED. IT LISTED FIVE DEAD AND 28 INJURED AT PORTICI, NEAR NAPLES, THREE DEAD AND FIVE INJURED AT PAOLA, PALERMO AND MARSALA AS AIR RAID VICTIMS.)

ALGIERS, JUNE 2--(AP)--GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE~~XXZXEIZZZ~~ TOOK TIME OFF FROM THE FRENCH POLITICAL CRISIS TODAY TO ATTEND A LUNCHEON OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION OF PARIS, COMPOSED OF FORMER PARIS CORRESPONDENTS WHO NOW ARE IN NORTH AFRICA.

JUN -3 1943

THE EYES OF SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS WERE MOIST AS THE GENERAL PROMISED THEY WOULD SEE PARIS AGAIN--~~MKZNZZZZ~~ "PERHAPS NOT EXACTLY THE SAME PARIS, BUT STILL IT WILL BE PARIS."

THE LUNCH WAS HELD IN THE RESTAURANTE DE PARIS OF ALGIERS WHOSE INSIGNIA IS THE SEAL OF THE CITY OF PARIS WITH ITS LATIN MOTTO "NOTHING IS LOST AS LONG AS IT FLOATS."

JUN -3 1943

A HEAVY POLICE GUARD WAS THROWN AROUND THE RESTAURANT FOR DE GAULLE'S ARRIVAL AND THE FIGHTING FRENCH LEADER WAS GIVEN A SMALL OVATION BY A CROWD AS HE STEPPED FROM HIS CAR.

DE ~~XXXXXXX~~ GAULLE CONCEDED THAT THE FRENCH POLITICAL SITUATION WAS CONFUSED. "THE SITUATION IS CURIOUS," HE SAID, ~~XHE~~ "AND WE ARE IN A STRANGE POSITION. THERE ARE OPPORTUNITIES AND FACILITIES FOR MEN OF N O T TOO WELL PROVED SPIRIT.

DE GAULLE SPOKE FIGURATIVELY OF "A ROCK BEARING THE NAME OF FIGHTING FRANCE, WHICH IS A PIECE OF THE TRUE FRANCE ~~XXXXXX~~ EMERGING" FROM THE WATERS.

JUN -3 1943

"~~THEXEX~~ BEATING OF THE WAVES AGAINST IT HAS N O T ALWAYS BEEN AGREEABLE OR COMFORTABLE," HESAID, "BUT WE ARE CERTAIN THAT

JUN -3 1943

30.24-4603

30.24-4603

ALL THAT MUST BE DONE FOR FRANCE WILL BE DONE." 4

ADD ALGIERS DEGAULLE XXX DEING

BUT DE GAULLE GOT THE JUMP ON GIRAUD IN MAKING HIS

REPLY PUBLIC. HE GAVE IT OUT TO FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS AND IT WAS

SPREAD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. GIRAUD'S REPLY APPEARED IN ONLY IN

THE LOCAL PRESS.

JUN -3 1943

DE GAULLE'S ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE A LITTLE BEFORE MIDNIGHT LAST NIGHT WHEN MAJOR RENE DE BOIS LAMBERT OF DE GAULLE'S MILITARY ENTOURAGE, AND GASTON PALEWSKI, CHIEF OF HIS CIVIL CABINET, SUMMONED THE CORRESPONDENTS AND GAVE OUT THE TEXT OF THE RESIGNATION LETTER AND DE GAULLE'S REPLY.

JUN -3 1943

THE CORRESPONDENTS WENT WEARILY TO BED THINKING THEY HAD COVERED THE XXXX STORY.

WHEN THE MORNING PAPERS APPEARED, HOWEVER, THEY CONTAINED THE EXCHANGE WITH GIRAUD---INDICATING THAT GIRAUD STILL CONTROLS THE LOCAL PRESS.

BOTH MADE PEYROUTON A CAPTAIN, BUT GIRAUD ASKED HIM TO STAY IN THE GOVERNOR-GENERALCY XXXXX "UNTIL THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE IS FORMED." TWO MEMBERS OF THAT BODY ARE YET TO BE NAMED.

JUN -3 1943

DE GAULLE TOLD HIM TO TURN HIS JOB OVER TO ACIVIL SERVICE SUBORDINATE, THE SECRETARY GENERAL.

DE GAULLE TOLD PEYRO TON, WHO WAS BROUGHT FROM SOUTH AMERICA BY GIRAUD A FEW MONTHS AGO WITH THE APPROVAL OF BRITISH AND UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER AND BRITISH AND UNITED STATES DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES TO TURN OVER HIS JOB TO A CIVIL SERVICE SUBORDINATE, THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.

(MERILL MUELLER, NBC CORRESPONDENT, IN A BROADCAST FROM ALGIERS TODAY, SAID DE GAULLE'S ACTION "HAS ROUSED GIRAUD AS NOTHING ELSE HAS SINCE HE TOOK OVER IN NORTH AFRICA.")

A GIRAUD SPOKESMAN APPEARED ON THE SCENE THIS MORNING TO EXXXXXX EXPLAIN THE MIXUP IN THE PEYROUTON EXCHANGE.

JUN -3 1943

ZBBZ THIS IS WHAT HE SAID:

"PEYROUTON WROTE TWO LETTERS OF RESIGNATION TO THE TWO MEN HE CONSIDERED PRESIDENTS OF THE COMMITTEE. THE LETTER TO DE GAULLE ARRIVED MUCH EARLIER. WHEN INFORMED OF THE LETTER TO DE GAULLE, GIRAUD HAD NOT YET RECEIVED HIS LETTER. THERE IS NO EXPLANATION OF THIS.

JUN -3 1943

"GIRAUD THEN RECEIVED HIS LETTER, AND WROTE HIS REPLY. IT WAS GIVEN TO THE FRENCH PRESS AT 3 A.M. THERE IS NO QUESTION THAT ALL FOUR LETTERS ARE AUTHENTIC."

THE GIRAUD SPOKESMAN INSISTED THAT THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HAD N YET BEEN FORMED, THEREFORE THE ONLY LEGITIMATE FRENCH AUTHORITY IN NORTH AFRICA WAS THAT OF GIRAUD AS CIVIL AND MILITARY COMMANDER IN-CHIEF.

HE CONCEDED, HOWEVER, THAT PEYROUTON HAD ADDRESSED HIS LETTER TO GIRAUD IN GIRAUD'S CAPACITY AS JOINT PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE AND THAT GIRAUD HAD ACCEPTED IT AND REPLIED TO IT. JUN 3 1943

HE BASED HIS VIEW THAT THE COMMITTEE HAD NOT YET BEEN FORMED ON HIS CONTENTION THAT ITS MEMBERSHIP IS NOT YET COMPLETE.

THE PRELIMINARY AGREEMENT BETWEEN GIRAUD AND DE GAULLE, HOWEVER, PROVIDED THAT THE COMMITTEE WAS TO START ITS FUNCTIONS WITH SIX MEMBERS, WITH THREE TO BE ADDED LATER. JUN -3 1943

THE GIRAUD SPOKESMAN SAID THE COMMITTEE IN THE PRESENT PHASE OF ITS FORMATION CONSISTED OF THE TWO LEADERS AND TWO NOMINEES OF EACH--GEN. ALPHONSE GEORGES AND JEAN MONNET FOR GIRAUD, AND RENE MASSIGLI AND ANDRE ~~MMMMMM~~ PHILIP FOR DE GAULLE.

HE SAID ~~MXX~~ GEN. GEORGES ~~CXXXXXX~~ CATROUX, WHO PREVIOUSL HAD BEEN REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED ON THE COMMITTEE BY BOTH DE GAULLE AND GIRAUD, HAD NOT YET BEEN NAMED TO IT. CATROUX, HOWEVE HAS BEEN ATTENDING THE MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE AND N FACT IS WIDELY REGARDED AS THE MAIN HOPE OF ITS EVER FUNCTIONING.

MUSELIER, WHO AT ONE TIME WAS IN COMMAND OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH NAVY, WAS UNDER HOUSE ARREST FOR THREE AND A HALF MONTHS SHORTLY AFTER THE ~~XMX~~ CHRISTMAS EVE SEIZURE OF ST. PIERRE AND HE PLANNED AND EXECUTED THE

JUN -3 1943

30.24-4605

30.24-4605

MIQUELON IN XXXXX 1941.

A CURIOUS FEATURE OF HIS APPOINTMENT IS THAT THOUGH GIRAUD HAS ISSUED A DECREE AGAINST THE DISPLAY OF THE CROSS OF LORRAINE, SYMBOL OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH, HE HAS NOW MADE THE MAN WHO CHOSE THAT INSIGNIA HIS DEPUTY.

MUSELIER, WHO IS FROM LORRAINE, CHOSE THAT INSIGNIA FOR THE FIGHTING FRENCH NAVY, XXXXXXXXXXX BUT HE CLAIMS THAT DE GAULLE APPROPRIATED IT AS THE EMBLEM OF HIS MOVEMENT WITHOUT EVER GIVING HIM CREDIT FOR IT.

JUN -3 1943

DESPITE ALL THE CONFUSION, XXX BITTERNESS AND BICKERING, HOWEVER, MOST INFORMED PERSONS BELIEVED THAT UNITY WOULD BE ACHIEVED BY THE FRENCH AND THAT THE COMMITTEE ULTIMATELY WOULD BEGIN WORK DIRECTING THE FRENCH WAR EFFORT.

THE DISPUTES SEEMED TO BE THE BIRTH PANGS OF A NEW FRENCH GOVERNING BODY.

JUN -3 1943

THE CURRENT TURMOIL WAS PURELY A FRENCH AFFAIR, WITH GEN. XXXX EISENHOWER, THE ALLIED MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT AND XXXXXXXXXXXXX

AMERICAN AND BRITISH POLITICAL OFFICERS WATCHING BUT NOT PARTICIPATING.

JUN -3 1943

IN ANSWER TO THE GIRAUD CONTENTION THAT THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE DOES NOT YET EXIST, BECAUSE IT HAS NOT YET FORMALLY DECLARED ITSELF IN EXISTENCE AS A GOVERNING BODY READY TO EXERCISE COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY, DE GAULLE ADHERENTS POINT TO MANIFESTATIONS XXX OF POPULAR SUPPORT FOR THEIR LEADER WHICH THEY SAY PROVES HE HAS BEEN ACCEPTED BY THE FR[illegible]EIR LEADER.

NEW YORK, JUNE 2-(AP)-WEI TAO-MING, CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, DECLARED HERE TONIGHT THAT THE WAR SITUATION IN THE PACIFIC, "IS NO BETTER THAN THAT OF EUROPE AT THE SAME TIME LAST YEAR."

THE AMBASSADOR, ACCEPTING ON BEHALF OF MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK THE CHURCHMAN AWARD FOR THE "PROMOTION OF GOOD WILL AND BETTER UNDERSTANDING AMONG ALL PEOPLES," SAID IN AN ADDRESS THAT "THIS IS THE CRUCIAL YEAR IN THE PACIFIC," WHERE THE SITUATION, "AS A WHOLE, IS STILL COVERED BY STORM CLOUDS."

"THE GREATEST DANGER LIES IN WAITING," HE SAID. "NO ONE SHOULD BELIEVE THAT AFTER THE DEFEAT OF HITLER OUR ENEMY IN ASIA WILL COMMIT HARA-KIRI AND CONVENIENTLY DISAPPEAR FROM THE EARTH. TO

JUN -3 1943

DEFEAT JAPAN WILL DEPEND UPON TIMELY VIGOROUS ACTION."

THE AMBASSADOR SAID THAT "ONLY GREATER COMBINED EFFORTS MADE IN TIME CAN IMPROVE THE SITUATION." HE HAILED THE "GREAT ACHIEVEMENTS OF AMERICAN WAR PRODUCTION AND THE GROWING STRENGTH OF HER ARMED FORCES," WHICH, HE SAID, "WILL NOW BE EMPLOYED WITH EQUAL FORCE IN ASIA," AND "WILL TURN THE TIDE OF WAR IN THAT AREA."

WEI DECLARED THAT THE AMERICAN VICTORIES IN ATTU AND IN NORTH AFRICA WERE CAUSE FOR REJOICING IN CHINA, AND DISCUSSING THE AXIS AFRICAN DEBACLE, HE SAID:

JUN -3 1943

"ONLY THE LOSS OF FIGHTING SPIRIT CAN EXPLAIN THE WHOLESALE SURRENDER OF NEARLY 200,000 TROOPS. IT IS CERTAINLY A CONSPICUOUS BEGINNING TOWARD HIS TOTAL AND UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER."

THE PRESENTATION OF THE AWARD FOR MME.CHIANG WAS MADE BY DR. JOSEPH FORT NEWTON, RECTOR OF THE CHURCH OF ST.LUKE'S AND THE EPIPHANY, PHILADELPHIA, PA., WHO CALLED THE WIFE OF THE CHINESE GENERALISSIMO "A SHINING PERSONALITY WHO HAS COME OUT OF CHINA TO ELECTRIFY PEOPLE."

THE PRESENTATION WAS THE FIFTH OF ITS KIND. PREVIOUS AWARDS WENT TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, MRS.ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, WENDELL L. WILLKIE, THE 1940 REPUBLICAN PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE, AND WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE, EMPORIA, KAN., EDITOR.

JUN -3 1943

SB124AEW

WELLINGTON, N.Z., JUNE 2--(AP)--THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT NEW ZEALAND'S CASUALTIES SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR TO THE END OF APRIL WERE 25,372, INCLUDING 5,668 KILLED, 10,717 WOUNDED , AND 8,987 MISSING AND CAPTURED.

APL 01335 CCC 220P

JUN -3 1943

quayaquil, ecuador, june 2-(ap)-dispatches from the salinas military base said tonight that col. alexander pendleton of the u.s. army who was injured in a plane crash in the ~~xxxxx~~ andes monday night is improving.

the united states consul announced that sergeant e. a. carroll was gravely ~~xxxx~~ injured in the accident.

JUN -3 1943

the plane was believed en route from balboa, c.z. to quito when it crashed .

aql6 nosig ro 1030p

JUN -3 1943

30.24-4607

30.24-4607

CHUNGKING, JUNE 2-(AP)--PHYSICIANS ATTENDING PRESIDENT LIN SEN OF CHINA REPORTED A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN HIS CONDITION X TODAY HE HAD A GOOD SLEEP LAST NIGHT AND APPEAREDX IN BETTER SPIRITS WHEN HE AWOKE.

JUN -3 1943

MOORA 42915 PW13 ALB 442PCW

A SOUTH PACIFIC ADVANCED BASE--(AP)--TWO LINES OF YOUNG SAILORS WERE PRESENTED WITH NAVY AWARDS BY REAR ADMIRAL FREDERICK C.SHERMAN, A TASK FORCE COMMANDER, WHO DESCRIBED THEM IN RECENT CEREMONIES AS "THE MEN WHO ARE PHOTOGRAPHING THE ROAD TO TOKYO."

THE MEN WHO MAN THE CAMERAS IN THE AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE OFTEN HAVE TO MAN THE GUNS TO FIGHT OFF ATTACKING PLANES AND STRAF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

THOSE RECEIVING THE AIR MEDAL, ALL OF THEM PHOTOGRAPHER'S MATES, INCLUDED:

JUN -3 1943

FIRST CLASS--J.R.HARRACH, GRANT,NEB.; V.E.HENN, 1616 PENN AVE., NEW BRIGHT,PA.; L.R.KOFOED, EAU CLAIRE,WIS.

SECOND CLASS--J.T.CROFTON, 773 PRESCOTT CIRCLE, MEMPHIS, TENN; E.L.ENNIS, LINDEN,N.C.; R.A.JONES, PARK PLAZA HOTEL, ST.LOUIS,MO.; W.L.KINCH, ELIZABETHTON,TENN.; R.E. MCCRACKEN, 1102 7TH ST., NORTH FARGO,N.D.; G.L.SMITH 800 THIRD AVENUE SOUTH, GREAT FALLS,MONT.; W.F.HENSEN,JR., 8946-215 PLACE, QUEENS VILLAGE,N.Y.

THE FOLLOWING WERE CITED FOR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT" IN AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE:

FIRST CLASS--S.E.BOGGS, 1209 GRAND AVENUE, SUPERIOR,WIS.

SECOND CLASS--L.F.FLYNN, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 147 WOODHAVEN ROAD, PAWTUCKET,L.I.; P.W.CADY, 803 E. 8TH ST., SOUTH BOSTON, MASS.

JUN -3 1943

THIRD CLASS---C.E.TOMAN, 5233 WEST 25TH PLACE, CICERO,ILL.

FJ318ACW

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA--(AP)-A MARTIN MARAUDER ON A BOMBING MISSION OVER RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, WAS IN DISTRESS. A SERGEANT CLIMBED INTO THE BOMB BAY AS THE SHIP SWUNG PERILOUSLY CLOSE TO THE SEA, AND REPAIRED A FUEL PUMP WHICH HAD STUCK. THE REPAIR ENABLED THE BIG PLANE TO ESCAPE THE SEA AND TO MAKE A CRASH LANDING ON AN ISLAND.

THE MAN WAS STAFF SERGEUNT NELSON V.DONALDSON, 5882 SINCLAIR AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO, AERIAL ENGINEER AND REAR GUNNER ON THE SHIP. HE WAS ONE OF SEVERAL MEN OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT.

JUN -3 1943

SERGEANT DONALDSON WON HIS DECORATION FOR HIS HEROISM ON MAY 3, 1942. THE MARAUDER WAS ON ITS RETURN FLIGHT WHEN ONE ENGINE STOPPED. IN THE PROCESS OF TRANSFERRING FUEL TO THE ONE GOOD ENGINE, THE FUEL PUMP STUCK. SERGEANT DONALDSON WENT FORWARD INTO THE BOMB BAY FROM WHICH, HE KNEW, HE PROBABLY COULD NOT ESCAPE IF THE PLANE

JUN -3 1943

HIT THE WATER. IN THE DARKNESS HE REPAIRED THE PUMP SO THAT THE GASOLINE COULD BE TRANSFERRED. THE BOMBER REACHED KIRIWANA ISLAND, IN THE TROBRIAND GROUP NORTH OF NEW GUINEA, AND MADE A CRASH LANDING.

MAJOR EUGENE HALLIWILL OF 5 LIBERTY ST., BATH, MAINE, WHO WAS KILLED IN AN AIRPLANE ACCIDENT IN AUSTRALIA IN MARCH, WAS AMONG THOSE CITED FOR AIR MEDALS. HE PARTICIPATED IN A BOMBING ATTACK ON JAPANESE SHIPPING IN RABAUL HARBOR OCT.27, 1942. THE PLANE HE PILOTED DESTROYED A COMBAT NAVAL VESSEL.

JUN -3 1943

A PILOT AND HIS CO-PILOT WHO FLEW A TRANSPORT PLANE, SEVERELY DAMAGED BY ENEMY ACTION AND REGARDED AS NOT AIRWORTHY, FROM AN ADVANCED BASE TO A REPAIR DEPOT FOR AN OVERHAUL LAST SEPT.29, RECEIVED THE AIR MEDAL. THEY WERE CAPT.ROBERT W.EDWARDS, 133 LAVINGTON DR., FAIRFIELD, OHIO, PILOT, AND 1ST LIEUT.JOHN H. MCCLUNEY, 232 FRANKLIN ST., GRAND HAVEN, MICH. THEIR FLIGHT OCCURRED AT A TIME OF CRITICAL SHORTAGE OF TRANSPORT PLANES. THEY FLEW THE CRIPPLED CRAFT OVEG AN UNFAMILIAR ROUTE AND IN WEATHER NECESSITATING THE USE OF INSTRUMENTS, WHICH HAD BEEN DAMAGED.

LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL, ALSO, TO 1ST. LIEUT. MELVILLE V.EHLERS, 6146 VICKSBURG ST., NEW ORLEANS, FOR HIS PART IN A LONG-RANGE BOMBING MISSION AGAINST ENEMY SHIPPING NEAR THE WEST COAST OF NEW BRITAIN, JULY 20, 1942. HE DESTROYED A COMBAT NAVAL VESSEL.

JUN -3 1943

FR327ACW

OTTAWA, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE NAMES OF FIVE AMERICANS APPEARED IN A CASUALTY LIST ISSUED TONIGHT BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

SERGEANT ROBERT BRUCE BRYERS OF PHILADELPHIA,PA., AND PILOT OFFICER JAMES WILLIAM CLARKE OF CHICAGO WERE LISTED AS KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS. BRYERS' NEXT-OF-KIN IS HIS MOTHER, MRS. J.N.BRYERS, OF (635 JAMESTOWN ST. E. ROXBOROUGH) PHILADELPHIA, AND CLARKE'S FATHER, DR.J.W.CLARKE, LIVES AT (855 CHALMERS PLACE) CHICAGO.

JUN -3 1943

PILOT OFFICER KENNETH FORD OF CHICAGO WAS LISTED AS KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN CANADA. HIS MOTHER, MRS.WILLIAM FORD, LIVES AT (7259 WINCHESTER ST. S.) CHICAGO.

SERGEANT GERALD THOMAS REYBURN OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WAS LISTED AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS, AND NOW FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED TO BE DEAD. THE ADDRESS OF HIS FATHER IS (296 STARKS BLDG.) LOUISVILLE.

PILOT OFFICER THOMAS WILLIAM LEWIS OF AKRON,O., LISTED PREVIOUSLY AS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS, NOW IS REPORTED A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY. HIS FATHER, J.S.LEWIS, LIVES AT (257 MILLER AVE. 2.) AKRON.

[redacted]

(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, JUNE 4.)

AP REGIONAL SERVICE

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT GORDON A.GROWDEN OF 1029 DENNER STREET, KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JUN -3 1943

30.24-4609

30.24-4609

(ADVANCE)-(WX)-SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, MAY 25-(DELAYED)-LIEUTENANT A.D.MORGAN, U.S.N., "SKIPPER" OF AN AVIATION SCOUTING SQUADRON STATIONED HERE, HAS PLAYED THE ROLE OF "RESCUER" TWICE IN ONE MONTH IN ADDITION TO SUPERVISING AND FLYING ROUTINE PATROLS. HE LIVES AT 1315 CLINTON AVENUE, ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA.

ONE MORNING, WHILE ON A FERRY HOP, HE SIGHTED A RUBBER RAFT MIDWAY BETWEEN CAPE ESPERANCE, GUADALCANAL, AND SAVO ISLAND.

DROPPING LOWER HE DISCOVERED A MAN IN THE CRAFT, WHO AT THAT TIME SET OFF A SMOKE CANDLE. LIEUTENANT MORGAN LANDED HIS PLANE AND TAXIED TO THE RAFT TO FIND FIRST LIEUTENANT PITSER PAUL PITTMAN, U.S.M.C., OF GAINESVILLE, TEXAS, WOUNDED AND EXHAUSTED AFTER 19 HOURS IN HIS SMALL BOAT.

JUN -3 1943

LIEUTENANT PITTMAN, PILOTING A GRUMMAN, HAD BEEN SHOT IN A JAP ATTACK ON TULAGI AND GUADALCANAL THE DAY BEFORE AND HAD SHRAPNEL WOUNDS IN BOTH LEGS.

A FEW DAYS LATER, TWO PILOTS OF THE SQUADRON, ENSIGN O.J. LAFEVERS, U.S.N., OF BEXAR, ARKANSAS, AND ENSIGN W.C.ADAMS, U.S.N., OF OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, SIGHTED A PARTY OF SURVIVORS ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF GUADALCANAL.

LEARNING THAT TWO MEN WERE SUFFERING FROM INJURIES, THEY RADIOED THEIR BASE AND LIEUTENANT MORGAN TOOK OFF FOR THEIR RESCUE. ARRIVING AT THE POINT, HE FOUND NINE SURVIVORS OF A B-17 CREW.

HE TOOK ABOARD SECOND LIEUTENANT S.C.PETICOLAS, A.A.F., A NAVIGATOR, OF 502 NORTH QIOGA STREET, ITHACA, N.Y., AND SERGEANT C.T.WHITE, A.A.F., A GUNNER, ADDRESS UNKNOWN, WHO WERE SUFFERING FROM CUTS AND BRUISES, AND FLEW THEM TO HALAVO, ARRIVING JUST BEFORE DARK. THE REMAINDER OF THE CREW WERE PICKED UP THE FOLLOWING MORNING BY A PBY CREW.

YA429AEW

BY EUGENE BURNS

A RAT ISLAND BASE, ALASKA, MAY 15-(ELAYED)-(AP)-WHILE CARRYING FOOD AND SUPPLIES TO FELLOW AMERICAN SOLDIERS FIGHTING ON ATTU ISLAND, FIRST LIEUT.A.N.BRANNON AND THE CREW OF NINE ABOARD HIS LIBERATOR BOMBER FAILED TO RETURN TO THIS BASE LAST NIGHT.

LIEUTENANT BRANNON, OF (934 PINEHURST ST.) JACKSON, MISS., BEGAN CARRYING SUPPLIES ON MAY 11 TO AMERICAN SOLDIERS ABOVE THE CLOUD LINES ON ATTU.

JUN -3 1943

INCIDENTALLY, I WAS SCHEDULED TO GO ON HIS FLIGHT TO ATTU YESTERDAY--THE MISSION FROM WHICH HE HAS NOT RETURNED. I MISSED IT BY THREE MINUTES.

DV306PCW NM

LONDON JUNE 3 - (SOVIET RUSSIAN) AT LENINGRAD

THE BERLIN RADIO APPEARED DISTURBED LAST NIGHT BY THE UTTERANCE OF ONE OF ITS OWN COMMENTATORS, LIEUT.GEN.KURT DIETMAR, WHO ON MONDAY NIGHT IMPLIED THAT GERMANY WAS ON THE DEFENSIVE AND HAD LOST THE INITIATIVE.

JUN -3 1943

A TRANSOCEAN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS QUOTED "A COMPETENT MILITARY SPOKESMAN" AS SAYING THAT GENERAL DIETMAR WAS NO "OFFICIALLY INVITED PROPHET" ON GERMANY'S INTENTIONS, BUT OF COURSE STILL LEFT UNANSWERED QUESTIONS PIVOTING ON THOSE INTENTIONS.

DIETMAR HAD SOUGHT IN HIS BROADCAST TO SHOW THAT THE DEFENSIVE

JUN -3 1943

IS A SIGN OF STRENGTH.

TRANSOCEAN SAID THERE WAS NO "CLEAR YES OR NO" ON WHETHER HITLER WOULD ADOPT OFFENSIVE OR DEFENSIVE MEASURES THIS YEAR. THE BROADCAST, HOWEVER, MADE A POINT OF EMPHASIZING THAT GERMANY'S AIR FORCE IS "AT ANY TIME READY ALSO FOR BIGGER TASKS."

SB847PEW

JUN -3 1943

THE BROADCAST ON THE KURSK RAID, QUOTING THE NEWS AGENCY DNB, AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID:

"ON THE AFTERNOON OF JUNE THE SECOND A STRONG ENEMY AIRFORCE EFFECTED FIVE AIR RAIDS ON THE RAILWAY JUNCTION AND TOWN OF KURSK.

"ABOUT 500 ENEMY PLANES TOOK PART IN THESE AIR RAIDS. A CERTAIN NUMBER OF GERMAN PLANES BROKE THROUGH TO THE TOWN AND HAPHAZARDLY DROPPED BOMBS WHICH INFLICTED MATERIAL DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES.

"EXTREMELY HEAVY AIR COMBATS BROKE OUT WHILE THE ENEMY AIR RAIDS ON KURSK WERE BEING REPULSED. IN THESE COMBATS OUR FIGHTERS INFLICTED A GRAVE DEFEAT UPON THE ENEMY.

"ACCORDING TO PRELIMINARY AND INCOMPLETE DATA OUR FLIERS SHOT DOWN 93 GERMAN PLANES IN AIR ENGAGEMENTS. THIRTY MORE ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED BY OUR ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY. THUS ALTOGETHER DURING THE DAY 123 GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN KURSK. OUR AVIATION LOST 56 PLANES."

JUN -3 1943

ONE GERMAN BROADCAST QUOTED THE INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU, A PROPAGANDA AGENCY, AS SAYING THAT THE GERMANS HAD DISABLED 78 MORE RUSSIAN TANKS IN THE CAUCASUS, BUT THAT "WEAK REMNANTS" OF ONE SOVIET FORCE HAD REACHED THE SEA OF AZOV NORTH OF TEMRYUK ON THE AXIS LEFT FLANK.

#

LONDON, JUNE 2-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF LABOR ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT DISPUTES CAUSING WORK STOPPAGES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND NUMBERED 1,303 IN 1942, COMPARED TO 1,251 IN 1941.

THE AGGREGATE TIME LOST WAS ESTIMATED AT 1,527,000 WORKING DAYS LAST YEAR, COMPARED TO 1,079,000 THE YEAR BEFORE.

LAP SULLIVANS 01826 OL 223P

JUN -3 1943

JUNE 2-

LONDON, ~~BRUSSELS-ARRIVED~~-(AP)— ALLIED AIRPOWER HAS BEGUN THE INVASION OF EUROPE ON A SCHEDULE PLANNED MONTHS AGO AND "THE NEXT PHASE WILLBE THE FINAL PHASE" ~~WITH~~ "LAND AND SEA AND AIR POWER COMBINED," BRIG. GEN. DANIEL NOCE, RECENTLY APPOINTED U. S. STAFF OFFICER IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, SAID TONIGHT IN AN NBC ~~INTERVIEW~~-BROADCAST.

"HERE IN THIS THEATER," HE SAID, "THE INVASION OFFENSIVE HAS BEEN ~~X~~ UNDERWAY FOR SOME TIME. IN THIS COMBINED OPERATION, WE ARE LEADING OFF QUITE OBVIOUSLY WITH THE AIR WEAPONS. EACH STEP OF EVERYTHING THAT HAS HAPPENED AND IS HAPPENING WAS PLANNED MONTHS AGO XX X X

30.24—4611

"THE NEXT PHASE WILL BE THE FINAL PHASE-- LAND, SEA AND AIR POWER COMBINED. THERE WILL BE COMPLETE UNITY OF OUR ARMS AND OUR ALLIES AND THE END WILL BE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER."

dash matter--folo london airliner JUN -3 1943

---dash----

leslie howard, ~~who was~~ regarded as one of the oustanding romantic actors of the present generation, achieved success on both the stage and screen. he was a favorite both in england and the united states and ~~his~~ the list of broadway hits in which he appeared was duplicated by the number of motion pictures ~~which~~ in which he was starred, notably "the invaders", "berkeley square", "romeo and juliet", and ~~his~~ "the informers."

JUN -3 1943

after his successful career on broadway and in hollywood howard returned to england in 1939 to make several war pictures for the british government. in april of this year it was announced in london that he had added a new string to his bow, that if britain's cultural emissary to neutral countries. he interrupted work on his latest film to visit spain and portugal under the auspices of the

JUN -3 1943

british council and with the blessing of other united nations agencies to lecture to peninsular audiences about art and education, with particular regard for postwar potentialities.

JUN -3 1943

leslie howard was born in london, england on april 3, 1893. the son of frank and lillian howard. he was brought up in the suburbs of london and educated at dulwich college and started out in life as a bank clerk.

JUN -3 1943

he served with the british army in france during

JUN -3 1943

the first world war and made his first stage appearance in 1917 following his discharge from the army.after touring the english provinces in "peg O' my heart" and "charlie's aunt" he made his first london debut in a play called "the freaks".

he appeared in new york for the first time in 1921 in " just suppose",which was followed by many broadway successes including "the truth about blayds", "aren't we all", "outward bound","escape", "the green hat","her cardboard lover", "berkeley square," "the anumal kingdom ," and "petrified forest."

JUN -3 1943

he made his american film debut in "outward bound" which he had starred on broadway. and has appeared in movies ever since. outstanding pictures in which he starred included "the cardboard lover","berkeley square," "the animal kingdom," "of human bondage," "british agent," "the scarlet pimpernel," "romeo and juliet", "the petrified forest", "stabd-in", "pygmalion", "gone with the wind",and "the invaders."

he was returning to london from a tour of lisbon and spain when the plane on which he was a passenger was shot down.

JUN -3 1943

howard was married to ruth evelyn martin and was the father one one son and a daughter.he belonged to three new york clubs,the players,lotos and coffee house,and maintained homes in london and hollywood.he was an ardent enthusiast of polo and as a youth gained fame for his prowess in cricket.

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA - SECOND ABD FIRST LEAD MEDITERRANEAN (BY DE LUCE) X X X WAS ANNOUNCED.

June 3

JUN -3 1943

THE FIGHTERS STREAKED INTO THE BASE AT DECK LEVEL AND THE FIRST FORMATION STRAFED A 150-FOOT SCHOONER AND SET AFIRE THREE SMALL BOATS BEFORE ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES COULD GET INTO FULL

JUN -3 1943

30.24-4613

30.24—4613

ACTION.

LATER FORMATIONS ENCOUNTERED INTENSE BUT LIGHTWEIGHT ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND SMALL ARMS FIRE. TOP COVER FOR THE RAIDERS WAS PROVIDED BY OTHER WARHAWKS.

JUN -3 1943

DESTRUCTION OF TWO ANCHORED PLANES WAS CREDITED TO MAJOR ROBERT BASELER OF COLUMBIA, CONN., WHO SAID:

"WE JUST SNEAKED INTO THEM BEFORE ANYONE WAS MOVING AROUND AND GOT OUT BEFORE THEY REALLY KNEW WHAT HIT THEM."

SECOND LIEUTENANT RAYBURN D. LANCASTER OF STEPHENVILLE, TEX., WHO LEFT TWO OTHER SEAPLANES BURNING, SAID:

"STRAFING THEM WAS LIKE RUNNING THE LOW HURDLES IN A TRACK MEET."

ONE SEAPLANE ATTEMPTED TO TAXI AND TAKE OFF, REPORTED FIRST LIEUTENANT HERBERT W. ANDRIDGE, JR., OF PITTSFORD, MICH., WHO FLEW IN THE FIRST WARHAWK ELEMENT.

"BUT HE NEVER MADE IT," ANDRIDGE SAID, "BECAUSE COLLINS AND I LET HIM HAVE IT."

JUN -3 1943

HE REFERRED TO FIRST LIEUTENANT FRANK J. COLLINS OF BRECKENRIDGE, TEX., WHO SHOT DOWN THREE ME-109S IN PREVIOUS RAIDS.

COLLINS ADDED:

"BESIDES THAT ONE MOVING THERE WERE THREE MORE STATIONARY AND WE HIT EVERY ONE OF THEM. I DON'T MIND GETTING UP WITH THE CHICKENS IF EVERY MISSION TURNS OUT TO BE A PARTY LIKE THIS ONE."

JUN -3 1943

"DOWN BELOW HE SAW FIRE AFTER FIRE SPRING UP JUST AS IF SOMEONE WERE LIGHTING THEM," SAID CAPT. HERSCHELL H. GREEN OF MAYFIELD, KY., IN DESCRIBING THE OPERATION.

"THERE ALSO WERE SOME LARGE FIRES ON THE BOATS THE BOYS HIT ON THE WAY OUT."

"WE SOUNDED REVEILLE FOR THAT PLACE TODAY BUT IT WAS ALSO

JUN -3 1943

TAPS FOR A LOT OF THEM," SAID FLIGHT (

CHAMBERSBURG, PA., WHO WAS IN THE FIRST ATTACK ELEMENT.

MARAUDERS BOMBED THE CUSTOMS HOUSE AND CAUSEWAY ROAD

AND DAMAGED A LARGE MERCHANT VESSEL AT PORTO PONTE DI ROMANO

IN SOUTHERN SARDINIA. THEIR LIGHTNING ESCORT STRAFED TWO

GUNS POSITIONS AND EXPLODED A 60-FOOT NAVAL VESSEL.

MITCHELLS DROPPED BOMBS AMONG SEVERAL VESSELS IN TERRANOVA

HARBOR IN NORTHERN SARDINIA.

IN THE THIRD SARDINIAN HARBOR, PORTO TORRES, LIGHTNINGS

DAMAGED TWO VESSELS AND DOCKS WITH BOMBS.

LIGHTNINGS SWEEPING OVER NORTHWESTERN SICILY BOMBED A

RAILROAD BRIDGE, TRACKS AND A TUNNEL MOUTH AT BALESTRATE.

THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED THAT AMONG WARHAWK PILOTS

WHO FIGURED PROMINENTLY IN THE SURPRISE RAID ON STAGNONE ISLAND

WERE FLIGHT OFFICER BILL M. H. FLATTERY OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA.;

SECOND LIEUTENANT CHARLES R. STEFFLER OF HOUSTON, TEX.;

FLIGHT OFFICER MARK P. BOONE OF PERU, IND.; SECOND LIEUTENANT

KENNETH R. RUSHER OF TAYLORVILLE, IND., FLIGHT OFFICER ALBERT

J. MOOM OF ROCHESTER, N. Y.; SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES H. JONES

OF DUBLIN, TEX.; FLIGHT OFFICER EDMOND A. PARENT OF WATERTOWN,

N. Y.; FLIGHT OFFICER PAUL L. MARET OF ATLANTA, GA.; AND

SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES GARRETT OF BELMONT, MASS. #

D2SWX

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JUNE 3)

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON,JUNE 2-(AP)-E.R.STETTINIUS, JR., LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATOR, DISCLOSED TODAY A SHARP INCREASE IN LEND-LEASE SHIPMENTS OF MEAT TO ALLIED COUNTRIES, AND ESTIMATED THAT CURRENT SHIPMENTS AMOUNT TO ABOUT A QUARTER OF A POUND OF MEAT PER WEEK FOR EVERY PERSON IN THE UNITED STATES.

HE SAID IN THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF THIS YEAR, MEAT SHIPMENTS, NEARLY ALL OF WHICH WENT TO ENGLAND AND RUSSIA, TOTALLED 577,300,000 POUNDS. THIS CONSTITUTED 7.6 PER CENT OF THE AMERICAN MEAT SUPPLY, COMPARED WITH LAST YEAR'S SHIPMENTS OF ABOUT FIVE PER CENT.

MOST OF THE EXPORTED MEAT, HOWEVER, WAS PORK WHICH IS CURRENTLY IN LARGEST SUPPLY. BEEF, WHICH IS MOST SCARCE IN AMERICAN BUTCHER SHOPS AT PRESENT, WAS THE SMALLEST FACTOR IN LEND-LEASE SHIPMENTS, IT WAS STATED. PORK ACCOUNTED FOR 493,000,000 POUNDS, LAMB AND MUTTON 54,600,000 POUNDS, AND BEEF AND VEAL TOGETHER 29,800,000 POUNDS.

THE BEEF AND VEAL SHIPMENTS TOOK ONLY ONE PER CENT OF THE AMERICAN SUPPLY OF THESE MEATS.

IN THE CASE OF BUTTER AND CHEESE, STETTINIUS SAID, EXPORTS HAVE FALLEN OFF FROM LAST YEAR. IN THE FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF THIS YEAR, BUTTER SHIPMENTS TOTALLED 3,800,000 POUNDS, TAKING 0.5 PER CENT OF THE AMERICAN SUPPLY, WHILE LAST YEAR SHIPMENTS TOOK 0.7 PER CENT OF THE AMERICAN SUPPLY. CHEESE EXPORTS AGGREGATED 26,400,000 POUNDS IN THE FOUR-MONTH PERIOD, TAKING 5.9 PER CENT

JUN -3 1943
JUN -3 1943
JUN -3 1943
JUN -2 1943
JUN -3 1943

1943

30.24—4615

30.24—4615

OF THE NATIONAL SUPPLY, COMPARED WITH 23.1 PER CENT LAST YEAR.
STETTINIUS ADDED THAT EXPORTS OF CANNED VEGETABLES AND CANNED FRUITS AND JUICES THIS YEAR WERE ABOUT THE SAME AS LAST YEAR, AS WERE CORN AND WHEAT AND MISCELLANEOUS FATS AND OILS. SHIPMENTS HAVE INCREASED FOR DRIED EGG, CANNED AND FROZEN FISH, DRIED PEAS AND BEANS AND DRIED FRUIT..
(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JUNE 3)
LT539PEM

# Roosevelt Orders

# Miners Back on Monday

JUN -4 1943

## DRASTIC MEASURES LOOM IF WORKERS REFUSE TO RETURN

JUN -4 1943

### Strikers May Lose Draft Deferments Based on Essential Employment.

### ALIEN CURBS HINTED

### Pittsburgh Union Official Believes Men Will Remain Out.

### LEWIS STILL SILENT

### U.M.W. Chief Has No Comment When He Hears of President's Order.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, June 3. — President Roosevelt, acting as war-time commander-in-chief, today flatly ordered some 500,000 striking mine workers to return to work Monday—and drastic measures were reported in store in case they disobey.

Backing to the limit the War Labor board which John L. Lewis has defied, Mr. Roosevelt said that when the miners return to their "war duties" the disposition of the dispute "will forthwith proceed, under the jurisdiction of the War Labor board and in accordance with the customary and established procedures governing all cases of this sort."

**May Refuse to Work**

There was no early conclusive indication of what the miners may do. William Hargest, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers, District 5, said at Pittsburgh that he didn't know but his first guess "is that they won't go back" unless ordered to do so through some arrangement of the U.M.W. policy committee. A Kentucky union official, who withheld use of his name, expressed doubt that the President's order would have much effect.

Hugh White, vice president of Illinois United Mine Workers said: "I don't believe the order means a thing. It is up to the miners whether they go back to work because there was no general strike order from union headquarters. They quit voluntarily and can go back to work voluntarily if they choose. President Roosevelt's order will not send many of Illinois' 23,000 United Mine Workers members back to work on Monday. The miners are if anything more bitter now than at the time of President Roosevelt's last back-to-work order because negotiations for their new contract have lagged."

**No Hint of Plans**

The President made no mention of what he would do if the strike continued—in fact his terse statement did not seem to recognize even a possibility that the order could be ignored.

Responsible sources said he was ready to resort to use of troops, the draft laws and other measures if necessary.

Moreover, it was stated on high authority that the government is considering seriously the question of whether men who have struck would be entitled to any retroactive pay increase which might eventually be agreed upon.

No decision has been reached on this point, but it may be referred to Attorney General Biddle for a ruling. Government officials are inclined to the view that miners who struck may have cancelled the promise of a retroactive feature in any new contract.

The miners' contract expired on April 1, and if a retroactive increase were denied it would mean the loss of considerable money to the men.

**Union Committee Adjourns**

Early tonight the United Mine Workers policy committee adjourned a prolonged session without any action on the strike and union officials flatly declined to comment on the President's back-to-work order.

Mr. Lewis attended the session except for a short interval during which he left the hotel for an undisclosed purpose. Reporters informed him of the President's order but he said "No comment."

As the meeting ended, an official U.M.W. spokesman said "We won't have any statement. Nothing at all tonight."

The President's order, issued late in the day, apparently ushered in the long-awaited showdown with Mr. Lewis, who as president of the United Mine Workers, has refused to recognize the War Labor board's jurisdiction and has called it "malignantly" prejudiced.

**Roosevelt's Statement**

Mr. Roosevelt's statement said:

"Most of the nation's coal mines are closed because of a general strike which has taken place in defiance of the government of the United States. I have instructed the Secretary of the Interior, who has possession of the mines for the government, to proceed to reopen the mines.

"The Secretary of the Interior will continue to operate the mines under the terms and condition of work which obtained under the old contract which was extended by order of the War Labor board plus those new terms and conditions which have been approved by the board and which were announced in the board's order of May 25th.

"As President and commander in chief I order and direct the miners who are not now at work in the mines to return to their work on Monday, June 7, 1943. I must remind the miners that they are working for the government on essential war work and it is their duty no less than that of their sons and brothers in the armed forces to fulfill their war duties.

"Just as soon as the miners return to work, the disposition of the dispute between the miners and the operators will forthwith proceed, under the jurisdiction of the War Labor board and in accordance with the customary and established procedures governing all cases of this sort."

**May Draft Men**

The President was reported ready to back up his order by—

1. Reclassification under the Selective Service act to those miners who disobey.

2. A rigid enforcement of all laws governing aliens. Many thousands of the miners are aliens.

3 Widespread use of troops, if necessary.

This was represented as the President's program by trustworthy sources not permitting identification by name. They also said former miners now in the armed service would be released for work in the mines if this became advisable.

The chief executive was represented as having decided there could be no compromise with John L. Lewis, leader of the 500,000 striking miners, so long as the work stoppage, with all its inherent peril to the nation's war-making capacity, persisted.

His advisers were said to be convinced that the strike can be broken, and to feel that it would be better to forego two weeks or so of coal production than to give ground to Mr. Lewis.

In this decision, they backed up the War Labor board which referred the strike to Mr. Roosevelt yesterday with the declaration that to continue negotiations between the mine owners and Mr. Lewis while a strike existed would "nullify the no strike agreement upon which the country depends for an uninterrupted flow of war goods and would shatter the basis upon which our wartime labor policy exists."

How many miners might voluntarily respond to a request from the President for a resumption of work was a question on which there was widespread speculation. Some of his advisers were described as believing the majority would, if assured protection from pickets.

**Miners May Not Respond**

However, reports from Pennsylvania mine fields indicated there were many who, on the basis of their present attitude, would not. Inquiries by reporters to individuals brought expressions, in many cases, that the miners should not go back this time without a contract.

JUN -4 1943

The draft law already has been invoked against idle miners in one state. Governor Prentice Cooper of Tennessee announced he had authorized local draft boards to reclassify as available for active service those miners of fighting age who are not at work.

Before Gov. Cooper acted, the Robertson county (Tenn.) draft board had served notice to him that it would induct no more men into the armed services "until the government takes some action to settle this question of strikes."

**Strong Pressure on Lewis**

Strong pressure on Mr. Lewis to call off the strike was seen by some members of Congress in the pending anti-strike legislation. They said it must be obvious to him and to other labor leaders that legislation distasteful to organized labor could not be headed off if the coal miners continue their work stoppage.

By a vote of 133 to 37, the House refused today to kill the Smith-Connally bill which it is debating and may bring to a vote tomorrow.

During the debate, Rep. Whittington (D-Miss) accused Mr. Lewis of hating President Roosevelt "with such vehemence" that "his patriotism has been destroyed."

"In a contest between labor and the government, I stand for government,' Rep. Whittington shouted.

Mr. Lewis also was criticized in the Senate by Senator Wagner (D-NY), author of the National Labor

JUN -4 1943

Relations act and recognized as one of organized labor's staunchest supporters among the national legislators.

Though he did not call Mr. Lewis' name, Senator Wagner said a labor leader had uttered "a cruel blasphemy of the most sacred rights of free labor" in citing the National Labor Relations act in justification of a "most irresponsible and disastrous" work stoppage.

Mr. Lewis had declared yesterday that the War Labor board's order for a cessation of collective bargaining in the coal case until the strike ended was "a malicious, interfering, and illegal" action in conflict with the Wagner act.

**Meets Labor Leaders**

During the day, President Roosevelt met with the A.F.L.-C.I.O. Labor War board, composed of William Green, president of the A.F.L.; Philip Murray, president of the C.I.O.; Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer of the C.I.O. Electrical Workers union; R. J. Thomas, president of the C.I.O. Automotive Workers union, and George Meany, A.F.L. secretary.

There was speculation that this was intended to line up labor elements other than the U.M.W. behind the President's contemplated action in the coal case. Members of the group said, however, that their discussions were confined to operations of price controls.

Authoritative sources described yesterday's White House conference involving Secretary Ickes and the War Labor board as primarily to settle a dispute between Secretary Ickes, on the one hand, and members of the WLB on the other.

Secretary Ickes, who as fuel administrator has been given the job of running the mines for the government, was reported to have desired that the mines be offered a temporary payment of $1 a day for underground travel as part of a Presidential order for them to return to work.

The Labor board members opposed any concessions while a strike is in progress and won the President to their view, it was said.

The question of pay for underground travel is now the central issue in the wage controversy. Mr. Lewis offered earlier this week to accept $1.50 a day under a temporary arrangement whereby the final amount would be determined by a commission. The operators rejected this offer.

President Roosevelt's instructions that Secretary Ickes operate the mines under terms of the old contract, plus new conditions approved by the War Labor board, means a slight financial gain immediately for miners who return to their jobs.

The board directed in its May 25 order that the operators bear the cost of certain equipment which the miners heretofore have paid for. It estimated this meant a savings of 7 to 15 cents a day to affected miners.

The President's order also means the increase from $20 to $50 in payments in lieu of vacation becomes effective without further delay.

JUN -4 1943

# UNITY ACHIEVED AS FRENCH SET UP NEW REGIME

## De Gaulle and Giraud Create National Committee of Liberation.

## TO GOVERN FREED TERRITORIES

### Catroux Is Made Governor of Algeria and New Air Force Chiefs Are Appointed.

Algiers, June 3 (A. P.).—The French Executive Committee was formally brought into existence today and was given the name of the National Committee of Liberation.

The committee's personnel is the same as previously agreed upon. Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle are joint heads, to preside alternately. The committee was formally declared to be the governing body of all liberated French territory.

In addition to the Generals de Gaulle and Giraud, the National Committee of Liberation is composed of Gen. Alphonse George and Jean Monnet, selected by Gen. Giraud; Rene Massigli and Andre Philip, selected by Gen. de Gaulle, and Gen. Georges Catroux, accepted by both Gen. Giraud and Gen. de Gaulle.

**Catroux Is Made Governor.**

Gen. Catroux, who had served as liaison officer between Gen. Giraud and Gen. de Gaulle, was appointed successor to Marcel Peyrouton as Governor-General of Algeria, and was also placed in charge of Moslem affairs throughout the French Empire.

The committee also voted to remove Gen. Jean Mendigal as chief of the French Air Force in North Africa, appointing Gen. Bouscat to succeed him.

It voted the removal of Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret as commander of the French West African Air Force.

[At New York today the Free French Press and Information Service announced that Gen. Joseph Vuillemin, former commander of the French Air Force, has offered his services to Gen. de Gaulle and has been appointed commander of the bombing Group Bretagne, now operating from Tunisian bases, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, that which normally goes with the post of group commander in the Fighting French Air Force.]

**Giraud's Command in Question.**

Whether Gen. Giraud is to remain commander in chief is scheduled to be decided tomorrow.

It was understood that Gabriel Puaux, former High Commissioner in Syria, would succeed Gen. Auguste Nogues as Resident-General of French Morocco.

The formal launching of the new regime was announced by Gen. de Gaulle to newspaper correspondents at his headquarters tonight.

"The committee was constituted this morning with Gen. Giraud and myself as presidents," he said. "It forms the French central power; it directs all French forces in every sovereignty in French territory and directs the war effort."

Details of the compromise arrived at between Gen. de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud on the former's demand for a purge of officials formerly of pro-Vichy tendencies were revealed by well-informed persons who cannot be identified by name. Gen. de Gaulle had insisted that the housecleaning take place before the committee was formally established, they said, while Gen. Giraud demanded that the committee be set up first, and that the committee itself then consider each case on its merits.

These persons said that Gen. de Gaulle had yielded to Gen. Giraud's demand for selection of the committeee first, and that it was agreed that the consideration of individual cases would begin immediately. The names on Gen. de Gaulle's ouster list would be taken up in turn and Gen. de Gaulle was assured that no meeting would be held without dismissing at least one official, it was said.

**Point of Moral Influence.**

The Fighting French leader was said to have had fifteen names on his No. 1 ouster list, including M. Peyrouton and Gen. Nogues and Pierre Boisson, Governor-General of West Africa; Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, commander of the French West African Air Force, and Gen. Rene Prioux of Gen. Giraud's General Staff. He wants to see these go first.

Then he has List No. 2 and List No. 3 and possibly others. These contain the names of others he considers less important offenders.

Gen. de Gaulle's view is that the committee will have no moral influence unless it cleans out those officials whom he described as not worthy to lead the French in war. It is known that he was displeased by Gen. Giraud's appointment yesterday of Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier as Deputy Commander in Chief in charge of Public Order in the Algiers area, but it is not yet known whether he has added Admiral Muselier's name to his ouster lists.

# FRENCH FORM NEW COUNCIL TO FIGHT AXIS

JUN -4 1943

## Create Committee Of National Liberation Under De Gaulle And Giraud

## Tension At Algiers Relieved—U. S. Envoy Applauds Unity

JUN -4 1943 KENNEDY

*[By the Associated Press]*

Algiers, June 3—A "French Committee of National Liberation," headed jointly by Gens. Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud, was established formally today to "pursue the war at the side of the Allies until total victory over all enemy powers," including Japan.

Formation of this strong central authority to oppose Pierre Laval's Axis-committed regime and to rally the French masses awaiting an Allied invasion of Europe came after almost seven months' patient effort to bring the two French groups under a single banner.

**Tension Disappearing**

Signs of tension began disappearing here immediately, replaced by a new spirit of conciliation in all official quarters. Enthusiastic demonstrations occurred as the news spread.

"A baby has been born," exclaimed Robert Murphy, American minister. "I'm delighted with it. It fulfills all our hopes and there is no doubt that there is sincerity in all quarters."

The seven-man committee, which is to be expanded to nine, will direct the French war effort until France is freed and able to elect its own leaders.

**Other Members Listed**

Besides the co-presidents Giraud and de Gaulle, the other committeemen are: Gen. Alphonse J. Georges and Jean Monnet, named by Giraud; Rene Massigli and Andre Philip, appointed by de Gaulle, and Gen. Georges Catroux, named by both presidents.

A French communique described the committee as "a servant of the French people," made public a number of personnel changes, and said:

"The committee will pursue in close cooperation with all the Allies the common fight with a view to bringing about the complete liberation of all French and Allied territories, and until total victory over all enemy powers has been achieved."

**Will Help Whip Japan**

Committee members said this program included French cooperation to defeat Japan.

At today's session de Gaulle was understood to have subscribed entirely to Giraud's expressed conviction, made in a letter to the Fighting French leader yesterday, that the purpose of the new body was not to build up the personal power of any individual or set up a system which might lead to a totalitarian regime.

One of the committee's first acts was to make a series of changes in French official posts.

**Catroux Elevated**

General Catroux was named governor-general of Algeria, replacing the resigned Marcel Peyrouten. Catroux also will direct Moslem affairs throughout the empire.

Gabriel Puaux, former high commissioner in Syria, was named resident-general of Morocco, succeeding Gen. Auguste Nogues.

General Bouscat was appointed commander of French air forces in north and west Africa, telescoping posts held respectively by Gen. Jean Mendigal and Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret. Mendigal was retired, and the future status of Bergeret was not immediately made known.

**Giraud's Status**

Whether Giraud will remain commander in chief of the French military is to be decided at a session tomorrow, it was said.

Political quarters said Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier, who was appointed by Giraud yesterday as his deputy and charged with maintaining public order in the Algiers area, would be relieved of his two-day-old job, now that the executive committee has become an actuality and tension has given way to conciliation.

Rene Massigli provisionally was designated to handle foreign affairs, and it was this committeeman who notified the American and British ministers here of the creation of the new central authority which will set up ministries shortly but does not pretend to be a French government.

De Gaulle and Giraud representatives jointly will deliver messages from the committee to the State Department in Washington and the British Foreign Office in London.

**Provisions Stated**

These messages outline in great detail the provisions which were stated in the French communique as follows:

"The committee will hand over its power to a provisional government which will be constituted according to the laws of the French Republic as soon as the liberation of France will permit it, and not later than at the time of the total liberation of France.

"The committee takes a solemn oath to reestablish all French liberties and laws of the French Republic and a republican form of Government, destroying at the same time the arbitrary power and personal leadership which today is inflicted upon the country."

Frenchmen were asked to follow the committee's guidance so that "France shall be able to find again through victory its liberties, its greatness, and its traditional place among the great Allied nations, and bring at the peace conference its contribution to the council of United Nations which will then determine the conditions of Europe and the world."

General de Gaulle said he and Giraud would make public, tomorrow, further details of the new organization.

JUN -4 1943

30.24-4617

# Text of French Statement

*Following is the text of the Algiers communiqué announcing the formation of the French Committee of National Liberation, as broadcast yesterday by the British Broadcasting Corporation in the French language to Europe and recorded by the United States Federal Communications Commission:*

JUN -4 1943.

The Committee of National Liberation is constituted. It is comprised of Generals Giraud and de Gaulle as presidents, General Catroux, General Georges, MM. René Massigli, Jean Monnet and André Philip as members.

Secondly: The committee nomnated General Catroux, Commissioner for Coordination of Moslem Affairs.

Thirdly: The committee designated General Catroux Commissioner of Moslem Affairs, as Governor General of Algeria.

Fourthly: The committee decided upon the nomination of General Bouscat as commande of air forces in North Africa and in French West Africa, replacing General Mendigal, who had already resigned by an earlier decision of the Commander in Chief.

Generals de Gaulle and Giraud as presidents, General Catroux, General Georges, MM. René Massigli, Jean Monnet and André Philip, as members, constitute the French Committee of National Liberation. It will later be completed by the addition of other members.

The so-constituted committee is the French central power. The committee directs the French effort in the war in all forms and in all places. As a result it exercises French sovereignty on all territories placed beyond the enemies' power. It assures the administration and defense of all French interests in the world. It assumes authority over the territory, and the land, naval and air forces which have up to the present time been under the authority of either the French National Committee or under the civilian and military Commander in Chief.

All the measures necessary to a realization of the fusion of the administrations of these two organizations will be taken by the committee without delay. In conformity with the letters exchanged between Generals Giraud and de Gaulle, the committee will turn over its powers to the temporary government which will be constituted in conformity with the laws of the Third Republic as soon as the liberation of the metropolitan territory permits it, and, at the latest, at the total liberation of France.

The committee will continue, in close cooperation with all the Allies, the common fight with a view to the integral liberation of the French territories and the Allied territories until the final victory over all the enemy powers. The committee solemnly commits itself to reestablish all the French liberties, the laws of the republic and the republican regime, completely destroying the arbitrary regime and the personal power that is imposed on the country today.

The committee wishes to serve the people of France, for whom the war effort, the resistance, the trials, as well as the necessary renovation, require unity of all national forces. It calls all Frenchmen to follow it, so that France may take again in battle and in victory her liberty and her greatness and her traditional place among the great Allied powers, and so that in the peace negotiations she may bring her contribution to the council of the United Nations, which will determine the conditions of Europe and the world after the war.

# Details Of De Gaullist Deal With Peyrouton Disclosed

## Official's Resignation Less Of A Fighting French Victory Than At First Supposed, Kennedy Writes

JUN -4 1943

By EDWARD KENNEDY

*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

Algiers, June 3—The resignation of Marcel Peyrouton as Governor General of Algeria was less of a victory for Gen. Charles de Gaulle than represented in some quarters at first.

I learned today what actually happened.

Realizing that he was bound to be sacrificed to appease de Gaulle's purge demands, Peyrouton was ready to resign and desired to do so before being ousted, and on the best possible terms.

### Advice To Peyrouton

Shortly after de Gaulle's arrival, two men, who convinced him they were close to de Gaulle, called on Peyrouton and said, in effect:

"Now is the opportunity to make your peace with de Gaulle. Resign to him humbly, beg to be reduced to your status as a mere reserve captain of colonial infantry, go through a purgatorial period and you will come out on top, Peyrouton."

This made good sense to him and he followed their advice. He resigned to de Gaulle, the man who wanted to get him. As a courtesy, he also resigned to Giraud, the man who had appointed him. But he sent his resignation to Giraud some hours after he sent it to de Gaulle.

### Not Close To De Gaulle

Now, the men who had approached Peyrouton were adherents of de Gaulle, but not very close to him. They were in his movement, but not his confidants. Their real aim was to have the office vacated because they had a candidate of their own for the job.

Suddenly de Gaulle received the resignation of one of the men he had set out to get. He accepted it immediately and ordered Peyrouton to Syria. In good faith, he sent copies of Peyrouton's resignation and his acceptance to Giraud. For de Gaulle it was a victory, for he knew nothing of the activities of the two men who had talked Peyrouton into resigning.

De Gaulle's press agents, being livelier than Giraud's, decided they might as well make the most of this triumph. They summoned correspondents shortly before midnight and gave them the texts of the exchanges, with a *"voila."*

Some correspondents immediately interpreted it as meaning that de Gaulle had "achieved mastery of the political situation."

It was late at night, but not too late for the staff of Giraud to take action when, shortly after they received the resignation and acceptance from de Gaulle, there came Peyrouton's resignation to Giraud.

### Giraud Letter Published

Giraud's press agents did not summon the correspondent. They merely achieved publication in the local press, not of the Peyrouton letter of resignation to de Gaulle but of his letter to Giraud; not of de Gaulle's reply, but of Giraud's.

The letters of resignation were almost identical, save that in the one to Giraud, Peyrouton expressed his thanks for having been appointed. The acceptances differed in that de Gaulle ordered Peyrouton to Syria immediately. Giraud asked him to hold on to his job for the time being.

Peyrouton took Giraud's order. At last reports he was still holding on.

Complete mastery of the political situation still was a point at issue.

# WARSHIPS SINK AXIS VESSELS CLOSE TO ITALY

## Allied Naval Force Bags Two Merchant Ships and a Destroyer.

## ACTION OFF TOE OF BOOT

## Rome Reports Pantelleria Is Shelled Anew—Planes Bomb Stronghold.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 3 (A. P.).—Allied destroyers sank two Axis merchant vessels and an escorting torpedo boat and drove an enemy destroyer ashore burning Tuesday night in an attack on a convoy off Capo Spartivento, Italy, it was announced today.

Capo Spartivento is at the toe of Italy. The daring Allied naval attack struck at the heart of Italy's sea communications in defiance of the Italian fleet.

Together with two naval bombardments this week of Pantelleria, it indicated that in Italy's southern waters the Allies have achieved naval supremacy to match their air supremacy.

The Italians are dependent on the Strait of Messina between Sicily and the toe of the Italian mainland to sail cargo ships between the west and east coasts. Capo Spartivento stands at the southern approach to the Strait of Messina.

### Planes Blast Islands.

In the air war, American planes raided Pantelleria and the southwest coast of Sardinia yesterday without loss of a single plane.

The naval blow off Capo Spartivento like the two naval bombardments of Pantelleria was accomplished without loss of a single ship.

"Our force suffered no casualties or damage," said a communique issued from the headquarters of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief.

One of the sunken merchant vessels blew up after being set afire by the destroyers' guns, the bulletin said. Among the attacking force was one vessel of the Royal Greek Navy.

### Pantelleria Bombed Again.

United States war planes swept over Pantelleria almost at will yesterday, blowing up one building in the port area and damaging others, and shot up radio installations and bivouacked troops in southern Sardinia.

Marauders, Lightnings and Warhawks maintained the merciless air offensive against Mussolini's fortified rock forty-five miles east of the tip of Cape Bon Peninsula. Warhawks made the attack on southern Sardinia and San Antioco, off its southwest coast. The operations were carried out without loss of any of the Allied planes, the announcement said.

From their desert hideouts R. A. F. long-range fighters swept over the Ægean Sea yesterday, sinking two small sailing vessels at anchor in an island harbor and damaging a third by cannon fire, a Middle East air communique added. The bulletin said the crew of the latter vessel was observed to abandon the ship. All planes returned.

# ALLIED WARSHIPS DESTROY CONVOY OFF ITALY'S COAST

## British, Greek Destroyers Sink Three Axis Vessels.

JUN -4 1943

## SUFFER NO CASUALTIES

## Daring Attack Pressed Home in Straits Near Cape Spartivento.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 3—(AP) Striking at the heart of Italy's sea communications, daring British and Greek destroyers attacked an enemy convoy off Capo Spartivento at the toe of the Italian boot Tuesday night and ripped it to shreds without themselves suffering either casualties or damage.

In defiance of the big guns of the Italian fleet, the straight-shooting Allied warships wiped out two Axis merchant vessels and an escorting torpedo boat and sent an enemy destroyer aground, burning fiercely. One Greek destroyer participated in the attack.

### Gain Naval Superiority

Smashing of the Italian Coastal convoy, coming on the heels of two heavy bombardments of Pantelleria island by British warships, indicated that the Allies have gained naval supremacy in Italy's southern waters to match their domination of the air over the Mediterranean. In raids on Pantelleria and the southwest coast of Sardinia yesterday American air forces from North Africa did not lose a single plane.

Capo Spartivento, where the enemy convoy was ambushed, stands at the southern approach to the strait of Messina, the narrow passageway between Sicily and the Italian mainland through which all shipping between the Italian east and west coasts must thread its way.

Particulars of the one-sided engagement remained to be told. A communique from the headquarters of General Dwight D. Eisenhower disclosed only the extent of the enemy's losses and the remarkable fact that the victory was achieved without the loss of a ship or injury to an Allied crewman.

### Ship Explodes

One of the sunken Axis merchant ships, the communique said, blew up after being set afire by guns of the Allied destroyers.

American bombers, meantime, swept over Pantelleria almost at will, attacking the island's battered military targets in continuation of the merciless air offensive against the Axis underside.

Warhawks dived low to attack communication lines along roads between the southern Sardinian towns of Teulada and Sarroch and then sped on to machinegune radio equipment, soldiers and barracks at San Antioco off the southwest coast of Sardinia.

The weakened condition of Axis air forces in the Mediterranean was graphically illustrated when not a single enemy fighter rose to oppose the attacks either on Pantelleria or Sardinia.

### R. A. F. Sinks Two Vessels

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 3 (AP)—Operating from bases in the Middle East, Royal Air Force long-range fighters made another sweep over the Aegean Sea yesterday, sinking two small sailing vessels in an island harbor and damaging a third. The planes returned safely.

JUN -4 1943

# Two Allied Destroyers Sink Four Axis Vessels Off Italy

## British And Greeks Annihilate Entire Convoy Without Casualties Or Damage To Themselves

JUN -4 1943

By PAUL KERN LEE

*(Associated Press Correspondent)*

In the Central Mediterranean, June 2 (Delayed) — British and Greek destroyers teamed up today for a blow at Axis shipping, sinking two merchantmen and two destroyers off Cape Spartivento on the toe of the Italian boot, and then steamed home without so much as having the paint scratched.

The entire action took less than thirty-five minutes.

With the Italy-to-Sicily ferry rail system smashed and disorganized by Allied air raids the only way open for the Italians to supply Sicily remains by sea from the southern Italian toe ports to the east Sicilian area.

The British navy has successfully determined to close this route as well. I have made trips along the Sicilian and Italian shores on such missions, but in the words of one naval officer found "not a single sausage," as the Italians apparently stayed ashore.

### Convoy Spotted

But early today one British and one Greek destroyer hit the jackpot. Nosing along the shore they spotted a convoy of two small merchantmen, one seagoing destroyer and one smaller torpedo-boat-type destroyer, which the Italian navy much favors.

The British destroyer in the lead set the bigger of the two merchantmen afire with a single salvo and did the same to the smaller ship a few minutes later, then turned to pursue the escorts, which started making smoke and tried to get away in the misty morning darkness.

"They were westbound, apparently toward Sicily, when we found them between us and the shore," said the first lieutenant of the leading destroyer. "We decided to wing each one before finishing any of them off lest some of them escape."

### Greeks Fire Salvo

The Greek destroyer following the British pumped a salvo into the burning merchantman and then another into the smaller merchantman, which finished her off almost instantly.

The bigger Italian destroyer was fleeing at the rate of about thirty knots, but the British destroyer slowed her with direct hits and the Greek followed with shots that stopped her. At this moment the smaller torpedo-boat-type appeared out of the mist not much more than 1,000 yards away, speeding in the opposite direction toward the Allied craft. Both attacking ships immediately fired.

"We really mashed that little fellow," said one officer. "We fired everything except the bridge machine guns and we might have fired them if we had thought of it. Personally, I suspect we might have been able to lob a depth charge onto her, though it certtainly was not needed. She was just outright destroyed."

### Big Destroyer Grounded

Allied ships then finished off the bigger merchantman, which exploded, and drove the bigger Italian destroyer aground, blazing so fiercely she was obviously ruined forever.

The ships were too close inshore to attempt the rescuing of survivors, although there were many in the water, and officers said that any reasonably strong swimmer could obviously get ashore so that they were sure that many had saved themselves. Some Italians, notably from the smaller escort, dove overboard before their ship was hit.

The battle, even more clearly than the night and day bombardments of Pantelleria, demonstrated the increasing Allied control of the Mediterranean's narrowest waters. The destroyers were shadowed home by Axis aircraft, but none dared to come closer than three miles.

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# WAR MAY END SOON, HE SAYS

## Hinges On 4 Issues Which May Be Settled In Next Four Months, Briton Asserts

### Nazis Reported Working To Bolster Weakened Defenses In Balkans

JUN -4 1943

*(By the Associated Press)*

London, June 3—New optimism that the next few crucial months may speed the Axis downfall was expressed in Britain today as Allied reports represented the Germans working to bolster Balkan defense walls weakened by the dynamite and rifles of guerrillas.

"The end of the war may be much closer than some of us imagine," the Earl of Selborne, Minister of Economic Warfare, told a civic meeting at East Sheen. The war hinges on four issues which may be decided in the next four months, he said, and "if we do well in all of them" the war may end rapidly.

### Issues Are Listed

The issues, he continued, were the battkle of the Atlantic, the "impending German attack in Russia," the Allied invasion of the Continent and the Allied bombing offensive now under way.

At the same time a warning to the French to be careful of invasion rumors was broadcast by the BBC.

A speaker identified only as a high British officer advised the French that rumors of Allied landings "might deliberately by spread by the Germans in the hope that the elements of resistance would be disclosed."

"The day will come when the armies of liberation will need the active help of the French people," he concluded.

### Report From Madrid

From Madrid came the opinion that Berlin might not launch an offensive against Russia this summer but would concentrate instead upon British shipping.

The submarine campaign against the United Nations, the dispatch quoting the morning paper *ABC* said, "may be one explanation of the insistent rumors from Berlin itself that there will be no (German) offensive on the eastern front this summer but that all efforts will be directed against the maritime communications of Great Britain."

### Nazi Concern Over Balkans

Meanwhile, Axis concern with another sector of its defense appeared in the Tass (Russian) report that Field Marshal General Siegmund Wilhelm List, Nazi lightning war expert, had been transferred from Russia to the Balkans.

The report said he was joining Heinrich Himmler, German police chief, and Marshal Erwin Rommel, former commander of the African army.

Marshal List knows the area well, having led the invasion of Yugoslavia, Greece and Crete in the spring of 1941.

The German task was complicated by the armed resistance of Yugoslav guerrilla armies. The Morocco radio, recorded by the Associated Press, said the fighting was daily becoming more violent. Bloody battles were reported from Bosnia, Hercegovina and Croatia, where the Yugoslavs were reported to have captured heavy artillery and tanks.

### 4 Axis Tankers Sunk

Using armed speedboats, troops of Gen. Draja Mihailovic have sunk four tankers laden with oil for Germany and two tugs, the Algiers radio said. Railway traffic was reported paralyzed on several lines linking Austria, Hungary and Greece after bridges were destroyed last week, the radio said.

A *Tass* dispatch from Geneva reported that German troops in northern France and Belgium were removing all highway signs, putting up new markings in code.

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# AXIS HAS LOST 13,744 PLANES

## Allied Toll For War Is Only 9,358, British Magazine Aeroplane Reports

### Operational Bomber Power Of Germans Estimated At No More Than 2,000

JUN -4 1943

*(By the Associated Press)*

London, June 3 — Axis plane losses from the start of the war to the end of May are nearly fifty per cent. higher than those of the United Nations, the British magazine *Aeroplane* reported today.

The figures, which exclude those from the Russian front, show that 13,744 Axis planes have been knocked out of the sky as compared to Allied losses of 9,358 for the same period.

The Allied margin over the Axis was maintained throughout May despite the heavy emphasis on aerial attack, British Air Ministry figures showed. United Nations losses for May in the home, Middle East, North African and India-Burma operations totaled 444 against 525 Axis planes destroyed.

### Nazi Bomber Strength

*Aeroplane* estimates the operational-bomber strength of the Germans on all fronts is not over 2,000 planes and that if they all could be thrown into the air at once they could carry only 4,500 tons of bombs. Last week alone the RAF dropped nearly 7,500 tons of bombs on German targets.

The Air Ministry also announced in its May roundup of RAF activities that the mine-laying division was responsible for the destruction of ten enemy ships, including the 18,160-ton German liner Gneisenau. The Gneisenau, the report said, struck a mine in the Baltic at the end of April and was now beached and lying on her side.

### Other Ships Destroyed

Other enemy shipping destroyed by mines included two mine sweepers, a motor vessel and six steamers.

Figures released by the British Information Service showed that American squadrons based on the British Isles have destroyed 914 Axis planes since American entry into the war.

May losses as summarized by the Air Ministry follow:

Home—316 planes lost, 132 enemy planes destroyed.

Middle East—Six planes lost, 40 enemy planes destroyed.

North Africa—108 Allied planes lost, 337 enemy planes destroyed.

India and Burma—14 Allied planes lost, 16 Japanese planes destroyed.

### 30 U-Boats Sunk In May

The *Daily Mail* said in a front-page story tonight that more than thirty Axis submarines were sunk in the Atlantic during May by sea and air attacks.

It said the total was confirmed by a detailed check of all reports and figures available in London and Washington.

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**Says Invasion Has Started.**

**London, June 2 (A. P.).—Allied air power has begun the invasion of Europe on a schedule planned months ago and "the next phase will be the final phase—land and air power combined," Brig.-Gen. Daniel Noce, recently appointed United States staff officer in the European theater, said tonight in an NBC broadcast.**

**"Here in this theater," he said, "the invasion offensive has been underway for some time. In this combined operation, we are leading off quite obviously with the air weapons. Each step of everything that has happened and is happening was planned months ago. The next phase will be the final phase—land, sea and air power combined. There will be complete unity of our arms and our Allies and the end will be unconditional surrender."**

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# Five Reported Saved at Sea From Leslie Howard's Plane

JUN -4 1943

Lisbon, June 3 (A. P.).—The Rome radio today broadcast a message from Madrid declaring that a Spanish fishing boat had rescued five Britons from the Britain-bound airliner that was shot down on Tuesday over the Bay of Biscay. The survivors were taken from a rubber life raft, Rome said. They were not immediately identified.

[A Madrid dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio, and picked up by the Associated Press, said that the Spanish fishing steamship Evaristo Nunez had picked up six British airmen whose machine had been shot down shortly before. Whether their craft was a passenger liner or combat plane was not specified. This account, which moved through enemy propaganda channels, said the fishing boat had been attacked by other British planes some hours before and after the rescue.]

Tuesday that it had been attacked by a hostile plane.

It was believed in London that the Nazi raider had attacked the plane on the outside chance that Prime Minister Churchill could have been among the passengers.

**Nazi Planes Still Active**

Continued German air action was reported by an Air Ministry communique which said an Australian-manned Sunderland flying boat shot down three of eight Junkers 88s which attacked it while on anti-

# London Hope For Air-Liner Survivors Grows Dimmer

## Pays Little Attention To Axis Reports That Some Shot Down By Nazis Were Saved

JUN -4 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 3—Except for one wholly unconfirmed Axis radio report of rescue, hope waned today for possible survivors of the missing Lisbon-to-London air liner which was attacked by a Nazi sky raider Tuesday over the Bay of Biscay.

Dispatches from Madrid said the Spanish destroyer Melilla had returned to El Ferrol naval base after a futile twenty-four-hour search of the sea where the air liner was lost with thirteen passengers including Leslie Howard, actor, and a Dutch crew of four.

The commercial transport was about 200 miles off the Spanish coast when it radioed at 11 A. M. submarine patrol over the Bay of Biscay yesterday.

A German intimation that the air liner had been escorted by bombers was officially denied today by the British Embassy and Netherlands legation.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the Government may try to obtain a Portuguese ship to bring more than seventy-five British children to Britain from Lisbon.

The children, returning from Canada and the United States, have been flying a few at a time as space could be found for them in the planes leaving Lisbon.

**Believed After Churchill.**

London, June 3 (A. P.).—The belief prevailed in some quarters here today that the Germans were gunning for Prime Minister Churchill when they shot down the airliner which left Lisbon on Tuesday with Leslie Howard and twelve other passengers.

Reports said that there was a greater concentration of Nazi planes over the Bay of Biscay—where the liner was last heard from while under attack—than at any time in many months, and they were said to be pouncing on every aircraft they spotted. It could be assumed, observers believed, that the Germans were after Mr. Churchill, believing he might be coming home from Washington via that route.

German-controlled radio stations had put out various stories in the last week about the Prime Minister's whereabouts. On Sunday one Axis report said that he had been at Gibraltar for several hours. The next day a dispatch from La Linea, Spain, said that he had been reported "somewhere in Africa" after spending twenty-four hours at Gibraltar. The Axis assumption was, apparently, that he would return to England over the Bay of Biscay.

In addition to Mr. Howard and the liner's Dutch crew of four, the following were on board:

Mrs. Rotha Hutcheon and her daughters, Petra, 11 years old, and Caroline, aged 18 months. Mrs. Hutcheon was returning to England from Canada, where she had been living for the past two years, to join her husband, Lieut.-Col. A. G. Hutcheon of the British Army.

Alfred T. Chenhalls, 43, London accountant and company director, a friend of Mr. Howard.

Kenneth Stonehouse, Washington correspondent of Reuters news agency, and his wife.

Mrs. Cecilia Emilia Falls Paton.

Tyrell Shervington, a Shell company executive at Lisbon.

Ivan James Sharp, a London official of the United-Kingdom Corporation returning from a business mission in Portugal.

Francis German Cowlrick, returning from a business trip to Spain for a London engineering firm.

Gordon Thomas MacLean.

Wilfred Jacob Berthold Israel, a Londoner who had been in Portugal for several weeks.

Tonight the Dutch Government in Exile announced that the plane was a K. L. M. (Royal Dutch Airlines) craft flying in the British Overseas Airways service, a foreign source in London, with good continental connections, who cannot be identified by name.

So many persons were involved in graft that the entire party leadership in the Ruhr may have to be reorganized, it was declared.

**London, Friday, June 4 (AP)—For the first time since June, 1940, when Italy entered the war and France fell, Lloyds underwriters are quoting insurance rates for cargoes bound through the Mediterranean, it was disclosed today.**

**The rates are lower than those for voyages to the same destinations by the route around the southern tip of Africa.**

# Von Schnitzler Flees Reich

**Head of Dye Trust Flies to Spain to Escape Arrest by Gestapo**

LONDON, June 3 (AP).—A foreign source with good underground connections reported today that Georg Von Schnitzler, head of the I. G. Farben Industrie dye trust in Germany, had fled by airplane to Spain.

This source, who may not be identified by name, reported that the German industrialist told Spanish authorities he had escaped Gestapo arrest by a few hours.

Schnitzler is related to German Field Marshal General Fedor Von Bock by marriage, the informant said. He added that Schnitzler was believed to be identified with the general in efforts to place the German high command in a dominant position in Germany, supplanting Hitler.

The informant said it was reported common talk in Berlin that Bock once more had been relieved of the Russian command.

# Many High Nazis Reported Seized In Big Food Graft

London, June 3 (AP)—Almost all the higher personnel of the Nazi party in Duesseldorf were reported today to have been arrested as a result of diversion to the black market of a vast quantity of food intended for Ruhr valley victims of Allied bombing.

The authority for the report was

**Hungarian Official Dies**

London, June 3 (AP)—A Rome broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, reported from Budapest today that Count Bartholomew Szechenyi, president of the Hungarian Senate, died. He was 77.

# GEN. LIST SENT BACK TO BALKANS

JUN -4 1943

London, June 3 (A. P.).—A Tass dispatch from Istanbul said today Hitler had ordered Field Marshal Gen. Siegmund Wilhelm List back to the Balkans, apparently in an effort to tighten defenses and to quell defections among wavering satellite nations.

Gen. List, who led the invasion of Yugoslavia, Greece and Crete in the spring of 1941, was last reported to have replaced Field Marshal Gen. Fedor von Bock on the southern front in Russia. Tass said Gen. List was reported to have joined Heinrich Himmler, German police chief, and Marshal Erwin Rommel in the Balkans.

**Gibraltar Clear of Ships.**

Madrid, June 3 (A. P.).—Dispatches from La Linea said today that Gibraltar has been virtually cleared of Allied shipping.

Seventy merchantmen, including troop transports and tankers, passed through the Strait of Gibraltar from the Atlantic, en route to North Africa, at dawn yesterday, these advices said, while another convoy of sixty freighters, six tankers and one hospital ship left Gibraltar Harbor for the Mediterranean and North African ports.

No aircraft carriers or battleships, the dispatches said, now guard the rock. The harbor is more deserted than at any time during recent months, with scarcely a score of freighters, of which four are under repair at anchor there, it was reported.

**Allies Sank 30 U-Boats in May**

LONDON, June 3 (AP).—"The Daily Mail" said today that more than thirty Axis submarines were sunk in the Atlantic during May by sea and air attacks. It said the total was confirmed by a detailed check of all reports and figures available in London and Washington.

# WARSAW JEWS BATTLE NAZIS, POLES REPORT

## 300 Germans Killed, 2,000 Wounded In Attack On Ghetto, Radio Says

JUN -4 1943

## 2,000 Defenders Declared Slain By Shells, Bombs And Flame-Throwers

*[By the Associated Press]*

Stockholm, June 3 (AP) — Desperate Jews, defending themselves at barricades in a pitched battle that lasted three weeks, killed 300 Germans and wounded more than 2,000 when German elite troops sought to liquidate the Warsaw ghetto recently, a secret Polish radio station heard here said tonight.

The station, Radio SWIT, said the action began April 12 when the Germans marched on the 35,000 Jews still left of the original 400,000 crowded in the walled ghetto.

**Fought At Barricades**

The Jews fought at the barricades until April 24. Then street and house fighting began as the Germans pressed in with the aid of artillery, machine-guns, flame-throwers and even light bombing planes, the broadcast said.

Blocks of buildings were blown sky high by mines. Sections of the Ghetto were set afire.

But even after water, gas and electricity were shut off, the Jews continued to defend themselves.

Two thousand Jews fell in the street fighting and 3,000 were killed by the fires, the report said. The Germans, finally winning out, deported 14,000 to the East.

**Broadcast Recalled**

It was the same station that on April 21 broadcast:

"The last 35,000 Jews in the Ghetto at Warsaw have been condemned to execution. Warsaw again is echoing to musketry volleys.

"The people are murdered. Women and children defend themselves with their naked arms.

"Save us. . . ."

The station then suddenly went dead.

Its broadcast heard tonight said that during the fighting three train loads of Jews arrived in Galicia from Bulgaria, where anti-Jewish action is in full swing. They were headed in the direction of Treblinka in southeast Poland, known as "the hangman's city."

**40,000 Slain Or Deported**

Rabbi Irving Miller, of New York, secretary general of the World Jewish Congress, asserted in London May 14 that 40,000 Jews had been murdered or forcibly removed from the Warsaw ghetto in the preceding ten days.

He said the action was taken when the Jews revolted against inhuman treatment and killed sixty German officers and men.

JUN -4 1943

# NAZIS REPORT RED PUSH ON AZOV SEA

## Claim New Offensive Near Temryuk Failed To Gain "Lasting Success"

JUN -4 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Friday*, June 4—The Red army has sprung a new offensive near Temryuk on the Sea of Azov in an effort "to split German forces" clinging to the Kuban bridgehead, but has not achieved any "lasting success," the Berlin radio said last night.

A Tass report quoted dispatches from the front as saying that air forces of both sides were making "thousands of flights per day" in accelerated sky fighting over the Caucasus, but there were few Soviet details on the land struggle.

**"Fighting Continued"**

Moscow's midnight bulletin recorded early tolay by the Soviet monitor used the week-old phrase, "fighting continued," to describe operations on the Taman peninsula between Novorossisk on the Black Sea coast and Temryuk on the Sea of Azov.

German broadcasts recorded by the Associated Press said the attack on Temryuk, on the German left flank, was launched without any cessation in Red army attacks on Krimskaya, a point between Temryuk and Novorossisk.

"This is meant to be not only a diversion, but aims to split the German forces."

**Break Through Admitted**

It is in this area that the German radio twenty-four hours ago acknowledged that "weak remnants" of Soviet forces had broken through to the Sea of Azov in an obvious effort to seize this important point near the Kerch Strait, across which German supplies are ferried from the Crimea.

One German broadcast said Soviet airmen were repeatedly attacking the few supply roads leading back to the Kerch Strait, and also were strafing German cargo boats in the strait.

On land, Russian equipment and men were said to be "ten times superior" to those of the Germans. Berlin has stressed this purported Russian superiority, along with German supply difficulties, ever since the announcement a week ago of a big Russian push.

**37 Planes Downed**

A Soviet noon communique yesterday said thirty-seven German planes were shot down in the Kuban valley, and a *Pravda* correspondent at the front said the wreckage of dozens of enemy planes littered the foothills near Novorossisk and the swamps to the north.

But the heavy air action was not confined to the Caucasus. A Moscow broadcast said long-range Russian bombers flew 250 miles west of Kharkov in the Ukraine to raid Kiev Wednesday night, and also attacked Roslavl, a railway junction between Smolensk and Bryansk, on the central front.

"Many railway trains were smashed or set afire, and heavy explosions were observed," said the announcement. "All our planes except two returned to their bases."

**Transport Sunk**

In addition a transport and tug were sunk in the Gulf of Finland by Soviet airmen, the midnight communique said, and ships and aircraft combined to sink an enemy transport, mine sweeper and two patrol ships in the Barents Sea.

A German submarine and tanker were reported destroyed by the Soviet Black Sea fleet, presumably off German-held Novorossisk, where the fleet has been patrolling.

More than 550 Germans were declared slain in scattered fighting on the Smolensk, northwestern and Donets basin fronts during the day.

# Air War Grows in Russia

## 500 Nazi Planes Attack Kursk—Foe Loses 185 Aircraft in Widespread Raids.

JUN -4 1943

Moscow, June 3 (A. P.).—A force of about 500 German planes attacked the Russian base at Kursk yesterday afternoon and at least 123 were shot down, the Russians announced today, signalizing a new and growing phase of the bitter aerial battle on the eastern front.

The Nazi air fleet represented the largest single mass the Germans have concentrated in any sector for months and their reported losses market one of the biggest single day's bags in any theater of aerial war.

A Moscow broadcast said ninety-three of the raiders were brought down by Soviet pilots in air duels and that anti-aircraft guns shot down thirty more, after some planes got through to the city "and haphazardly dropped bombs which inflicted material damage and casualties."

The Russians said they lost thirty planes and declared the tally of Nazi victims was incomplete.

[The Soviet noon communique as recorded by the London Soviet radio monitor said thirty-seven German planes were shot down in the Kuban valley northeast of Novorossisk yesterday. Land action was minor except on the Kalinin front, where 2,000 Germans were killed in a two-day battle after a thrust that temporarily dented Russian defenses, the war bulletin said. It also announced that three towns were taken by the Russians in fighting around Sevsk, eighty miles northwest of Kursk.

[The Russian communique announced three towns were recaptured by the Russians in fighting around Sevsk, eighty miles northwest of Kursk.]

**Kursk Is Key City.**

Kursk was recaptured by the Russians in their winter offensive last February 8, along with Belgorod, eighty miles south. Its capture preceded the winning of Kharkov, 120 miles south. When the Germans surged back into the Donets valley in mid-March they were unable to regain Kursk, although they took Kharkov and Belgorod and fanned down the curve of the Donets River to the southeast.

The area is a key to the swaying battle for the Ukraine and the Donets Basin. From it the Germans launched last summer the drive that carried to Stalingrad.

Both sides have huge forces marshaled in the region and the strength of the sky forces was held here to be a matching of power in an effort to gain air supremacy before any far-reaching land battle begins.

**Smolensk Hit by Reds.**

The Russians, still held off at Smolensk, battered that railway junction from the air Tuesday night and also hit rail stations and ammunition dumps at Karachev and Krasny Bor, it was announced.

Elsewhere on the aerial front, the midnight communique said, twenty-five German planes were shot down in attempted raids on Leningrad, while the Pravda correspondent reported "thousands of flights take place daily" in the Kuban Valley area.

Meantime, reports from the Baltic Red Navy fleet said increased activity was welcomed by the submarine and mine sweeping crews, ice bound through the winter, and that the fleet itself was going to sea with new types of equipment furnished by the Allies.

Quadruple anti-aircraft gun batteries are one new feature, it was said. The Red battleship October Revolution is one craft thus equipped. The weapons came without accompanying instructions, the Soviet sailors assembled the guns, and they now are being used effectively against Nazi raiders, it was reported.

The mine sweeper crews call the Baltic "Soup With Kletzki"—soup with meat balls, in reference to the number of mines floating in its water.

JUN -4 1943

# Swedish Marvel Can't Run in U.S. Before July 1

## Sail Ending Tuesday Has Hardened Legs, Increased Weight

By the Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, June 3.—American track fans, impatient for a glimpse of the running form Gunder Haegg, Sweden's sensational distance performer, will have to be patient about a month longer. The record-smashing athlete won't be able to make his United States debut before July 1.

He is scheduled to arrive in New Orleans aboard the tanker Saturnus next Tuesday, but it will take him three weeks to lose his sea legs, which means he will miss the AAU championships in New York June 19 and 20.

**Trip Hardens Haegg's Legs.**

The long ocean voyage had hardened Haegg's springy leg muscles and caused him to gain weight, a correspondent of the Aftonbladet accompanying the runner reports.

Haegg was just rounding into condition after a winter layoff when he departed May 11 from Gothenburg after plans to make the trip by airplane fell through at the last minute. The tedious trip aboard the tanker has set him back.

"My condition is getting worse daily," he told the Aftonbladet correspondent.

The Saturnus encountered stormy weather the first three days and Haegg got little exercise. After that he began running two hours daily, with hourly morning and afternoon sessions on deck. One day he ran 3,000 meters in 10 minutes.

**Picks Up Six Pounds.**

The bobbing deck is a far cry from the springy turf, however, and Haegg's leg muscles, part of the secret of his speed, have suffered accordingly. He also has gained 6 pounds despite daily visits to the ship's steam bath.

Badminton, pistol shooting and other activities occupy the runner along with raising a beard. He and the correspondent have made a wager as to which will have the longest beard when they reach the United States.

Haegg said the first thing he planned to do when he reached New Orleans is to get a massage.

## RED GIRL FLYER BAGS BALLOON

Moscow, June 3 (A. P.).—A Russian girl pilot, Junior Lieut. Lily Litviak, was credited today with destroying an observation balloon which was directing German artillery fire in the Kuban.

Other pilots had made five previous attempts to get the balloon.

# CHINESE PUSH ENEMY ACROSS YANGTZE RIVER

## Changyang and Chihkiang Fall as Drive Gains in Ichang Sector.

## U. S. FLYERS PLAY BIG PART

## Pound Jap Supply Lines, Sink Enemy River Boats and Bomb Airfields.

JUN -4 1943

Chungking, June 3 (A. P.).—Chinese troops have driven to the right bank of the Yangtze opposite Ichang in an air-supported counter-offensive against the Japanese and have surrounded 4,000 of the invaders farther down the great river, the High Command announced tonight.

A Chinese Army spokesman said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces yesterday recaptured the town of Changyang, twelve miles south of Ichang, and also occupied the port of Chihkiang, thirty-five miles downriver from that Japanese base.

The High Command issued a special communique to keep abreast of developments in the counter-thrusts against the routed enemy shock troops.. It said Chinese driving northward from Hunan Province crossed the border into southern Hupeh and surrounded Kungan, another of the bases for the abortive Japanese push against defenses of the upper Yangtze. Kungan lies seventy miles southeast of Ichang.

Japanese troops are being driven back toward the south bank of the river on the whole upper Yangtze front, the spokesman added.

A communique from the headquarters of Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell announced that ten counter-offensive blows were struck by the Fourteenth Air Force May 30 and 31 in support of the Chinese Army in the Lake Tungting area.

**Jap Transportation Hit.**

Liberator bombers were credited with destruction of twenty Japanese fighter planes and probable destruction of five during bombardment of Ichang air fields and Chinese fighter pilots led by Lieut.-Col. John Alison of Gainesville, Fla., destroyed three Zeros and probably wrecked three others.

At least five enemy planes were destroyed on the ground, a Japanese gunboat was set afire, four river boats were sunk or burned and the locomotives of four trains were knocked out. In addition, numerous casualties were inflicted on Japanese troops.

Two American planes were lost and several others were damaged.

**Advance 20 Miles.**

Recapture of Changyang represents an advance of about twenty miles for the Chinese troops since they regained Yuyangkwan last Saturday.

The occupation of Chihkiang, the spokesman said, menaced Japanese communications with Ichang. Japanese positions south of the Yangtze now form an arc extending from a point less than fifteen miles west of Ichang to Lihsien in Hunan province.

[The Tokio radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press in London, quoted an official Jap statement today as saying that operations in central China had been "successfully concluded and all Japanese forces who participated have been brought back to their bases." The statement their bases."]

The military spokesman said that an important factor in the Chinese success was the "col-

JUN -4 1943

laboration of the Chinese and American air forces, which have accomplished very much." The joint air forces, he declared, have subjected the enemy to very heavy attacks and have won complete control of the air.

The Chinese forces also received considerable help from puppet Chinese troops which the Japanese tried to employ, but from which full information was obtained concerning the enemy's strength, the spokesman asserted.

**Gains in Other Sectors.**

The major gains in the Ichang sector were coupled with Chinese advances across older battlefields both east and north of that menaced port, the High Command announced. Chinese troops yesterday captured the important town of Hwangmei, in eastern Hupeh province, twenty miles north of the Yangtze and 295 miles east of Ichang. About the same distance north of Ichang Chinese detachments in Shansi province checked the Japanese drive southward from points west of the Taiheng Mountains and counter-attacked. After losing more than 400 men, the Japanese were reported in retreat.

The Japs originally started the drive with between 70,00 and 80,000 troops, the spokesman said, but reinforcements from Hankow and Yochow brought their total to 100,000. He said the enemy's campaign was very well planned, but collapsed suddenly because the invaders committed the "tactical blunder" of allowing the Chinese to entice them into a mountainous area. What already is referred to as the "Chinese battle of Stalingrad" was fought around Shihpei, a strongly fortified area west of Ichang, where the defenders had orders to resist to the last. The Japanese were unable to use their tanks and big guns in the mountains and were placed at a "very great disadvantage," the Chinese spokesman said.

# CHINESE ADVANCE TO YANGTZE RIVER OPPOSITE ICHANG

## Other Units Trap 4,000 Japs Farther Downstream.

JUN -4 1943

## ALLIES RULE AIR

## Aerial Supremacy Aids Chiang's Army in Routing Foe.

CHUNGKING, China, June 3—(AP) Supported by an American-Chinese air force which dominated the central China skies and was shooting Japanese planes down at the rate of 14 to 1, the Chinese armies swept tonight to the south bank of the Yangtze and were separated only by that great river from the main Japanese base of Ichang in Hupeh province.

Farther down the river, other Chinese troops were declared in a special communique of Chiang Kai Shek's command to have trapped 4,000 of the Japanese invaders—30,000 of whom were officially declared already to have fallen as casualties.

In yet another drive in the counter-offensive now throwing the Japanese back all along the upper Yangtze front, Chinese columns crossed into Hupeh from Hunan province, said the High Command, and surrounded the Japanese position of Kungan, this some 70 miles southeast of Ichang.

The main drive on Ichang, which had advanced 32 miles within less than a week, earlier had overrun and reoccupied the towns of Changyang and Chihkiang, respectively 12 and 35 miles south of that base.

So complete was American-Chinese mastery aloft that in two days Allied pilots had destroyed a minimum of 28 Japanese planes, and probably 36, against two Allied planes lost. American bombers got 20 Japanese planes in a single action.

**Air Support Effective**

This air support, the most effective ever given the Chinese armies, was carried on to cut up the retreating invader. On a single avenue of Japanese retreat, the road back from Changyang, Chinese dispatches estimated that Allied planes alone had killed more than 1,500 enemy troops struggling on the ground.

The enemy's behavior under this lethal fire convinced Allied airmen that this was his first real experience of heavy assault from the air.

Japanese communications to Ichang were in imminent danger; the city itself appeared directly threatened.

As dispatches from the front pictured unbroken Chinese successes in this great victory of six years of war in the China theater, the spokesman announced that 100,000 Japanese troops had been turned back in the battle and that of this number 30,000 had fallen as casualties.

**Japs Able to Retreat**

He pointed out, however, that five Japanese divisions, previously reported to have been encircled, had a line of retreat still open.

"The word encirclement has been interpreted in a liberal way. The Japanese were driven back along an arch shaped line. We did not mean they were being annihilated. They are being cut up and dispersed with smaller units being liquidated. The enemy moved back in confusion and disorder," he said.

He declared the Japanese campaign had utterly collapsed—the first "annihilating blow" having been delivered in what now is being called the Chinese battle of Stalingrad about the town of Shihpei west of Ichang where the enemy, under orders to resist to the end, had been unable to maneuver with his tanks and big guns and suffered a bloody defeat, which led to his collapse.

A great factor in these spreading victories, the spokesman went on, was "the collaboration of the Chinese and American air forces."

While the Chinese drove forward unhalted in the Ichang sector of the Yangtze, Chinese triumphs far to the east and north were announced also.

The important town of Hwangmei, in Hupeh province 295 miles to the east of Ichang, fell to Chinese arms, and in the sector some 300 miles north of Ichang the Chinese forces of Shansi province were declared to have broken Japanese attacks west of the Taiheng mountains and to be driving the invaders before them toward Linchwan in a counterattack.

**Threat to Capital Erased**

As to the critical battle for the upper Yangtze—a battle now regarded as brilliantly won—the Chinese spokesman declared that the feat of the American and Chinese air forces in holding the air had been a great factor in destroying what had initially been a Japanese threat to this capital of Chungking.

A communique from headquarters of the 14th U. S. air force told of 10 powerful blows struck against enemy suply lines, communications and troops on May 30 and 31 in the whole of the lake Tungting-Yangtze area.

These were the main results of these powerful assaults:

Ichang left alight with burning oil storage tanks in four attacks—one of them by Liberators—which destroyed enemy troop trucks and sprayed enemy artillery batteries with fragmentation bombs.

Four Japanese river boats knocked out, two set afire and two others in all probability sunk.

Twenty-eight Japanese planes certainly destroyed—five of them on the ground and a batch of 23 in a single raid on Ichang in what was officially called "a brilliant demonstration of aerial gunnery" from American bombers—and eight more in all probability.

Of the 23 definitely shot down in flames over Ichang, Chinese fighter pilots got three and American bombers no less than 20.

"Two planes are missing and several others sustained damage in these operations," said the American command in summing up. "All other aircraft returned safely to their bases."

The Japanese, although asserting that a Chinese army had been "annihilated," in a Tokyo broadcast obliquely employed the language of defeat, saying that Japanese operations in central China had been "successfully concluded and all Japanese forces who participated have been brought back to their bases."

## *Nazis Reported Seeking To Lure Mihailovic*

Cario, June 3, (AP)—A last-minute rush of defense preparations in southeastern Europe has caused the Axis to jettison plans to obtain complete control over the Balkans, reports reaching here today said.

One source said the Germans had even attempted to parley with Mihailovic, offering him sovereignty of "independent" Yugoslovia in exchange for guaranteed passage of war materials and supplies for some seventeen Axis divisions in Greece.

So seriously did the Germans regard the guerrilla threat, this source said, that thirty divisions have been allocated to Yugoslavia to secure Axis positions.

# Marine Wounded, Best Girl Wed To Another on Unlucky 13th

(The following story was written by Technical Sergeant Frank J. McDevitt, U. S. Marine Corps, and distributed by the Associated Press).

JUN -4 1943

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, May 13.—(Delayed)—It wasn't until recently that Platoon Sergeant Joseph Sciarra, U.S.M.C., Providence Rhode Island, began to realize that the number 13, was making itself rather conspicuous in his life.

On April 13, Sergeant Sciarra received a letter informing him that the reason he hadn't been hearing from his "best girl," was that she had married somebody else last August 13, to be exact. On that date, he recalled he was wounded by fragments of an enemy hand grenade that exploded near him during a Marine assault on Tulagi, in the Solomon islands.

Several months earlier, on May 13, he had been burned slightly in a gasoline flare-up, at a bivouac on a South Sea island.

Sergeant Sciarra, a raider, one of 13 children born to Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Sciarra, of Providence, left the United States for the Pacific war zone 13 months ago—on April 13, 1942.

He has been cited for bravery at Tulagi, when on August 7, 1942, he assumed command of his platoon when two other superior officers were injured, reorganized the unit and led it successfully during the remainder of the action.

The citation, signed by the deputy commander of the South Pacific fleet area, said that "his determined courage and decisive leadership under adversity, and his conduct were in keeping with the highest traditions of the naval service."

JUN -4 1943

## *Curtin Praises Churchill For Pledge of Pacific War*

### *Acclaims Assurance of Action Against Japanese Menace*

SYDNEY, Australia, June 3 (AP).—On behalf of the Australian people, Prime Minister John Curtin expressed today to President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill appreciation for what he described as their assurance that the war in the Pacific would be prosecuted with the same vigor as the war in Europe.

(Prime Minister Churchill told President Roosevelt's press conference May 25 in Washington that the war against Japan must be prosecuted with the greatest vigor, and talked of the possibility of waging war with equal force on both fronts, presumably referring to Europe and Asia. He said it would be possible to apply a great deal of effort simultaneously in both directions, but added that the problem of application of the effort involves a matter of time.)

Discussions of the last three months have brought to Australia one of the greatest successes of the war, Curtin said.

"As a consequence of the advocacy of the defeat of Germany first, public opinion was being lulled into a lack of realization of Japanese conquests," he said. "Judged by the broadest world view, the influence of this school of thought was making it possible for Japan to use Germany to fight a delaying action for her, so that Japan might acquire an invincible defensive position.

"Because of her key position in the Pacific, Australia had sought to arouse public opinion to the dangers of its own drift."

## Senator Assails Tugwell

### Puerto Rican Criticizes Regime as "Un-American and Undemocratic"

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 3 (AP).—Granted a position on the Congressional investigating committee witness list as a spokesman for the minority political party, Senator Jose Balseiro, a member of the Union Republican party, insisted today that he represented the majority and then proceeded to criticize Governor Rexford G. Tugwell's administration as "un-American and undemocratic."

Asserting that Mr. Tugwell was forced to quit Washington because of unpopularity, Senator Balseiro demanded:

"If you people didn't want him in the United States, why should we have him here? We are American citizens, too, with the same rights as you, at least nominally."

## Colonel Pendleton Dies Of Injuries in Ecuador

### His Plane Crashed Monday on Flight From Canal Zone

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, June 3 (AP). — Military headquarters at Salinas reported the death today of Colonel Alexander B. Pendleton, head of a United States aviation mission to Ecuador, who was injured when his plane crashed Monday during a flight from the Canal Zone to Quito. He will be buried tomorrow with military honors, in which nine Ecuadorian planes and a squadron of bombers from the United States base at Salinas will take part. A wreath of flowers was sent by President Carlos Arroyo del Rio.

Colonel Pendleton, accompanied by two unidentified Army sergeants, left Balboa on Monday. The next day the Mayor of Quevado, an Ecuadorian mountain village, telegraphed the Governor of Guayas Province that Colonel Pendleton had been injured when his plane crashed in the mountains near by. Colonel Pendelton suffered internal injuries which resulted in his death.

It was recalled that the first commander of the mission, Major Walter K. Burgess, died in a plane accident two years ago tomorrow.

## Head Of U. S. Air Mission, Hurt In Crash, Dies

Guayaquil, Ecuador, June 3 (AP). Military headquarters at Salinas reported the death today of Col. Alexander B. Pendleton, 28, head of a United States aviation mission to Ecuador, who was injured when his plane crashed Monday during a flight from the Canal Zone to Quito.

He will be buried tomorrow with military honors, in which nine Ecuadorean planes and a squadron of bombers from the United States base at Salinas will take part. A wreath of flowers was sent by President Carlos Arroyo del Rio.

Major David Peffer will take temporary charge of the air mission. Ecuadoreans recalled that the first commander of the mission, Major Walter K. Burgess, died in a plane accident two years

JUN -4 1943 JUN -4 1943

# U-BOAT IS SPLIT BY DEPTH CHARGE FROM NAVY PLANE

## Crew, Sun-Bathing on Deck, Trapped by U. S. Airman's Quick Action.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—(AP) Depth charges from a Navy Catalina patrol plane blew a German submarine in two in the South Atlantic while the U-boat's crew members apparently were sun bathing on the deck, the Navy reported today.

"The submarine was blown out of the water," the Navy said. "The plane's crew reported that as it rose it broke, and several objects which looked like long cylindrical tanks floated up among the spouting debris and wreckage. The stern of the submarine then rose vertically out of the water, to a height of eight or 10 feet, bobbed up and down, and then plunged straight down in the rough seas."

**Two Saved**

Members of the plane crew said they saw three of the submarine's crew swimming about in the debris after their vessel sank. One of the swimmers disappeared, but the other two managed to get aboard life rafts dropped from the plane.

Because of the roughness of the sea, the plane was unable to maintain contact with the life raft, the Navy said, and no report has been received of the landing of any survivors.

The Navy said the U-boat was destroyed "several months ago" after it was sighted by Aviation Machinist's Mate Billie Goodell, of Bessemer, Ala., fully surfaced and some crew members lying on the deck in the sun.

Lieutenant (j.g.) William R. Ford, Crescent City, Fla., the Navy said, reached the submarine so quickly that the raider's crew was unaware of the plane's approach until too late to act.

# ATTACK ON JAPAN FROM ALEUTIANS SEEN BY STIMSON

JUN -4 1943

## War Secretary Says U. S. Forces Are Within Striking Distance of Enemy.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—(AP) Secretary of War Stimson gave an offhanded indication today of attacks to come on the territory of Japan proper, and the Navy emphasized it shortly afterward with a report of further mopping-up operations on Attu island in the Aleutians and an air attack on the now-isolated Japanese base at Kiska.

Secretary Stimson's comment, limited to the casual, matter-of-fact remark that the virtually-completed recapture of Attu puts American forces "in striking distance of Japanese territory," came in his regular press conference.

**Gives No Details**

He would go no further, turning away requests from elaboration with the remark that "it's a pretty long distance" from the regained American position in the western Aleutians to the Japanese bases in the Kuriles, some 800 miles away.

Secretary Stimson said that the Axis now holds 17,083 American prisoners officially reported through the International Red Cross, with Japan holding 11,307, Germany 3,312 and Italy 2,464. There probably are many others not yet officially reported by name.

He told reporters that the Attu fighting passed its peak on May 28 and 29, with American seizure May 28 of positions overlooking Chichagof harbor and repulse the following day of a fierce counter-attack that penetrated as far as the advance regimental command post and required use of American reserves.

**South Pacific Action**

The Navy communique told of more aerial activity in the south Pacific as well as the raid on Kiska and cleaning out of small groups of Japanese on Attu. It said large fires were left burning at Tinputs harbor and Numa Numa harbor on Bougainville and two small ships were attacked, one of them being beached.

Recounting actions of June 1, the communique raised the count of known Japanese dead on Attu to 1,791 and reported that "United States Army troops, combed scattered areas and by noon had eliminated minor groups of Japanese troops encountered." The report of Japanese dead still included only those whose bodies had been counted, and the Navy said that uncounted Japanese killed by shells and bombs "were either cremated or buried by the Japanese."

For the first time the Navy reported use of high-speed, two-engine Ventura (Vega B-34) medium bombers against Kiska, in company with Mitchell (North American B-25) bombers escorted by fighters. Hits were reported on the Japanese main camp area, runway, and gun emplacements.

# SIX BILLION BOOST IN LEND-LEASE AID FOR SOVIET VOTED

JUN -4 1943

## Senate Acts Promptly on Bill When Told Vital Negotiations in Offing.

WASHINGTON, June 3 — (AP) Told that important negotiations with Russia hung on prompt action, the Senate today amended and returned to the House a $6,273,629,000 Lead-Lease appropriations for that purpose to nearly $25,000,000,000.

Acting Majority Leader Hill (Ala.) interrupted debate on a Federal job confirmation bill to call up the Lend-Lease measure.

"Lend-Lease Administrator E. R. Stettinius, Jr., has advised me it is most urgent that this bill be passed today if possible," Senator Hill said. "He advises that certain arrangements of the highest importance with Russia cannot be made until it is passed."

Mr. Stettinius, white-clad and silver-haired, sat in a front row gallery seat for two hours of debate and listened to several senators ask when the United States could expect an accounting of Lend-Lease funds. Replying, Senator George (D.-Ga.) said he was not interested in the bookkeeping if the funds would only shorten the war and prevent the spilling of American blood.

One Senate amendment struck out a House proviso that none of the Lend-Lease funds might be used to pay agricultural subsidies. The Senate Appropriations committee considered that to be a policy matter best handled in separate legislation, and also pointed out that Lend-Lease money was not available for domestic subsidy payments.

# TRADE PACT VOTE MANIFESTS UNITY, DECLARES HULL

## Renewal of Reciprocal Program a Blow to Axis, Statement Reveals.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—(AP) Secretary of State Cordell Hull expressed his pleasure today at congressional extension of the trade agreements program, saying that it showed "a splendid manifestation of national unity in favor of practical international collaboration."

His statement:

"The further extension of the trade agreements program by a large non-partisan majority of both Houses of the Congress is a most welcome and far-reaching decision, coming as it does at a time when the whole future of our nation depends on our clarity of vision and resoluteness of action with respect to the momentous questions that are before us.

"The size and character of the affirmative vote in the House and in the Senate reflect the most important thing a democracy can possess—an informed and united public opinion.

"The clean-cut renewal of the trade agreements program has had vigorous and almost unanimous support of the press, of responsible spokesmen of American agriculture, business and labor, and of other public spirited groups which have been steadfast in their endorsement of the program.

"It is a splendid manifestation of national unity in favor of practical international collaboration now and for the future and encouragement at home and to our Allies and friends abroad, and a blow to our enemies."

# 17,083 AMERICANS ARE HELD PRISONER

JUN -4 1943

Washington, June 3 (A. P.).—The enemy now holds at least 17,083 American soldiers captive, Secretary of War Stimson reported today, and 11,307 of them are in the hands of the Japanese.

These figures are incomplete, he said, including only those whose names have been reported through the International Red Cross. On this basis, Germany holds 3,312 prisoners and Italy has 2,464.

Mr. Stimson, in a press conference at which he also mentioned that the virtually completed conquest of Attu puts American forces in striking distance of Japanese territory, said that food packages are being sent regularly to the prisoners in Germany and Italy but the Japanese have not yet agreed to such an arrangement.

Asked for elaboration on his hint of future operations from the western Aleutians against the Kurile Islands of Japan less than 800 miles away, Mr. Stimson smiled and said "it's a pretty long distance."

The climax of the Attu fighting, he said, came on May 28 and 29. On the first day, Army troops seized several positions overlooking Chichagof Harbor, but on the morning of the second day the Japanese counter-attacked savagely, penetrating the forward American lines and getting as far as the advance regimental command post. However, reserves were thrown in and the last effort of enemy forces was repulsed.

# FEARS BREAKUP OF CHINA RULE

## Admiral Yarnell Would End Exclusion Act.

Washington, June 3 (A. P.).—Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell said today that there is a grave possibility that the Chinese Nationalist government may collapse unless effective aid is forthcoming soon.

Testifying before the House Immigration Committee in support of legislation to repeal the Chinese exclusion acts, the retired commander in chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet said effect of the repeal on the Allied cause would compare with Russia's dissolution of the Comintern.

Asserting that the main attack on Japan must come from China, Admiral Yarnell added that the most effective means of strengthening the determination of the Chinese to fight on until adequate assistance can be given is to consider China by act as well as by word equal in every respect with the other Allied nations.

Although expressing belief that Russia and Japan will go to war the witness said Russian bases could not be relied upon because they probably would be occupied by Japanese troops.

"This leaves the mainland of China as the only area from which long-range bombers can reach Japan," he added.

**Cites Jap Propaganda**

William P. Hunt, former member of the United States Consular Service in China and later a shipping operator in the Orient who was interned at Hongkong after the outbreak of the war, told the committee that the Chinese were being innoculated with Japanese propaganda, based on the exclusion laws.

"I don't think we can withstand the post-war trade competition in China if this statute remains on the books," he added.

C. V. Starr, head of the American International Underwriters, an insurance corporation with intersts in the Far East, and a resident of China for twenty years, testified the Chinese "are our natural friends, not only during this war, but permanently," adding:

"The Chinese deserve to be treated on the same basis of equality as other people."

# RAIDS RENEWED IN SOLOMONS

JUN -4 1943

## Toll of Attu Japs Raised to 1791---Kiska Bombed.

Washington, June 3 (A. P.).—Renewed aerial activity in the South Pacific with American bombers pounding Jap positions on Bougainville was reported by the Navy today in a communique which told also of bombing raids on Kiska in the Aleutians and a continued wiping out of small enemy groups on Attu.

Large fires were started at Tinputs Harbor and Numa Numa Harbor by the bombers which struck the northeast coast of Bougainville. Two small enemy vessels off Tinputs were bombed and one was beached.

The communique also raised the known Jap dead on Attu in the Aleutians to 1,791. This figure does not include the unknown number killed by artillery fire and bombs. Such casualties were either cremated or buried by the Japanese.

Formations of Army Mitchell and Ventura medium bombers, and Lightning and Warhawk fighters bombed and strafed Kiska. Hits were scored on the Japanese main camp area, runway and gun emplacements. A number of Canadians piloting Warhawks participated.

JUN -4 1943

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# WAGNER DRAFTS VAST POST-WAR SECURITY PLAN

## Workers Would Give 6 P. C. of Weekly Wages to Back Sweeping Program.

JUN -4 1943

Washington, June 3 (A. P.).—A vast new post-war program of social security was envisioned today by Senator Wagner (D.-N. Y.) in legislation he said he had drafted for immediate introduction.

Sponsored jointly by Senator Murray (D.-Mont.) the proposed bill was described by Senator Wagner as an American plan, containing many variations from the British Beveridge cradle-to-the-grave proposal.

It would establish a 6 per cent employee and a 6 per cent employer contribution on all wages and salaries up to $3,000 a year to finance a national social insurance system consisting of:

1. A national system of public employment offices.
2. Old age and survivors' insurance.
3. Permanent disability insurance and lump-sum death benefits.
4. Protection for the social security rights of men and women in the military service.
5. Unemployment insurance.
6. Temporary disability insurance and maternity benefits.
7. Medical and hospitalization insurance.
8. Unemployment allowances upon termination of military service.

The measure, Senator Wagner asserted, covered broadly the economic hazards of average people "throughout their life time."

"It increases the old age benefit allowances for workers and their families," he said, "and extends coverage to fifteen millions now excluded, such as farm workers and domestic servants, employees of non-profit institutions, and the independent farmer, professional and small business man."

It is being offered "simply as a basis for legislative study and consideration," Senator Wagner said, and contrasts with the Beveridge plan which he said "puts more than half the cost upon the general treasury in the very first year of operation."

## *Key War Role of Press Is Stressed in Report*

### *Journalism Teachers Call News Vital in Crisis*

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP).—Newspapers occupy a "key position in the total war effort," a special report of the American Association of Teachers of Journalism said today. "News is more necessary than ever in time of crisis," the report, issued through the United States Office of Education, declared. "It is necessary for the proper functioning of a democracy, and it is necessary for morale."

The journalism teachers were told that their instructions also instill in youth discipline and skill—"two of the important requirements for training for the armed forces."

The report was prepared by Dr. Frank Luther Mott, of the University of Missouri; Herschel M. Colbert, of Grinnell (Iowa) College, and W. Emerson Reck, of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.

## Puerto Rico Plotter Ends Term

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP).—Pedro Albizu Campos, Puerto Rico Nationalist party leader convicted six years ago of conspiring to overthrow the United States government, ended his prison sentence today and immediately started a four-year term of probation, James Bennett, director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, said the Harvard - educated political leader, one of eight convicted in the plot in San Juan, was being released today from the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta.

## NAVY CASUALTIES 23,204

### Twelve Added to Missing List—4 Shifted to Death Roll

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—The Navy announced today twelve new casualties, all missing. In addition, four men previously listed as missing now are reported dead.

This brings to 23,204 the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941, including 7,365 dead, 4,706 wounded and 11,133 missing.

On today's missing list are Clarence Arnold Lloyd, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Henry Lloyd, live in Mayville, N. Y.; Henry Charles Luft, whose father, Henry Luft, lives in West Orange, N. J., and Frank Bernard Maher, whose wife, Mrs. Delia Marine Maher, lives in New Haven, Conn. Francis Wlodkowski, who was reported missing on May 3, is now listed as dead. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Antoni Wlodkowski, live in Warehouse Point, Conn.

All these men are enlisted personnel of the Navy.

## *2d Mission To Moscow Completed By Davies*

Washington, June 3 (AP)—Joseph E. Davies completed his "second mission to Moscow" today—and set this capital to speculating whether it meant a meeting has been arranged for President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill.

The former Ambassador to Moscow, returning from a special mission there, arrived in Washington by air this afternoon and went at once to the White House, where he delivered a reply he brought from Stalin to a confidential letter from Mr. Roosevelt. Then he spent about two hours conferring with the President.

Davies had completed a trip of globe-circling length as the President's personal postman. He left here by airplane in mid-May—the exact date of the departure was not disclosed—to take the President's communication to Stalin.

## Biddle and Kirk Raised in Rank

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP)—Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., Minister to the Czechoslovakian Government in exile in London, was raised to the rank of Ambassador by a Presidential appointment approved by the Senate today. Similar action was taken in the case of Alexander C. Kirk, who was made Ambassador to the Government of Greece, now established in Egypt. The Senate likewise approved the appointment of James S. Mooss Jr. of Arkansas as Minister to Saudi Arabia.

JUN -4 1943

## *Chinese May Collapse, Admiral Yarnell Warns*

Washington, June 3 (AP)—Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell said today there is a "grave possibility" that the Chinese Nationalist government may collapse unless effective aid is forthcoming soon.

Testifying before the House Immigration Committee in support of legislation to repeal the Chinese Exclusion Acts, the retired commander in chief of the United States Asiatic fleet said effect of the repeal on the Allied cause would compare with Russia's dissolution of the Comintern.

## MESSAGE FOR KING

Washington, June 3 (A. P.).—Congratulating King George VI of England on his birthday anniversary, President Roosevelt said the occasion afforded him "a welcome opportunity" to join in Britain's celebration.

The Allied victory in North Africa, Mr. Roosevelt's message said, had given the world "an unsurpassed demonstration of what can be done when Britain and America work together."

## *12 Casualties Listed By Navy, All Missing*

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP).—The Navy announced today twelve casualties, all missing. In addition, four men previously listed as missing now are reported dead.

This brings to 23,204 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 7,365 dead, 4,706 wounded and 11,133 missing.

The casualties included Clarence Arnold Lloyd, son of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Henry Lloyd, of Valley Street, Mayville, N. Y., and Frank Edward Maher, whose wife, Mrs. Delia Marine Maher, lives at 31 Cave Street, New Haven, Conn., both reported missing. Francis Wlodkowski, reported missing May 3, was reported dead in today's list. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Antoni Wlodkowski, of Mullen Road, Warehouse Point, Conn.

## ROOSEVELT RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM STALIN

WASHINGTON, June 3—(AP) Joseph E. Davies completed his "second mission to Moscow" today—and set this capital to speculating whether it meant a meeting has been arranged for President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill.

The former ambassador to Moscow, returning from a special mission there, arrived in Washington by air at 4:51 p. m, and went at once to the White House, where he delivered a reply he brought from Stalin to a confidential letter from Mr. Roosevelt. Then he spent about two hours conferring with the President.

# FOOD CONFERENCE ADOPTS PLAN FOR WORLD ABUNDANCE

## Delegates Confident Parley's Work Has Brought Victory Nearer.

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 3—(AP) The United Nations Food Conference closed today with adoption of a program aimed at paving the way toward a world free from want and expressions of confidence that the parley's work had brought nearer the day of victory.

The program was embodied in a declaration of principles and 30 resolutions which charged governments with responsibility for promoting such agricultural and food distribution programs as would help all people toward a standard of nutrition that would make them, in the words of the United States delegate, "Strong enough to be free."

### Will Establish Commission

The most immediate tangible result of the conference promised to be early establishment in Washington of an interim commission with the task of arranging for creation of a permanent international agricultural authority to guide a program for world abundance.

Speakers at the brief final sessions emphasized that this was only the beginning of a drive to secure adequate food for all men, and that meanwhile the urgent task was to win the war and save millions of people from tyranny and starvation.

Chairman Richard Law of the British delegation, in moving the adoption of the "final act" embodying all conference recommendations, suggested that "there is not one of us here who will live to see the end of our work."

### Sees Steps Toward Victory

Soviet Russia's chief delegate, Alexey D. Krutikov, likewise stressed that "the future will judge" the conference and its recommendations; but added it was already safe to say that by strengthening the collaboration of the United Nations the food parley "has brought nearer the victorious termination of the war."

Krutikov, who delivered his speech in rapid Russian, was warmly applauded at the end, and again during the translation of his words into English by an interpreter.

Chairman Anders Fjelstad of the Norwegian delegation expressed the enthusiasm of many delegates toward the work of the conference by declaring that "from Hot Springs is pouring forth an inexhaustible fountain of confidence and benefit to all men."

Conference Chairman Marvin Jones, who opened the final session in the empire room of the Homestead hotel by rapping his gavel for a moment of silent meditation and prayer, closed it with a speech confidently pointing to a future economy of abundance through which "we shall make all men strong enough to be free."

# PARLEY INVITES ALLIES TO PLAN WANT-FREE ERA

## Food Conference Suggests a World Agricultural Authority.

## RUSSIAN HAILS ACHIEVEMENT

### Tells Closing Session Meetings Have Increased Fighting Power of Nations.

JUN -4 1943

Hot Springs, Va., June 3 (A. P.).—The United Nations Food Conference wound up its sixteen days deliberations today by formally approving resolutions calling on the forty-four participating countries to join in post-war planning for a world freed from want. It recommended the creation of an international agricultural authority to secure collaboration on programs to increase the production, distribution and consumption of food.

The closing session was held in the Empire Room of the Homestead Hotel, scene of parley which opened on May 18. Richard K. Law, chairman of the British delegation, in moving the adoption of the conference resolutions, declared that it was a remarkable fact that, under the stress of war, the participating delegations were able to discuss post-war problems.

'It shows complete confidence," he said, "in the outcome of the war. That confidence is well founded. We shall win this war."

Mr. Law declared, however, that military victory is not enough. "After we have won our victory, there is still work to be done, work that we must do together. Here at Hot Springs we have been laying the foundations of that work and we have shown that we can work together."

### Russian Acclaim Food Parley.

A. D. Krutikov, Russia's chief delegate to the food conference, declared that the conference had increased the fighting strength of the Allies by further strength-

JUN -4 1943

ening their collaboration and thus "brought nearer the victorious termination of the war."

Mr. Krutikov also asserted that the conference, by creating an interim commission to formulate plans for a permanent organization, had "laid a firm foundation for the future collaboration of nations in the field of food and agriculture." Any real estimate of the importance of this conference and its recommendations is impossible now, he said.

"Of this," he told the assembled delegates, 'the future will judge. It is safe to say, however, that in the solution of current problems the conference has played a positive role by further strengthening the collaboration of the United Nations. By increasing their strength and fighting capacity, it has brought nearer the victorious termination of the war."

### Chinese Delegate Speaks.

Another speaker, Dr. C. P. W. Kuo, chairman of the Chinese delegation, declared that everything "we had hoped to accomplish at this conference has been accomplished and under most happy conditions."

"I am confident," he remarked, "that the recommendations of this conference will receive favorable attention by the participating governments, since these recommendations, when carried out, will work for the benefit and happiness of the people in various countries. I am equally confident that the spirit of this conference and what it has accomplished will pave the way for other forms of co-operation among the United Nations."

Tribute to conference chairman, Marvin Jones, was paid by Joao Carlos Muniz, chairman of the Brazilian delegation, who said that his leadership was largely responsible for "the success attained by the conference." Mr. Krutikov praised the atmosphere of confidence in which the conference did its work and moved a resolution of gratitude to President Roosevelt for his initiative in convening it.

### Results Summed Up.

Mr. Jones, summing up results of the parley, said that the United Nations had discovered facts of "profound and lasting significance for the entire world—for each nation—and for every man, woman and child upon the earth. What we have found," he added, "is this:

"First — Compelling confirmation of a united purpose to make effective the pledge of the Atlantic charter and of the mutual aid agreements for a peace 'that will afford an assurance that all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want.'

"Second — Overwhelming evidence that we have in unity the strength to make our purpose effective in peace as we are making it effective in war.

"Third—A convincing and inspiring demonstration that we can work together in practice—in the hard, every-day effort that will step by step translate our hopes—and the hope of all mankind—into reality."

### Other Talks to Follow.

The conference, Mr. Jones said, represented more than 1,600,000,000 persons, or three-quarters of the world's population. Other conferences will follow, he added.

"We have met in the midst of the greatest war in history," he told the delegates. "As separate nations, we were in danger of losing this war. As United Nations, we have found in unity an irresistible strength for the winning of it. We know now—and the Axis also knows—without any remaining shadow of a doubt—that in our unity we shall utterly destroy those tyrants who would enslave us all to tyranny and poverty."

Another speaker, J. M. Troncoso, chairman of the delegation of the Dominican Republic, said that the conference had placed unity above national interest and policy.

"I think I speak for all delegates here," he said, "when I state that it is my profound conviction that the principles of international co-operation which have influenced the thought and action of this conference may have established the pattern and laid the cornerstone for that future international action which will surely bring enduring peace and well-being to all mankind."

JUN -4 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

*Hot Springs, Va., June 3—The text of a summary of the results of the United Nations food conference as prepared by the parley's secretary general follows:*

JUN -4 1943

The conference met to consider the goal of freedom from want in relations to food and agriculture. In its resolutions and its reports, the conference has recognized that freedom from want means a secure, adequate and suitable supply of food for every man.

All men on earth are consumers of food. More than two thirds of them are also producers of it. These two aspects of gaining subsistence from the soil cannot be separated. Men cannot eat more and healthier foods unless these foods can be obtained from the land or the sea in sufficient quantities.

### Permanent Body Urged

If more and better food is to be available for all people, producers must know what they are called upon to do. They must equally be assured that their labors will earn them an adequate livelihood.

The work of the conference emphasized the fundamental interdependence of the consumer and the producer. It recognized that the food policy and the agricultural policy of the nations must be considered together. It recommended that a permanent body should be established to deal with the varied problems of food and agriculture, not in isolation but together.

The work of the conference also showed that the types of food most generally required to improve people's diets and health are in many cases those produced by methods of farming best calculated to maintain the productivity of the soil and to increase and make more stable the returns to agricultural producers. In short, better nutrition means better farming.

### Freedom From Hunger

The conference declared that the goal of freedom from want can be reached. It did not, however, seek to conceal the fact that it will be first necessary to win freedom from hunger.

In the immediate future, the first duty of the United Nations will be to win complete victory in arms; as their armies liberate territories from tyranny their goal will be to bring food for the starving.

The need to reach freedom from hunger before seeking freedom from want was understood and resolutions were adopted on this subject. These covered both the planning of agricultural production and the adoption of measures to prevent violent fluctuations in prices resulting from the shortages of the transition period.

### Diseases, Diet

Many delegates informed the conference about the state of health in their respective countries. It was made clear that there was a close connection between many prevalent diseases and deficiency in diets.

The important part played by malnutrition in maintaining child mortality rates at a high level was also established. It was apparent that in all countries there are large sections of the population who do not get adequate and suitable food for health; in many countries the majority of the people are in this situation.

The conference has not attempted to lay down ideal standards of nutrition for all peoples. It has recognized that while the ultimate objectives must be a world in which all people are fed in full accordance with the requirements of good health, it will be necessary as a practical measure to concentrate on intermediate goals which can be progressively raised as conditions improve.

These intermediate goals must differ from region to region according to climate, taste, social habits and other circumstances. These goals are therefore primarily a matter for individual governments to determine.

### Greater Output

One of the most important recommendations of the conference is that the governments represented should declare to their own people and to one another their intention to secure more and better food for the people. Various measures which might be taken for this purpose were discussed. These included education, special provision for particular classes of the population and the improvement of the quality of food available.

The conference recognized that a great increase would be needed in the production of food if progress was to be made toward freedom from want. Section II discussed how this increase could be brought about. It was recognized, however, that to a varying extent in different countries and at different times there would be insufficient food of kinds required for health.

It might, therefore, be necessary to take measures to see that special groups of the population, such as young children and pregnant women, who most needed these foods, obtained at least their minimum requirements even if this meant reducing the supplies for the rest of the population below what they would otherwise consume.

### Short-Term View

In Section II, the conference considered how agricultural production could be increased and adapted to yield the supplies most needed by consumers. It began its work with the assumption, which was confirmed by the conclusions of Section I, that more production was needed if the people of the world were to have sufficient food for adequate nutrition and that both new and existing production would have to be adjusted to secure more of those "protective" foods which are most necessary for good health.

Before discussing methods by which these changes could be brought about, the section examined the short-term position immediately after the liberation of occupied territories.

It was generally agreed that this period will be one of shortage, the exact incidence and extent of these shortages being governed by the circumstances in which various territories are liberated from the enemy. During this period the first call will be to reach freedom from hunger in areas devastated by the war.

### Price Fluctuations

Until these lands themselves are able to produce a harvest, the most urgent demand will be for cereals and other foods which maintain human energy and satisfy hunger.

The conference agreed that while shortages lasted there should be coordinated action by Governments both to secure increased production and to prevent speculative and violent fluctuations in prices.

The conditions of shortage existing at the end of hostilities will be exceptional and it should not be too long before the production of the basic-energy foods is sufficiently restored to provide for freedom from hunger.

When that state is reached it will be necessary to increase wherever possible the emphasis on production of foods containing first-class protein and other protective qualities necessary to good health, according to the standards considered by Section I of the conference.

### Production Assignment

There is danger that the heavy demand for energy foods which will arise from the immediate period of shortage may lead, as the shortages are overcome, to overproduction of these foods unless governments act with foresight in guiding producers to alter their production programs in accordance with the long-term requirements.

The actual programs must be drawn up to suit the particular circumstances of each country, but the conference agreed upon broad general principles which should serve as a guide in making these programs in all countries.

These principles cover not only the adjustment of production to fit the long-term requirements of a better diet but also improvements in the general efficiency of production. The conference also recommended certain particular measures of the more general application for carrying them out.

### New Development

In addition, the conference recommended measures for new agricultural development. It was the opinion of the conference that some parts of the world which at present are unproductive could be brought into agricultural production if the appropriate measures were applied.

At the same time, it was recognized that, in some areas of rich potentialities, development is impeded by overcrowding of farmers on the land. While something can be done to increase the productivity of these areas by improving methods of farming, by drainage and similar measures, it was recognized that in some cases the development of industry to provide employment for agricultural populations or emigration to other areas were the only measures likely to offer any significant contribution to a solution of the problem.

The conference recognized that it is useless to produce food unless men and nations have means to acquire it for consumption. Freedom from want cannot be achieved unless there is a balanced and world-wide expansion of economic activity.

JUN -4 1943

### First Cause Of Hunger

The deliberations of the conference in Section III, which was set up to investigate the improvement of distribution, clearly showed that consumers would not be in a position to buy the food they needed, and producers of food could not be assured of adequate returns unless progress was made through national and international action to raise the general level of employment in all countries.

Moreover, as discussions in Section I emphasized, poverty is the first cause of malnutrition and hunger.

The work of Section III established the close interdependence between the level of employment in all countries, the character and extent of industrial development, the management of currencies, the direction of national and international investment, and the policy adopted by the nations toward foreign trade.

### Economic Security

The conference was not invited to conduct a detailed investigation into policies which should be adopted by the governments of the world in order to promote an expansion of economic activity; but it declared that freedom from want of food could not be fully achieved without such an expansion and urgently recommended the governments and authorities represented to take action individually, and in concert, in order to secure this objective.

Having drawn attention to the fundamental importance, in the approach to freedom from want of food, of policies to expand and quicken economic activity, the conference discussed the place and functions which might be given, within the framework of such policies, to international arrangements for the control of basic staple food-

JUN -4 1943

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stuffs entering international trade.

There was agreement that the objects of any such arrangements must be to eliminate excessive short-term movements in the prices of food and agricultural commodities, to mitigate general inflationary or deflationary movements and to facilitate adjustments in production which may be necessary to prevent economic dislocation.

### 2 Questions Cited

The conference agreed that any such arrangements should include the effective representation of consumers as well as producers. It was not possible for the conference, in the time available, to discuss future international commodity arrangements in detail. Discussion in Section III was directed to general questions of principle affecting the operation of such arrangements as might later be made. The two questions to which most attention was paid were:

(a) The place which buffer stocks should occupy in these arrangements, and

(b) How far it would be necessary to achieve the desired objectives to include within the general arrangements agreements for the regulation of production.

The conference agreed that further international discussion of these questions ought to take place with a view to the formulation of broad principles to govern the formulation and operation of future commodity arrangements.

### Statistics Service

There was general agreement that, whatever the nature of the arrangements eventually made for individual commodities, machinery would be needed for co-ordinating their operations in the light of the broad principles to be agreed upon.

It became clear at a comparatively early stage of the conference that there was general agreement that the nations represented at the conference should establish a permanent organization in the field of food and agriculture.

It was also generally agreed that this organization should act as a center of information and advice on both agricultural and nutrition questions and that it should maintain a service of international statistics.

The conference did not, however, attempt to lay down in detail what the scope and functions of such an organization should be or its relationship to other national or international bodies.

It was agreed that these questions would have to be worked out in detail between representatives of the participating governments.

### Interim Commission

Accordingly, the conference recommended the establishment in Washington of an interim commission, one of the functions of which would be to draw up for submission to governments and authorities represented a detailed plan for the permanent organization.

The United Nations conference on food and agriculture has shown that the governments and authorities represented are agreed upon the necessity of their taking action individually and in concert to achieve freedom from want of food.

The reports and recommendations of the conference indicate further agreement on the methods to be followed. The conference has accordingly recommended that the governments and authorities represented should recognize their obligation to their own people and to one another to raise the levels of nutrition and the standards of living of their citizens, to improve the efficiency of agricultural production and to cooperate one with another for the achievement of these ends.

The conference resolved that the interim commission to be established in Washington should prepare such a declaration or agreements in this sense for the consideration of governments and authorities represented.

## Bomber Crash Kills Three

FLORENCE, S. C., June 3 (AP)—A medium bomber attached to the Florence Army Air Field crashed a mile and a half east of the field last night, killing three members of the crew and seriously injuring a fourth, officials announced today. Among those listed as dead was Sergeant Milton E. McConkey, of Middle Village, Queens, N. Y.

## Seeks Commutation Of Stephan's Sentence

Detroit, June 3 (AP)—A petition to President Roosevelt for a commutation of the death sentence imposed on Max Stephan, convicted of treason, was made public today by Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, Detroit Methodist pastor.

The petition, which Dr. Crane said was sent to Mr. Roosevelt yesterday, contends the death sentence is "excessive in relation to Stephan's acts," and adds that "such personal aid and hospitality as Stephan gave to an escaped German prisoner was petty in its nature and consequences."

# 40 HURT IN BLAST IN CELANESE PLANT

JUN -4 1943

## Maryland Factory Building Wrecked, Cause of Explosion Not Known.

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 3—(AP) Between 35 and 40 persons were injured, at least five of them seriously, when an explosion virtually wrecked one building of the Celanese Corporation of America's plant today. No deaths were reported.

Ten persons were admitted to the Memorial hospital and eight to the Alleghany General hospital, while others were treated at the plant's first aid station.

The City Health department dispatched four boxes of blood plasma to Memorial hospital, where the more seriously injured workers were taken.

The blast occurred in the cellulose acetate building of the plant, blowing four huge holes in the roof of the structure.

One of the workers not seriously injured said the inside of the building was a shambles. Cause of the explosion was not learned immediately.

A spokesman in New York said company officials had been informed that the explosion had occurred in part of the yarn spinning division of the plant.

"The blast will not affect chemical production in the slightest," he said, "and will interrupt yarn production by only a few days."

# *Battle Of Midway Recalled On Its First Anniversary*

## Reporter Who Saw It Describes Smashing Of Jap Armada Headed Ultimately For West Coast

*The following story was written by the Associated Press war correspondent who covered, from the decks of a participating cruiser, the blazing action at Midway Island, which President Roosevelt has termed the most important engagement of the Pacific war.*

JUN -4 1943

By WENDELL WEBB

San Francisco, June 3—It was one year ago tonight, in the misty darkness of the mid-Pacific 3,000 miles away, that the grim remnants of the United States Pacific fleet faced the mightiest threat the Japanese ever threw in war.

The Battle of Midway was on and the showdown was at hand.

That now, twelve months later, an attempted invasion of America's west coast still is nothing more than conjectural is a monument to those who died.

Enemy battleships, carriers, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, transports—nearly one hundred of them—were heading steadily toward Midway Island northwest of Pearl Harbor on June 3, 1942.

It was far too great a force to conclude that tiny Midway was the sole goal. It was a force three times the size of ours. It was no secret to anyone on our ships what was happening. The enemy was making a supreme bid to make the now-dead Admiral Yamamoto's dream come true—to dictate peace in the White House.

The enemy failed—thanks to a heroic few—and there came true the prayerful hopes expressed weeks before aboard the same cruiser I still was on—"if the Japs will come in force, with the help of God and luck we'll strip their major power for the rest of the Pacific war."

There is little doubt that Midway was a prime reason why Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, on April 7 of this year, could say that air raids on the American mainland were "a remote possiblity rather than a danger."

Dutch Harbor had been attacked that June 3 morning a year ago. My shipboard log for the day records that "most persons appear to believe the attack is an attempt to draw fleet units north; they are not going."

As darkness closed in that night, heavy army bombers from Midway already had left two of the invaders in flames. Navy flying boats even then were en route to whittle away two more. But the armada kept coming. The Japanese reasoned that all the heroism of the garrison at Midway could not stop their force.

### Pacific Fleet Ready

The reckoned without powerful units of the Pacific fleet which Tokyo itself, not many days before, had reported off the Solomons far to the south.

Still intact and on hand was the fighting carrier Yorktown—which was to fall victim to bombs and torpedoes late the next day in the enemy's last desperate bid for victory.

So was the Hornet—which already had carried American bombing planes almost to the gates of Tokyo, and which subsequently went to a flaming death in the battle of the Santa Cruz Islands last October.

And there was the Enterprise—nemesis of more than 350,000 tons of enemy shipping, which still lives in defiance of all the Japanese can throw.

### No Battleships Along

But there were no battleships along. And our carriers were outnumbered. It was obvious that the odds, on the surface, were not too bright.

A lot more first-aid equipment was brought into the wardroom of our cruiser that night. Reports of submarines became almost commonplace.

But the tension of the days of waiting was slipping rapidly away. A message from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet, made everyone eager to get on with the job. The operations then starting would be of great value to America, the admiral had said, and "good hunting and good luck."

### Sailors Defiant

Someone started humming, "Oh, It's Great to Be a Sailor." Someone else banged his fist and said, "let them bring one their damn battlewagons if they want to."

There was a lot of coffee-drinking, but so far as Jack Rice, Associated Press photographer, and I could determine, every last man off watch went to bed early and cheerfully for a sound sleep.

They needed it. For thirteen hours the next day, they manned their battle posts through fire and death and destruction which spread out over more than 100,000 square miles of the Pacific.

### Japs Struck After Dawn

The Japanese struck shortly after dawn. Twenty-five marine flyers from Midway met well over one hundred invading planes thirty miles offshore and sent forty-three crashing in flames. Army and marine bombers and torpedo planes tore in. The groundwork for the kill was laid.

The fleet, marking time north of Midway, broke in with the booming call to "man your battle stations" at 8:18 A. M. on the sunny Thursday of June 4, 1942.

There was a mad rush to guns. Carrier planes zoomed skyward and the critical phase of the battle was on.

### Yorktown Bombed

Once the Yorktown was bombed and set afire. The sky was black with shell bursts. Two hours later, torpedo planes ripped at the carrier again. They did their work—but every last one died in the crescendo of fire which blazed from and past our cruiser a few hundred yards away.

The welcome "secure" came at 9.10 P. M. Men climbed stiffly from their posts. The chase continued. Flaming enemy ships were fleeing in all directions. Midway was saved. The tide of the Pacific war had changed.

# GERMANS WEIGH ALLIED CHANCES

## Say Landings Can Be Made on Coasts of Europe.

JUN -4 1943

German Army experts, taking a long and careful look at the "Chances of Anglo-American invasion of Europe," acknowledged today that such landings might be carried out successfully, but only at heavy cost to the invaders.

A Berlin broadcast discussion of two invasion articles in the German Army organ Die Wehrmacht, recorded by the Associated Press, declared transport difficulties were the greatest Allied invasion problem, but added:

"An Anglo-American expeditionary force might perhaps succeed in crossing the Mediterranean and landing somewhere in southern Europe, but it would not have the slightest chance in battle against the Axis continental armies with their millions of well-trained and well-equipped troops."

### Norway Danger Foreseen.

The Nazi writer also admitted that invaders "might perhaps succeed in obtaining a foothold at some points on the Norwegian coast for some time" but declared that "for such an event preparations have been made for prompt and effective countermeasures."

"It cannot be denied of course," the broadcast said, "that the Anglo-American occupation of Tunisia created a new situation in the Mediterranean. It would be foolish to ignore the fact that

JUN -4 1943

JUN -4 1943

the Anglo-Americans now are in a position to use the bases in Tunisia for offensive operations against Europe. Anglo-American troop and war material concentrations in the southern Mediterranean can be prevented by the Axis forces only to a certain extent."

**Stress Supply Problem.**

The broadcast suggested that Allied forces striking northward across the Mediterranean would face transport difficulties similar to those that made "the Axis occupation of Tunisia an extremely risky action," ignoring the obvious advantage that strong British fleet units and growing air strength would give the Allied attackers.

Along the Norwegian coast, Berlin said, German air reconnaissance is maintaining a constant patrol and any "invasion fleet would be attacked a long time before it reached the coast." Fortifications along that coast were called "hardly less strong than those on the French channel and Atlantic coasts," the broadcast declared.

## Jap Society Demands Surrender Of Allies

New York, June 3 (AP)—The Tokyo radio today quoted the Japanese Black Dragon Society as demanding that President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and other United Nations leaders "surrender unconditionally to Japan" or else "succumb under divine punishment within a fatefully short time," the Federal Communications Commission said.

## Swedish Ship Reaches Gothenburg, Home Port

New York, June 3 (AP)—The American-Swedish News Exchange announced today that the Swedish motor freighter Stegehold arrived yesterday at Gothenburg, Sweden, from Buenos Aires.

With a 6,000-ton cargo, including peanuts and cattle feed cake, the ship left Buenos Aires February 1 and put into Lisbon to await restoration by the belligerent powers of a suspended safe conduct agreement.

## Windsors Visit Home Of Red Cross In N. Y.

New York, June 3 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor spent almost an hour today visiting the home nursing, production and blood donor divisions of the New York chapter of the American Red Cross.

The Duchess, who is president of the Bahamas branch of the British Red Cross, showed considerable interest in the production center. Later she said similar Red Cross programs were under way in the Bahamas, but were called first-aid courses instead of instruction work.

She said she and the Duke were anxious to return to the Bahamas, but were delayed because he had considerable private business still to transact in this country.

## What's Behind The War News

JUN -4 1943

BY GLENN BABB

The Italian navy, which Mussolini declined to risk in any attempt to rescue the Axis armies of North Africa, still is playing it safe. Having abandoned the waters off Tunisia long before the land battle was over, it appears now to be under orders to quit also the Mediterranean narrows, leaving to the British even the seas which wash the foot of the Italian boot.

Admiral Cunningham's ships appear to have established a dominance in those waters which matches the American-British command of the skies. They apparently are able to bombard Pantelleria, outermost of Italy's island outposts, at will and with little risk of damage. Two heavy shellings this week brought only light reaction from the shore, none from the sea. Wednesday the British fleet darted in close to the Italian mainland to smash a convoy off Capo Spartivento. This indicates that British surface forces are able to deny use of the Messina channel, through which ships must pass from one Italian coast to the other.

A comparable situation would be one in which an enemy surface fleet, daring the United States Navy and air forces to do their worst, was able to shell our Caribbean bases with impunity and prevent ship movements from the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic between Florida and Cuba.

Such is the seeming helplessness of the navy which Il Duce used to boast would make the Mediterranean Italy's mare nostrum as it was in the days of Rome's real power. Presumably because of the decision of Il Duce and his master beyond the Alps it must hug its harbors and ignore the almost daily contemptuous challenges of the Allies to come out and do battle.

This continued inactivity raises the question of what ultimate mission may be reserved for Il Duce's fleet. His country lies under the shadow of imminent invasion. The Italian people, hearing of big Allied flotillas moving eastward from Gibraltar and heavy concentrations of shipping in African ports, are braced for the shock which may come any day. Roundabout French-Spanish reports published in London say the Italian navy is "prepared to steam into battle at an hour's notice." But this is not convincing. The situation is not so simple.

There is reason to doubt whether Mussolini will hazard his navy—perhaps three or four sound battleships and a handful of light cruisers—until the very last moment, when no further withdrawal is possible. Allied landings on Pantelleria, Sicily, Sardinia, even the southern mainland may not be sufficient to bring it into combat.

One reason for such conjecture is the fact that nothing would suit the Allies' purposes better than for the Italians to come out and fight. There is no doubt that Admiral Cunningham disposes of sufficient power to destroy whatever force comes within range of his guns. A naval battle that would settle definitively the command of the mid-Mediterranean would give the United Nations far-reaching strategical advantages.

The Italian fleet, even while it skulks in its northern bases, has far more value than a fleet at the bottom of the sea. It is that important naval factor, a fleet in being. As long as it exists, even hidden away in Leghorn, Spezia or even Trieste or Marseille, the British and their Allies must maintain still larger forces in Italian waters. If it were smashed a great part of those forces, battleships, cruisers, aircraft carriers, would be freed for operations elsewhere.

They might move into the eastern Mediterranean to support an invasion of Europe by the Balkan route. They might be sent still further east to begin the clearing of the Bay of Bengal, a job which must be done this summer and fall if the Allies are to begin this year the reconquest of Burma and the rescue of China. If the Italians can avoid that showdown sea battle for a few months more it might seriously affect the Allies' plans in the Asiatic theater.

Whether that can be done remains to be seen. Obviously the southern Italian bases no longer are useable for the main fleet units.

The two principal bases on the west coast already have been bashed by Allied heavy bombers, Spezia by the R.A.F. from Britain and Leghorn by General Doolittle's Flying Fortresses from North Africa. Trieste, at the head of the Adriatic, has not yet been attacked but already it is within at least theoretical range of the big American planes.

Of course there may be reasons other than strategical considerations for the self effacement of the Italian sea forces. Many of the best ships have taken heavy punishment since 1940 and how many are fit for action is a question. There may be a shortage of fuel. There also may be a shortage of fighting spirit in spite of the stiffening of German officers and men which, according to numerous reports, has been given many crews.

JUN -4 1943

LONDON, JUNE 3-(AP)-FOUR STRIPS OF DIRTY BROWN CARDBOARD RIPPED FROM A PACKING CASE TELL THE STORY OF THREE U.S. NAVY MEN AND SEVEN SHIP'S OFFICERS WHO SURVIVED 23 DAYS IN THE STORMY ATLANTIC IN A 22-FOOT LIFEBOAT AFTER THEIR MECHANT VESSEL WAS TORPEDOED OUT OF AN AMERICAN PORT.

THE MEN NAVIGAGED 650 MILES WITH AN ERROR OF ONLY 15 MILES IN CALCULATIONS.

JUN -4 1943

THE CARDBOARD LOG WAS KEPT BY RONALD JOSEPH HURLEY, 21, OF SOUIX FALLS, S.D., A NAVY SIGNALMAN. WITH JOHN E.PAYNE, 21, SEAMAN FIRST CLASS, OF CENTRALIA, ILL. AND ROBERT R.BOWMAN, 25, SEAMAN FIRST CLASS, OF EAST PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, HE REPORTED TO NAVAL HEADQUARTERS IN LONDON AFTER A FLIGHT FROM LISBON.

"WE WERE ALL TALKING ABOUT WHAT HAD HAPPENED TO US DURING OUR WEEKS OF DRIFTING ONE NIGHT BEFORE WATER RATIONING TIME AND I DECIDED TO WRITE IT DOWN," THE LONG BEGAN.

"MOUNTAINOUS SEAS THE FIRST THREE DAYS FORCED US TO BAIL MOST OF THE TIME. IT RAINED ON AND OFF X X X. DAVIS (MALCOLM DAVIS, SECOND

JUN -4 1943

30.24-4627

30.24-4627

ASSISTANT ENGINEER) DID'T EAT THINGS AT THE BEGINNING," HURLEY WROTE. "HE DRANK A PUNY RATION OF WATER WHICH WAS HARDLY ENOUGH TO KEEP BODY AND SOUL TOGETHER. HE DECLINED FOOD ALMOST CONSTANTLY FROM THE FIRST DAY. X X X ON THE MORNING OF THE TWENTIETH DAY X X X I REALIZED DAVIS HAD NOT MOVED OR MADE A SOUND SINCE I HAD COME ON WATCH."

FINDING DAVIS DEAD, "WE SEWED HIM UP IN A BLANKET, HELD A SIMPLE FUNERAL SERVICE AND CAST HIM INTO THE SEA."

LATER HE WROTE: "ALTHOUGH WE ARE STILL DRIFTING X X X I FEEL WITH GOD'S TRUST WE WILL SOON BE SAFE AND SOUND AND BACK IN THE GOOD OLD U.S.A."

JUN -4 1943

THE MEN WERE PICKED UP LATER BY A PORTUGUESE FISHING BOAT WHICH TOOK V

THE MEN WERE PICKED UP LATER BY A PORTUGUESE FISHING BOAT WHICH TOOK THEM TO LISBON.

OTHERS IN THE BOAT WERE FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEER LIEUT. FRANK WACHTER OF BALTIMORE, M.D. AND THE FOLLOWING FOR WHOM NO ADDRESSES WERE AVAILABLE: ANDREW PAPASTRO, FIRST MATE; HENRY HARRISON, SECOND MATE; GEORGE GENGLER, THIRD MATE; PATRICK GETCHEL, DECK CADET; GEORGE GREEN, ENGINEER AND CADET IRVING SCHAFNER.

TA1045PEW

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 4--(AP)--THE DAILY TELEGRAPH SAID TODAY

JUN -4 1943

THAT GEORGE GIBSON, A MEMBER OF THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS GENERAL COUNCIL, MET POLITICIANS FROM HUNGARY, BULGARIA AND RUMANIA DURING A SECRET VISIT TO THE CONTINENT "SOME TIME AGO" AND PRESENTED TO THEM VIEWS OF THE BRITISH LABOR MOVEMENT.

"IT MAY BE ASSUMED THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT WAS AWARE OF THE TALKS AND THEIR NATURE," THE PAPER SAID.

JUN -4 1943

THE VISIT WAS DESCRIBED AS "SEMI-OFFICIAL". REPLIES HAVE SINCE BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE COUNTRIES CONTACTED, THE TELEGRAPH SAID.

GIBSON WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD HUNGARIAN LIBERALS THAT THEY SHOULD DEMAND THE RETURN OF HUNGARIAN DIVISIONS FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT AND THEN INSIST THAT HUNGARY GIVE GUARANTEES SHE WILL RETURN TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND OTHER NATIONS THE TERRITORY SHE ACQUIRED SINCE THE START OF THE WAR.

JUN -4 1943

"GIBSON MADE IT CLEAR TO THOSE HE MET THAT ONLY ON THESE LINES WOULD HUNGARY AND THE BALKAN COUNTRIES UNDER AXIS DOMINATION BE ABLE TO COMMAND SUPPORT AND GOOD WILL FROM THOSE NATIONS WHICH

JUN -4 1943

COULD RESCUE THEM FROM THE AXIS GRIP," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

IT QUOTED GIBSON AS SAYING "YOU MAY TAKE THAT THESE ARE AUTHORITATIVE VIEWS. YOU MAY EXPECT FURTHER ACTION."

CP RO 1116P

JUN -4 1943

(ADVANCE) LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 4--(AP)- THE RESULTS OF BRITISH MINE LAYING WERE ILLUSTRATED TODAY IN THE MAY REVIEW OF THE AIR MINISTRY, WHICH LISTED TEN ENEMY VESSELS DESTROYED BY MINES.

THE BIG PRIZE FOR THE MEN WHO HAVE ONE OF THE RAF'S MOST DANGEROUS JOBS AND SELDOM SEE OR LEARN THE RESULTS OF THEIR WORK WAS THE GERMAN LINER GNEISENAU, 18,160 TONS. THE RIEVEW SAID SHE STRUCK A MINE IN THE BALTIC AT THE END OF APRIL AND WAS NOW BEACHED, LYING ON HER SIDE.

JUN -4 1943

IN ADITION, BETWEEN MAY 2 AND 23 TWO ENEMY MINESWEEPERS, A MOTOR VESSEL AND SIX STEAMERS WERE SUNK BY MINES.

IN SETTING FOR MAY A NEW MONTH'S RECORD OF 12,500 TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED, THE RAF ALSO PUSHED TO NEARLY 30,000 THE TOTAL TONNAGE DROPPED ON GERMANY ALONE IN THE PAST THREE MONTHS.

THE REVIEW REPORTED THAT 444 ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST IN MAY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, INDIA AND BURMA THEATERS AGAINST THE

THIS SCORE WAS BROKEN DOWN AS FOLLOWS:

HOME: 316 PLANES LOST, 132 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED.

MIDDLE EAST: SIX PLANES LOST, 40 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED

NORTH AFRICA: 108 ALLIED AIRCRAFT LOST, 337 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED.

JUN -4 1943

INDIA AND BURMA: 14 ALLIEDPLANES LOST, 16 JAPANESE PLANES DESTROYED.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, TONIGHT, THURSDAY, JUNE 3.)

LONDON, JUNE 3--(AP)--FEWER PERSONS WERE KILLED BY TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS IN APRIL THAN IN ANY MONTH FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS, THE MINISTRY OF WAR TRANSPORT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUN -4 1943

THE APRIL DEATH TOLL OF 396 SHOWED A DECREASE OF 169 FROM THAT OF APRIL, 1942. NEARLY HALF OF THE 93 PEDESTRIANS KILLED DURING THE MONTH WERE CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE, THE MINISTRY SAID.

JUN -4 1943

30.24 - 4629

30.24—4629

LONDON, JUNE 3-(AP)--MAJOR GENERAL IRA C. EAKER TODAY AWARDED THE UNITED STATES AIR MEDAL TO RAF FLIGHT LIEUTENANT R. G. GUESTS, WHO LOCATED A FLIGHT OF AMERICAN PLANES AND LED THEM TO A SAFE LANDING "BY EXCEPTIONALLY SKILLFUL NAVIGATION UNDER EXTREMELY ADVERSE CONDITIONS."

JUN -4 1943

THE CITATION ADDED THAT "WITHOUT THIS ASSISTANCE IT IS HIGHLY PROBABLE THAT SEVERAL PLANES AND CREWS WOULD HAVE BEEN LOST."

RAF PILOT OFFICERS W.M.O. JONES AND J. R. MYLES ALSO WERE AWARDED AIR MEDALS FOR PHOTO RECONNAISSANCE WORK "WHICH MATERIALLY AIDED" COMBAT OPERATIONS OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE, OF WHICH EAKER IS COMMANDER.

JAMESONS 01952 GT 213P

london, june 3-(ap)-rabbi irving miller, secretary

JUN -4 1943

general of the world jewish congress, in a farewell message before returning to the united states, said he was convinced the british people wish to make a "permanent contribution to the solution of the jewish problem when the struggle is over."

he toured jewish communities in britain while here

JUN -4 1943

-apl-01302-rps-712a-

LONDON, JUNE 3-(AP)-A NEW EXCHANGE OF ITALIAN AND BRITISH PRISONERS HAS BEEN COMPLETED AT IZMIR IN TURKEY, A SWISS BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID TODAY.

APL 02304 RO 603P

LONDON - [illegible]ND ADD AIR LINER X X X ROUGH SEAS.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE CARRIED BY ANETA, NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY, SAID THE PLANE WAS A K.L.M. (ROYAL DUTCH AIRLINES) PLANE FLYING IN THE BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS SERVICE.

JUN -4 1943

THE TEXT OF THE ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWS:

"THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT REGRETS TO ANNOUNCE THAT SINCE LAST TUESDAY AFTERNOON A K. L. M. PASSENGER PLANE

JUN -4 1943

HAS BEEN MISSING.

"THE CREW CONSISTED OF Q. TEPAS, CAPTAIN; D. DE KONIG, SECOND PILOT; C. VAN BRUGGE, WIRELESS OPERATOR AND E. ROZEVINK, FLIGHT MECHANIC. N O NETHERLANDERS E PASSENGERS.

"IMMEDIATE AND CONTINUED EFFORTS TO X TRACE THE CREW AND PASSENGERS HAVE SO FAR BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL. (EDS: COMPLETE TEXT.)

ANETA 2 OL 1105A

JUN -4 1943

LONDON---SUBSTITUTE FOR 18TH GRAF AIR LINER STARTING "FURTHER IDENTIFICATION" X X X ISREAL.

ISREAL, A LONDONER, HAD BEEN IN PORTUGAL SEVERAL WEEKS.

COWLRICK WAS RETURNING FROM A BUSINESS TRIP TO SPAIN FOR A LONDON ENGINEERING FIRM.

JUN -4 1943

IT WAS NOT KNOWN ETC X X X MM 19TH GRAF.

(EDS: NINTH GRAF STARTING "MRS. ROTHA" READ X X X DAUGHTERS PETRA, 11, ETC. -- NOT PETRQ.)

APL 47 SIXTH 1012 JRT 815AEW

LEAD DAY RUSSIAN

LONDON, JUNE 3--(AP)--- THE GERMAN RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT THE RED ARMY HAD OPENED A NEW OFFENSIVE IN THE AREA OF TEMRYUK, ON THE TAMAN PENINSULA OF THE CAUCASUS 50 MILES NORTH OF NOVOROSSISK, WITH THE AIM OF DIVIDING THE GERMAN FORCES HOLDING THE CAUCASUS NARROW BRIDGEHEAD.

JUN -4 1943

THE RADIO, QUOTING THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB, SAID THAT THE NEW DRIVE WAS LAUNCHED "WITHOUT LETTING UP IN THE KUBAN ATTACKS IN THE VICINITY OF KRIMSKAYA, WHICH LIES BETWEEN TEMRYUK AND NOVOROSSISK.

"THIS IS MEANT TO BE NOT ONLY A DIVERSION BUT AIMS TO SPLIT THE GERMAN FORCES," DNB SAID.

02054..LAP..HTM2.422P

SECOND NIGHT LEAD AIRLINER

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 4-(AP)-RAF RESCUE PLANES SEARCHED THE BAY OF BISCAY UNTIL LATE LAST NIGHT WITHOUT FINDING ANY TRACE OF SURVIVORS OF THE MISSING LISBON-TO-LONDON AIRLINER WHICH WAS ATTACKED BY NAZI AIRCRAFT TUESDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

AT THE SAME TIME THE SPANISH EMBASSY HERE DENIED AN AXIS

JUN -4 1943

30.24— 4631

30.24-4631

RADIO REPORT QUOTING A MADRID SOURCE AS SAYING THAT THE SPANISH FISHING BOAT EVERISTO NUNHEZ HAD PICKED UP SIX SURVIVORS OF THE PLANE

LONDON ADD 1X Fraham

BRITISH PILOTS ON PATROL DUTY NOTICED AN INCREASE IN ENEMY OFF-SHORE AIR ACTIVITY IN THE BAY OF BISCAY AREA AND ATTRIBUTED IT TO A NAZI ATTEMPT TO ENGAGE ALL BRITAIN-BOUND PLANES.

GERMAN-CONTROLLED RADIO STATIONS HAVE ENGAGED IN CONSIDERABLE SPECULATION AS TO CHURCHILL'S WHEREABOUTS DURING THE PAST FIVE DAYS. ON SUNDAY HE WAS REPORTED IN GIBRALTAR AND ON MONDAY AN AXIS BROADCAST, QUOTING A REPORT FROM LA LINEA, SPAIN, SAID THAT HEHHAD LEFT GIBRALTAR FOR AFRICA.

JUN -4 1943

IT WAS ASSUMED IN LONDON THAT GERMAN OFFICIALS REASONED THAT THE PRIME MINISTER WOULD BE FORCED TO TAKE THE BAY OF BISCAY ROUTE FROM GIBRALTAR ON NORTH AFRICA AND HAD SENT OUT LONG-RANGE FIGHTING PLANES IN HOPES OF TRAPPING HIM.

OBSERVERS HERE AGREED THAT THE AXIS MUST HAVE DESPAIRED TEMPORARILY OF SPRINGING A TRAP, FOR A NEW BROADCAST FROM ROME REPORTED: "IT SEEMS THAT MISTER CHURCHILL WILL NOW GO TO MOSCOW, WHENCE HE WILL GO TO WASHINGTON WITHOUT RETURNING TO LONDON FOR THE TIME BEING."

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY REPORTED THAT NAZI PLANES ON THE BISCAY PATROL HAD SHOT DOWN THREE BOMBERS AND A TRANSPORT PLANE. THE BRITISH AND THE DUTCH OFFICIALS SAID THAT THE PLANE WAS MAKING A ROUTINE FLIGHT IN THE USUAL MANNER WITHOUT ESCORT OR ARMAMENT AND THAT IT CARRIED VISIBLE COMMERCIAL MARKINGS.

THE PLANE WAS PILOTED BY CAPTAIN G. TEPAS WHO WAS HONORED BY KING GEORGE IN THE NEW YEAR'S HONORS LIST IN 1942.

DY733PEW

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 4-(AP)-ONE OF BRITAIN'S FOREMOST TEST PILOTS AND A WORLD-FAMOUS FINGERPRINT EXPERT WERE HONORED BY KING GEORGE VI ALONG WITH 892 OTHERS IN A SUPPLEMENTAL BIRTHDAY HONORS LIST ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUN -4 1943

CYRIL FRANK UNWINS, 46, WHO BROKE HIS NECK WHILE FLYING IN ORLD WAR I, BUT WHO DESPITE HIS INJURY BECAME A TEST PILOT AND SET AN INTERNATIONAL ALTITUDE RECORD OF 8 1/2 MILES IN 1932, WAS MADE AN OFFICER OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

FREDERICK RUPERT CHERILL, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCOTLAND YARD'S FINGERPRINT DEPARTMENT, WHO IS KNOWN AS THE "MAN WITH THE PHOTOGRAPHIC MIND," AND WHO HAS WORKED ON ALL OF BRITAIN'S BIG MURDER CASES IN RECENT YEARS, WAS MADE A MEMBER OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN PERSONS RECEIVED THE BRITISH EMPIRE MEDAL, 164 WERE MADE OFFICERS OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND 300 WERE NAMED MEMBERS OF THE ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

PS-TA1232AEW

JUN -4 1943

LONDON, JUNE 3-(AP)-AFTER ORDERING 200,000 AMERICAN-TYPE STEEL HELMETS FROM THE UNITED STATES, CANADIAN AUTHORITIES HAVE DECIDED THAT CANADIAN TROOPS SHOULD CONTINUE TO WEAR THE FLATTER TYPE OF THE BRITISH, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE CANADIANS PROBABLY WILL CONTINUE TO WEAR THE "DISHPAN" HELMET ANOTHER 10 OR 12 MONTHS, WHEN THEY ARE LIKELY TO ADOPT A NEW BRITISH HELMET WHICH SHOULD BE READY BY THEN.

JUN -4 1943 UI

CANADIAN AUTHORITIES, UNDERSTANDING THAT THE BRITISH ARMY WOULD SWITCH TO THE AMERICAN TYPE, WHICH AFFORDS MORE PROTECTION TO THE HEAD AND NECK, PLACED THE ORDER FOR 200,000 TWO MONTHS AGO. IT WAS LATER LEARNED THAT THE BRITISH HAD FINALLY DECIDED AGAINST THE CHANGE AND THE CANADIANS, WISHING TO CONFORM TO BRITISH STYLES, DROPPED THEIR PLAN.

JUN -4 1943

ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL COMPLICATIONS INVOLVED WAS THAT THE AMERICAN-TYPE HELMET WOULD NOT FIT OVER BRITISH AND CANADIAN SIGNAL SERVICE EARPHONES, WHICH ARE LARGER THAN HOSE USED BY THE U.S. ARMY.

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LONDON, JUNE 3-(AP)-THIRTY-SEVEN GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN YESTERDAY BY RED ARMY FLIERS AND SOVIET ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY IN THE KUBAN VALLEY NORTHEAST OF NOVOROSSISK AS FIERCE AERIAL FIGHTING FLARED, THE RUSSIAN NOON COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JR320AEW

THERE WERE NO IMPORTANT CHANGES ON THE LONG BATTLEFRONT IN LAST NIGHT'S FIGHTING, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. IT WAS RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET RADIO MONITOR.

JUN -4 1943

THE RESURGENCE OF AIR BATTLE IN THE WESTERN CAUCASUS CAME ON THE HEELS OF A MASS GERMAN RAID YESTERDAY ON THE KEY RUSSIAN BASE AT KURSK, 120 MILES NORTH OF KHARKOV, IN WHICH THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY SHOT DOWN 123 NAZI PLANES OF AN ATTACKING FORCE OF 500. THE RUSSIANS ADMITTED HEAVY DAMAGE WAS DONE AT KURSK.

THE NOON BULLETIN ALSO TOLD OF A SEVERAL-DAYS OLD GERMAN DRIVE ON THE KALININ FRONT, A SECTOR SOME 150 MILES NORTHWEST OF MOSCOW, IN WHICH A GERMAN ADVANCE WAS THROWN BACK WITH ABOUT 2,000 GERMANS DECLARED SLAIN IN TWO DAYS OF FIERCE FIGHTING.

THREE TOWNS WERE TAKEN IN A SOVIET ADVANCE IN THE SEVSK AREA, NORTHWEST OF KHARKOV, WITH ABOUT 200 GERMANS KILLED, THE MIDDAY COMMUNIQUE SAID.

SCATTERING ACTION ON THE SMOLENSK FRONT AND SOUTH OF IZYUM ON THE DONETS RIVER CURVE BELOW KHARKOV ALSO WAS REPORTED.

JR340AEW

JUN -4 1943

LONDON, JUNE 3-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN FOR THE ETHIOPIAN LEGATION HERE SUGGESTS THAT PICKED ETHIOPIAN COMMANDOS NOW IN TRAINING BE CHOSEN TO LEAD THE ALLIED INVASION OF ITALY.

THE ETHIOPIANS, HE SAID, ARE EAGER TO GAIN REVENGE ON THE ITALIANS FOR THEIR INVASION OF ETHIOPIA IN 1935.

HE SAID THE IDEA HAD BEEN SUGGESTED TO ALLIED MILITARY LEADERS WITH THE PLEDGE THAT "THE ETHIOPIAN ARMY IS READY TO FIGHT ANYWHERE, ANY TIME BESIDE THE ALLIES IF WE ARE PROVIDED ARMS AND EQUIPMENT."

ME1004AEW

A161

JUN -4 1943

A SOUTHWEST COAST TOWN, ENGLAND, JUNE 3-(AP)-EIGHT ORPHAN GIRLS WHO WERE AMONG THE 20 CHILDREN KILLED IN THE GERMAN BOMBING OF A SUNDAY SCHOOL LAST SUNDAY WERE BURIED TODAY IN A COMMUNAL GRAVE.

THE SERVICES WERE CONDUCTED BY THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND WERE

JUN -4 1943 V

30.24 — 4633

30.24—4633

ATTENDED BY HUNDREDS.

THE GIRLS, AGED TEN TO TWELVE YEARS, WERE FROM A NEARBY CHURCH ARMY HOME.

THE OTHER 12 CHILDREN KILLED IN THE ATTACK ARE BEING BURIED INDIVIDUALLY.

JUN -4 1943

R@1206PFW

BY LEO BRANHAM

AT A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE BOYS AROUND HERE ARE SAYING THAT "OLD JOE OUGHTA GET A MEDAL--THAT GUY'S GOT PLENTY OF WHAT IT TAKES."

JOE IS SERGEANT JOSEPH A.DONAHAY, 20, HUSKY, BLACKHAIRED HOOSIER FROM BICKNELL, IND., AND A VETERAN FORTRESS TAILGUNNER. HE HAD LEFT A CCC CAMP TO JOIN UP.

HE PASSED OUT WHEN HIS OXYGEN MASK FAILED AS THE FORTRESS "PADDY ANN," PILOTED BY FIRST LIEUT. ROBERT M.SPICKA, OF RACINE, WIS., ROARED THROUGH RAREFIED AIR IN A 30 BELOW ZERO TEMPERATURE AT A FIVE-MILE ALTITUDE TO BOMB KIEL ON MY 19.

JUN -4 1943

BUT JOE REGAINED CONSCIOUSNESS JUST BEFORE THE TARGET WAS REACHED. THEN, ALTHOUGH HIS HANDS WERE FROZEN AND HE WAS SUFFERING INTENSE PAIN, HE STRUGGLED TO MAKE HIS JAMMED GUNS WORKABLE AND STUCK TO HIS POST HELPING TO FIGHT OFF SWARMS OF ENEMY FIGHTERS.

IT WASN'T UNTIL THE FORTS WERE ALMOST HOME THAT HE TOLD THE CREW OF HIS PLIGHT.

VETERAN FLIERS ARE SAYING NOT MANY MEN COULD SURVIVE JOE'S EXPERIENCE. JOE SAID IT SEEMED LIKE HE WAS UNCONSCIOUS HOURS, BUT HIS FLIGHT SURGEON, MAJ. L.W. NOWACK, OF WATERTOWN, WIS., SAID IT COULDN'T HAVE BEEN OVER 10 OR 15 MINUTES AT SUCH A HIGH ALTITUDE OR JOE WOULD HAVE DIED.

JOE'S TROUBLES BEGAN WHEN HE DISCOVERED THE AMMUNITION FEED BELT JAMMED AS HE TEST-FIRED HIS GUN OVER THE CHANNEL. HE REMOVED HIS GLOVES TO TRY TO MEND THE TROUBLE.

JUN -4 1943

THEN HIS OXYGEN MASK FROZE UP AND HE JERKED IT OFF AND TRIED TO BREAK OFF THE TUBE LEADING FROM THE CENTRAL SUPPLY TO INSERT IT INTO HIS MOUTH. BUT HE BEGAN TO LOSE CONSCIOUSNESS.

"IT SEEMED LIKE I WAS GOING TO SLEEP," JOE SAID TODAY AS HE RUBBED HIS STILL SWOLLEN RAW HANDS, "BUT I KNEW IF I DID GO TO SLEEP I PROBABLY NEVER WOULD WAKE UP. I DID WAKE UP. OLD LADY LUCK CERTAINLY RODE WITH ME.

"WHEN I DID COME TO OUR GUNS WERE GOING AND FLAK WAS BURSTING ALL AROUND US AND FIGHTERS WERE THICK AS FLIES. I REALIZED I HAD TO GET MY GUNS GOING. I HAD A HECK OF A TIME BEFORE I GOT ONE OF THEM TO WORKING."

JUN -4 1943

HE SAID HIS FINGERS WERE SWOLLEN TWICE THEIR NORMAL SIZE AT THE TIME.

THRESHING AROUND AS HE STRUGGLED AGAINST UNCONSCIOUSNESS IN THE CRAMPED TAIL COMPARTMENT, HE ALSO BROKE A CORD LEADING TO HIS ELECTRICALLY HEATED INNER FLYING SUIT. THE INTERCOMMUNICATION LINE ALSO WAS BROKEN WITH THE RESULT HE COULDN'T TALK TO OTHER CREW MEMBERS. AT THE SAME TIME HE BECAME ENTANGLED IN HIS PARACHUTE HARNESS. BUT HE KEPT HIS GUN FIRING.

JUN -4 1943

"I GOT IN SOME GOOD BURSTS AT A MESSERSCHMITT 110 SITTING RIGHT UP THERE PUMPING LEAD INTO US," JOE SAID. "HE BROKE OFF WITH HIS ENGINE SMOKING."

BUT, SAID JOE, HE WAS TOO BUSY TO SEE IF THE GERMAN CRASHED.

ENROUTE HOME THE INDESTRUCTABLE JOE CONNECTED THE INTERCOM CORD AND TOLD THE PILOT OF HIS PLIGHT. THE WAISTGUNNER WAS SENT BACK TO RELIEVE HIM.

JUN -4 1943

HE HAD VOLUNTEERED TO FILL A VACANCY ON SPICKA'S FORTRESS.

GH834AEW

allied headquarters in north africa,june3 --(ap)--

thanks to one dead cow and a helpful arab,members of an raf squadron today claimed to have captured the last german prisoners in tunisia.

JUN -4 1943

five german officers and ~~xxx~~ ncos who had been hiding ~~xxxxx~~ nearly three weeks after the axis armies had capitulated,were rounded up on the arab's farm after an raf party had fired a few shots in the air.

the affair started when the arab,who collected payment one afternoon for a cow shot during raf rifle practice,returned the next morning excitedly exclaiming "cinco".

"what,another five cows shot?" exclaimed the raf [redacted] adjutant general.

JUN -4 1943

but the arab,using signs,indicated that armed germans were hiding on his farm .

because of the satisfactory settlement made for the loss of his cow,the ~~xxxx~~ arab appeared anxious to do the british a favor.

pilot officer h.e.fenwick,dfc,of leamington,ontario,canada; and flying officer c.peppler,of ~~xxxxxx~~ winnipeg,man.,jumped into a jeep with sergeant l.dixon of birmingham,~~xxxxx~~ corporal g.e.morrison,of chiswick and a couple of enlisted men.

fenwick who shot down five erman planes in the african campaign spied one of the germans fleeing from the doorway of the

JUN -4 1943

30.24 — 4635

30.24—4635

arab home into the orchard.

"when we fired a few shots into the air he turned toward us with his hands up,"Sgt. fenwick related."when we entered the farmhouse we found four more germans,fully dressed,on some blankets on the flwr floor.they had [redacted] got their weapons,but put them dow again and gave up without resistance."

JUN -4 1943

wu deluces 11215 through second fwf 208pew

WITH THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 3-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN. LUIS ORGAZ, HIGH COMMISSIONER OF SPANISH MOROCCO, CALLED ON LIEUT. GEN.MARK W.CLARK TODAY AND WATCHED A REVIEW OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

CLARK, COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH ARMY, VISITED ORGAZ APRIL 2 IN SPANISH MOROCCO.

JUN -4 1943

MF1021AEW

by george tucker

cairo,june 1--(delayed)--(ap)--german defenses in the balkans are being steadily strengthened and in greece the germans have taken over all pk peloponnesus coastal defenses and all key cities and towns authentic sources disclosed today.

at the moment,these sources said,there are roughly seventeen axis divisions in greece,the majority of which are italian. in yugoslavia there are approximately 25 divisions,the majority of which are also italian,and which are composed wholly of infantry units.

JUN -4 1943

the defenses of crete have not been changed since they were brought up to par early in the spring.assisting the germans in the defense of this island is a single italian division.the main reports indicate that the germans have not been able to do much s road building in greece but that they have succeeded in maintaining vital rail and highway connections between greece and yugoslavia.

following the nazi system of threading italian defenses with

JUN -4 1943

key german personnel,some german troops have even appeared in the dodecanese islands ,which until now have been manned exclusively by italian divisions created especially for the defense of the islands.

JUN -4 1943

the islands of lemnos,chios and mytelene off the turkish coast,as well as the cyclades group are now garrisoned exclusively by german troops,it was said.

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

ALGIERS, JUNE 2-(AP)-- ALGIERS IS NOW THE CAPITAL OF LIBERATED FRANCE AND ITS EMPIRE. IT IS THE LITTLE PARIS OF AFRICA, WITH ALL OF THE POLITICAL TURMOIL OF PARIS. BUT IT IS HARDLY PARIS.

ALGIERS IS A SMALL-TIME, SUBWAY CIRCUIT PARIS WITH ORIENTAL LEANINGS.

JUN -4 1943

ALGIERS IS HOPELESSLY CROWDED, AN ETERNAL TRAFFIC JAM.

ALGIERS IS NERVOUS, HIGH-STRUNG, DUSTY AND HOT.

BUT IT IS THE NEAREST THING TO PARIS THE FRENCH HAVE, AND THEY ARE MAKING THE MOST OF IT.

ALGIERS IS FILLED WITH GENERALS, AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS, BRITISH TOMMIES, FRENCH POILUS, REFUGEES, POLITICIANS, PROPAGANDISTS, FIGHTER PILOTS ON LEAVE AND ALMOST ANYONE ELSE WHO CAN BE [illegible] IMAGINED.

VICHY OFFICIALS, UNDER PRESSURE OF THE GERMAN-ITALIAN ARMISTICE COMMISSIONS, STRIPPED OFF EVERYTHING THAT COULD BE CARRIED AWAY. SINCE THE ALLIED ARMIES ARRIVED, MUCH MATERIAL HAS BEEN BROUGHT IN, BUT NOT ENOUGH. SHIPPING IS DIFFICULT THESE DAYS.

JUN -4 1943

PRACTICALLY NOTHING YOU WOULD WANT TO BUY CAN BE OBTAINED AT SHOPS. YOU MIGHT FIND SOME ORIENTAL TRINKETS OR MOROCCAN LEATHER BAGS, BUT YOU WON'T FIND ANYTHING USEFUL.

YOU WON'T FIND ROOM TO SLEEP IN WITHOUT GREAT DIFFICULTY. YOU MUST APPEAL TO THE TOWN AUTHORITIES TO GET [illegible] QUARTERS.

ONE FOOD ITEM IS REALLY PLENTIFUL--- DATES. OTHERWISE YOU HAVE TO GO AROUND AND LEARN THE TRICKS OF FOOD GATHERING. IT CAN BE DONE BUT IT TAKES A LITTLE EXPERIENCE.

JUN -4 1943

30.24 — 4637

30.24-4637

NOBODY IS STARVING.

THE QUALITY AND QUANTITY OF BREAD HAS IMPROVED SINCE THE ALLIES LANDED AND BROUGHT IN WHEAT. NORTH AFRICA'S OWN CROP IS NOW READY FOR THE HARVEST AND IS A BUMPER ONE.

FRESH MEAT RECENTLY APPEARED IN ALGIERS BUTCHER SHOPS FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ALMOST TWO YEARS. SLAUGHTERING HAS BEEN HALTED SO FLOCKS AND HERDS MIGHT BE BUILT UP AFTER THE AXIS DEPLETIONS. NOW THE LOCAL POPULATION IS RATIONEDTO ABOUT HALF A POUND PER HEAD PER WEEK.

JUN -4 1943

ALGERIAN LAMB IS GOOD, POULTRY [redacted] FAIR, BEEF AND VEAL VERY BAD. IN NORMAL TIMES THE BEST BEEF AND VEAL CAME FROM FRANCE AND BUTCHER SHOPS DIFFERENTIATED BETWEEN "BOEUF DU PAYS" AND "BOUEF DE FRANCE," AS WELL THEY MIGHT, SINCE THEY ARE ENTIRELY DIFFERENT MEATS. FOR SOME STRANGE REASON ALGERIAN VEALIS RED.

ALGIERS IS BUILT ON HILL CUTS BY DEEP GULCHES RUNNING DOWN TO THE SEA. IT IS A CITY ON PRECIPICES. CONSEQUENTLY ITS STREETS ARE NARROW AND TORTUOUS AND FEW OF THEM LEAD ANYWHERE. RUMBLING ARMY TRUCKS ADDED TO THE CITY'S NORMAL POKEY TROLLEYS, NATIVE DONKEY WAGONS AND PUSH CARTS MADE TRAFFIC A NIGHTMARE.

JUN -4 1943

THERE IS ALWAYS AN OBSTACLE IN FRONT OF ONE AND YOU CAN BE CERTAIN THERE ARE MANY MORE AHEAD.

SIDEWALKS AVERAGE ABOUT 18 INCHES IN WIDTH AND [redacted] PEDESTRIANS WALK IN THE STREETS. THEY PAY NO ATTENTION TO VEHICLES AND DO NOT UNDERSTAND THE MEANING OF HORNS. SELDOM IS ONE RUN OVER, BUT THEY ALL GIVE THE IMPRESSION THEY WOULD NOT PARTICULARLY MIND IF THEY WERE.

JUN -4 1943

THE AFRICAN POPULATION IS ARAB AND BERBER AND HAS ITS OWN NATIVE QUARTER THE KASBAH, A MAZE OF ALLEYS AND A RIOT OF SMELLS. IN ADDITION TO THE NATIVES, MIMI , FIFI [redacted] LULU AND THE OTHER GIRLS LIVE IN THE KASBAH, TOO.

THE FRENCH HAVE BEEN HERE OVER 100 YEARS AND ALGIERS IS ESSENTIALLY EUROPEAN RATHER THAN ORIENTAL IN CHARACTER. THE NATIVES [redacted]

JUN -4 1943

THE NATIVES ARE IN THE MINORITY, AND HERDED IN THEIR OWN QUARTER.

THE EUROPEAN POPULATION IS OF FRENCH, ITALIAN, SPANISH, MALTESE AND OTHER EXTRACTION WITH A LITTLE BERBER AND ARAB MIXED IN.

THERE ARE MANY GOOD LOOKING GIRLS AND THEY DRESS SMARTLY DESPITE THE LACK OF TEXTILES. THEY ALL GO BARE-LEGGED--THERE IS NO HOSIERY.

JUN -4 1943

MUNUS MOVIES ARE SO CROWDED THAT SEATS MUST BE RESERVED TWO DAYS AHEAD. BARS ARE JAMMED AND OPENED TO TROOPS FOUR HOURS A DAY FOR SALE OF WINE AND WX WATERY BEER. AN AN ANTI-TYPHUS MEASURE, THE TROOPS ARE NOT ALLOWED TO RIDE ON PUBLIC TRANSPORTS. THERE ARE NO TAXI-CABS. THERE IS A C OMPLETE BLACKOUT EVERY NIGHT.

ALB/ KENNEDY8S FIFTH 1700 CD 455PEW

JUN -4 1943

ALGIERS, JUNE 3-(AP)-FOUR HARD-BOILED AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO HAVEN'T FORGOTTEN THEY WERE ARTISTS BEFORE THEY WENT TO WAR OPENED AN EXHIBITION OF THEIR PAINTINGS AT AN ALGIERS GALLERY TODAY.

FROM ARABS TO PRETTY GIRLS, FROM CASABLANCA TO BISKRA, THE AMERICAN PAINTERS CHOSE A VARIETY OF SUBJECTS FOR DEPICTION.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT LOU WILLIAMS OF THE ARMY AIR FORCE, WHO IS WELL KNOWN IN ART CIRCLES IN NEW ENGLAND AND NEW YORK CITY, CONTRIBUTED A SERIES OF WATER COLORS WITHOUT A MILITARY MOTIF AMONG THEM.

PRIVATE EDWARD V.BELL, A FORMER CHICAGO ILLUSTRATOR, SCORED WITH THE EARLY VISITORS TO THE GALLERY WITH HIS COLORFUL STUDY OF A FALCON HUNTER.

JUN -4 1943

STAFF SERGEANT HOWARD H.MCGINNIS, A FORMER INSTRUCTOR IN THE CLEVELAND ART SCHOOL, SUBMITTED A WATER COLOR OF ALGIERS HARBOR AND A NUMBER OF PEN AND INK SKETCHES.

PRIVATE MAX BURKQUIST OFFERED AN OIL PORTRAIT OF A BEARDED BEDOUIN AND ANOTHER CANVAS OF AN AFRICAN GARDEN IN FULL BLOOM.

BELL, MCGINNIS AND BURKQUIST ARE IN THE ENGINEERING CORPS.

MK&SB1105PEW

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, JUNE 4)

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DAKAR HAS HARD

TIME AMID BOOM

---

JUN -4 1943

HOUSING AND FOOD

SHORTAGES HIT

FRENCH CITY (600)

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BY JOSEPH E.MORTON

DARKA, FRENCH WEST AFRICA-(AP)-ESTABLISHMENT OF BRITISH AND

JUN -4 1943

30.24 — 4639

30.24—4639

AMERICAN BASES IN AND NEAR STRATEGIC DAKAR, WELCOMED FIVE MONTHS AGO AS A SIGN THAT THE CITY SOON WOULD RETURN TO ITS OLD PROSPEROUS MANNER OF LIVING, HAS NOT PRODUCED THE EXPECTED RESULT.

ALTHOUGH SHIPS OF A DOZEN NATIONS PUT INTO ITS HARBOR AND ITS STREET HUM WITH ACTIVITY ONCE AGAIN, DAKAR STILL IS FAR FROM A COMFORTABLE PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE.

THE INFLUX OF BRITISH AND AMERICANS, PLUS THE RECENT RETURN OF SEVERAL HUNDRED WOMEN AND CHILDREN EVACUATED TO NORTH AFRICA LAST OCTOBER, HAS MADE THE HOUSING SITUATION CRITICAL. COMPARED TO DAKAR, WASHINGTON IS SITTING PRETTY.

JUN -4 1943

THE HOTELS ALL HAVE LONG WAITING LISTS AND TRANSIENT BUSINESS NO LONGER EXISTS. MANY FAMILIES HAVE DOUBLED UP. EVEN THE HOTEL DU GOUVERNEUR, NORMALLY HELD OPEN FOR VISITORS OF STATE, IS FILLED UP WITH REGULAR RESIDENTS. NEW HOMES AND APARTMENTS ARE BEING BUILT BY THE DOZEN YET THE GOVERNMENT HAS FOUND INSPECTIONS NECESSARY TO SEE THAT NO ONE FAMILY OCCUPIES TOO MUCH SPACE. IF A NEWCOMER HAS CONNECTIONS HE CAN ASK THAT A HOUSE BE "REQUISITIONED." IF THE GOVERNMENT OBLIGES, HE GETS A PLACE, AND SOME FRENCH FAMILY MOVES OUT.

IRONICALLY, BRITISH OFFICERS ARE QUARTERED IN AN AUDITORIUM USED LESS THAN EIGHT MONTHS AGO TO HOUSE APPARATUS FOR JAMMING BBC BROADCASTS.

B20

RATIONING LIKEWISE HAS BECOME MORE AND MORE SEVERE, PARTLY BECAUSE MANY THINGS ONCE IMPORTED FROM NORTH AFRICA ARE BEING USED TO SUSTAIN TROOPS THERE. THOUSANDS OF TONS OF LEND-LEASE GOODS FROVHAVE

B20

JUN -4 1943

RATIONING LIKEWISE HAS BECOME MORE AND MORE SEVERE, PARTLY BECAUSE MANY THINGS ONCE IMPORTED FROM NORTH AFRICA ARE BEING USED TO SUSTAIN TROOPS THERE. THOUSANDS OF TONS OF LEND-LEASE GOODS FROM AMERICA HAVE GONE TO THE FRENCH ARMY OR TO THE INTERIOR FOR USE IN STIMULATING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

THERE ARE TWO MEATLESS DAYS EACH WEEK AND FISH HAS BEEN LARGELY SUBSTITUTED FOR FRESH MEAT. WHITE BREAD IS ENJOYED ONLY BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS, WHO IMPORT THEIR OWN FLOUR AND OPERATE THEIR OWN BAKERY. EVEN RED TABLE WINE, CORNERSTONE OF FRENCH CUISINE, IS SCARCE.

JUN -4 1943

CLOTHING RATION CARDS PERMIT EXPENDITURE OF 25 POINTS A MONTH, ENABLING A HOUSEWIFE TO HAVE A NEW DRESS ABOUT EVERY 60 DAYS AT ABOUT $60 FOR AN ORDINARY GARMENT. STOCKINGS HAVE DISAPPEARED.

A BLACK MARKET FLOURISHES THROUGH DAKAR'S SEVERAL THOUSAND SYRIANS -- ALIENS ABLE TO SUPPLY ALMOST ANYTHING AT A PRICE. THE GOVERNMENT HAS IMPOSED HEAVY FINES, BUT ANYONE WHO NEEDS "UNOBTAINABLE" ITEMS CAN FIND THEM BY GOING TO THE RIGHT PERSON.

CONTINUED DROUGHT AND OVER-POPULATION MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO DRAW WATER ONLY AT BREAKFAST AND DINNER TIME, AND BECAUSE OF THE SHORTAGE THE CITY'S SEWAGE SYSTEM LIKEWISE DOES NOT FUNCTION PROPERLY. THE APPROACHING RAINY SEASON MAY RELIEVE THIS SITUATION, BUT WITH IT

JUN -4 1943

COMES THREE MONTHS OF MERCILESS HEAT.

BICYCLES AND HORSE-DRAWN CARTS AND CARRIAGES CONTINUE TO FILL DAKAR'S STREETS. MOST OF ITS AUTOMOBILES STILL ARE CHARCOAL-BURNING "GAS-O-GENES." GASOLINE SHIPMENTS FROM THE UNITED STATES PROVIDE ONLY FOR MILITARY NEEDS.

JUN -4 1943

MILITARY MOBILIZATION IS PROGRESSING AT A FAST CLIP, PROVIDING DAKAR'S INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESS WITH AN ADDITIONAL HEADACHE. AS IN OTHER QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE, WOMEN ARE FILLING MEN'S SHOES. PARIS-DAKAR, GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED DAILY NEWSPAPER, HAS, FOR EXAMPLE, FOUR WOMEN ON ITS EDITORIAL STAFF WHERE FORMERLY IT HAD NONE. ITS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING COLUMNS CONTAIN, EACH DAY, A LONG STRING OF HELP-WANTED NOTICES.

DESPITE EVERYTHING THE PEOPLE HAVE THEIR CHINS WAY UP. THANKFUL THEY WERE NOT CAUGHT IN FRANCE, THEY APPEAR A LITTLE PROUD OF THEIR ABILITY TO ADAPT THEMSELVES TO ALMOST ANY CIRCUMSTANCES AND STILL GET SOME FUN OUT OF LIFE.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, JUNE 4. SENT JUNE 2)

HW1159AEW

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2)

- - -

SHIPWRECK LEADS
TO FOUNDING OF
MISSION COLONY

- - -

SPAFFORD FAMILY'S
WORK CONTINUED
FOR 62 YEARS (650)

- - -

JUN -4 1943

BY ERIC GOTTGETREU

JUN -4 1943

(ADVANCE)..JERUSALEM-(AP)-THIS IS THE STORY OF A FAMILY -- THE SPAFFORDS OF CHICAGO -- AND THEIR STRANGE TRANSPLANTION TO THE HOLY LAND, A CHRONICLE OF PIETY AND INDUSTRY WHICH SOUNDS LIKE SOMETHING OUT OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

IT BEGINS WITH HORATIO GATES SPAFFORD, A WEALTHY CHICAGO LAWYE AND HIS WIFE, ANNA, MORE THAN 80 YEARS AGO, AND COMES DOWN THROUG TWO WARS TO THEIR DAUGHTER, MRS. BERTHA SPAFFORD-VESTER, NOW 64.

THE SPAFFORDS LIVED HAPPILY IN A VILLA ON LAKE MICHIGAN, EVEN THOUGH THEY LOST MUCH PROPERTY IN THE CHICAGO FIRE OF 1871.

IN 1873 THEY DECIDED TO MAKE A TRIP TO EUROPE. BUT WHEN, AT THE LAST MOMENT, THE LAWYER WAS DETAINED FOR PROFESSIONAL REASONS, HIS WIFE DEPARTED ALONE AH FOUR DAU

JUN -4 1943

WIFE DEPARTED ALONE WITH HER FOUR DAUGHTERS, THE ELDEST TWELVE, AND THEIR FRENCH GOVERNESS. THEY WERE TO SPEND THE WINTER IN PARIS AND SPAFFORD WAS TO JOIN THEM IN THE SPRING.

ON THE EARLY MORNING HOURS OF NOVEMBER 22, 1873 AS THEIR SHIP, THE TRANSATLANTIC MAIL PACKET, "VILLE DU HAVRE," MOVED THROUGH HEAVY FOG, ANOTHER SHIP, THE "LOCH EARN," SUDDENLY EMERGED FROM THE GLOOM AND RAMMED HER.

THE "VILLE DU HAVRE" SANK IN TEN MINUTES WITH THE LOSS OF 47.8

JUN -4 1943

30.24 — 4641

30.24—4641

OF HER PASSENGERS AND CREW WHO NUMBERED 500.

THE 22 SURVIVORS WERE TAKEN ABOARD THE "LOCH EARN" BUT SHE, TOO, APPEARED TO BE IN DANGER OF SINKING. A THIRD SHIP, THE "TRIMOUNTAIN, AN AMERICAN CRAFT, HAPPENED ALONG AND TOOK THE SURVIVORS ABOARD.

ONE OF THEM WAS MRS. SPAFFORD. WHEN SHE REACHED CARDIFF, WALES, SHE SENT A CABLEGRAM TO HER HUSBAND: "SAVED ALONE."

SHE CAME BACK TO THE UNITED STATES, AND SHE FELT CONSTANTLY IMPELLED TO SPEAK OF THE DISASTER, OF THE STRUGGLE TO GET INTO THE LIFEBOATS, OF THE PANIC AND THE MANNER IN WHICH THE WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE PUSHED ASIDE BY THE STRONG.

JUN -4 1943

SHE SPOKE OF THE TERRIBLE MOMENT WHEN SHE CAME TO THE SURFACE AND REALIZED HER CHILDREN WERE GONE; OF HER LONGING FOR DEATH WHEN, CLINGING TO A PLANK, SHE KEPT AFLOAT; AND OF THE HEAVENLY VOICE SHE HEARD SAYING: "IT IS EASY TO DIE -- BUT IT IS DIFFICULT TO LIVE."

FOR EIGHT YEARS THE SPAFFORDS SEARCHED FOR THE MEANING OF THIS MESSAGE. THEY FOUND IT IN 1881.

WITH THEIR TWO CHILDREN, GRACE, SIX MONTHS, AND BERTHA, 2 YEARS OLD, AND ACCOMPANIED BY FOURTEEN AMERICAN FRIENDS, THEY SAILED FOR THE HOLY LAND.

THE ATMOSPHERE OF JERUSALEM OVERWHELMED THEM. THEY CONCLUDED IT WAS THEIR RELIGIOUS DUTY TO BE ACTIVE IN THE SENSE OF EARLY CHRISTIANITY. THEY BELIEVED SUDDENLY IN THE RETURN OF THE MESSIAH AND WISHED TO BE READY.

JUN -4 1943

THEY DECIDED TO REMAIN HERE AND TO FORGET THE PAST. THEY POOLED THEIR MONEY AND BEGAN TO LIVE AN EXTREMELY SIMPLE LIFE. THEY RENTED THE HOUSE OF THE TURKISH GENDARMERIE CHIEF, HADJ JOUSSEF JOUSDAR, NEAR THE DAMASCUS GATE AND ESTABLISHED THE FIRST SETTLEMENT WORK IN THE NEAR EAST, NURSING THE SICK, FEEDING THE HUNGRY, AND CARING FOR ORPHANS. MOSLEMS, CHRISTIANS AND JEWS ALIKE RECEIVED THEIR MINISTRATIONS.

IN 1885 SPAFFORD DIED. HIS WIDOW LIVED TO BE 82 AND CONTINUED THE WORK. THE COLONY EXPANDED.

JUN -4 1943

ONCE WHEN MRS. SPAFFORD RETURNED TO CHICAGO FOR A BUSINESS VISIT, SHE RETURNED WITH A GROUP OF SWEDES, LED BY OLAF HENRIK LARSSON, A GOTEBORG SEAMAN WHO HAD BECOME HEAD OF A SWEDISH PROTEST COMMUNITY IN CHICAGO.

A NUMBER OF THESE SWEDES CAME FROM THE VILLAGE OF NAAS IN THE DALARNE DISTRICT WHICH WAS KNOWN FOR ITS RELIGIOUS ZEAL. IN 1896, 57 OF THE NAAS PEASANTS SOLD THEIR PROPERTY AND LEFT FOR JERUSALEM TO WAIT THE RETURN OF THE MESSIAH.

THE COMMUNITY NOW COMPRISES SOME 50 FAMILIES AND AS THE BASIS OF ITS COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISE MANAGES ONE OF THE BIGGEST HOTELS IN THE CITY, ENGAGES IN SOME GARDENING AND DAIRY WORK AND OPERATES TWO LARGE ORIENTAL SOUVENIR SHOPS.

JUN -4 1943

THE HUMANITARIAN WORK HAS CONTINUED TO GROW EVERY YEAR.

MRS. BERTHA SPAFFORD-VESTER IS STILL CARRYING ON THE WORK, GOING DAILY FROM THE AMERICAN COLONY AT THE FOOT OF MOUNT SCOPUS TO THE AMERICAN WELFARE CENTRE -- BABY HOSPITAL, KINDERGARTEN, CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUND AND ADVISORY INSTITUTE FOR MOTHERS.

SHE HAS SIX CHILDREN OF HER OWN AND SIX GRANDCHILDREN BUT HER

JUN -4 1943

INTEREST IN THE WELFARE OF THE NATIVES HAS NEVER WANED.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2. SENT MAY29).

1108PEW

AIRLINER

MADRID, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE SPANISH DESTROYER MELILLA RETURNED TO EL FERROL NAVAL BASE TODAY AFTER A FRUITLESS 24-HOUR SEARCH FOR SURVIVORS OF THE LONDON-BOUND AIRLINER SHOT DOWN BY A NAZI RAIDER IN THE BAY OF BISCAY ABOUT 200 MILES OFF THE SPANISH COAST TUESDAY.

THE DESTROYER GAVE UP THE SEARCH AFTER COMBING THE CHOPPY SEA WHICH OFFICIALS SAID WAS TOO ROUGH TO PERMIT A RUBBER LIFE RAFT TO REMAIN LONG AFLOAT.

JUN -4 1943

[illegible]

FOLLOW LONDON AIR LINER

VIGO, SPAIN, JUNE 3--(AP)---A SPANISH DESTROYER LEFT PORT EARLY TODAY TO SEARCH FOR POSSIBLE SURVIVORS OF THE [redacted] BRITAIN-BOUND AIR LINER SHOT DOWN OVER THE BAY OF BISCAY TUESDAY.

JUN -4 1943

APL 78 AS [illegible] JRT 115PEW

CHUNGKING -- FIFTH ADD CHINESE XXX SPOKESMAN SAID.

GENERAL STILWELL'S AMERICAN AIRMEN BEGAN TAKING AN IMPORTANT PART IN THE BATTLE ON MAY 30, WHEN P-40 FIGHTERS IN THREE SEPARATE STRAFING ATTACKS IN THE ICHANG AREA DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 10 ENEMY TROOP TRUCKS, CAUSING MANY CASUALTIES.

IN A FOURTH ATTACK IN THIS AREA LIBERATOR BOMBERS HAMMERED ENEMY ARTILLERY CONCENTRATIONS SOUTH OF THE CITY WITH FRAGMENTATION BOMBS WHILE P-40S SET FIRE TO OIL STORAGE TANKS.

IN A COMBINED OPERATION ON MAY 31 AMERICAN LIBERATORS AND PURSUIT PLANES OF THE CHINESE AIR FORCE ATTACKED THE JAPANESE AIR FIELD AT ICHANG. BEFORE REACHING THE TARGET THEY WERE INTERCEPTED BY A LARGE FORMATION OF JAPANESE FIGHTERS, AND IT WAS IN THE ENSUING AIR BATTLE THAT COL.ALISON'S CHINESE PILOTS SHOT DOWN THREE ZEROS AND PROBABLY DESTROYED THREE OTHERS.

JUN -4 1943

MACHINE-GUNNERS ON THE BIG BOMBERS SENT ANOTHER 20 ZEROS DOWN IN FLAMES AND PROBABLY GOT FIVE MORE IN WHAT THE AMERICAN COMMUNIQUE DESCRIBED AS A "BRILLIANT DEMONSTRATION OF AERIAL GUNNERY." BOTH BOMBERS AND FIGHTER PLANES CONTINUED TO THEIR OBJECTIVE AND POURED BOMBS ON THE JAPANESE AIR BASE, DESTROYING AT LEAST THREE PLANES ON THE GROUND AND SERIOUSLY IMPAIRING THE ENEMY'S USE OF THE FIELD.

IN THE VICINITY OF SIAOKAN A LOCOMOTIVE AND SEVERAL FREIGHT CARS WERE DESTROYED AND MANY JAPANESE SOLDIERS WERE KILLED IN AN ATTACK ON THEIR BARR XYXM NEAR CHANGANYI THE P-

563

JUN -4 1943

THEIR BARRACKS. NEAR CHANGANYI THE P-40S DIVEBOMBED RAILROAD YARDS AND A WAREHOUSE AREA, STARTING MANY FIRES AND CAUSING HEAVY DAMAGE.

ME1132AEW

JUN -4 1943

30.24— 4643

30.24—4643

CHUNGKING, JUNE 3-(AP)-L.K.LITTLE, AMERICAN WHO FORMERLY WAS COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS AT CANTON, CHINA, HAS BEEN APPOINTED ACTING INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CUSTOMS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY.

LLITTLE NOW IS IN THE UNITED STATES, WHERE HE WAS REPATRIATED FROM CANTON AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF THE PACIFIC WAR. ON HIS ARRIVAL IN CHUNGKING HE WILL TAKE OVER FROM K.T.KING, WHO WAS APPOINTED OFFICIATING INSPECTOR-GENERAL AFTER SIR FREDERICK MAZE RESIGNED LAST SUNDAY.

CHINESE LAW PRECLUDES THE APPOINTMENT OF A FOREIGNER AS THE HEAD OF CHINA'S CIVIL SERVICES AND IT WAS PRESUMED LITTLE WOULD SERVE AS ACTING CHIEF UNTIL A FULL-TIME CHINESE INSPECTOR-GENERAL IS NAMED. INDICATIONS ARE THE CHINESE DO NOT WANT TRANSITION FROM A FOREIGN TO A CHINESE DIRECTOR OF CUSTOMS TO BE TOO ABRUPT AND WANT TO REWARD LOYAL FOREIGN EMPLOYES AS FAR AS POSSIBLE.

LITTLE SERVED FOR MANY YEARS IN IMPORTANT POSTS IN THE CHINESE CUSTOMS SERVICE. HE WAS APPOINTED TO THE CANTON POST IN 1934. ORIGINALLY HE WAS FROM PAWTUCKET, R.I.

FH1026AEW

JUN -4 1943

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA,

(ADVANCE) [redacted] JUNE 3--(AP)---

LORD GOWRIE, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF AUSTRALIA, HAS

RETURNED FROM HIS FIRST VISIT TO NEW GUINEA SINCE THE

WAR BEGAN.

JUN -4 1943

WHILE IN NEW GUINEA HE ISSUED AN ORDER OF THE [redacted]

DAY TO TROOPS, RELEASED TODAY, WHICH SAID IN PART: "I

TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY OF PAYING TRIBUTE TO AND PERSONALLY

THANKING ALL RANKS OF AUSTRALIAN AND UNITED STATES

FORCES FOR THE MAGNIFICIENT EFFORTS PUT FORTH AGAINST THE

JAPANESE AGGRESSORS.

"THE COMRADESHIP AND COOPERATION WITH WHICH THE

TWO NATIONS HAVE FOUGHT TO A SINGLE PURPOSE HAVE

CONTRIBUTED LARGELY TO THE SUCCESS OF THIS CAMPAIGN.

"THE END IS NOT YET. THERE ARE STILL GIGANTIC

TASKS TO BE UNDERTAKEN. THAT THEY WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED

I HAVE NO [redacted] DOUBT."

JUN -4 1943

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 4 P.M. EWT TODAY, THURSDAY, JUNE 3)

APL 87 HAUGLANDS 01400 JRT 2PEW

NIGHT LEAD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 4-(AP)-

TWO JAPANESE PLANES WERE DOWNED AND ANOTHER DAMAGED IN AIR ACTIVITY YESTERDAY WHICH WAS LIMITED TO MINOR ENGAGEMENTS BECAUSE OF ADVERSE WEATHER, THE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED.

JUN -4 1943

ONE WENT DOWN AS FOUR ENEMY FIGHTERS UNSUCCESSFULLY SOUGHT TO INTERCEPT TWO ALLIED FOUR-MOTORED BOMBERS WHICH RAIDED THE HARBOR OF LAUTEM ON TIMOR.

THE OTHER, A FLOAT PLANE, WAS DOWNED AND STILL ANOTHER FLOAT PLANE DAMAGED OUT OF SIX WHICH TRIED TO INTERCEPT HEAVY ALLIED BOMBERS OVER DOBÓ, ON THE AROE ISLANDS, 500 MILES NORTH OF DARWIN. THE BOMBERS HAD STOPPED TO ATTACK ENEMY INSTALLATIONS AT DOBO

JUN -4 1943

ON THE TRIP HOME FROM A RAID ON BABO, IN THE MACCLUER GULF OF DUTCH NEW GUINEA.

THE AREA OF JACQUINOT BAY, ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF NEW BRITAIN, WAS BOMBED BY A SINGLE ALLIED RAIDER.

ON NEW GUINEA, THE REGION OF MADANG WAS BOMBED AND STRAFED BY MEDIUM UNITS.

"ADVERSE WEATHER OVER THE SOLOMONS AREA LIMITED ALL AIR ACTIVITY, THE COMMUNITE SAID.

JUN -4 1943

THE RAID ON THE MADANG AREA BY MITCHELLS OCCURRED JUNE 1. THERE WAS NO EXPLANATION FOR THE DELAY IN REPORTING IT.

THE STORMY WEATHER COMPLETELY CLOSED IN THE VITIAZ STRAIT BETWEEN NEW GUINEA AND NEW BRITAIN. RECONNAISSANCE PLANES WENT OUT AS USUAL BUT COULD NOT OBSERVE MUCH.

AMERICAN AIRMEN IN NEW GUINEA HAVE NOTED THAT THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE RESPECTS UNFAVORABLE WEATHER EVEN MORE THAN THE AMERICANS AND THE AUSTRALIANS. THIS HAS BEEN ILLUSTRATED BY THE ENEMY'S RECENT AERIAL INACTIVITY.

SHIPS WERE THE TARGETS OF THE LIGHT FORCE OF LIBERATORS SENT AGAINST TIMOR.

JUN -4 1943

JP938PCW

AUSTRALIAN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 3-(AP)-IN SIX RAIDS WITHIN A WEEK, 156 TONS OF BOMBS HAVE BEEN DROPPED BY LIBERATORS AND FLYING FORTRESSES ON JAPANESE AIR BASES AT WEWAK AND LAE, NEW GUINEA.

THE SIXTH RAID YESTERDAY WAS MADE BY MIXED FORMATIONS OF THE BIG, FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS AGAINST FOUR AIRDROMES IN THE WEWAK SECTOR ON NEW GUINEA'S NORTHEAST COAST, 325 MILES NORTHWEST OF LAE. IT WAS WEWAK'S THIRD RAID IN A WEEK'S PERIOD DURING WHICH 56 TONS OF BOMBS HAVE ROCKED IT. YESTERDAY'S RAIDERS STARTED FIRES AMONG PARKED AIRCRAFT ON THE AIRDROMES OF BUT, DAGUA, BORAM AND WEWAK AND DESTROYED AMMUNITION DUMPS.

AS IN THE OTHER TWO RAIDS ON WEWAK AND THE THREE IN WHICH 100 TONS WERE DROPPED ON LAE, NOT A SINGLE JAPANESE PLANE ROSE IN OPPOSITION. THE WEWAK RAIDERS WENT THROUGH HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE BUT ALL GOT BACK SAFELY, TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE REPORTED.

THE JAPANESE AIR FORCE, WHICH RECENTLY HAS BEEN ABSENT FROM THE NEW GUINEA SKIES, SENT 16 PLANES ON JUNE 1 AGAINST BULLDOG, A JUNGLE POST 100 MILES NORTHWEST OF PORT MORESBY AND SOME 70 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SALAMAUA, THE COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSED. A SMALL ALLIED DETACHMENT IS MAINTAINED THERE. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE RAIDERS' BOMBS CAUSED "SLIGHT DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES."

OFF THE ISLAND OF TIMOR, AN ALLIED PLANE DROPPED A 500 POUND BOMB DAMAGINGLY CLOSE TO A 4,000 TON JAPANESE CARGO VESSEL AND ANOTHER SMALL JAPANESE SHIP WAS STRAFED ALONG THE NEW GUINEA COAST ABOVE WEWAK.

JUN -4 1943

DM240APW NM

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA,MAY 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIRTEEN OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE RECEIVED AWARDS OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, AND 61 OTHERS WERE AWARDED AIR MEDALS IN CEREMONIES TODAY AND YESTERDAY FOR OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS IN TRANSPORT PLANES AT LOW ALTITUDE, OVER MOUNTAINS AND JUNGLES, IN BAD WEATHER AND, IN SOME CASES, TO IMPROVISED AIRFIELDS.

JUN -4 1943

THE TRANSPORT PLANES BROUGHT IN TROOPS, SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT,

JUN -4 1943

30.24 - 4645

30.24-4645

DROPPED SUPPLIES AT ADVANCED OUTPOSTS, AND REMOVED SICK AND WOUNDED MEN.

THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WENT TO MEN WHO HAD MADE 50 OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS IN THE TRANSPORT SERVICE. THE AIR MEDAL WENT TO THOSE TAKING PART IN 25 SUCH MISSIONS.

LIEUT.GENERAL GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMAND OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, PRESENTED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES. AMONG THOSE RECEIVING THE AWARD WERE:

JUN -4 1943

TECH.SERGEANTS LEWIS F.ANDREUCCI, 2415 FIFTY-FIRST ST., KENOSHA, WIS.; AND JULIUS BRYNAN, 30 WARD ST., NORWICH, CONN.; SERGEANTS RED A.APPLEGATE, RT.1, HILLVIEW, ILL.; WILLIAM E. BOFFA, 71 DEAN ST., PROVIDENCE, R.I., THOMAS I.BYRNE, 3501 FORBES ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.; MARTIN D.CASKEY, HUNTER, ARK., AND ROBERT W.MADER, 1129 WEBB ST., DETROIT.

CORPORALS GEORGE H.BEHRENS, 5257 NORTH WESTERN AVE, CHICAGO, JAMES H.BIGHAM, 436 BUSCHMAN ST., HATTIESBURG, MISS., AND WILLIAM R.GREILING, 1203 SOUTH 20TH ST., MILWAUKEE.

PFC CHARLES L.COURY, 10333 HARPER, DETROIT.

AIR MEDAL AWARDS INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING:

SECOND LIEUTENANT MONROE A.ADLER, 301 SOUTH 16TH ST., ALLENTOWN, PA.

TECH.SGT.WILLIS CHEEK, 312 MYRTLE AVE., MARYSVILLE, PA.; STAFF SGT.PILOT JOHN J.GERRITY, 1228 PENN AVE., SCRANTON, PA.; STAFF SGT.ROBERT G.JOHNSON, RT.2, HARRISBURG, ILL.; SERGEANTS BARRY W.BEMENT, 1012 VETO ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., LESTER OLAF CHRISTOFFERSON, 114 SOUTH 60TH AVE., WEST, DULUTH, MINN.

CORPORALS ALF L.ANDERSON, 1423 EIGHTH AVE., WEST, ASHLAND, WIS.; ROBERT F.BORCHERT, 4714 CARLOS AVE., CLEVELAND, OHIO, WILLIAM B.BRADLEY, 14 REARDON AVE., SUMTER, S.C., AND WILLIAM C.MYERS, 80 MAIN ST., LUZERNE, PA.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM A.PETERSON, 200 SOUTH 19TH AVE., MAYWOOD, ILL.

JUN -4 1943

FIRST LIEUTENANTS JAFFUS M.RODGERS, RT.8, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.; LEO C.ALVERSON, 816 FORTIETH PLACE, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., IRVIN J. BORNE, 7 BAYBERRY RD., HAMPTON, VA.; JAMES H.MARTIN JR., CLEARWATER, FLA., JOHN M.MCCLURE, CLIFTON, S.C., AND ROGER E.WINN, PRESHO, S.D.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS, CHARLES M.CORNETTE, 404 EAST 18TH ST., HOPKINSVILLE, KY., NEIL D.MAXWELL, 1070 SOUTH KINNEY BLVD., MT.PLEASANT, MICH., HAROLD R.OTTEN, RT.4, STERLING, ILL., CHARLES E.UHRIG, JR., RT.4, GALLATIN, TENN., LEROY C.SPEARS, HANGAR, ALA.

FLIGHT OFFICERS GEORGE H.CRAWFORD, LEWISBURG, TENN., JOHNSTON W.WYLIE, 112 GASTON ST., CHESTER, S.C.

TECH.SERGEANT GEORGE E.ZORBACH, 2809 JEFFERSON ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

JUN -4 1943

STAFF SERGEANTS JOHN W.PARKER, 222 WATSON AVE., FAIRMONT, W.VA., STANLEY POOLE, 4740 SAPPHO AVE., JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

STAFF SERGEANT PIOOT ELMER E.HARRINGTON, BRIDGEVILLE, DEL., RUSSELL E.MEANS, 425 DELAWARE ST., GARY, IND.

SERGEANTS BENJAMIN F.KING, 944 EAST 15TH ST., SARASOTA,

JUN -4 1943

FLA., JOHN THOMPSON, JR., 1041 GIMBLIN ST., ST.LOUIS, MO., MARVIN J.THOMPSON, RT.1, WARREN, IND., WEMUND W.WHATLEY, 613 WEST MAIN, WETUMPKA, ALA.

CORPORALS EMIL W.ERICKSON, MIDDLE RIVER, MINN., GEORGE R. KERSHNER, 3114 HASSLEY ST., DAYTON, OHIO; WILMER E.PLATT, RT.1, MILROY, IND., MELVIN W.CLACK, 600 S.VINE ST., ROCKY MOUNT, N.C., CLARENCE ROGERS, 5 AMHERST COURT, GLEN ROCK, N.J., MARVIN D.SWENSON, 1019 THIRD AVE., S.W., PIPESTONE, MINN.

JUN -4 1943

PFC JACOB J.DEYARMOND, RHODES, MICH., JOHN L.FITZWATER, GAP MILLS, W.VA., ALVA E.HALSTEAD, 242 NORTH PARKSIDE AVE., CHICAGO, WILLIAM K.PAULMAN, 1215 SUMMIT, LAKEWOOD, OHIO.

PRIVATE CLIFFORD J.FAWN, LEWIS CENTER, OHIO, AND CLAR T. TURGEON, BONESTEEL, S.D.

GM/FR920PCW

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BY LEIF ERICKSON

AN ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, JUNE 3 (AP)-ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY, JR., TODAY DISPATCHED A MESSAGE OF TRIBUTE TO THE U.S.S. ENTERPRISE, THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER CITED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT EARLIER THIS WEEK FOR A YEAR OF EFFECTIVE FIGHTING AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

JUN -4 1943

THE CARRIER, AFFECTIONATELY KNOWN AS "BIG E," WAS THE FLAGSHIP OF THE PRESENT COMMANDER OF U.S.NAVAL FORCES IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC WHEN, AS A REAR ADMIRAL, HE HAD CHARGE OF THE PACIFIC FLEET'S CARRIER DIVISION EARLY IN THE WAR.

"IT IS WITH A DEEP FEELING OF PRIDE AND GRATIFICATION THAT I LEARN OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CITATION," HALSEY'S MESSAGE SAID. "THIS EMINENTLY DESERVED AWARD EXPRESSES THE APPRECIATION AND GRATITUDE OF OUR PEOPLE FOR YOUR OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN THIS WAR.

JUN -4 1943

"KEEP FIGHTING, EVERY MINDFUL OF THE GLORIOUS TRADITIONS YOU HAVE ESTABLISHED. MY HEART IS WITH YOU ALWAYS."

ADMIRAL HALSEY ALSO SENT CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES TO THE GREENLING AND GUARDFISH, TWO SUBMARINES WHICH RECEIVED CITATION BY THE PRESIDENT FOR SERVICE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

(THE NAVY DISCLOSED MONDAY THAT THE ENTERPRISE HAD SUNK OR DAMAGED 20 JAPANESE WARSHIPS AND DESTROYED AT LEAST 140 ENEMY PLANES WITHIN THE YEAR FOLLOWING DEC.7, 1941.)

GG852ACW NM

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SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 3-(AP)-A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE WAS TOLD YESTERDAY BY GOVERNOR REXFORD G.TUGWELL THAT NEW PUERTO RICAN GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES WERE "CREATED TO DEAL WITH CRITICAL SITUATIONS" AND WERE NOT "THE RESULT OF ANY PHILOSOPHY OR THEORETICAL PURPOSE."

JUN -4 1943

DECLARING THAT SUCH AGENCIES AS THE DEVELOPMENT BANK HAD BEEN SET UP "TO INCREASE ENTERPRISE AND TO HELP THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION" ON THE ISLAND, TUGWELL ASKED THE COMMITTEE, HEADED BY REP.C.JASPER BELL (D-MO.), TO EXAMINE EACH CLOSELY BEFORE CONCLUDING THAT THEY FORM PART OF ANY "SCHEME TO SUPPRESS PRIVATE ENTERPRISE."

REP.JAMES DOMENGEAUX (D-LA.) SUGGESTED THAT PERHAPS PRIVATE CAPITAL WAS AFRAID TO INVEST IN LOCAL INDUSTRIES, BUT TUGWELL REPLIED THAT BETWEEN 50 AND 60 MILLION DOLLARS HAD BEEN LYING IDLE IN PUERTO RICAN

JUN -4 1943

30.24—4647

BANKS FOR "MANY YEARS."

DOMENGEAUX ASSERTED IT WAS TUGWELL'S PHILOSOPHY WHICH HAD OCCASIONED THE FEAR.

"I AM NOT SO INNOCENT AS NOT TO KNOW WHAT YOU ARE DRIVING AT," TUGWELL REPLIED. "IT HAS BEEN FREQUENTLY SAID IN THE PRESS AND OTHER PLACES THAT THESE AGENCIES ARE PART OF A SCHEME TO SUPPRESS PRIVATE ENTERPRISE OR ENABLE THE GOVERNOR TO CONTROL THE PUERTO RICAN GOVERNMENT. I WANT YOU TO EXAMINE EACH CLOSELY AND SEE FOR YOURSELF."

DURING THE HEARING REP.FRED L.CRAWFORD (R-MICH) ASSERTED THAT THE FUTURE OF PUERTO RICO, PARTICULARLY ITS SUGAR INDUSTRY, WAS "NONE TOO BRIGHT" BECAUSE MECHANICAL DEVICES AVAILABLE FOR POST-WAR HARVESTING AND PLANTING WOULD FORCE FROM 25 TO 40 PER CENT OF FIELD LABORERS OFF PAYROLLS.

JUN -4 1943

TUGWELL'S STATEMENT THAT HE BELIEVED MOST PUERTO RICANS FAVORED EVENTUAL STATEHOOD WAS DISPUTED BY LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, PRESIDENT OF THE PUERTO RICAN SENATE. MARIN SAID HE PERSONALLY WAS OPPOSED BECAUSE HE DID NOT THINK THE ISLAND'S "ECONOMY COULD STAND THE DOUBLE BURDEN OF FEDERAL AND STATE TAXATION."

MES45AEW

Le comte

San Juan Add PR nominally

BALSEIRO ASSERTED THAT TUGWELL, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE POPULARES PARTY, IS ATTEMPTING TO THROTTLE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND ESTABLISH STATE CONTROL OR OWNERSHIP OF MANY ACTIVITIES. BALSEIRO CITED THE EXPROPRIATION OF THE WHITE STAR BUS LINE BY THE PUERTO RICO TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY AND TOLD THE COMMITTEE, WHICH IS HEADED BY REP.C.JASPER BELL (D-MO.), THAT THE AUTHORITY IS ALSO EYEING THE AMERICAN RAILROAD WHILE OTHER BRANCHES OF THE INSULAR

30.24—4647

GOVERNMENT ARE PLANNING TO TAKE OVER THE TELEPHONES AND THE LIGHT AND POWER COMPANIES.

BALSEIRO GAVE FIGURES OF THE 1940 ELECTION RESULTS WHICH, HE SAID, SHOWED THAT THE POPULARES DID NOT HAVE A "MANDATE", AS LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, PRESIDENT OF THE PUERTO RICAN SENATE CLAIMED, FOR ITS ECONOMIC REFORM PROGRAM.

JUN -4 1943

BALSEIRO SAID THAT DESPITE THE "FACT" THAT EVEN TUGWELL BELIEVED AS HE TESTIFIED YESTERDAY, THAT MOST PUERTO RICANS DESIRED STATEHOOD, THE GOVERNOR HAD FILLED KEY POSITIONS WITH MEN KNOWN AS INDEPENDENTISTAS AND HAS BEEN BACKING A GROUP WHICH FAVORS INDEPENDENCE.

HE SAID IT WAS MOST IMPORTANT THAT TUGWELL BE OUSTED NOW BECAUSE PUERTO RICO WAS TO HOLD ITS PRIMARIES SOON AND THE ISLAND "WONT HAVE ANY GUARANTEE OF IMPARTIAL ELECTIONS UNDER A GOVERNOR WHO IS PLAYING POLITICS ALL THE TIME."

REP.KARL M.LECOMPTE (R-IA.), POINTED OUT THAT ONLY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OR CONGRESS COULD OUST TUGWELL AND THAT RIGHO NOW CONGRESS WAS BUSY WITH THE WAR.

SB836PEW

EDITORS

SAN JUAN--INSERT NIGHT LEAD TUGWELL-PUERTO RICO AFTER FOURTH GRAPH X X X AT LEAST NOMINALLY."

JUN -4 1943

REP.ELMER ELLSWORTH OF THE PUERTO RICO LEGISLATURE DISPUTED BALSEIRO'S CLAIM THAT THE COALITIONISTS REPRESENT A MAJORITY OF THE PUERTO RICANS. HE DESCRIBED THE HISTORY OF THE POPULARES PARTY AND POINTED OUT THAT THE TRIPARTISTAS--WHO HOLD THE BALANCE OF

JUN -4 1943

POWER WITHIN THE LEGISLATURE--OPPOSED THE COALITIONISTS.

ELLSWORTH WAS QUESTIONED BY THE COMMITTEE ON HIS VIEWS ON THE POLITICAL FUTURE OF PUERTO RICO. HE REPLIED THAT HE FAVORED INDEPENDENCE "WITH SOME SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT."

BALSEIRO ASSERTED, "XXX IN FIFTH GRAPH.

JUN -4 1943

SB921PEW

OTTAWA, JUNE 3--(AP)--- FLYING OFFICER GRAHAM STANLEY HYNAM, OF AKRON, O., A HOLDER OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, WAS LISTED BY THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT AS KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS. HIS FATHER, G.S. HYNAM, LIVES AT 1044 DAYTON ST., AKRON. #

OTTAWA, JUNE 3--(AP)--- SGT. SIMON ROSENSTEIN, OF NEWARK, N.J., WAS LISTED BY THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT AS KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS. HIS FATHER, ALEX ROSENSTEIN, LIVES AT 9 SHERIDAN AVE., NEWARK. #

JUN -4 1943

OTTAWA, JUNE 3--(AP)--- SGT. SAMUEL HANAN, OF LOS ANGELES, WASLISTED BY THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT AS REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE ~~OVERSEAS~~ AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS. HIS FATHER, N.M. HANAN, LIVES AT 955 62ND PLACE, W., LOS ANGELES. #

OTTAWA, JUNE 3--(AP)--- FLIGHT SGT. STEWART SLEETH, OF DETROIT, MICH., WAS LISTED BY THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT AS REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVSRES OVERSEAS. HIS MOTHER, MRS. DANIEL SLEETH, LIVES AT 913 LAKEWOOD BLVD., DETROIT. #

JUN -4 1943

OTTAWA, JUNE 3-(AP)-DR. EDUARD BENES, PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHO-SLOVAK GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, ARRIVED ~~HHK~~ TODAY IN OTTAWA ON A FOUR-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT. #

new york, june 3-(ap)--As part of a drive to lessen the allied aerial bombardment of italy, the press of that country is hastily disowning the late general ~~gm~~ giulio douhet, pioneer champion of total aerial warfare, the office of war information reports.

JUN -4 1943

"it is absurd and dishonest to make a whole nation responsible for these (douhet's) theories," according to an article said to have appeared last friday in the newspaper regime fascista, published in

JUN 4 1943

30.24— 4649

30.24-4649

cremona.

The paper claimed that douhet's theories of crushing a nation through air power alone had been kept hidden in the italian archives and that his ideas "were never put into effect by italy."

The corriere della serra, published in milan, was said to have disowned general douhet on the same day, denying that total air war was invented in italy and declaring that britain, not the axis, began the bombing of cities.

JUN -4 1943

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new york locals out out out out

new york,june 3-(ap)-- the new york herald tribune in a copyrighted dispatch from london today quoted the following poem by an anonymous writer which appeared in yesterday morning's "stars and stripes",official paper of the american forces in the european theater:

JUN -4 1943

the patriot

grim goes the fight above the nazi hills
where vicious planes roar challenges of death
and bombs respond;where every fortress tills
the field with havoc and the labored breath
of valiant agony.this is the field
which john.l.lewis will support
with all the coal pits sealed.

high overhead in hot new guinea's sky
the yellow thunder bird rains bursting steel
and young americans are there to die
that those who are at home may never feel
the curse of slavery.these too are the lines
which john l.lewis hopes to hold by closing down the mines.

far out at sea the hideous scream of shells
yields to the blinding crash of flame and pain,

JUN -4 1943

JUN -4 1943

and rolling in the sea's engulfing swells

another ship has left its port in vain;

one more provider for the front is lost--

but john l.lewis keeps the nation's faith at any cost.

"one nation indivisible," he said.

JUN -4 1943

and all the world has seen the union grow;

but now another people's man has led

america to faction he must know

a better path to victory in this fray

for john l.lewis is the allied general of the day.

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN -4 1943

THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TODAY THAT ALLIED NAVAL UNITS HAD RENEWED THE BOMBARDMENT OF PANTELLERIA IN CONJUNCTION WITH CONTINUED AIR RAIDS DURING WHICH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS SHOT ONE PLANE INTO THE SEA.

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JUN -4 1943

THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST FROM ROME AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, DID NOT GO INTO DETAIL CONCERNING THE NEW NAVAL OPERATIONS AGAINST THE FORTIFIED ISLAND. THE HIGH COMMAND HAD ASSERTED WEDNESDAY THAT ONE DESTROYER OF AN ATTACKING FLEET WAS SEVERELY DAMAGED BY SHORE BATTERIES TUESDAY.

TWO ADDITIONAL ALLIED PLANES WERE DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES OF SARDINIA NEAR PORTO TORRES AND ST.ANTIOCO.

JUN -4 1943

(EDS: THE ABOVE MAY BE BRACKETED AND INSERTED IN THE ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA MEDITERRANEAN.)

UNDATED PRINCE

THE ENGAGEMENT OF PRINCE HUBERTUS OF HOHENZOLLERN, THIRD SON OF CROWN PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM, AND PRINCESS FEODORA OF REUSS WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY ACCORDING TO A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATEDPRESS.

THE MARRIAGE WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE PALACE OF CECILIENHOF, POTSDAM.

PRINCE HUBERTUS RECENTLY OBTAINED A DIVORCE FROM HIS FIRST WIFE, THE BARONESS VON HUMBOLDT-DACHROEDEN WHOM HE MARRIED IN 1942.

PRINCESS FEODORA RECENTLY BROKE OFF HER ENGAGEMENT TO PRINCE ERNEST OF WEIMAR.

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UNDATED

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN -4 1943

THE SEAT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT WILL REMAIN IN VICHY "WHERE SOVERIGN RIGHTS CAN BE MOST FREELY EXERCISED" MARSHAL PETAIN SAID IN AN INTERVIEW REPORTED IN A BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LAST (THURS.) NIGHT.

THE MARSHAL'S STATEMENT WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN MADE TO THE VICHY CORRESPONDENT OF THE "PETIT PARISIEN" AT DE BOURBOULE IN AUVERGNE, WHERE IT WAS DISCLOSED THE FRENCH CHIEF OF STATE IS STAYING FOR A "BRIEF REST."

THE RADIO QUOTED PETAIN AS SAYING AN OFFER TO REUTN THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO PARIS HAD BEEN MADE BY ADOLF HITLER BUT HAD BEEN REFUSED.

PETAIN WAS FURTHER QUOTED AS SAYING HE "HAD THANKED HITLER FOR THIS OFFER" AND HAD EXPRESSED "APPRECIATION OF THE FUEHRER'S KIND INTENTIONS."

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UNDATED GERMAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUN -4 1943

GERMAN ARMY EXPERTS, TAKING A LONG AND CAREFUL LOOK AT THE "CHANCES OF ANGLO-AMERICAN INVASION OF EUROPE," ACKNOWLEDGED TODAY THAT SUCH LANDINGS MIGHT BE CARRIED OUT SUCCESSFULLY, BUT ONLY AT HEAVY COST TO THE INVADERS.

A BERLIN BROADCAST DISCUSSION OF TWO INVASION ARTICLES IN THE GERMAN ARMY ORGAN DIE WEHRMACHT, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, DECLARED TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES WERE THE GREATEST ALLIED INVASION PROBLEM, BUT ADDED:

"AN ANGLO-AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE MIGHT PERHAPS SUCCEED IN CROSSING THE MEDITERRANEAN AND LANDING SOMEWHERE IN SOUTHERN EUROPE, BUT IT WOULD NOT HAVE THE SLIGHTEST CHANCE IN BATTLE AGAINST THE AXIS CONTINENTAL ARMIES WITH THEIR MILLIONS OF WELL-TRAINED AND WELL-EQUIPPED TROOPS."

JUN -4 1943

THE NAZI WRITER ALSO ADMITTED THAT INVADERS "MIGHT PERHAPS SUCCEED IN OBTAINING A FOOTHOLD AT SOME POINTS ON THE NORWEGIAN COAST FOR SOME TIME" BUT DECLARED THAT "FOR SUCH AN EVENT PREPARATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR PROMPT AND EFFECTIVE COUNTERMEASURES."

"IT CANNOT BE DENIED OF COURSE," THE BROADCAST SAID, "THAT THE ANGLO-AMERICAN OCCUPATION OF TUNISIA CREATED A NEW SITUATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

"IT WOULD BE FOOLISH TO IGNORE THE FACT THAT THE ANGLO-AMERICANS NOW ARE IN A POSITION TO USE THE BASES IN TUNISIA FOR OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS AGAINST EUROPE.

"ANGLO-AMERICAN TROOP AND WAR MATERIAL CONCENTRATIONS IN THE SOUTHERN MEDITERRANEAN CAN BE PREVENTED BY THE AXIS FORCES ONLY TO A CERTAIN EXTENT."

THE BROADCAST SUGGESTED THAT ALLIED FORCES STRIKING NORTHWARD ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN WOULD FACE TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES SIMILAR TO THOSE THAT MADE "THE AXIS OCCUPATION OF TUNISIA AN EXTREMELY RISKY ACTION," IGNORING THE OBVIOUS ADVANTAGE THAT STRONG BRITISH FLEET UNITS AND GROWING AIR STRENGTH WOULD GIVE THE ALLIED ATTACKERS.

ALONG THE NORWEGIAN COAST, BERLIN SAID, GERMAN AIR RECONNAISSANCE IS MAINTAINING A CONSTANT PATROL AND ANY "INVASION FLEET WOULD BE

JUN -4 1943 JUN -4 1943

ATTACKED A LONG TIME BEFORE IT REACHED THE COAST."

FORTIFICATIONS ALONG THAT COAST WERE CALLED "HARDLY LESS STRONG THAN THOSE ON THE FRENCH CHANNEL AND ATLANTIC COASTS," THE BROADCAST DECLARED.

JUN -4 1943

APPARENTLY STRIVING TO FRIGHTEN THE ITALIANS INTO A LAST-DITCH FIGHT, AN ITALIAN MILITARY SPOKESMAN DECLARED IN A BROADCAST FROM ROME THAT "OUR FATE WILL BE TERRIBLE AND ATROCIOUS SHOULD WE LOSE THIS WAR."

"NOBODY WILL BE SPARED," HE SAID.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WENT ON TO ALLEGE THAT ALLIED AIR RAIDS WERE "COLD-BLOODED MASS MURDER OF OUR UNARMED CIVILIAN POPULATION."

"ENEMIES OF ITALY ARE PROMISING PEACE AND LENIENCY IN EXCHANGE FOR DISHONOR, SHAME AND SLAVERY," THE SPOKESMAN SAID. "THEY ARE PLAYING TO THE TUNE OF MAKING A DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE ITALIAN PEOPLE AND THE FASCIST REGIME. THIS IS SHEER UNSCRUPULOUS PROPAGANDA AND NO ITALIAN WILL BE SUCH A FOOL AS TO BELIEVE IT."

JUN -4 1943

HE ASSERTED THAT THE ITALIAN PEOPLE "NEVER BEFORE WERE SO UNITED AROUND THE REGIME OR SO CONFIDENT THAT VICTORY WILL BE REACHED."

ANOTHER ROME COMMENTATOR DECLARED THAT "IF THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS WERE TO TRY TO ASSAULT THE EUROPEAN FORTRESS NOT MUCH QUARTER WOULD BE GIVEN THEM. IT WOULD BE A MATTER OF BUTCHER AND BE BUTCHERED."

NOTING THE ACCOUNTING OF BRITISH CASUALTIES BY CLEMENT R.ATTLEE, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, IN PARLIAMENT, THE BROADCASTER SAID "SO FAR BRITISH LOSSES HAVE BEEN SMALL, BUT SOON THE WHOLE NATION WILL BE IN MOURNING IF CHURCHILL MEANS BUSINESS."

HEADLINES IN LONDON MORNING NEWSPAPERS EMPHASIZED THE POSSIBILITY OF AN IMMINENT INVASION OF THE CONTINENT FROM THE SOUTH.

THE NEWS CHRONICLE QUOTED FRENCH REPORTS CIRCULATING IN MADRID AND ELSEWHERE AS SAYING AN ALLIED INVASION OF PANTELLERIA COULD BE EXPECTED MOMENTARILY AND THAT THE ITALIAN FLEET WAS PREPARED TO STEAM INTO BATTLE AT AN HOUR'S NOTICE. THESE REPORTS SAID SARDINIA AND SICILY WERE LIKELY TO BE ATTACKED AT THE SAME TIME.

ME959AEW

AP SPECIAL BUDGET FOR PMS

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THE WAR TODAY

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JUN -4 1943

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

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THE ANGLO-AMERICAN "EXPERIMENT" OF TRYING TO BOMB CORPORAL HITLER INTO NEAR IMPOTENCY IS SAID IN WELL-INFORMED QUARTERS TO BE PROCEEDING SPLENDIDLY ACCORDING TO PLAN, AND IT SHOULDN'T BE LONG NOW BEFORE THE WEAR-AND-TEAR BEGINS TO SHOW IN HIS FIGHTING MACHINE.

THE EFFECT OF SUCH BOMBING IS, OF COURSE, CUMULATIVE. THAT'S TO SAY, HITLER NATURALLY HAS RESERVE SUPPLIES WHICH ARE CONSIDERABLY IN ADVANCE OF HIS IMMEDIATE REQUIREMENTS. THUS EVEN IF ALL HIS WAR-PRODUCTION WERE HALTED AT ONE TIME, IT WOULDN'T NECESSARILY STOP HIS FIGHTING-MACHINE FORTHWITH.

THIS MEANS THAT THE DESTRUCTION OF AN INDUSTRIAL CITY MIGHT NOT BE FELT AT THE FRONT FOR SOME WEEKS. CONTINUED DAY AND NIGHT DEVASTATION OF MANUFACTURING CENTERS OVER A WIDE AREA, HOWEVER, WILL ACCUMUL-

JUN -4 1943

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ATE A MOUNTAIN OF DISASTER THAT IN DUE COURSE WILL HIT THE FUEHRER LIKE AN AVALANCHE. THEN WILL BE THE TIME FOR THE ALLIES TO PUT AN ARMY ONTO THE CONTINENT FROM THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND MARCH ON BERLIN.

ONE OF THE RESULTS OF THIS BOMBING ALREADY EVIDENT IS THAT THE NAZIS ARE HAVING TO INCREASE THE MANUFACTURE OF FIGHTER PLANES IN ORDER TO DEFEND THEIR INDUSTRIAL CENTERS FROM BOMBING. THIS MEANS A DECREASE IN THE PRODUCTION OF BOMBERS AND CONSEQUENTLY IN THE RAIDING OPERATIONS OF THE LUFTWAFFE. IN OTHER WORDS, HITLER IS HAVING TO TURN HIS AIR FORCE INTO A DEFENSIVE WEAPON.

WHILE THE ALLIED BOMBING IS GIVING AMAZING RESULTS, A ROYAL AIR FORCE COMMENTATOR IN LONDON YESTERDAY SAID THAT GREATLY INCREASED NUMBERS OF USAAF BOMBERS ARE NEEDED FOR OPERATIONS FROM BRITAIN. AT THE SAME TIME HE PAID HIGH TRIBUTE TO AMERICAN DAYLIGHT BOMBING AND SAID IT CONTRIBUTED GREATLY TOWARDS MAKING MAY THE MOST SUCCESSFUL MONTH OF THE AERIAL OFFENSIVE.

JUN -4 1943

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THE COMMENTATOR DIDN'T AMPLIFY HIS STATEMENT, BUT THE POINT HE HAD IN MIND UNDOUBTEDLY IS THIS: TO BRING THE BOMBING DRIVE TO ITS PEAK OF EFFICIENCY THERE MUST BE CONSTANT DAY AND NIGHT OPERATIONS WITH BIG FLEETS. THE BRITISH ARE NIGHT BOMBERS AND ARE GOING ALL-OUT. THE AMERICANS ARE SPECIALISTS IN DAY BOMBING, AND ARE DOING A GRAND JOB. BUT THEY NEED MORE MACHINES TO INCREASE THEIR CAPACITY. INDICATIONS ARE THAT THIS DEFICIENCY IS BEING TAKEN CARE OF.

THE IDEA OF THIS ROUND THE CLOCK BOMBING IS A FASCINATING BIT OF

30.24 — 4653

STRATEGY. IT KEEPS THE BOCHE CONSTANTLY ON THE DEFENSIVE AT ALL POINTS. THEY MUST BE ON THE ALERT DAY AND NIGHT, BECAUSE THEY DON'T KNOW WHEN AN ATTACK IS COMING.

THIS MEANS THAT THE GERMAN FIGHTER SQUADRONS AND THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT CREWS GET LITTLE OPPORTUNITY FOR SLEEP. IN ORDER TO GIVE WARPLANE AND GUN CREWS ADEQUATE REST, IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO HAVE THREE CREWS FOR EACH SHIP AND EACH BATTERY. HITLER JUST HASN'T GOT 'EM. FEW THINGS ARE SO WEARING ON A SOLDIERS ENDURANCE AND MORALE AS CONSTANT BOMBING WITH NO CHANCE FOR SLEEP.

JUN -4 1943

THE GENERAL THEORY UPON WHICH THE EFFICACY OF ALL-OUT BOMBING OF GERMANY IS BASED IS BEING WELL SUBSTANTIATED. HITLER'S ARMY IS HIS STRONGEST REMAINING WEAPON, AND HIS IS BEING DEPRIVED GRADUALLY OF ITS STRIKING POWER BY THE ALLIED AERIAL ASSAULT.

THE DETERIORATION WILL PROCEED MORE RAPIDLY WITH PASSING TIME. THAT IS, IT WILL IF THE SLOWING DOWN OF WAR PRODUCTION HERE AT HOME DOESN'T CRIPPLE THE GREAT OFFENSIVE.

ME906AEW

# Anti-Nazi Rebels Seize Rule In Argentina; Fix Policy Today

## 520 Red Planes Pound Nazis' Rail Base at Orel

## Pantelleria Blasted By Air and Sea

## GIRAUD TELLS FRENCH PEOPLE OF NEW UNITY

### Pays Tribute to Nation's Resistance in Talk Over Algiers Radio.

JUN - 5 1943

### SAYS LIBERATION IS AT HAND

### Declares 'Those Who Suffer at Home Will Soon Hear the Thunder of Our Guns.'

London, June 4 (A. P.).—Gen. Henri Giraud in a broadcast from Algiers tonight told the French people that "the union you have so long awaited is now accomplished."

Gen. Giraud talked on the same program as Gen. Charles de Gaulle, but the latter's broadcast was jammed so much that it could not be recorded by the Associated Press monitor here.

Gen. Giraud spoke of building up an African army and then said: "But there is another French army to which I am speaking mainly now—the French army at home, without arms, without flags, the army of the French people who put up individual resistance, who sacrifice all, and who wait for the great moment; the army of French workers who are being dragged to Germany; the army of prisoners, my comrades, whom I knew and who keep the flame of their life burning."

"French traditions have always been aligned with British traditions. Great Britain has been the first guarantor of liberty against Fascism in Europe."

He then paid tribute to the British, American and Russian armies and said: "Now that the union of all Frenchmen is achieved, France once again takes her place in the ranks of the United Nations."

"First comes the liberation," he said, "then comes liberty. Frenchmen who suffer will soon hear the thunder of our guns."

## ITALY EXPECTS INVASION SOON

DANIEL

### Factory Shirkers Reported Facing Army Trials.

London, June 4 (A. P.).—With Italy tensely awaited an invasion by Allied forces, a Berlin broadcast told its overseas listeners today that the German Army was "preparing for battles on the largest possible scale."

The Algiers radio said that the Italian Government had ordered military trials for deserters from Italian war factories, Reuters reported.

London newspapers continued to trumpet the Allied threat to Italy's islands and mainland. Afternoon edition headlines were:

"More 'Invasion' Ships Are Massing."—Evening News, quoting dispatches from La Linea which reported at least 137 ships have left Gibraltar during the last few days.

"Italy: We Mass for New Blow."—Evening Star, quoting United States War Secretary Henry L. Stimson.

**Says Nazis Are Ready.**

The overseas commentator of the German radio was quoted as saying "the British are talking daily about an invasion of Europe being imminent."

Referring to the "assumption" that the Germans would remain on the defensive in Russia during the summer—an assumption which arose from a recent broadcast to German listeners by Lieut.-Gen. Kurt Dietmar, Nazi military spokesman—the overseas commentator said:

"The base of Europe is so strong and wide that it permits not only defensive but offensive actions."

The German General Staff is keeping its plans secret, the commentator added, but he asserted that several new divisions had been created and that the production of arms in Germany was exceeding expectations.

"So we can conclude," he said, "that Germany is preparing for the coming battles on the largest possible scale."

Some preparations, it was said, undoubtedly are being made in the Balkans, where the Yugoslav Government in Exile yesterday reported that resistance was still rising, with renewed successes being achieved by guerrilla bands. A special German communique announced today that Lieut.-Gen. Jacob, in charge of constructing Balkan fortifications, has been decorated by Adolf Hitler.

## LONDON SUBURBS RAIDED BY NAZIS, DAMAGE LIGHT

JUN - 5 1943

### Anti-Aircraft Fire, Fighter Pilots Drive Enemy Away Promptly.

LONDON, Saturday, June 5.—(AP) High explosives were dropped in one London district early today by an enemy plane which brought the capital area under alert and sent the anti-aircraft defenses into action.

Heavy gunfire was heard in some sections of the metropolitan area but the all clear was sounded within a short time.

Other enemy raiders appeared over western districts during the night. Houses were reported damaged by high explosives dropped on a west England town and incendiaries were dumped on one place in the western midlands.

Lying under the bushes in his garden, an English vicar saw his church wrecked yesterday by a delayed-action bomb dropped when 12 German fighter-bombers swept over a town on the southeast coast of England early in the morning.

**Casualties Reported**

The town, identified by the Berlin radio as Eastbourne, Sussex, suffered "some damage and a small number of casualties including some people killed," a joint communique of the Ministries of Air and Home Security said. Later reports placed the number of dead at five.

It was reported that R.A.F. fighter planes downed one Focke-Wulf, another was hit by anti-aircraft fire and a third was knocked down by ground guns. A fourth was believed damaged. One crashed into the bay near Bexhill.

Witnesses said the planes swept low, strafing the streets. Several buses were hit but the occupants had all taken cover.

British Spitfires damaged three E-boats yesterday afternoon in a sweep off the Dutch coast. One plane failed to return. One enemy fighter was destroyed when the R.A.F. engaged in a sweep over northern France.

## R. A. F. SQUADRONS IN DAYLIGHT SWEEP

London, June 4 (A. P.).—British fighters made a sweep over northern France today without loss, and one enemy aircraft was destroyed, it was announced authoritatively. At the same time German fighter-bombers scattered explosives over a southeast coastal town and then shot up the streets, causing a number of casualties, including some killed. A number of buildings were hit, including a church struck by a delayed action bomb.

Residents of the town said that twelve Focke-Wulf planes made the attack and that two were shot down into the sea.

A total of 13,744 Axis planes have been destroyed since the beginning of the war, exclusive of losses on the Russo-German front and in the Pacific, compared with Allied losses of 9,358, according to the British magazine Aeroplane.

The British Information Service published figures indicating that American squadrons in the British Isles have destroyed 914 Axis planes since the United States entered the war.

The Air Ministry said that in May 525 Axis planes were destroyed against Allied losses of 444 in the home, Middle East, North African and India-Burma operations.

### Mediterranean Held Safer Than Atlantic

London, June 4 (AP)—The Institute of London Underwriters advised its clients in hard-cash terms today that the Mediterranean now is generally safer for shipping than the long haul around the Cape of Good Hope to the Middle East.

As a sequel to the Tunisian victory and the recent anti-submarine campaign, the institute resumed quotation of insurance rates via the Mediterranean, which had been discontinued in June, 1940, when Italy entered the war.

The rates quoted were under those for trips around Africa to the same destinations. (American underwriters in New York recently cut cargo insurance for voyages through the Mediterranean to about the same levels as for trips around the cape.)

## 520 RED BOMBERS RAID OREL AREA

JUN - 5 1943

### Large Fires With Explosions Reported In Rail Depots And Munition Dumps

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Saturday*, June 5—A raid by 520 Russian bombers on German-held Orel, below Moscow, in which it was asserted that only a single Soviet plane was lost was reported last night by the Moscow radio, while the midnight communique of the Soviet command again mentioned no action of consequence anywhere on the Russian land front.

The Moscow communique on the Orel raid said:

"As a result of the bombing large fires accompanied by explosions broke out in the railroad depots, ammunition and fuel dumps.

"All Soviet planes except one returned to base."

**Moscow Silent On Velizh Action**

The communique, as broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded here by the Soviet monitor, was routine in tone and made no mention of the Velizh sector between Smolensk and Velikie Luki west of Moscow, where the German radio earlier had reported that a strong Russian offensive action was under way.

This German account declared that three Russian infantry divisions and a reinforced tank brigade, perhaps a total of 50,000 men, had attacked repeatedly, and conceded a break-through behind the main German defenses although implying that this success was not exploited.

The thrust, said the broadcast, had been made in "an attempt to clear the way for the Russian rifle divisions, but in a counter attack the Soviet riflemen were overrun."

**23 Nazis Planes Destroyed**

The Soviet command in its midday communique also said nothing of action about Velizh, telling only of inconsequential fighting aground and announcing the destruction overnight of twenty-three German planes in the Kuban section of the Caucasus.

The German high command in its regular communique, however, had declared:

"Repeated Soviet attacks in the area of Velizh were frustrated by day and night (the German radio also spoke of the drive as having begun yesterday) with heavy losses for the enemy. Twenty-one enemy tanks were destroyed."

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# Reds Attack West of Moscow

## Nazis Say 50,000 Russians Wage Infantry Assault With Air and Artillery Aid.

JUN -5 1943

London, June 4 (A. P.).—The German radio reported today that the Russians had hurled three infantry divisions and a reinforced tank brigade, perhaps 50,000 men in all, into a powerful day and night assault aimed at smashing the Velizh line some 250 miles west of Moscow.

The German account, recorded by the Associated Press, asserted the Russians had failed to break through despite the intensity of the attack.

It said that the attack began yesterday with heavy artillery and bomber support.

Velizh lies between Smolensk and Velikie Luki. The Russian communique made no reference to a new flare-up there.

# Mihailovic Makes Big Gain

## Axis Troops Sent to Exterminate His Force Lose 1200 Square Miles in Balkans.

London, June 4 (A P.).—Axis troops attempting to wipe out Gen. Draja Mihailovic's Yugoslav guerrillas have been driven back toward Croatia and Slovenia and forced to yield 1,200 square miles of territory and twenty-one railway stations, the Yugoslav Government in Exile said today.

News of the latest Yugoslav successes followed a report yesterday by the German news agency Tass that Adolf Hitler had sent Field Marshal Gen. Siegmund Wilhelm List back to the Balkans in an apparent effort to clean out resistance and prepare the defenses there against invasion.

Croat units were reported by the Yugoslavs to have captured and held nine miles of railway line near Zagreb.

The Yugoslav Patriots were said to have captured 3,800 rifles and much war material in addition to the southern Croatian towns of Gracac (Grachats), Otacac (Otochats) and nineteen other towns in the 1,200-square-mile area.

Although many Serbian units are believed to have retreated into the mountains, guerrillas operating along the railway lines from Belgrade to Nis and Sarajevo and in the Axis southern defense areas of Greece were reported recently to have beaten a German punitive force of 5,000, killing the German commander and other officers.

### Petain Denounces Allied Raids

LONDON, June 4 (AP). — The Paris radio quoted Marshal Henri Petain today as saying in an interview that "British-American air raids are a form of warfare for which there is no excuse."

The interview was published in the "Petit Parisien," the broadcast said. Both the newspaper and the radio are under German domination.

### London Press Plays Up Story

LONDON, June 4 (AP).—Early editions of the London morning newspapers played up the story of the Argentine revolt as the biggest news of the day. The "Daily Express" bannered the story "Anti-Axis revolt in Argentine." Other headlines included the "Daily Herald's" "Pro-Axis President in warship defies rebel troops." There was no early editorial comment.

# F. D. R., Churchill Will Appear Soon In Stained Glass

London, June 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill are going to turn up together again in a new place—a stained-glass church window.

American soldiers received permission from a British bishop to place stained-glass likenesses of the two United Nations leaders in a thirteenth century church in the heart of England. The soldiers raised more than $1,000 for six historical scenes.

The designer was not sure whether Churchill would have a cigar in his hand in the scene depicting the signing of the Atlantic Charter, but said "he won't be smoking one."

# NAZIS CALL ON FRANCE FOR 220,000 WORKERS

JUN -5 1943

BERN, Switzerland, June 4. — (AP) A Berlin dispatch to the Tribune de Geneve said today that Germany has demanded that France deliver another 220,000 workmen to the Reich by June 30.

In an effort to meet the latest demand of the Laval agreement, the dispatch said, the Vichy government has revised its compulsory labor laws by eliminating exceptions, calling new classes and tightening restrictions.

The exceptions, which up to now applied to some youths between 20 and 23 have been cancelled. All those who are 21 will be sent to work in the Nazi war industries while those now employed in French armament factories will be liable for compulsory service in Germany.

There will be no more exemptions for students except those who are about to take examinations. They will be given a delay of six months before being placed under the labor draft.

# 5000 Jews Reported Killed And Warsaw Ghetto Destroyed

## Some Shot Dead and Others Perish in Flaming Homes After Valiant Defense —14,000 Are Listed as Deported.

Stockholm, June 4 (A. P.).—The Germans were reported today to have virtually wiped out the Warsaw ghetto by deporting 14,000 Jews to the east after three weeks of desperate street fighting in which 2,000 Jews were shot to death and 3,000 died in their flaming homes.

A secret Polish radio station heard here last night said that the Jews in the walled ghetto, the scene of other bloody pogroms since the Nazis overran Poland, had given a good account of themselves by killing 300 German elite troops and wounding 2,000 others.

The broadcast said that the Jews defended themselves behind barricades as the Nazi troopers marched on the ghetto on April 12.

Resistance at the barricades continued until April 24, the report added, and then street and house fighting raged for a week or more as the Germans pressed in with the aid of artillery, machine guns, flame throwers and light bombing planes.

**Bombs Blast Blocks.**

Mines and bombs blasted entire blocks of buildings and fires swept many sections of the ghetto, the broadcast said. Water, gas and electricity were shut off and the Jews finally were forced to give in.

The station, SWIT, was the same which, on April 21, broadcast in the midst of the fighting:

"The last 35,000 Jews in the ghetto at Warsaw have been condemned to execution. Warsaw again is echoing to musketry volleys. The people are murdered. Women and children defend themselves with their naked arms. Save us."

The station then went dead.

Last night's broadcast did not make clear whether any Jews now remain in the ghetto, once crowded with 400,000 persons, but it was recalled that on May 14 Rabbi Irving Miller of New York, secretary-general of the World Jewish Congress, declared in London that 40,000 Jews had been murdered or forcibly removed from Warsaw.

He said the action was taken when the Jews revolted against inhuman treatment.

### Return to Mediterranean

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, June 4 (AP).—Warships of the Royal Australian Navy again are operating in the Mediterranean, it was disclosed today, after a period in which they concentrated operations in the Pacific, following Japan's entry into the war. The warships were not identified, but the crews were described as among the most experienced in the Australian Navy, with service at Singapore, the Netherlands East Indies and other parts of the Pacific.

Lisbon, June 4 (A. P.).—Wilfred Jacob Berthold Israel, one of thirteen passengers on the airliner, was identified today as a former prominent Berlin department store owner whose British mother is now living in West Hollywood, Cal.

Mr. Israel, his friends here said today, escaped from the German Gestapo during the Jewish purge.

Owner of Israels, said to have been Berlin's biggest department store, Mr. Israel was active in aiding German Jews to leave Europe for Palestine and other countries of refuge, his friends said, and had been in Spain and Portugal arranging visas and transportation for refugees. He was returning to London with documents which they said would have meant freedom and safety for these people when the plane on which he was flying was downed.

## Seven Wounded Flyers Dropped Over Portugal

Lisbon, June 4 (AP)—A British bomber, damaged in an aerial fight, was reported to have dropped seven wounded men by parachute naer Esmoriz in northern Portugal about noon today and then to have proceeded northward.

The wounded were said to have included British, American and Canadian flyers, who were taken to a hospital at Oporto.

# PANTELLERIA BOMBED AGAIN

## Island Is Pounded Ceaselessly From Air, Four Times In Week From Sea

JUN -5 1943

## British Wellingtons Hit Naples Docks And Industry With Block-Busters

LUCE

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 4—American bombers kept the Italian outpost isle of Pantelleria under a day-long assault yesterday, ending a week in which Allied warships shelled the rock-ribbed island four times and air units pounded it ceaselessly in addition to blasting Naples with block-buster bombs. All this was accomplished without a single Allied loss.

British naval craft followed up aerial bombardments of Pantelleria Monday and Tuesday nights by shelling the island Wednesday night and again Thursday morning, it was announced officially today.

### Wellingtons Hit Naples

While the RAF was hammering the fortress island Tuesday night, British Wellingtons roared to the Italian mainland and dumped 4,000 and 2,000-pound bombs on the docks and industrial area at Naples, already punished severely in recent daylight raids by Flying Fortresses.

RAF Boston bombers joined American Mitchell and Marauder bombers and Warhawk and Lightning fighters in yesterday's continuation of the heaviest non-stop battering ever dealt an enemy stronghold in the Mediterranean theater of war.

Thursday's shelling of Pantelleria by British warships was the fourth since Sunday night and the fifth since surface craft were brought into the devastating offensive against the island stepping-stones at Mussolini's front door.

### Answered From Shore

Duplicating their double assaults of earlier in the week, the warships stood off and hurled shell after shell at the tiny island situated midway between Tunisia and Sicily. Italian shore batteries, apparently weakened by the round-the-clock aerial bombardment, made a mild show of returning the fire. As in the other attacks, however, the warships suffered neither damage nor casualties.

The RAF's night raiders carried out their assaults on both Pantelleria and Naples without encountering any enemy fighters.

Today's belated announcement of the Naples raid said "many bursts were seen among plants and port buildings." In addition to the block-busters, the Wellington high explosives on the important Italian shipping center.

### Correspondents Barred

[A Moscow broadcast heard by the CBS quoted Swiss dispatches as saying all foreign newspaper correspondents, including those of Axis countries, had been forbidden to enter Naples. Correspondents of neutral countries are allowed only in Rome and Milan, the broadcast added.]

Several fires and many hits in the dock area were reported by RAF flyers who participated in the two night attacks on Pantelleria.

The American daylight bombers were said to have scored numerous hits on the island's military establishments yesterday and to have caused large explosions.

### Airfield Ruined

The one airfield on the island, reported to have been fortified heavily by Premier Mussolini, is believed to have been put completely out of use at a result of the non-stop attacks.

The island has had no respite from the terrific aerial onslaught since the conclusion of the Tunisian campaign, nearly a month ago.

A Cairo communique announced that RAF fighters, on a daily sweep over the Aegean Sea yesterday, set fire to a small sailing vessel.

### Merchant Vessel Hit

United States Air Force headquarters announced that photographs showed a bomb hit on a 375-foot enemy merchant vessel attacked last Monday by Marauders at Porto Ponte Romano in southern Sardinia.

[The Berlin radio broadcast a propaganda agency dispatch from Rome saying that the death toll in the May 28 raid by American bombers on Leghorn, Italy, had risen to 249 dead and 600 injured. The shipbuilding center and submarine base 160 miles north of Rome was attacked by nearly one hundred Flying Fortresses and Liberators.

# SHELLS RAINED ON PANTELLERIA FROM WARSHIPS

## Night and Morning Attacks Made While Flyers Bomb Island for a Record.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 4 (A. P.)—British warships have bombarded the Italian fortress island of Pantelleria for the third and fourth times this week, hurling shells into the harbor and battery areas, it was announced today.

Both Wednesday night and Thursday morning the big ships stood off and pounded the rocky island in duplication of their double assaults at the start of the week. There was some slight return fire from Italian batteries, but as in the two previous attacks the British naval units were reported to have suffered no damage or casualties.

Bombed day and night by American and Royal Air Force planes in the air siege, Pantelleria's shore gunners could reply only weakly as the British ships raked the enemy emplacements.

An Allied announcement disclosed that R. A. F. Wellington bombers battered the island outpost Monday and Tuesday nights and on Tuesday also delivered a block-busting raid on the damaged port of Naples. Two-ton bombs exploded on the Naples industrial area and among the docks and many were seen to burst among plants and port buildings, it was stated.

Besides block-busters — each capable of leveling a city block—the twin-engined Wellingtons dropped other types of high explosives on the vital Italian shipping center. The Wellingtons encountered no fighter opposition either over Naples or Pantelleria, striking evidence of the depleted state of Axis defenses.

[CBS said that the Moscow radio quoted Swiss dispatches as reporting that all foreign newspaper reports, including even those from Axis countries, have been forbidden to enter Naples. It added that correspondents of neutral countries were allowed only in Rome and Milan.]

JUN - 5 1943

### Fires Reported Started.

The two R. A. F. night raids on Pantelleria were said to have started several fires and many hits were reported in the dock area.

American daylight bombers reported scoring numerous hits on Pantelleria's military targets and causing large explosions. R. A. F. Bostons joined American Mitchell and Marauder medium bombers and Lightning and Warhawk fighters in what was called the heaviest continuous bombing ever inflicted on an enemy stronghold in the Mediterranean theater of war.

Pantelleria, reported to have been heavily fortified by Premier Mussolini, stands about midway between Tunisia and Sicily. Its single airfield is believed already to have been liquidated by the sustained Allied air and sea assault.

Leading one wave of lightnings over the island yesterday, Lieut. Col. Ernest C. Young of Stillwater, Okla., skimmed within ten feet of the ground and narrowly missed hitting a well derrick, but placed his bombs squarely on his target. His flying mates were right behind him with more explosives.

### Record Punishment.

Pantelleria's dynamite-drunk garrison has had no respite from air attacks since the conclusion of the Tunisian campaign nearly a month ago. With daylight raids now augmented by night bombing and the British Navy adding to the din with four bombardments in five days, the enemy on Pantelleria has absorbed a record amount of continuous punishment.

The American Air Forces announced that photographs showed a bomb hit on the bow of a 875-foot merchant vessel attacked by Marauders at Porto Ponte Romano in southern Sardinia last Monday.

Dwindling enemy aircraft opposition, reported for the past week or more, again was indicated in the Allied announcement that no planes were lost.

The new naval attacks on Pantelleria were reported by the Italians yesterday.

[The Berlin radio, broadcasting a propaganda agency dispatch from Rome, announced that the death toll in the May 28 raid by American bombers on Leghorn, Italy, had risen to 249 dead and 600 were hurt. The Germans declared that Nazi bombers badly damaged one steamer and set fire to another in an attack on an Allied convoy yesterday off Cape Bon, Tunisia. A Berlin broadcast bulletin said the damaged steamer may be considered lost.

[An Italian communique, broadcast from Rome and recorded by the Associated Press, reported raids against Pantelleria and coastal areas of Calabria and Sardinia.]

Long-range fighters of the Middle East Air Command ranged over the Aegean Sea yesterday in attacks on enemy shipping, a Cairo announcement said. A schooner was attacked and left smoking. No planes were lost.

Operations.

## *Arab's Dead Cow Leads To Last Nazis in Tunisia*

### *After R. A. F. Pays for Animal, Native Reveals Hiding Place*

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 3 (Delayed) (AP).—Thanks to a dead cow and a helpful Arab, members of a Royal Air Force squadron declared today they had captured the last German prisoners in Tunisia.

Five German officers and non-commissioned officers who had been hiding nearly three weeks were rounded up on the Arab's farm after an R. A. F. party fired a few shots in the air.

The affair started when the Arab, who collected payment one afternoon for a cow shot during R. A. F. rifle practice, returned the next morning excitedly exclaiming "Cinco."

"What, another five cows shot?" exclaimed the R. A. F. adjutant general.

But the Arab, using signs, indicated that armed Germans were hiding on his farm. Because of the satisfactory settlement made for the loss of his cow, he appeared eager to do the British a favor through the German lines and got out of a threatened stronghold in ferocious fighting.

De Gaulle, in calling on all French people to support the newly formed committee, said it was charged with the heaviest duties and animated by the firmest resolution. He said

# *De Gaulle And Giraud Stress Unity Of French War Effort*

## Generals Broadcast On Anniversary Of Desert Battle After New Compromise Is Reached

KENNEDY JUN - 5 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Algiers, June 4—Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud, addressing the French people by radio tonight, stressed the unity of the French war effort and called on them to support the new French Committee for National Liberation.

Their broadcast followed a long session of the committee which was reported to have resulted in a new compromise between the two leaders in which Giraud will continue as commander in chief of the French army and in turn will make several concessions to de Gaulle.

Sources whose names must be withheld said these concessions included the replacing of some high officers by generals from de Gaulle's Fighting French forces such as Paul Le Gentilhomme, Edouard Rene de Larminat, Marie Louis Koenig and Jacques Leclerc.

### Headquarters Job

Giraud's command, however, will be strictly a headquarters job, it was understood, with no extension of his activities to the field. In his broadcast speech, de Gaulle said that the "only issue is the crushing of the enemy." Giraud declared that "unity is a victory for us; for the Germans it is a defeat."

De Gaulle asserted that "our life is at stake, but France has more cards to play—the loyalty and bravery of Frenchmen and our colonial population throughout the empire."

Said Giraud: "All the fighting men of France are grouped now on a single road."

### Anniversary Of Battle

Their speeches took place on the anniversary of the desert battle of Bir Hakeim, when Fighting French forces under terrific attacks from German armored units broke it was leading the fight "not only for the liberty of France but for the life of every one of our children handed over to the enemy."

Giraud said that "Tunis has already wiped out the stigma of defeat."

He denounced the "little handful of traitors which deliberately played into the enemy's hand," but asserted that among the French were many whose failure was "not so much to do their duty as to know where their duty lay."

### Tribute To De Gaulle

Giraud paid tribute to de Gaulle and those who had followed him to Britain and to the soldiers of Fighting France in the desert and elsewhere.

"But there are others," he said, "other soldiers and other leaders faithful to discipline who obeyed orders and who waited."

These, he said, had fought against the German armistice commissions, had hidden armaments in Africa and when the Allied landing came had joined in the fight. Eventually whole German divisions surrendered to them. Continuing, Giraud declared:

"And there is the army of all France—hostages and saboteurs—an army waiting to rise up. And there is the army of prisoners—my old comrades—who keep faith, hope and confidence in their hearts."

### Committee Is Temporary

Honor is due all those who are fighting for France in any way, Giraud said.

Both leaders emphasized the temporary life of the committee, saying it would turn its functions over to the French people when the liberation comes and in the meantime its purpose was to serve them and lead all Frenchmen toward that goal.

Today the committee took up the task of directing the general war effort to parts of the French Empire not under Axis control.

In political quarters it was considered likely that a war cabinet would be formed within the committee similar to the British setup. This inner group, it was said, would consist of Giraud, de Gaulle, Gen. Georges Catroux, Jean Monnet and Rene Massigli—a streamlined body of five devoting all their energy to the war effort and leaving administrative functions to the others.

### Might Be Enlarged

In such case, the full committee might be enlarged to twelve or thirteen members, it was said.

Marcel Peyrouton, dismissed by the Committee for National Liberation, handed over his powers as Governor General of Algiers to Catroux this afternoon.

Previously, de Gaulle had written to Peyrouton granting his request to serve as a captain in the colonial infantry and assigning him to Syria. Giraud also has written to Peyrouton in the embarrassing mixup caused when Peyrouton resigned separately to de Gaulle and Giraud.

### Others Considered

The newly formed committee also was to consider the dismissal of additional officers on de Gaulle's ouster lists, notably the case of Pierre Boisson as Governor of French West Africa. It was considered likely that he would be replaced by Rene Pleven, vice-president of de Gaulle's now defunct National Committee in London.

A Fighting French mass meeting at which de Gaulle was scheduled to speak next Sunday and which was banned by Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier in his capacity as deputy commander in chief in charge of public order in the Algiers area will be permitted, it was reported.

Muselier still is holding the post to which Giraud appointed him as the crisis appeared to be reaching the danger point two days ago, but he is expected to be relieved of it on the grounds that the situation no longer requires such an office.

### Retains High Command.

Algiers, June 4 (A. P.).—Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud were today reported to have entered a new compromise under the terms of which Gen. Giraud will remain commander in chief of the French Army but, in return, will make a number of concessions to the Fighting French leader.

Informants who nay not be named said that Gen. Giraud's concessions involve the replacement of a number of high officers by generals of the Fighting French forces, such as Paul le Gentilhomme, Eduard Rene de Larminat, Marie Louis Koenig and Jacques le Clerc. It is further understood that Gen. Giraud's command will be purely a headquarters job; he will not extend his activities to field command.

JUN - 5 1943

### New Spirit In Algiers.

Meanwhile today the task of directing the general war effort of those parts of the French Empire not under Axis control was taken up by the new Committee for National Liberation.

A new spirit of concilliation appeared to prevade all political quarters in Algiers today, following the formal establishment of the committee yesterday. There was evidence of general satisfaction with the new setup, which marked the culmination of seven months of patient effort to bring the divergent elements together under one banner.

The American Minister, Robert Murphy, declared he was delighted. "A new baby has been born," he exclaimed. "It fulfills all our hopes and there is no doubt that there is sincerity in all quarters."

From a close analysis of the situation it appeared that Gen Giraud and Gen. de Gaulle had fared about equally well in their bargaining. Followers of both staged enthusiastic demonstrations yesterday when news of the establishment of the Committee for Liberation was announced.

## *120 KILLED IN RUMANIA*

**Ankara, June 3 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Travelers from the Balkans today reported that Russian bombers had killed 120 persons and done considerable damage to docks and oil installations in a recent raid on the Rumanian Black Sea port of Constanta.**

30.24-4657

30.24-4657

They also said that four prominent Opposition leaders in Rumania, including the Peasant party leader, Juliu Maniu, are under strict police surveillance in Bucharest. The Germans are costantly pressing Premier Antonescu for more assistance on the Russian front, threatening to unleash the Iron Guard under Horia Sima if he refuses, these informants added.

## GERMANY RENEGS ON TURKISH PACT

Ankara, June 3 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Informed commercial quarters reported today that German shipments of war materials to Turkey had virtually ceased with the intensification of Allied air assaults upon Europe.

The Germans were said to have asked the Turks for indefinite postponement of deliveries they had undertaken to make under trade agreements with this country.

**Greek Guerrillas Advance.**

Ankara, June 3 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Greek patriots have captured the Italian-held village of Mouzaki in the Pindus mountain region of the Albanian-Greek border, killing 300 Italians and taking eighty prisoners, information from Greece said today.

**Nazis Halt Shipments to Turks**

ANKARA, Turkey, June 3 (delayed) (AP).—Informed commercial quarters reported today that German shipments of war materials to Turkey had virtually ceased with the intensification of Allied air assaults upon Europe. The Germans were said to have asked the Turks for indefinite postponement of deliveries they had undertaken to make under trade agreements with this country.

NEW DELHI, India, June 4 (AP)—The United States Tenth Air Force in India set a new record in May by making nearly 1,000 offensive sweeps against the Japanese in Burma, Major Gen. Clayton L. Bissell, its commander, told a press conference today.

## BOMB JAPS IN BURMA

New Delhi, India, June 4 (A. P.).—Buthedaung, Japanese-occupied town in the lower end of the Mayo Peninsula, was bombed and machine-gunned from low level by R. A. F. planes yesterday, a British communique said today.

In four recent attacks on the area more than 100 Japanese troops were known to have been killed and many others wounded, the bulletin said.

Patrol planes also strafed boats in the Mayu River and Japanese ground forces near Maungdaw, it was said.

"Of land operations in Burma there is nothing to report," the British declared.

## THREE TOKYO RAIDERS BEGIN JOURNEY TO U.S.

NEW DELHI, June 4—(AP) Three fliers who participated in the 1942 American raid on Tokyo left for home today after more than a year of active duty in this theater, still eager to take another crack at the Japanese capital from any direction and at any time.

The three are in a group of six fliers with a year's experience in China and India who are returning to help train new airmen in the technique of combatting Japanese fighters and bombers.

The three who helped Major Gen. James H. Doolittle bomb Tokyo are Jacob Manch of Staunton, Va., H. E. Crouch of Columbia, S. C., and W. M. FitzHugh of Galveston, Texas.

JUN - 5 1943

## SOVIET FACTORIES GO AMERICAN

Moscow, June 4 (A. P.).—Soviet airplane factories have gone American.

For the first time in their history they have instituted American assembly line technic, it was disclosed today, and already production figures have been reported stepped up sharply.

Technicians who have seen the official Soviet reports and actually watched the new system in operation said one factory was reported to have doubled its output during the first two weeks.

Virtually the entire Russian airplane industry has been reorganized.

**Red Transport Flyers Active**

MOSCOW, June 4 (AP).—Russian transport pilots have made 127,000 flights to the front during the war, carrying the equivalent of fifty-seven trainloads of supplies and bringing out thousands of wounded soldiers, the army newspaper "Red Star" said today.

**Ten-hour Kursk Air Fight.**

Moscow, June 4 (A. P.).—The German air force lost 162 planes out of 500 that attempted to raid Kursk on Wednesday, it was announced today as the full story of the raid unfolded.

A correspondent of Red Star, the army newspaper, said that the Germans attempted an elaborate new plan of approach in the attack on Kursk, after their experience last May 22 when they lost sixty-five planes in a raid on the key Russian Ukrainian base.

This time they came in from many directions and at different altitudes to form a star, the dispatches said. The attack began at dawn and lasted ten hours.

But Kursk was on the alert and the city's anti-aircraft guns threw up a heavy barrage at the enemy craft which slipped past Red fighter planes at the distant approaches to the city.

**Reserves Sent In.**

Each side fed reserve planes into the battle and the German strategy of smashing with small formations was quickly stopped, with many Junkers 88s and Dornier 215s shot down. The Germans then sent in one squadron of 100 planes at great height, but only a few of them succeeded in unloading their bombs on the target area, the Russians said.

The Russians previously said that they lost thirty planes in defense of the city.

## CHINESE ARMY PUSHES ON IN YANGTZE AREA

### Nearly All Japanese Are Driven From Tungting Lake Region

## Owchihkow Area, Yangchi On River Retaken—U. S. Planes Active

JUN - 5 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, *Saturday*, June 5—The Chinese armies, beating forward fast on both wings on the central China front, have thrown nearly all of the Japanese invaders out of the area north of Lake Tungting by reaching the river port of Owchihkow and have swept into Yangchi on the Yangtze to the north, Chiang Kai-shek's command announced today.

Ansiang, ten miles west of the previously reoccupied Japanese stronghold of Nanhsien on Lake Tungting, also had fallen to Chinese arms, it was added, most of the Japanese troops there having been annihilated.

**Itu Entered**

Along the upper part of the front, Chinese columns at last report had entered the Japanese river base of Itu in pursuit of Japanese forces seeking to cross there in their disorderly retreat in Hupeh province.

The position in the whole area below the Yangtze between Tungting Lake and Ichang, the principal Japanese base, thus underwent a transformation, the Chinese retrieving a still expanding section of China's rice bowl.

Particular importance was attached here to the penetration to Owchihkow, for it appeared that the Chinese might be able to cut off the retreat of Japanese warships, including the Yangtze flagship, which had steamed into that area before the Chinese comeback.

**Described As Rout**

Official Chinese announcements described the Japanese flight as a rout, which was being bloodily punished by American and Chinese airmen, who kept the Yangtze crossings under powerful assault.

In Itu, twenty-three miles below the main enemy base at Ichang, savage street fighting was reported; Japanese communications to Ichang were in danger of total disruption by the entry into Itu and the earlier fall of Chihkiang, itself thirty-five miles below Ichang.

More than half the 4,000 Japanese troops surrounded near Itu were officially declared wiped out.

The recapture of Nanhsien, at the northern shore of Lake Tungting ninety-five miles to the southest of Itu, was accompanied by the fall to the advancing Chinese of ten towns in the Hunan-Hupeh provinces border region.

**Columns Strafed**

A communique of the United States Fourteenth Air Force told of continued violent bombing and strafing action against the Japanese over the length of the Tungting Lake-Yangtze area and announced that the second attack in two days was believed to have wholly disrupted traffic on the enemy-held Canton-Hankow railway at a terminal near Changyani.

American Warhawk fighters caught and sprayed two Japanese columns of troops, each more than a mile long, on the road between recaptured Changyang, and Itu, later attacking four more columns on the same road.

"All elements of the columns were thoroughly raked with machine-gun fire," said the American communique.

"The complete surprise and viciousness of the attacks resulted in very heavy enemy casualties."

Near Itu itself, seven enemy plane and troop barges were blasted in the Yangtze, and other river craft were attacked.

Again in these actions the American command declared that enemy casualties "are believed to be heavy."

While American fighters were spreading death among enemy troops, medium bombers were at work on his rearward bases. An American raid on an enemy airdome near Yochow set off fires visible for ten miles.

## FLEEING JAPS HIT IN CHINA BY U. S. FLYERS

### Heavy Casualties Inflicted on Retreating Foe by American Pilots.

## ALONG THE UPPER YANGTZE

### Chinese Smash Way Into River Port of Itu---Advance North of Tungting Lake.

JUN - 5 1943

Chungking, June 4 (A. P.).—United States fighters and bombers in relentless attacks on retreating Japanese in the upper Yangtze battle area and on enemy concentrations in the rear near Yochow inflicted heavy casualties on Tuesday and Wednesday, a communique from Lieut.-Gen. Joseph W. Stillwell's headquarters said today.

They sank many enemy river boats, bombed a vital airdrome with explosives and disrupted rail traffic at a supply center, the bulletin said.

One Japanese plane was destroyed, three probably were shot down and two others were damaged. One American pilot yet is unaccounted for.

P-40s made demoralizing low-level strafing attacks on Japanese retreating columns on Wednesday, while Mitchell bombers attacked the Japanese base headquarters and an airdrome at Yochow.

The communique said that United States bombers and fighters generally harassed the enemy's retreat under pressure by the Chinese Army. It said that the complete surprise and viciousness of the attacks resulted in very heavy enemy casualties.

**Dive Bombers Used.**

Dive-bombing attacks by P-40 fighters for the second time in two days were believed to have completely disrupted traffic at Changanyi, important terminal point for Japanese supplies on the Canton-Hankow railway.

P-40s were reported to have exacted a heavy toll when they swooped on six retreating enemy columns each more than a mile long west of Changgang. "All elements of the columns were thoroughly raked with machine-gun fire," the communique said, 'throwing the entire movement into confusion."

Six landing barges and one supply barge carrying thirteen crated Japanese planes and ten launches, each towing barges loaded with enemy soldiers and supplies, were attacked by American fighter planes on the Yangtze. Many of the boats were sunk, the communique said.

P-40's were sent in waves against the Japanese forces falling back to and across the Yangtze between Ichang and Itu after their defeat by a Chinese Army supported by American and Chinese air forces in what the Chinese say is their greatest victory of the war.

The machine-gunning pilots poured thousands of rounds of ammunition into the bewildered Japanese ranks. Many units broke and ran wildly.

Hard-working P-40 pilots, flying in relays from an advanced airdrome, described the effect of repeated tree-level attacks as "slaughter."

Chinese troops sweeping toward the Yangtze River in the sector north of Tungting Lake have reached the river port of Owchihkow, virtually clearing the Japanese out of that area, a special Chinese High Command communique said tonight. The announcement also confirmed the reoccupation of Ansiang on Tungting Lake in North Hunan province and said victorious Chinese forces had swept into Yangchi, on the Yangtze below Chihkiang.

An earlier communique said the Chinese had smashed into the Yangtze port of Itu after annihilating 2,000 Japanese troops and had seized Nanhsien on the northern shore of Tungting Lake.

The report said that the battle on the upper Yangtze had turned into a rout of enemy forces, which were battered ceaselessly by American and Chinese airmen. Fierce street fighting was reported in progress in Itu, twenty-three airline miles below the main Japanese base of Ichang.

## U. S. BOMBERS SINK JAP COASTAL SHIP

An Advanced South Pacific Base, June 4 (A. P.).—Two United States Army Liberator heavy bombers bombed and sank a Japanese coastal steamer Thursday in Tinputs harbor on the northeast coast of Bougainville Island, it was reported officially today.

A South Pacific Headquarters spokesman announced also that in other action in the northern

Solomons Liberators located a second coastal steamer in Teop harbor, near Buka, and set it ablaze with machine-gun fire. The crew was seen to abandon ship.

The spokesman said the raid was carried out under the policy of consistently hitting Japanese shipping in the Solomons area.

The Navy Department at Washington reported in a communique yesterday that Liberators had bombed two small enemy vessels off Tinputs, damaging one and causing the other to be reached. The Navy, however, said this attack was made on May 31, and it thus appears the action was not the same as that announced today by South Pacific Headquarters as having occurred yesterday.

# SOUTH PACIFIC AIR OFFENSIVE IS RENEWED

JUN -5 1943

## 18 Tons Of Bombs Are Dropped On Wewak In New Guinea

## Japanese Float Plane Is Destroyed In Fight At Aroe Base

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in Australia, *Saturday*, June 5—Resuming an aerial offensive which had been stalled by bad weather, Allied bombers yesterday dropped eighteen tons of bombs on Wewak, New Guinea, the high command announced.

This brought to 174 tons the total of bombs dropped in seven raids on Wewak and Lae. Yesterday's raid was the fourth since May 27 on Wewak during which the total tonnage dropped was seventy-four. One hundred tons have been dropped in three raids on Lae.

Ranging 750 miles above Australia to Babo in the MacCluer Gulf of Dutch New Guinea, medium bombers started fires which could be seen for forty miles.

Below there on the Aroe Islands, a Japanese float plane was destroyed and two damaged.

### Explosions Started

The latest raid on Wewak, an airdrome and supply base of the enemy 450 miles northwest of Allied-held Port Moresby, started a series of explosions.

To the northwest of Australia, the island of Timor, a frequent target recently, was raided by medium bombers which struck at night at Koepang and Lautem.

The encounter with the Japanese float planes was made by long-range fighters while attacking the enemy's seaplane base on the Aroes. Nine float planes rose to intercept. Yesterday's communique also had listed a fight with float planes over the Aroes during which one was downed and another damaged.

### Airdrome Attacked

The raiders of Babo, medium units, attacked the airdrome, seaplane base, barracks and dispersal areas. The big fire was believed to be a fuel dump.

The fire was so great that it illuminated the Allied planes at 9,000 feet.

Smaller fires around the airdrome appeared to be burning planes.

Big four-engined bombers struck at the Wewak area, raiding airdromes at Wewak, Boram and Dagua before dawn. The explosions and fires resulting indicated destruction and damage to grounded aircraft, fuel and ammunition dumps. Both Liberators and Flying Fortresses participated.

### No Planes Met

As on the other six heavy raids, not a single Japanese plane rose in opposition. Sporadic anti-aircraft fire was encountered but all the planes returned to their base.

Liberators opened the attack and were followed in by the Fortresses. Then Liberators struck anew.

A spokesman at Allied headquarters pointed out that the report on the Babo raid was a delayed one. The raid, in which Catalinas participated, occurred the night of June 3.

# CASTILLO REGIME UPSET BY REVOLT

# OF ARMY LEADERS

## Isolationist President, Cabinet Flee to Safety on Navy Ship.

## TROOPS HOLD CAPITAL

JUN -5 1943

## Martial Law Invoked by Gen. Rawson, Head of Junta.

BUENOS AIRES, June 4.—(AP) Gen. Arturo Rawson led Argentine troops today in a revolt that sent President Ramon Castillo and his isolationist ministers fleeing to an Argentine warship, set himself up as head of a provisional military government, and declared martial law throughout the country.

Gen. Rawson, a 59-year-old cavalry commander, is known for his pro-Allied sentiments, and at least one of the proclamations said to have been issued by him pledged Argentina's cooperation in a "true American union of collaboration and compliance with our international pacts."

### Pro-Axis Leader Seized

Although there still was no clear-cut definition of the foreign policy of the new regime, one of the first visible results was the arrest of a prominent pro-Axis nationalist, Manuel Fresco.

President Castillo and his ministers boarded the gunboat Drummond as Gen. Rawson's 7,000 troops marched on Buenos Aires at dawn from the military barracks outside the city. From his ship, which still tonight was cruising about the wide Rio de la Plata estuary, President Castillo began issuing proclamations defying the insurgents.

Crowds shouted "Long live democracy," at the appearance of Gen. Rawson and his troops.

### Rioting Breaks Out

Some rioting occurred in the center of the city where crowds smashed trolley cars, burned buses and stoned buildings which they associated with the Castillo regime.

But most of Buenos Aires' residents did not even know that President Castillo had fled or that a military regime had replaced the man whose government was the only one in America still maintaining relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan.

One soldier and fourteen civilians were reported killed in the only clash accompanying the revolt. The fourteen were aboard a bus which was caught in a cross-fire between the troops and forces which put up a brief show of resistance at the naval engineering school in the suburbs.

### War Minister Joins Revolt

President Castillo's war minister, Gen. Pedro Ramirez, joined Gen. Rawson in the revolt. The two are old friends and military classmates.

When Gen. Ramirez went over to his opponents, President Castillo named General Rodolfo Marquez as war minister and told him to crush the rebellion. But Gen. Marquez' troops refused to obey him.

Gen. Rawson was said to have made Gen. Ramirez, Gen. Juan Giovanelli, and an unidentified naval officer members of his military council which was pledged to remove disunity among the Argentines, as well as the fraud and "moral corruption" which Gen. Rawson said President Castillo's regime had fostered.

Airplanes were reported to have dropped proclamations in which Gen. Rawson said Argentina would collaborate fully in the Pan-American war front.

There was no direct word from the general to this effect, but Radical (Liberal) party members said they favored his movement. The Radicals long have sought to swing Argentina into the United Nations' camp.

### Declares Martial Law

Gen. Rawson's decree declaring martial law said "I feel it an unavoidable duty that he, who is assuming at these moments the responsibility for the destinies of a nation, foresees any movement of trouble or disorder in the public peace, or attempts against private life and properties."

The new leader of Argentina was made cavalry commander last year when Gen. Ramirez left the same post to join President Castillo's cabinet. He was born in Santiago del Estero in 1884. He is a member of a distinguished family and his father was an army officer.

When he faced crowds beneath Government House balcony today, Gen. Rawson told them that his movement was "without any political leaning," and was aimed only at guaranteeing "the safety of our people and our nation."

He told them the former regime had failed to respect "our institutions and culture."

Roberto Repetto, president of the Supreme court, had not acted on recognition of the new government.

Gen. Rawson also issued a written statement declaring that "moral corruption" marked the Castillo regime which was "harmful to the true interests of the country, and prevented an economic upsurge."

Gen. Rawson's statement even said that "Communism" threatened the country, but amid the general confusion observers said one fact stood out: Argentine army leaders have been impressed by the country's failure to get financial and technical aid because of President Castillo's foreign policy which kept Argentina a holdout in the Pan-American front against the Axis.

(A Montevideo dispatch said the failure of Washington negotiations last year when Argentina hoped to get military equipment through Lend-Lease had deeply impressed military circles in the country.)

### Castillo Broadcasts

A message from President Castillo was broadcast to the Argentines, asking that they obey Gen. Rodolfo Marquez, whom President Castillo had named chief of the "forces of repression" in an effort to put down the revolt.

However, Gen. Marquez resigned as head of the repressive forces in mid-afternoon, explaining that the troops would not obey him.

President Castillo's message had said that Gen. Marquez was head of the "legal forces." The refugee president's message added:

"The government has been forced to transfer its seat to a navy warship.

"It is ready to assure the stability of national institutions.

"I will not consent to the installation of a government by force which does not respect the popular will of the country."

Soon after the troops marched into the city, Gen. Ramirez entered the Government House in downtown Buenos Aires. Deputies of the Radical, which long has fought President Castillo's international policy, were in session there at the time.

### Liberals Favor Revolt

Leaders of this party said later that they had no links with the movement, but appeared to favor the revolt which occurred on the day the Conservatives had planned to declare their presidential candidate for the September elections in succession to President Castillo.

Robustiano Parton Costas, Senate president, was to have been this candidate, and he said bluntly that the revolution was "aimed against me and I know it."

The first inkling that anything was afoot occurred at 2 a. m. today when rumors began circulating that there was unusual activity at Campo de Mayo.

Shortly afterwards all troops were ordered to remain in their barracks in Buenos Aires.

Near 5 a. m., President Castillo drove to Government House where he conferred with some of his ministers and other officials, apparently making the decision to flee aboard the gunboat.

### Seize Official Centers

As the conference was taking place cavalry and artillery contingents led by Gen. Rawson were moving on the capital. When they reached Buenos Aires they divided into several groups and went on to seize control of official centers.

Today's revolution was the first major uprising in Argentina since the military, led by Gen. Jose Uriburu overthrew the regime of President Hipolito Yrigoyen, the country's last Radical president, in 1930.

Gen. Uriburu was succeeded by reactionary regimes, culminating in that of President Castillo who dictated a neutrality policy and imposed a state of siege to defend it.

The Radicals, or Liberals, have declared that the government used its control of election machinery to manipulate elections and insure its continuance in power. This was the discouraging handicap which Liberal elements faced as they prepared to fight the government coalition in next September's presidential election.

# CASTILLO ARRIVES AT URUGUAY PORT

JUN -5 1943

## Fugitive Reaches Colonia In Argentine Gunboat, But Refuses To Go Ashore

*[By the Associated Press]*

Montevideo, June 4—President Ramon Castillo and his ministers who fled a military revolt in Argentina arrived at the Uruguayan port of Colonia tonight, but informed sources said the ousted officials were not entering into exile.

The Uruguayan Ministry of the Interior granted permission for the entry of the political fugitives, but it was said Castillo refused to leave his "seat of government" aboard the Argentine gunboat Drummond.

### Sends Aide Ashore

Instead Castillo sent his Interior Minister, Miguel Culaciati, ashore to obtain food and medicine for himself and the other members of the isolationist Cabinet.

Sources close to the Uruguayan Interior Ministry said Castillo refused to land because he would lose his rights as President, and the Drummond was kept ready to sail back into the river.

An Argentine President must receive Congressional approval to leave the country.

### Issued Proclamation

Castillo already had issued a proclamation from his floating government seat refusing to recognize the provisional military regime set up in his absence by Generals Arturo Rawson and Pedro Ramirez.

Unconfirmed reports from Colonia said all Castillo's ministers were aboard the Drummond at that port, 110 miles across the Rio de la Plata from Buenos Aires.

Infantry troops and maritime police threw a heavy cordon around the port. The Argentine consul and Colonia police chief were on hand to meet Castillo and his group.

### Rawson Heads Junta

Before the fugitive Argentine officials arrived, private reports from Buenos Aires said the new military junta there was headed by Gen. Arturo Rawson.

Regular press communications between Buenos Aires and Montevideo were suspended tonight after a short series of transmissions during the afternoon.

The regular afternoon plane for Montevideo failed to leave Buenos Aires, and two-way mailboats were held in their respective ports tonight.

Private telephone calls to the Argentine capital often were interrupted by Buenos Aires operators, who kept repeating "on Government orders it is forbidden to speak of political affairs. . . . Please talk Spanish."

### Revolt Surprises Peru

Lima, Peru, June 4 (AP)—News of the Argentine revolution surprised everybody here and was received variously in different circles, but it was cheered by those who believe the movement implies an about-face in the international path.

## Brazilians Stirred Over Argentine Coup

Rio de Janeiro, June 4 (AP)—The Brazilian Government and people received the news of the Argentine revolt excitedly tonight, home-going workers scrambling for newspaper extras giving the news, which had

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been withheld all day.

Oswaldo Aranha, Brazilian Foreign Minister, worked late at his office studying information gathered from various sources. Some of his assistants were instructed to stay on duty tonight to keep abreast of developments.

Adrian Escobar, Argentine Ambassador, conferred with Aranha early in the evening. Both declined to comment.

By PAUL SANDERS.

*News Editor of La Prensa Asociada, Associated Press affiliate in Latin America.*

**Argentines in New York today**

interpreted the Rio de la Plata revolt against isolationist President Ramon S. Castillo as a pro-democratic movement, caused by the strong feeling against the Government's dictatorial methods and its neutrality policy.

Argentine informants said that clamor for Argentina to break with the Axis and close the ranks of Western Hemisphere solidarity has been increasingly insistent, backed by perhaps 90 per cent of the people.

They believed that the revolt was well-organized and backed by liberal elements in the army.

Liberals in the army have become more vociferous, said Argentine informants, following the Allied voctories in Tunisia.

The pro-Castillo conservatives, according to Argentine sources here, attempted to quiet dissatisfaction with the neutrality policy by hinting that Robustiano Patron Costas, considered Castillo's choice as his successor, would break with the Axis if elected.

But a recent conservative declaration supported the Castillo neutrality stand.

**Cleavage Has Been Growing.**

Argentina's present internal troubles date from the conference of American Foreign Manasters at Rio de Janeiro just after Parl Harbor. Accustomed to function as a counterpoise to United States leadership in the Western Hemisphere, Argentina found at Rio that many American nations had already declared war or severed relations with the Axis Powers, or had predetermined their policies without benefit of Argentine guidance.

President Castillo instructed Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Argentine delegate to the Rio conference, to accept no commitments which would compromise Argentina's freedom of action. Argentina went no further at the conference than acceptance of a resolution recommending that the American republics sever relations with the Axis but leaving herself free to determine how and when she would comply. Then President Castillo decreed a state of seige.

President Castillo's neutrality policy has held since Pearl Harbor, backed by the state of seige by which he suppressed criticism.

The cleavage between President Castillo's Conservatives and the Socialist and Radical opposition has grown more bitter during his regime. He wants neutrality and isolationism; the opposition, led by Dr. Honorio Puerredon, favors closer co-operation with other American republics and franker support of the United States.

# COUP ASCRIBED TO NEUTRALITY OF ARGENTINA

JUN -5 1943

## Castillo's Fall Traced Back To His Stand After Pearl Harbor

## Discontent Over Lack Of Allied Trade Also Seen As Factor

*The chain of events which ended in yesterday's revolt in Argentina began when President Ramon Castillo declined to go along with the rest of the Western Hemisphere in breaking relations with the Axis after Pearl Harbor. In the following article, Paul Sanders, news editor of La Prensa Associada, Latin-American affiliate of the Associated Press, recalls the various steps.*

By PAUL SANDERS

New York, June 4 (AP)—The movement in Argentina to oust President Ramon S. Castillo got under way more than a year ago when his stand for "prudent neutrality" alienated a large bloc of his followers.

South American sources in New York said today that Castillo assured his own downfall a few days after Pearl Harbor when he declared a state of siege—a modified form of martial law—and announced his neutrality policy.

**Case Against Castillo**

Argentina's maintenance of relations with the Axis perhaps was not the outstanding factor in the situation that led to Castillo's overthrow, in the opinion of Argentines here, but intensified discontent over a tense domestic political situation.

Castillo, an up-country nationalist and isolationist, was nominated Conservative candidate for Vice-President in the 1937 Presidential elections to win extreme right-wing support for Roberto Ortiz, a moderate who was elected President and set out on a program to unify the country.

Argentina had been split politically since a Conservative revolution in 1930 ousted the last Radical (liberal) Government.

**Sought Honest Elections**

Ortiz insisted on honest elections and abandonment of Government interventions. Through these interventions, ostensibly to keep order, Radicals and Socialists charged that Conservative presidents had taken over provincial governments at election time to prevent opposition victories. Castillo, as Minister of Justice and Minister of Interior, had figured in interventions in several provinces.

Castillo became acting President in 1940, when Ortiz became disabled by illness, and further interventions followed at intervals in various sections of Argentina. Ortiz died in June, 1942.

The situation on the home front became increasingly bitter, especially in connection with an election in Buenos Aires province—biggest and richest in Argentina—the day of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The Conservatives won, but the Radicals charged "fraud and violence."

**Decreed State Of Siege**

Almost immediately, Castillo decreed a state of siege on the ground that the war situation made it necessary. At the same time, he announced his policy of "prudent neutrality."

This immediately alienated a group of his supporters. Leading this bloc was former President Agustin P. Justo, an army general with great influence. Justo sent President Roosevelt a message of support and went after Castillo hammer and tongs. Justo died in January this year, but left many followers, both inside and outside the army.

Argentine proponents of Pan-American solidarity redoubled their campaign against Castillo after Argentina refused to go along with a joint move by Western Hemisphere republics to break with the Axis at the Rio de Janeiro conference in January, 1942.

**Uproar Caused**

Revelations by an inter-American commission at Montevideo that Axis agents were sending reports on American shipping from Buenos Aires caused an uproar, especially from the anti-Castillo radicals and Socialists.

A British Government statement deploring Argentine neutrality shocked many Argentines, who had been inclined to accept Government intin.ations that England—which has wide interests and great influence in Argentina—had accepted the Castillo stand complacently.

The revolutionary movement appeared to have been timed to head off the Conservative party convention today, which was to have chosen Senator Robustiano Patron Costas as Castillo's candidate in the October Presidential elections.

Conservatives had hinted that Patron Costas, if elected, would break with the Axis, but Castillo's unpopularity on both domestic and foreign issues had made a hand-picked candidate unacceptable, even to some of his own party members.

# MARTINIQUE SHIFT THOUGHT POSSIBLE

DYNAN

## Unified French Committee Said To Meet Requirements Asked By Robert

*(By the Associated Press)*

San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 4—Creation of a stable and unified French Government through the machinery of the newly-created Committee for French Liberation has given rise to the hope among qualified observers here that Admiral Georges Robert may believe the time has come to throw the French Antilles and their military and economic resources on the side of the United Nations.

Responsible quarters believe that the union of the de Gaulle and Giraud forces may meet the requirement set forth early in April when Robert said he would join the fight for the liberation of France when "the French who are fighting form a unity under one single authority vested with sovereign rights."

**Conditions Fulfilled**

Recognition by both the United States and Great Britain seemed to fulfill the three conditions set forth by Robert in his letter to the Associated Press in April. This appeared particularly true regarding his complaint that the liberation movement was, at that time, in the hands of two groups, "one dominated by Britain and the other by the American Government."

Those close to the political situation believe that the committee's communique offers Robert a final face-saving opportunity. They hold that it places him at the hour of decision wherein he must move one way or the other.

# ASKS DISMISSAL OF GOV. TUGWELL

JUN -5 1943

San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 4 (A. P.).—Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell's administration was attacked yesterday as "un-American and undemocratic" by Puerto Rican Senator Jose Balseiro, who declared it embodied an economic philosophy rejected in the United States.

Testifying before a congressional investigating committee, he asserted Mr. Tugwell was forced to quit Washington because of unpopularity and asked:

"If you people didn't want him in the United States why should we have him here?"

He demanded Tugwell's immediate removal.

Balseiro, a member of the Union Republican party, was granted a place on the witness list as a spokesman for the minority political party, but insisted that he represented the majority. This claim was disputed by Representative Elmer Ellsworth of the Puerto Rican Legislature.

Citing the expropriation of the White Star Bus Line by the Puerto Rico transportation authority, Mr. Balseiro asserted that Mr. Tugwell, in conjunction with the Populares party, was attempting to throttle private enterprise and establish State control or ownership of many activities.

Mr. Balseiro said that the transportation authority also was eyeing the American railroad and that other branches of the Insular Government were planning to take over telephones and the light and power companies.

He declared the island "won't have any guaranty of impartial elections under a Governor who is playing politics all the time." He demanded Tugwell's removal before the forthcoming primaries.

# 2 SUBS REPORTED SUNK BY R. C. A. F.

JUN 5 1943

Ottawa, June 4 (A. P.).—Two Canadian aircraft in the R. A. F. Coastal Command were credited by Royal Canadian Air Force Headquarters today with getting in "very promising" blows against a submarine pack during a recent eight-day battle between U-boats and a Royal Navy escort.

Squadron Leader B. H. (Barry) Moffitt and Flight Lieut. Jack Langmuir, both of Toronto, were commanders of the planes, and their crews were certain they sank or damaged two Axis submarines, an R. C. A. F. announcement said.

Langmuir's plane straddled one submarine with depth charges from a height of twenty feet and the crew engaged in a gun duel at 300 yards with the German Oerlikon gun battery.

Warrant Officer Clifford Hazlett of Chilliwack, B. C., who manned the front guns, said, "As we were passing over the sub during the second attack it had little or no forward movement and when we circled again well out of range, he had disappeared."

Moffitt's plane caught a surfaced submarine by surprise and after their depth bombs let go, oil and wreckage arose at the spot where the submarine had been, Coproral Harry Knelson of Baldworth, Saskatchewan, reported.

R. C. A. F. headquarters did not say, however, whether the two submarines were among the four definitely accounted for and six probably destroyed during the long engagement.

# WASHINGTON HAILS COUP IN ARGENTINA

JUN -5 1943

## Observers Expect New Regime To Break With Axis And Join Allies

*(By the Associated Press)*

Washington, June 4—The belief prevailed in diplomatic quarters tonight that the army *coup d'etat* in Buenos Aires will bring Argentina, last Latin-American holdout, to the United Nations' side in the war.

Many observers expect a diplomatic break between Argentina and the Axis powers, if not an outright declaration of war.

The situation was described privately in Government quarters as "looking pretty good."

**Recognition Likely**

United States recognition of the new regime seems assured, assuming that it displays a readiness to cooperate in hemispheric defense.

The so-called non-recognition policy has not been in effect since 1930, said a qualified observer. This policy, applied in the days when Henry L. Stimson was Secretary of State, denied recognition to any regime that had overthrown a government by force. But since 1930, it was said, the United States has recognized any government that demonstrated:

Its ability to maintain order.

That it was in effective control of the government.

It recognizes and is carrying out international obligations.

State Department officials withheld comment pending a complete report on the coup that put War Minister Pedro Ramirez in power. However, Secretary of the Navy Knox, asked for comment at a press conference, said, "It looks as if the pro-Axis administration down there has been unhorsed."

### Lend-Lease Factor

Some diplomats viewed the army's move in taking the Government out of the hands of President Ramon S. Castillo as probably intended to make Argentina eligible for lend-lease aid from the United States. Argentina would become eligible for such aid if she joined in defense of the Americas.

Argentina's generals are reported to have eyed enviously the new tanks and other weapons which Brazil and Chile have obtained through lend-lease.

### Observers Cautious

Viewing the change in Buenos Aires as a straight army *coup d'etat*, some observers here said it was too early to determine whether it would provide Argentina with a more democratic regime.

General Ramirez, a career military man, has no particular political affiliations, so far as is known here. At various times military attache in Berlin and Rome, he has closer background connections with the Axis powers, if anything, than with the United States.

But Gen. Arturo Rawson, who led the troops in the coup, is regarded as democratic in his tendencies. Furthermore, reports that Argentine crowds hailed the "triumphant revolution" with shouts of "*viva la democracia*" were considered highly significant.

Whether Castillo, regarded here as a stubborn man, would relinquish his office was a doubtful factor in appraising the situation. But moderate optimism was the key note.

### Davis Sees Anti-Axis Move

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP).—Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, said tonight that the revolution in Argentina, "means that even the conservative and military classes in Argentina realize that the Axis is going to lose the war."

Buenos Aires, said Mr. Davis, had become "a center for German, Italian and Japanese agents expelled from the rest of the Western Hemisphere." He asserted that the neutrality policy of Argentina, under which relations with the Axis powers had been maintained, was "mainly the work of President Castillo."

"The demonstrations in Buenos Aires,' he said, indicate that if the new government follows the Pan-American policy it will have overwhelming popular support. The people seem to regard this as an anti-Fascist revolution."

# STALIN'S LETTER BRINGS SMILES FROM ROOSEVELT

JUN - 5 1943

## Contents of Reply Still Secret, But President Reports Accord.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—(AP) President Roosevelt gave every evidence of pleasure today over the reply Premier Josef Stalin sent to his recent letter, but he still kept secret the nature of their exchange.

Asked about it at a press conference, Mr. Roosevelt replied only that the understanding and accord between him and the Soviet leader is excellent.

This remark was delivered so smilingly, and with such high good humor, however, that there seemed no question but what the exchange of communications had been highly satisfactory from the chief executive's standpoint.

Mr. Roosevelt referred to the Russian leader as Marshal Stalin. If the use of the military title meant the President was thinking at the moment of military matters—and Premier Stalin's role as commander-in-chief of the Russian armies—there was nothing else to confirm it.

Conjecture concerning the letters, and it has been purely that, has ranged over a wide field. Among the guesses have been that:

The President advised Premier Stalin of British-American plans for an invasion of the European continent.

The President asked Premier Stalin to a joint conference sometime in the future with him and Prime Minister Churchill.

Joseph E. Davies, former ambassador to Moscow, took the President's letter to Premier Stalin last month and arrived back last night with the Russian leader's reply.

There have been reports that Admiral William H. Standley, the present ambassador to Russia, is piqued because the communications were handled outside regular diplomatic channels, and has submitted his resignation.

Asked about this, Mr. Roosevelt said neither the State department nor the White House had received a resignation from Admiral Standley.

# ALLIED INVASION OF PANTELLERIA HELD IMPROBABLE

## High Cost of Tactic, Little Value to Be Gained Cited by Writer.

By KIRKE E. SIMPSON

WASHINGTON, June 4.—(AP) The first formidable Anglo-American invasion threat against the "soft" underside of the Axis continental fortress seems to be hovering close over the tiny Mediterranean waistline island of Pantelleria, midway between the Sicilian and African coasts. But there are factors in the situation which justify caution in appraising the tactical or strategic impetus of the Allied bombardment of Pantelleria.

The rocky, four-by-eight mile island is a little Gibraltar, bristling with great and small guns, it was said. Its military value to either side is at best sharply limited. Its capture at probable high Allied casualty cost would not seem warranted if there is some other way of eliminating it as an enemy observation post overlooking Allied convoy operations through the Mediterranean waistline.

In the face of British experience on Malta, the most bombed target of this war, there is small reason to anticipate that Pantelleria could be knocked out by air and sea bombardment alone. It could be rendered utterly useless in that way, however, as an obstacle to free Allied passage of the central Mediterranean—to shorten convoy routes to the Indian ocean, or to the eastern Mediterranean, by thousands of miles.

### Probably Neutralized

That it has already been effectively neutralized as an enemy base of air or submarine operations is wholly probable. That, too, at a time when Spanish reports, otherwise unconfirmed, tell of tremendous Allied convoys mustering at Gibraltar and in the western approaches to the middle sea, their ultimate destination unknown.

There are other Mediterranean islands, big and little, of far more strategic consequence, from Sardinia to Crete and the Italian Dodecanese off the Turkish coast of the Aegean, which must figure larger in Anglo-American offensive plans than Pantelleria.

### Tight Blockade Best Bet

There are no official estimates of the size of the Pantelleria garrison. The topography of the island would make it a serious invasion problem in the hands of a small if determined force of defenders, even without its indicated strong fortifications. Unless it afforded an essential spring-board for later attacks on Sicily, its reduction by invasion would seem a less logical Allied move than its neutralization by bombardment and establishment of an air and sea tight blockade of its garrison.

That could insure its ultimate surrender, particularly as there is little evidence that any substantial number of German troops escaping from Tunisia ever reached the island, and Italian army morale is low. It cannot fail to fall lower on Pantelleria when its defenders realize what seems to be the case, that they have been abandond by Italy and Germany to their fate.

# *36,688 War Prisoners Held In Camps Throughout Nation*

JUN - 5 1943

## 22,110 Germans, 14,516 Italians, 62 Japs Included. Fort Meade, Md., Being Used Temporarily

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 4—Announcing for the first time the locations of twenty-one war prisoner camps in the United States, the army disclosed today that they now hold 36,688 men—22,110 Germans, 14,516 Ialians and 62 Japanese.

While many of these prisoners presumably were taken by American forces in Tunisia, officers said that others were captured by troops of Allied Nations.

Located in seventeen States, the present camps have a capacity of approximately 55,000 but they are being enlarged, the army said, and new camps also are planned.

### Location Of Camps

With the exception of three—Angel Island, Cal., Camp Blanding, Fla., and Fort Meade, Md., which are being used only temporarily—the camps are expected to be used as permanent prison stockades for the duration of the war.

German prisoners are held at the three temporary camps, the army said, as well as eight others—Camp Breckinridge, Ky., Camp Chaffee, Ark., Crossville, Tenn., Camp Gruber, Okla., Hereford, Texas, Huntsville, Texas, Roswell, New Mexico, and Stringtown, Okla.

The camp at Crossville, Tenn., also contains Italian prisoners in a stockade separated from the Germans, but eventually one or the other group will be transferred. Italians also are held at Camp Atterbury, Ind.; Camp Carson, Colo.; Camp Clark, Mo.; Florence, Arizona; Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.; Ogden, Utah; Camp Hillips, Kas.; Weingarten, Mo., and Camp Wheeler, Ga.

### Japs In Wisconsin

The Japanese prisoners are held at Camp McCoy, Wis.

The standard stockade at the prison camps is an area enclosed by a double barbed wire fence, with guard towers controlling the narrow land between the fences. Such a stockade contains three compounds, each with hut shelters and other facilities for 1,000 men.

To guard such a typical prison stockarde for 3,000 men and administer its affairs, the army assigns a detachment made up of three military police escort companies, with twenty-four extra officers, all housed outside the stockade.

Normally the three companies are rotated, one guarding the stockade, another on the alert to assist the guards if trouble develops and the third engaged in training exercises or in supervising groups of prisoners at work outside the stockade.

### Administer Own Affairs

Within the compounds, the prisoners are organized into companies of 250 men, each commanded by an American officer assisted by several army enlisted men, but they are permitted and even expected to administer their own affairs as much as possible.

Relaxing the restrictions which have governed information concerning prisoner of war camps, the army said that reporters would now be permitted to visit them, but prisoners may not be interviewed nor may photographs showing recognizable features be published.

The only persons having unrestricted access to the camps are the diplomatic representatives of the governments looking after the affairs of enemy countries—Switzerland for Germany and Italy and Spain for Japan; representatives of the International Red Cross, who handle postal and other personal interests of the prisoners, and agents of the International Y. M. C. A., who look after the welfare and recreational work.

# *342 American Soldiers Lose Lives In Attu Island Fighting*

## Japanese Toll Nearly Five Times As Great, Knox Says—Navy Has No Casualties

JUN - 5 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 4—The navy disclosed today that 342 American soldiers gave their lives in the conquest of Attu, against Japanese losses five times as great. Secretary Knox added that landing operations were accomplished without the loss of a single ship or of any navy personnel.

Knox told a press conference that work of improving the Attu airfield, begun by the Japanese, already is under way. Asked whether Attu would be a good bomber base, Knox said:

"The weather is against anything being very good up there, but it will be very valuable and I expect it will be ambarrassing to the Japs on Kiska.

### Main Enemy Base

Kiska is the main enemy base in the Aleutians, and there has been speculation that attempts will be made to clear the Japanese from it, now that Attu is retaken.

Back from a 27,000-mile tour of the Pacific fronts, Artemus Gates, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air, said today:

"At the present time it is a battle for air bases. That seems to be the trend of the war for the immediate present."

Asked if any new airfields have been established or captured by American forces in the Pacific, he said only "I can't imagine standing still."

### 300 Seabees

Knox said naval personnel on Attu consisted of about 300 Seabees naval construction men.

At the same time Knox disclosed the North Pacific area's joint army-navy operations are under the command of Rear Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid. Reporting to Kinkaid is Rear Admiral Francis W. Rockwell, commander of amphibious forces, Pacific fleet, who was responsible for transporting troops to the point of attack and providing for their landings.

Ashore, on Attu, ground operations were under the immediate command of Maj. Gen. Eugene M. Landrum, of the army, while Maj. Gen. William O. Butler commanded army air forces.

### No Ships Lost

Knox commented:

"It is notable that this operation, under conditions of weather in which fog and low visibility contributed to the difficulty of transport of the ground forces and the landing of a large force of men, was accomplished without the loss of a single ship or a single man, and that casualties on shore were surprisingly low.

"This fortunate outcome cannot always be anticipated in amphibious operations which are well known to be the most difficult and dangerous in all modern military warfare.

"I cannot speak too highly of the coordination and cooperation between the army and the navy throughout this operation."

### 1,791 Japanese Dead

Japan's dead in the Attu battle were 1,791.

30.24 - 4661

30.24 - 4661

Besides the American dead, 58 men are missing and 1,135 were wounded to bring total casualties to 1,535.

There were no reports of Japanese wounded, and only eleven Nipponese were taken prisoners. The total of Japanese dead also does not take into account the numerous enemy soldiers who were killed by bombs dropped from American planes or naval shells hurled onto the island in the initial phases of the camapign.

**Total Not Known**

The exact total of enemy dead may never be known, for the men killed early in the campaign all were cremated or buried before American troops learned their number.

For the 342 American deaths, the United States gained an island that, although tiny in area and lacking in most vegetation, is of major strategic importance. It can serve as a weather station to guide naval and air forces in the North Pacific, as the source of renewed attacks on Kiska, or to control supply lanes to Kiska.

But, more important, is the possibility that completion of the Attu airfield, started by the Japanese, will permit American planes to raid the enemy's territory. Most logical of the points of aerial assault would be the Japanese naval base at Paramushiro. That big base—the largest the Japanese have in the North Pacific—is only 630 nautical miles west of Attu, at the northern end of the Kurile island chain in which Japan itself is located.

# UNION PRESIDENT DENOUNCES WLB AS STRIKE CAUSE

## Recommends That Men Return to Work as Ickes Demands Action.

## LABOR BOARD TRIUMPHS

### Wage Controversy Reverts to Agency for Decision

on Travel

## MINERS TO GET E_

### Will Receive Large Vacation Check, Some Equipment Without Cost.

JUN -5 1943

WASHINGTON, June 4.—(AP) John L. Lewis yielded to the government today and called off the coal strike, effective next Monday, the deadline set by President Roosevelt.

The end came suddenly as the government marshalled its powers to terminate the 500,000-man walkout threatening to paralyze war production. Told bluntly by Secretary Ickes that "I expect that you will direct the members of the United Mine Workers to return to work," Mr. Lewis sent this reply:

**Lewis Sends Reply**

"I have your letter of June 4.

"I have no power to direct. I shall, however, recommend to the policy committee of the United Mine Workers of America that it direct the mine workers to return to work on Monday, June 7."

A short time later he made the recommendation and the policy committee unanimously adopted it.

Mr. Lewis did not let the occasion pass, however, without another denunciation of the War Labor board, which he has refused to recognize during the long wage dispute. In a speech to the policy committee, Mr. Lewis accused the board of adopting a "piously arrogant" attitude, and of issuing "unlawful directives."

**Attacks WLB Members**

"These little strutting men of the WLB have sought to place upon the miners the responsibility for this work stoppage, which rests actually on their own smug shoulders," he said.

With today's fast-moving developments, there was ended for the government a tense period of crisis which set in yesterday when President Roosevelt, as wartime commander-in-chief, issued an order directi[illegible]e miners to return to work on Monday.

It marked the end, too, of a personal struggle between the President and Mr. Lewis, one-time political allies turned enemies, and a major triumph for the President's War Labor board which had demanded a policy of "getting tough" with Mr. Lewis rather than making any concessions.

With the end of the strike, the wage controversy will revert to the War Labor board which presumably will determine then whether to order a resumption of negotiations on portal-to-portal pay.

Bargaining between the mine owners and the United Mine Workers was underway on this issue when the work stoppage began last Monday midnight with expiration of a temporary agreement under which coal was being mined.

Although there seemed to be some indications that an agreement on the issue was not far off, the WLB ordered negotiations halted and announced that it would not approve any agreement reached under "strike coercion." It took the adamant attitude that no concessions should be granted while a strike continued. Otherwise, it held, the government's whole policy of settling wartime labor disputes without work stoppages would break down.

**Strike Stirs Congress**

Mr. Lewis finally gave in at the end of a day in which the cry was heard in Congress that he should be jailed, and the government maneuvered to place strong pressure on him to call off the strike.

Among the latter moves was a press conference statement by President Roosevelt that the draft law would come into operation against any recalcitrant strikers who have been deferred from service with the armed forces because of their occupation, and House passage of legislation providing fines and prison sentences for any one instigating or aiding a strike in a government-operated war facility.

Then, Secretary Ickes, as Federal boss of the mines, dispatched this message to the miners' chieftain:

"As operator of the coal mines on behalf of the United States government, I expect that you will direct the members of the United Mine Workers of America to return to work on Monday, June 7."

It was in reply to this that Mr. Lewis disclosed he was ready to bow to the government. In addition to sending his reply to Secretary Ickes, he also had copies distributed to reporters.

In his speech to the U.M.W. policy committee, Mr. Lewis said negotiations for a solution of the crisis were proceeding favorably under Secretary Ickes when the WLB stepped in.

"Fearful lest a solution be reached under auspices not compatible with the self importance of the WLB, that body on Wednesday maliciously commanded that these negotiations cease forthwith," he said.

**Attacks Labor Board**

"Thereby this jealous and vindictive body again demonstrated that its members place their own vanity above the national interest. This piously arrogant attitude is consistent with their earlier unlawful directives forbidding collective bargaining negotiations except under their capricious auspices, which directives were primarily responsible for the present crisis."

"The operators," he added, "have taken full and collusive advantage of these maneuvers, likewise placing their selfish interests above existing legislation and the national good.

"The mines, however, are closed. The nation needs coal. By malicious propaganda, these little strutting men of the WLB have sought to place upon the miners the responsibility for this stoppage, which rests actually on their own smug shoulders.

"Notwithstanding these abusive tactics, the miners and their leaders, as patriotic Americans, placed the law and the national interest above their own ungranted and long deferred claims for justice and equity."

Referring to Secretary Ickes, he said: JUN -5 1943

"The solid fuels administrator is a duly constituted agent of the government, and we desire to cooperate with him. The operators, by their collusion with the War Labor board and by other unworthy and obstructive tactics, have forfeited their prerogatives of remaining masters in their own house.

"We have the assurance of the President that as soon as the mine workers return, the disposition of the dispute will forthwith proceed. We interpret this to mean that collective bargaining will proceed forthwith, with the operators acting in good faith to achieve a solution forthwith.

**Demands Justice, Equity**

"We shall demand and expect that justice and equity will be granted to the miners by the lawfully constituted agencies of our government, in due course."

The assertion that Mr. Lewis should be jailed came from Senator Eastland (D-Miss) during a flurry of Senate debate in which Senator Byrd (D-Va) declared that "dissolution here at home" and a "national disaster" might follow if Mr. Lewis successfully defied the government.

"I think John L. Lewis' wrong is 100 times worse than crimes for which death is the penalty," Senator Eastland shouted.

The House, meantime, by vote of 231 to 141, approved the measure providing for prison sentences and fines for persons instigating or leading strikes in government-operated plants. The bill, which now goes to the Senate for action on amendments, also prohibits use of union funds to support a strike or to aid in a political campaign.

Mr. Roosevelt discussed the draft law and strikes after a reporter asked at his press conference whether troops would be sent to the mine fields Monday.

As to the use of troops, he preferred not to comment, he said, because he hoped the miners would return to work. Then he volunteered that a good deal had been written about the possible induction of strikers into the Army.

There is nothing startling or new about that situation, he added, explaining it in this manner:

The rule is simple and applies to all, not only the miners. It simply is that where a man has been deferred from induction into the armed services because of his occupation he normally remains deferred so long as he continues to work at that job. But if he quits work, the reason for his deferment ends and he is liable for induction.

**Miners to Get More Pay**

After Mr. Lewis advised he was recommending that the miners go back to work, Secretary Ickes issued a statement giving the miners a "guarantee that the mines will be operated so as to safeguard the (Union) rights of the workers."

He also told them that a $30 boost in vacation allowances—from $20 to $50—would be awaiting them, and that changes in working conditions ordered by the War Labor board would be effective. The WLB ordered the boost in vacation pay, and also directed that the mine owners supply certain equipment which the miners heretofore have paid for. This change will save the miners 8 to 15 cents a day.

Coal men estimated the shutdown would cost the nation 10,000,000 tons of fuel. It already has resulted in some restriction of production including the closing of a blast furnace at Birmingham, Ala.

# WLB DIRECTS MILK DELIVERY ORDERS OBEYED

## Telegram to Union Leaders Says Drivers' Stand Is Form of Strike.

JUN -5 1943

Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—The War Labor Board declared today refusal of milk drivers in New York city to comply with orders of the Office of Defense Transportation is "a form of strike" which violates labor's no-strike pledge, and ordered milk deliveries continued without interruption.

Wayne L. Morse, public member of the board, sent this telegram to officials of the A. F. of L. Brotherhood of Teamsters there:

"The board regards the present refusal of the milk drivers in New York city to comply with the directions of their employers in so far as such directions are based upon existing orders of the ODT, as a form of strike in violation of labor's war time no-strike pledge to the nation.

"Accordingly, the drivers are directed to comply with the existing orders of the ODT unless or until such orders are modified. Pending a final solution of the current labor dispute by the War Labor Board, the milk distributors are directed to make no layoffs.

"The War Labor Board yesterday held a preliminary conference with officials of the ODT and other interested Government agencies and is appointing a division of the board to confer immediately with such agencies, and if necessary with the War Mobilization Board, with a view to eliminating any injustices found to exist in the present situation.

"In accordance with its established policies, the board will continue its efforts to settle the existing labor dispute only while milk deliveries continue without interruption because of the dispute."

The telegram was addressed to Michael J. Cashal, vice-president of the teamsters; Fenton G. Hibbets, Thomas O'Leary, William Egelking, Lawrence McGinley and Fred Conrad, all local union presidents in New York city, Newark, N. J., and Mount Vernon, N. Y.

**Mayor Expects Compliance.**

Mayor La Guardia, a few minutes after he had promised that drastic action in the milk tieup was under way, announced that he would take immediate steps to see to it that the War Labor Board order that milk deliveries be made without interruption was obeyed.

After taking time to digest the WLB order, the Mayor made the following statement:

"I expect compliance by both sides. As I interpret the order, it means first, deliveries must be made in accordance wtih the Government order. Second, employees must comply. No slowdowns or no refusal to deliver and no layoff. I construe it to mean what it says. No man will be laid off and the status quo on employment will continue until the final report of the committee designated in the order.

"I assured Washington I will give full and complete co-operation in enforcement of the order. This means delivery of milk and protection of the men against layoffs."

This statement by the Mayor followed by several hours the charge by the Milk Dealers Association that refusal of the union to permit double deliveries of milk to retail stores today was "sabotage of the war effort."

At the very moment the Mayor was taking action, the police reported their first case of violence in the milk case and that resulted in a full case of bottled milk being dumped into a Harlem gutter.

The action took place in front of the Muller Dairies, Inc., 470 West 128th street, where an unidentified Harlem dealer, tired of listening to the pleas of mothers for milk, went to get some milk in his own car. He was toting a case of milk to his car with a Muller employee behind him with another case when he heard a shout, turned around and saw two or three men taking the Muller employee's case away from him. In a moment the milk was running down the gutter.

It was said that the assault was by men who had been picketing a nearby milk distributor. They fled before police arrived, and at Muller's it was said they did not know the retailer who had come for the milk.

**Menace to Health**

Dr. Ernest L. Stebbins Commissioner, said that

constitutes a health menace and declared that if it went beyond today the Board of Health will have to take action to restore distribution for the benefit of th: city's children.

Meanwhile, mothers with babies in their arms were in many instances going from store to store in a vain effort to get milk needed by infants and small children. The Mayor had promised action after a conference with Michael J. Cashal, head of the drivers union. Mr. Cashal declined to discuss what took place in his talk with the Mayor, but placed full blame for the situation on the milk dealers who, he charged, were doing everything within their power to aggravate the drivers and at the same time hiding behind the Government.

Edward O. Mather, director of the milk dealers association, said the union had been engaging in "a clear conspiracy to violate the law" and characterized their action as "ruthless and callous maneuvers by power - drunk union leadership" and called on the Department of Justice to take immediate action against the union.

**Mayor Did Talking.**

The Mayor said that he did all the talking in his conference with Mr. Cashal.

"The situation is not as good as it was yesterday," he added. 'Frankly, I don't like it.

Told that the milk association wanted the Department of Justice to take action, the Mayor said that was not the way to settle the matter.

Mr. Cashal said that he was at home last night and therefore did not know what might have happened among the drivers during the night. He insisted, however, that the union had not sent out any flying squads or otherwise been guilty of any violence.

"I think I am entitled to a little rest once in a while," he said in explanation of his being home when the city was in the midst of a milk crisis growing out of action by his union.

He repeated that the milk association was responsible for everything that had happened and that labor was entitled to disagree with a Government regulation—that such disagreement did not constitute fighting the Government.

**Store Deliveries Cut.**

It was difficult to determine how much milk was delivered to retail stores, but Mr. Mather said that "practically none" was delivered and that the union had sent out flying squads to all plants and distributing stations to prevent trucks already loaded from moving. Not only have the drivers refused to take out double loads of milk, but they have suddenly refused to follow a custom of long standing — that of picking up empty bottles and cases.

This represents another clear violation of ODT orders which state that companies may not send out empty trucks for the specific purpose of picking up empties.

"This is clearly an attempt by the union in its program to break down the ODT order to force the milk companies to violate the expressed terms of the order," Mr. Mather said. "The milk companies must comply and have been complying with the ODT order. The union, in its fight with the Government, has not only interfered with such changes in distribution as would have to be made if the companies are to distribute the necessary milk while complying, but have this morning recklessly interfered with the normal operation of wholesale distribution."

Mr. Mather warned that this union action made it likely that 3,000,000 quarts of milk now available for distribution may have to be dumped.

**No Sunday Deliveries.**

Tomorrow both retail, or door-to-door, and wholesale deliveries are scheduled under the ODT gasoline curtailment order, but on Sunday neither type of delivery is to be made. Thus, if double supplies are not given to homes and stores tomorrow, there will be little, if any, milk available on Sunday.

Mr. Cashal said today that the union officials might not be able to control its men if they were docked for the off days under the new schedule. They have been reporting for work every day.

Meanwhile opposition to the half-cent a quart decrease in the price of delivered milk brought opposition from three quarters. The decrease, announced yesterday and effective Monday, was ordered by the Office of Price Administration with the explanation that it was made possible by the savings in labor costs under the skip-a-day schedule.

Mr. Cashal said the drivers resented the price decrease because "it comes out of their hides," explaining that the only savings which the milk companies could affect would be by dismissal of a large number of drivers.

# RIGID LABOR CURBS ADOPTED IN HOUSE

JUN - 5 1943

## Amended Connally Bill Could Bring Prison Term for Strike Leader.

WASHINGTON, June 4—(AP) The House carved out today a powerful cudgel with which to deal with wartime strikes.

By a record vote of 231 to 141 it returned to the Senate the vastly-amended Connally bill under which union leaders could be sent to prison for a year for instigating or directing a strike or using union funds to further a work interruption in a government-operated industry.

One hundred Democrats and 131 Republicans voted for the bill. Against it were 89 Democrats, 48 Republicans and four minor party representatives.

**Faces Fight in Conference**

The Senate, in passing the original Connally bill May 5, had demonstrated opposition to such stiff legislation, and indications were the measure would be buffeted around in conference between the two branches before a compromise could be worked out.

Salient provisions of the House Measure include these:

No strike could be called under any circumstances in a government-seized plant, but the right of an individual to stop work would not be interfered with.

In a war industry not under government operation, a strike could be called only after 30 days' notice and a secret ballot of workers involved, with the Labor department supervising the voting.

Labor unions would be required to file annually a statement showing their financial and membership status.

Unions would be prohibited from making political contributions in elections for Federal offices.

Property seized by the government as a result of labor difficulties would have to be returned to private ownership not later than 60 days after the cause for seizure was removed.

**Board Powers Increased**

The National War Labor board would have power to take jurisdiction in any labor dispute, except those already covered by the Railway Labor act, could compel parties to come before it (a power it does not have now) could order maintenance of the status quo for 60 days, and could issue a closed shop or maintenance of union membership order.

Individuals striking in violation of the 30-day notice and secret ballot sections would lose for one year their status under the National Labor Relations act and their protection under the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act; so would union officers.

The section with the "teeth" in it provides for a $5,000 fine and a year imprisonment for anyone instigating or directing a strike in a government-operated industry.

Announcement of John L. Lewis' decision to urge striking miners to return to work had not been made when the House voted, and it was expected a strong attempt would be made to remove this section from the bill in conference.

As finally passed, the bill embodied major provisions of the bill of Senator Connally (D-Tex) passed by the Senate, and a substitute drafted by the House Military committee. The committee substitute contained major provisions of the bill of Rep. Smith (D-Va) which the House passed Dec. 3, 1941, and which the Senate shelved.

As it left the House, though, the bill bore the name of a Republican, Rep. Harness of Indiana. Rep. Harness had offered a substitute which in turn was amended by Rep. Smith to restore the measure to a reasonable likeness of the Connally-Military committee bill.

The only new language written in was the ban drafted by Rep. Harness against political contributions and an amendment by Rep. Gwynne (R-Iowa) prohibiting a member of the War Labor board from sitting in a case in which he had a direct interest.

# GEN. BRADLEY TO GAIN RANK

## President Nominates Leader In Bizerte Campaign To Be Lieutenant General

## 13 Others Named For Advancement For Conspicuous Service

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 4—Maj. Gen. Omar Nelson Bradley, who commanded the American troops in the campaign in northern Tunisia which brought the fall of Bizerte, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be a lieutenant general. His permanent rank is lieutenant colonel in the infantry.

Bradley's name led a list of fourteen officers promoted for "conspicuous leadership during the recent Tunisian campaign," a War Department announcement said.

**Played Outstanding Parts**

"Each of the officers played an outstanding part in bringing that operation to a successful conclusion, and their advancement will permit their assignments to positions in which their demonstrated ability may be used to best advantage," the announcement added.

Those to be promoted to major general:

BRIG. GEN. STAFFORD L. IRWIN, a native of Fort Monroe, Va., who commanded the artillery of the Ninth Infantry Division.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN K. CANNON, of Salt Lake City, deputy commander of the Northwest African Tactical Air Force.

BRIG. GEN. LOWELL W. ROOKS, of Seattle, in charge of the operations division of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's staff.

The following colonels are to be promoted to brigadier general:

FRANK U. GREER, infantry, of Falls Church, Va.

RAY A. DUNN, A. C., Long Beach, Cal.

MAURICE ROSE, cavalry, Denver.

REESE M. HOWELL, F. A., Salt Lake City.

EDWIN H. RANDLE, infantry, Decatur, Ill.

CARLYLE H. RIDEOUR, A. C., Pasadena, Cal.

ELBERT L. FORD, ordnance, Milford, Conn.

ROBERT V. MARAIST, F. A., St. Mart Insville, La.

EDWARD P. CURTIS, A. C., Rochester, N. Y.

ROBERT I. STACK, infantry, Schenectady, N. Y.

Bradley, who took over the command of the Second Corps from Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., when the type of operations shifted from armored warfare to one principally of ground troops, is a former commandant of West Point and of the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia. ASSISTANT

**Born At Clark, Mo.**

He was born at Clark, Mo., February 12, 1893, and was a member of the 1915 class at West Point.

After commanding the Infantry School he was appointed in February, 1942, as commander of the Eighty-second Division, transferring later to the Twenty-eighth Division. He went to North Africa in February.

Bradley's wife and daughter live at West Point.

# CATALINA PLANE BLEW UP U-BOAT

JUN - 5 1943

**Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—A Navy Catalina patrol plane swooped down on a surfaced U-boat in the South Atlantic and blew it in two before the sunbathing crew could get into action.**

The Navy in telling of the incident yesterday gave no indication, however, of the probable nature of several objects which looked like long cylindrical tanks, that floated up after the submarine had been blown out of the water by exploding depth charges. The attack occurred several months ago.

The submarine was spotted by Aviation Machinist's Mate Billie Goodell of Bessemer, Ala. The plane's pilot, Lieut. (j.g.) William R. Ford of Crescent City, Fla., reached the submarine so quickly, the Navy said, that the raider's crew was unaware of the plane's approach until too late to act.

## Ten New Jersey Men Among 214 Wounded

Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—Ten New Jersey men were among 214 United States soldiers listed as wounded in action on four fronts by the War Department yesterday. All the New Jersey men were listed as wounded in the North African theater. They were:

BUDISHIN, STEVEN, private; Nick Budishin, brother, 85 19th avenue, Newark.
CHAMBERS, EDWARD W., Jr., corporal; Mrs. Edward Chambers Jr., wife, 103 First street, Perth Amboy.
ERICKSON, EDWARD D., private; Mrs. Emma Dooling, aunt, 446 Railroad avenue, South Amboy.
FLACK, AUGUSTINE A., private; Mrs. Nellie Flack, mother, 724 Polonia avenue, Elizabeth.
FORTUNA, EDWARD J., private; Mrs. Mary Fortuna, mother, 42 Fourth street, Elizabeth.
GOTTHELF, DANIEL J., private; Mrs. Helen Gotthelf, mother, 184 Griffith street, Jersey City.
MOHOROWSKI, PETER, private first class; Mrs. Caroline F. Mohorowski, wife, 835 Martin street, Elizabeth.
RYAN, JOHN J. Jr., sergeant; Mrs. Elizabeth Ryan, mother, 827 Myrtle street, Elizabeth.
VEYHL, WALTER, private first class; Mrs. Minnie Veyhl, mother, 434 50th street, West New York.
WALLACE, JOHN W., corporal; Mrs. Maurieta A. Wallace, mother, 215 Montclair avenue, Montclair.

## 1,530,000 IN NAVY

WASHINGTON, June 4—(AP) Secretary Knox said today that the Navy now has 1,400,000 enlisted men and approximately 130,000 officers. Marine strength, he said, totals between 250,000 and 275,000, while Coast Guard strength has grown to 140,000.

JUN - 5 1943

# HONOR HORNET FLYERS

Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—Decoration of all members of the famous torpedo squadron eight which roared out from the U. S. S. Hornet to battle a Japanese task force in the battle of Midway was announced by the Navy today.

All planes in the unit, which was given a group citation by President Roosevelt were shot down. The pilots, all listed as missing, include: Ensign Harold J. Ellison of Buffalo, and Ensign Henry R. Kenyon Jr., of 115 Overlook street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Among the radio men gunners, all listed as missing, who were awarded the Distinguished Flying Vross, was George A. Field of Buffalo.

# REYNOLDS FOR WAR AIMS DECLARATION

Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—Senator Reynolds (D.-N. C.), chairman of the Senate Military Committee, called today for an early determination by President Roosevelt of Russian and British post-war demands in conquered territories.

In a lengthy speech to the Senate, Mr. Reynolds suggested a-

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early meeting of President Roosevelt with Winston Churchill and Joseph Stalin "to settle now the issues that are in the minds of the people of America and the conquered countries."

**Roosevelt Is Informed**

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—China's Foreign Minister told President Roosevelt today about the details of the fighting in China, and asserted afterward that air reconnaissance indicated the Japanese retreat in the Ichang area appears to be turning into a rout.

The envoy, T. V. Soong, commented to reporters that the Chinese are now fighting for the first time with an air umbrella, and "what a world of difference it makes." Chungking, the provisional Chinese capital, now is safe, he said.

## Los Angeles Hearings On Japs Open Tuesday

Washington, June 4 (AP)—Representative Mundt (R., S. D.) left tonight with Representaitve Eberharter (D., Pa.) for Los Angeles to join Representative Costello (D., Cal.) as a sub-committee of the Dies committee on un-American activities, to begin public hearings Tuesday on the "Japanese situation on our West Coast."

"The War Relocation Authority has been releasing Japanese from relocation centers at the rate of about 1,000 a week and investigators have disclosed that the ratio of disloyal to loyal Japanese is alarmingly high," Mundt said.

"The sub-committee will also investigate the actions of the Japanese organization known as 'Butokukai,'" he said.

**Full Segregation Planned**

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP)—German and Italian prisoners of war are held at Crossville, Tenn., but in separate compounds. As soon as facilities are available, either the Germans or Italians will be moved to another camp.

The War Department said that reporters could visit the prison camp, but that interviews with prisoners would not be permitted.

## New Protocol For Aid To Russia Forecast

Washington, June 4 (AP)—Allied officials said today that a new protocol for American-British-Canadian aid to Russia probably will be signed soon.

Imminence of the new pact became known after the return from Moscow of Maj. Gen. James H. Burns, executive officer of the Anglo-American munitions assignment board.

Officials interested in the Russian situation said they understood that the new protocol will provide steep increases in the amounts of food and industrial machinery and materials, but without any substantial lessening of munitions shipments.

## 'Coronation Scot' Train To House Army Officers

JUN - 5 1943

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 4—The "Coronation Scot," de luxe British passenger train which was exhibited at the New York World's Fair, was presented to the United States today to provide temporary living quarters for Army officers.

A deed transferring the train to the government was executed by R. B. White, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, acting as agent for the London, Midland & Scottish Railway Company.

The deed stipulated that the train be turned over to Major Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, Quartermaster General of the Army. It will be stationed at Jeffersonville, Ind., for use of officers of the quartermaster depot there.

The "Scot" consists of eight cars, two coaches, a coach lounge, a first-class diner, a third-class diner, a kitchen, a sleeper with twelve berths and a club car.

## N. Y. A. Drops Japanese From Training Centers

### Ousts 275, All U. S. Citizens, After Dies Investigation

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP).—The National Youth Administration, caught in the middle of a dispute over whether Japanese are being released "willy-nilly" from war relocation centers, stepped out of the range of fire today by releasing about 275 young men and women Japanese evacuees, all United States citizens, from its training centers.

The N. Y. A.'s action was announced by the War Relocation Authority, which said it followed "recent unfounded allegations by an investigator of a Congressional committee."

Robert Stripling, chief investigator of the Dies Committee, told reporters last Saturday that many Japanese-Americans who had been released for farm, industrial and domestic work had been trained in espionage and sabotage in Japan.

Under an agreement worked out early in April, the N. Y. A. agreed to train young men and women released by the W. P. A. This arrangement now has been dissolved by the N. Y. A., the relocation authority announced, and those enrolled in vocational courses "with the objective of preparing themselves for war work" will leave at once.

In recent weeks, the W. P. A. said, about 275 evacuees, "all of them American citizens whose records and reliability had been carefully checked," were enrolled in N. Y. A. training courses.

# 2-TERM LIMIT FOR PRESIDENT GAINS SUPPORT

JUN - 5 1943

## Both Senate Republicans and Democrats Back New Proposal.

## GEORGE FAVORS EIGHT YEARS

### Some of Roosevelt's Friends Say He Should Be Permitted to Finish Out War in Office.

Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—A proposal to limit future Presidents to eight years in office attracted strong Democratic and Republican support in the Senate today with the prospect that it may become one of the major talking points both for and against a possible fourth term nomination for President Roosevelt.

Minority backing for the proposal—a resolution for a constitutional amendment—came from Republican leader McNary of Oregon, who told reporters:

"I think Congress should pass the resolution and submit the question to the Legisaltures of the various States for their consideration." Harrison E. Spangler, Republican National Committeeman chairman, said that its adoption would be "a great thing for the nation."

Across the political fence, Senator George (D.-Ga.) said that he would support the proposal with the understanding that it will not directly affect President Roosevelt's tenure in office.

The measure, introduced by Senator Bailey (D.-N. C.) in a form requiring a two-thirds vote of both houses and ratification by three-fourths of the State Legislatures, provides that no person shall be chosen or be eligible to hold the office of President if he has held that office during all or part of two prior terms.

While some legislators said that a majority Senate vote in favor of the resolution might be interpreted as a congressional slap at any fourth-term ambitions the President may have, others said they were not so sure Mr. Roosevelt's friends might not argue that if the President is allowed to finish out the war in office the proposed amendment would offer assurance that he would not seek a fifth term.

## MOVEMENT OF OIL REPORTED AT PEAK

### Industry Unable to Provide More to East, Says Council Member.

WASHINGTON, June 4. — (AP) If coal strikes cause a shortage of fuel next winter in eastern states, the oil industry will not be able to give much relief there, says Frank Buttram, Oklahoma City, member of the Petroleum Industry War council.

"Not even if the two big pipelines under construction from Texas are completed on schedule in December will there be sufficient oil supplies on the Atlantic coast to meet the demands," Mr. Buttram told a reporter.

Mr. Buttram is in Washington for a council meeting.

A 20-inch line under construction will carry such products as gasoline and kerosene, while a 24-inch line is for a light weight crude oil, he said.

As to whether the shortage of gas and oil here is due principally to lack of transportation facilities, Mr. Buttram said the truth is there would's be sufficient oil and gas available if every bit of transportation needed could be used.

"It's simply that war demands have increased so fast we can't keep up, with production falling off so rapidly," he added. "You might consider transportation the spigot, but even if you turned it on full force, nothing would come out if the barrel's empty."

Mr. Buttram predicted that the country would discover in about six months that there isn't enough oil and gas to meet civilian and war requirements.

"And this condition won't be rectified until the wild-catter is given an opportunity, through an increase in the price of crude oil, to go out and discover new oil wells," he said.

## LACK OF GASOLINE ENDANGERS CROPS

Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—A Senate investigating committee was told today by farm group leaders that hundreds of farm machines are stalled for lack of gasoline in the East.

Appealing to a Senate Agriculture subcommittee for aid, representatives of farm co-operatives declared that crops on many farms from Maryland to Maine are jeopardized by lack of fuel for tractors, trucks and gas engines.

Robert E. Allen, of the Petroleum Administration for War, told the committee that the need of fuel for "unusually heavy" military operations overseas, transportation difficulties and the Mid-West flood had accounted largely for the recent shortage.

"But one of our biggest troubles," he added, "is the non-essential civilian use of gasoline. I believe it is still occurring but to a lesser degree."

"Then the preferred status of gasoline for the farmer over the civilian is of no practical value," remarked Senator Aiken (R.-Vt.) "when the non-essential civilian driver gets gas and the farmer doesn't."

Mr. Allen explained that control of non-essential consumption remained one of the "greatest difficulties," but, he declared, his agency now expects 'to take care of the farmers' gasoline needs up to the limit of supplies."

# ROOSEVELT FAVORS OVERTIME PAY FOR RAILWAY WORKERS

## Employes in Non-Operating Class Would Benefit Under Proposal.

JUN - 5 1943

WASHINGTON, June 4—(AP) President Roosevelt indicated today that he favors time and a half pay after 40 hours for "non-operating" railway employes, the same as now applied in non-railroad industries. The railway workers are now on a 48 hour week.

If such a program should be worked out, more than 1,000,000 white collar and other non-operating railroad employes will receive an increase of slightly more than six cents an hour, independently of any change in basic rates of pay recommended by a special emergency board in a report May 24.

**Recommends 8-Cent Raise**

This report recommended a straight eight cents an hour raise instead of 20 cents asked by the workers and referred, without recommendation, to the fact that such workers are not eligible for overtime until after 48 hours. Managements and brotherhoods have until June 24 to act on the report, while the stabilization and war mobilization offices have a similar period in which to modify it or let it take effect.

The President's deference to the overtime question came in reply to a press conference inquiry whether he believed the wage controversy could be settled on the basis of the emergency board report.

Without replying directly, he said one matter the mediators had not taken up was that of premium pay. He added there are large numbers of rail employes such as track walkers and white collar men who do not enjoy time and a half privileges on the same basis as similar workers in other industries and who are not on a mileage pay basis as are rail operating employes.

He did not believe it fair, he said, for a man working in Grand Central station not to get overtime premium pay while a man in a department store around the corner did.

**Writes to Pelley**

The President said he had written John J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, and George M. Harrison, head of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, to look into the matter.

It developed later, however, that the President undoubtedly referred to oral discussions he had had with union officials, for the letter released by his press secretary dealt with another railroad dispute—that involving the manning of Diesel locomotives and rates of pay for enginemen on them and firemen and helpers on steam and electric locomotives.

This also has been reported on by an emergency board which rejected most of the union recommendations.

The President in a letter to Mr. Pelley only suggested that carrier representatives meet with those of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, who he said are unsatisfied with the board report, and resolve the points in question without interfering with the "full and adequate prosecution of our war program."

**WAR RISK RATES**

WASHINGTON, June 4— The War Shipping administration today made public a reduction in the scale of war risk insurance rates covering fishing vessels. Simultaneously it was announced that war risk hull insurance on fishing vessels may be available for periods up to 90 days. Thirty days was the previous limit.

## Food Delegates Predict Relief Conference Soon

### Montreal Mentioned as Site of Smaller Parley

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 4 (AP).—Prospects of an early international conference on relief to follow the United Nations food conference, which closed yesterday, was the dominant topic among the food delegates today as they departed for home.

There was talk of Montreal as a possible site for the relief conference. Washington was also mentioned, as well as Hot Springs.

It was generally expected, however, that the relief conference would be much smaller than the food conference, and that it would begin its deliberations some time before mid-July.

Relief problems as such were excluded from the food conference, but in its final recommendations the conference stressed the urgent need of producing food enough to supply the material basis for relief of regions devastated by the war. Problems of actually organizing and administering relief were left to a later gathering.

In adopting yesterday at its closing session a declaration of principles and thirty resolutions aimed at paving the way toward a well fed world, the food conference launched in effect an international share-the-food movement stressing primarily the responsibility of individual governments for achieving equitable distribution of food within their own countries as well as collaborating internationally toward an expanded, well balanced world economy.

## Will Reopen Rubber Case

### W. L. B. Decides to Review Its Wage Order Causing Akron Strike

WASHINGTON, June 4 (AP).—The War Labor Board decided today to reopen the wage case involving four major rubber companies and about 50,000 employees represented by the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Rubber Workers. W. L. B.'s decision allowing a three-cent hourly wage increase was followed by a strike at Akron, Ohio, two weeks ago.

The board will hold a public hearing June 14 "for the purpose of receiving new evidence and arguments on the question whether the board erred in its evidence order of May 21," as alleged by the union. It sought an eight-cent increase. The companies involved are Goodyear, Goodrich, Firestone and United States Rubber.

## Lt. Lou Zamperini Reported Missing

TORRANCE, Calif., June 4. — (AP) Lt. Lou Zamperini, one of the best distance runners who ever performed for the University of Southern California, has been missing since May 27 in the South Pacific war theater, his mother, Mrs. Anthony Zamperini, was notified today from Washington.

Zamperini, who set the NCAA record for the mile run in 1938 with a mark of 4 minutes 8.3 seconds, participated as bombardier in several bombing expeditions, including the Christmas Day attack on Japanese-held Wake Island. He reported in letters home that his plane was heavily shot up at times.

At 18, he was a member of the American team which competed in the 1936 Olympic games at Berlin. He ran seventh in the 5,000 meter run. An international incident almost resulted after the games when he tore down a Nazi flag in front of Hitler's Berlin chancellery.

## PACKARD WORKERS ORDERED BY WLB TO END WALKOUT

JUN 5 1943

### Action Taken as Employes Again Ignore Company, Union Appeals.

DETROIT, June 4. — (AP) The National War Labor board, in a strongly-worded message, tonight called upon workers who left their jobs at Packard Motor Car company in a racial dispute to "resume production of vitally needed war material at once."

The action came after 90 per cent of the employes had ignored for a second day the back-to-work call of company and union officials and of local representatives of governmental agencies.

The WLB order, signed by Carl R. Schedler, deputy executive director of the board in Washington, said:

"The critical war aid of our country demands that the production of vitally needed war material x x x be resumed at once.

**WLB Affirms Decision**

"The WLB will affirm the decision of your international union, your local union, your local union president and the plant committee and join them in urging you to comply with the policies of the executive order of the President of the United States and with labor's pledge not to strike for the duration of the war."

Meanwhile, a meeting of the executive board of Packard Local 190, United Automobile Workers—C.I.O., called to consider the issuance of an ultimatum to the men to return to work Sunday or Monday on their regular shifts or face discipline by the union, broke up without a decision.

Crowds milled around all the gates of the plant throughout the day but there was no disorder. There were no established picket lines.

Earlier today, C. E. Weiss, director of industrial relations for the company, addressed the men at one gate, telling them the doors were open for them to work and that "production was awaiting them."

**Small Percentage Returns**

A company spokesman said about 10 per cent of the employes returned to work on the day shift and union officials estimated that about the same number went back on the 4 p. m. shift.

Leo LaMotte, East Side regional director of the U.A.W.-C.I.O., said the walkout was "completely unauthorized."

A company spokesman said the walkout was in protest against upgrading to better jobs of three Negro workers on the final assembly line of aviation engines, while union leaders said the employes were not opposed to upgrading of Negroes but were against the mixing of white and Negro workers.

The stoppage began at 1:30 a. m. yesterday and within a few hours production of Rolls-Royce aircraft engines and Packard marine engines had been halted. Only Negroes reported for work on the late day shifts yesterday and they were joined today by a few white workers, the company said, but production was not resumed.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, meeting here in an emergency war conference, demanded in a telegram to President Roosevelt that the government take over the Packard plant.

## A.F.L. MINE UNION HITS LEWIS' PLEA

## Progressives Oppose U.M.W. Petition for Reentry Into Labor Federation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4—(AP) The executive board of the Progressive Mine Workers of America formally petitioned the American Federation of Labor executive council today to reject John L. Lewis' bid for reentry of the United Mine Workers of America into the A.F.L.

Contending that readmission of the U.M.W.A. into the A.F.L. would be "constitutionally impossible" as long as the P.M.W.A. holds its A.F.L. charter as the only international A.F.L. mine union, P.M.W.A. officials said they were confident the executive council "would not stoop to shoddy trickery to void the P.M.W.A. charter."

The letter, addressed to the executive council in Washington, was signed by President Lloyd A. Thrush, Vice-President William Crompton, and Secretary-treasurer John Marchiando.

The A.F.L. council is scheduled to consider the Lewis petition at its next regular quarterly meeting in August. William Green, A.F.L. president, is head of the executive council.

Asserting that the 1938 A.F.L. charter held by the P.M.W.A. guarantees its jurisdiction and identity as the only A.F.L. mining union, the letter continued:

"We cannot believe that the A. F.L. executive council would now shamelessly disregard principle and permit the entry into its fold of the high priest of dictatorial unionism, even though the organization he (Lewis) purports to represent has much greater numerical and financial strength than the P.M.W.A."

## BRICKER DEFENDS PRIVATE BUSINESS

JUN 5 1943

### Enterprise Needed, Local Government Essential, Says Ohio Governor.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—(AP) Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio today asserted "we must preserve intact as a vital living force among our people the bill of rights."

The governor, in an address to the Chamber of Commerce, also said "We must maintain local government. x x x We must recapture the spirit of private enterprise."

"We owe ourselves and them (the soldiers overseas) the duty of keeping the fires of freedom burning brightly here at home against the day of their victorious return," he charged.

"We must maintain local government. A strong local government x x x is the foundation of our representative system of government.

"We must preserve intact as a vital living force among our people the bill of rights," the governor continued. "The censorship of news should be limited to war matters. The power of the Federal government should not be used to intimidate or coerce those who speak in opposition to our public officials.

"A dangerous step has been made toward the destruction of the bill of rights in denying to the American people and enforcing that denial by our armed forces the facts revealed at the food conference at White Sulphur Springs.

"Finally, we must recapture the spirit of private enterprise. . . related to this need is the necessity for the return of much government property when the war is won to private ownership and private management."

## *P. M. W. Urges A. F. of L. To Reject Lewis's Union*

### *'Cannot Believe' Federation Would 'Stoop to Trickery'*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 4 (AP).—The executive board of the Progressive Mine Wolkers of America formally petitioned the American Federation of Labor's executive council today to reject John L. Lewis's bid for re-entry of the United Mine Workers of America into the A. F. of L.

Contending that readmission of the U. M. W. into the A. F. of L. would be "constitutionally impossible" as long as the P. M. W. holds its A. F. of L. charter as the only international A. F. of L. mine union, P. M. W. officials said they were confident the executive council "would not stoop to shoddy trickery to void the P. M. W. charter."

The A. F. of L. council is to consider the John L. Lewis petition at its next regular quarterly meeting in August. William Green, A. F. of L. president, is head of the executive council.

Asserting that the 1938 A. F. of L. charter held by the P. M. W. guarantees its jurisdiction and identity as the only A. F. of L. mining union, the letter continued:

"We cannot believe that the A. F. of L. executive council would now shamelessly disregard principle and permit the entry into its fold of the high priest of dictatorial unionism, even though the organization he (Lewis) purports to represent has much greater numerical and financial strength than the P. M. W."

## Bundsman Wernecke Convicted in Chicago

Chicago, June 4 (A. P.).—William Bernard Wernecke, 36 years old, formerly known nationally as a German - American Bund leader, was convicted today by a Federal court jury on two counts of an indictment charging violations of the selective service act.

The jury deliberated an hour. Federal Judge John P. Barnes set arguments on a new trial motion for June 11.

The jury convicted Wernecke of making untrue statements in a Selective Service questionnaire and of falsely assuming the role of a minister to evade the draft.

## Awarded Many Medals In Aerial Combat Work

JUN 5 1943

Frostburg, Md., June 4 (AP)—Master Sergeant John C. Lewis, home on leave from the New Guinea battlefront, has a distinguished collection of medals to show for his 360 hours of aerial combat duty.

Lewis has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross three times and the Air Medal twice for exploits with his squadron which was cited four times for achievements in battle. The sergeant bombardier was credited with hits on four ships, including a 10,000-ton transport, and a Jap destroyer, in five days of the Bismark Sea battle.

## *Mahoney's Son Receives Silver Star From Navy*

### *Led Gun Crew on Cargo Ship Which Downed 8 Nazi Planes*

NORFOLK, Va., June 4 (AP). — The Silver Star Medal was presented today to a naval officer whose armed guard crew aboard a merchant ship shot down eight German planes and scored hits on twelve others during seven days of almost uninterrupted attack by enemy planes and submarines in the North Atlantic.

Rear Admiral Herbert F. Leary, Commandant of the 5th Naval District, presented the medal to Lieutenant (j. g.) Jeremiah E. Mahoney, U. S. N. R., twenty-five years old, of New York, in ceremonies at the Navy's armed guard school at Little Creekton.

[Lieutenant Mahoney is the son of former Supreme Court Justice Jeremiah T. Mahoney, of 12 East Eighty-sixth Street, who was the Democratic candidate for Mayor in 1937.]

Besides directing the fire of his Navy gunners so efficiently that his ship ran the gantlet of German raiders unharmed and delivered a valuable cargo of military supplies to an Allied nation, Lieutenant Mahoney directed gunfire which exploded a torpedo headed for his ship.

## STEPHAN APPEALS ANEW FOR RETRIAL

Cincinnati, June 4 (A. P.).—Max Stephan, Detroit restaurateur convicted of treason, asked the Sixth United States Circuit Court of Appeals again today to order retrial of his case.

Once sentenced to be hanged and scheduled to go into court at Detroit tomorrow for resentence, Stephan appealed from an order issued May 22 by Judge Arthur Tuttle denying him a new trial. The Supreme Court of the United States early this week refused for a third time to review the case.

In today's action counsel for Stephan contended that Judge Tuttle erred in holding that alleged newly discovered evidence "would be immaterial."

Stephan was convicted of aiding Oberleutnant Hans Peter Krug of the German Luftwaffe flee toward Mexico after his escape from a Canadian internment camp.

Detroit, June 4 (A. P.).—Dean Christian Gauss of Princeton University is among the signers of a petition to President Roosevelt urging commutation of the death sentence imposed on Max Stephan.

## *Bee-Bee Rifle Design Used in Deadly Carbine*

### *New Army Gun Is Three Pounds Lighter Than Latest Garand*

PORT CLINTON, Ohio, June 4 (AP).—The bee-bee gun, a toy with

30.24 - 4665

30.24 - 4665

which most American boys have riddled empty tomato cans, provided ordnance and industrial gun designers with the idea for one of the Army's newest weapons.

The new firearm—a .30-caliber carbine combining lightness, firepower and accuracy at battle ranges—was demonstrated to newsmen for the first time today by the War Department's Cleveland ordnance district. Production now is nearing full scale at the Standard Products Company's plant in this Lake Erie town.

The carbine is a short-barreled rifle, only thirty-six inches long. Like the bee-bee gun, it weighs less than six pounds, including strap and cartridge clip. That's about three pounds lighter than the newer Garand.

Unlike the air rifle, it spits fifteen high-velocity slugs from one clip with deadly accuracy. The velocity of its bullets at fifty-three feet from the muzzle is 1,900 feet per second, ranking next to the larger Garand rifle's 2,675 feet per second and considerably above older types of hunting rifles, which ranged less than 1,800 yards.

"In combat, it has been the best weapon for the individual ever turned out," says Colonel Forrest C. Shaffer, commanding officer of nearby Erie Proving Ground.

# OUTPUT OF STEEL NOT TO BE CURBED

## Biggest U. S. Producer Cancels Plans When Coal Strike Is Called Off

*[By the Associated Press]*

Pittsburgh, June 4—One big steel corporation responded quickly tonight to the calling off of the coal-mine strike by announcing it was canceling plans to curtail production by as much as twenty-five per cent. in this district due to a threatened fuel shortage.

A spokesman for the United States Steel Corporation, which turns out about one third of the nation's steel, said the four-day shutdown of the mines had put the corporation "just at the point where we were feeling the pinch."

"With a return to work on Monday we feel we can avoid slowing down our output," the spokesman added.

### One Blast Furnace Closed

The coal strike, which will result in a production loss estimated unofficially at between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 tons of coal, already had caused one blast furnace of the Republic Steel Corporation to close in Birmingham, with another about ready to close there and two preparing to be banked in Pennsylvania.

Meantime, the miners apparently were prepared to go back to work on Monday in compliance with instructions of their international policy committee.

Spokesmen at union headquarters of districts in western Pennsylvania said the men would respond quickly to the back-to-work order.

### Leader Sees No More Trouble

"They will all go back, and there will be no more trouble," predicted William Hargest, secretary-treasurer of the union's Pittsburgh District 5, after receiving official notification of the policy committee's action in Washington.

Hargest said the direct orders to locals were being dispatched by telegram from Washington tomorrow.

Renewal of the coal supply Monday will enable the Hillman Coal and Coke Company, for one, to save most of the coke charge burning slowly in its 1,500 to 1,600 beehive ovens since the strike began Monday midnight.

### West Virginia Situation

Word from Charleston said the West Virginia coal fields received with hopeful interest the request of John L. Lewis to return to work but there remained the question of how many would respond.

In obedience to President Roosevelt's directive that bituminous coal men go back to work twenty-five Harrison county "strip" miners resumed operations.

# Willkie Sees End Of Comintern As "Genuine Move"

Chattanooga, June 4 (AP)—Recent dissolution of the Comintern is a "genuine move" which should make it "easier for other countries to cooperate with Russia," Wendell L. Willkie said here today.

Asked at a press conference if he had discussed the matter with Premier Joseph Stalin during his visit in Russia last year, Willkie smiled and said that was a question he could not answer.

The comment was the only one the 1940 Republican Presidential nominee would make on national or international affairs. He told reporters he was in Chattanooga "for the sole purpose" of seeing friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Willkie were the overnight guests of Jo Conn Guild, former associate. He will make a commencement address tomorrow at Birmingham-Southern College in Birmingham.

# WOMAN, 53, IS SAID TO PERIL DEFENSE

## U. S. Charges Presence Of Naturalized Citizen In Coast Area Is Dangerous

JUN - 5 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Philadelphia, June 4—The Federal Government charged today in a petition filed in Federal Court that the continued presence of Mrs. Olga Schueller, 53-year-old naturalized native of Germany, in the Third Eastern Defense Area would be "dangerous to the national defense."

Mrs. Schueller, who has a son in the United States Navy, has refused to obey an order issued by Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, commander of the Third Area, that she move from Philadelphia to some place outside the district, which extends along the Atlantic Coast.

In a petition to Federal Court asking that the order be annulled, she declared she has been "a loyal American citizen" and never has engaged in subversive activities.

### Replies To Petition

Replying to this petition, Gerald A. Gleeson, United States attorney, said today on behalf of General Drum that the exclusion order was based upon the "administrative record" compiled following a hearing given Mrs. Schueller before a board of three army officers and "on investigative reports, summaries and recommendations."

Declining to give particulars presently, Gleeson said the "administrative record" will be offered in evidence at a hearing before Federal Judge J. Cullen Ganey next Thursday, but added that the investigative reports, summaries and recommendations will be kept secret because they "contain certain confidential information which might aid the enemy."

# HALIFAX DEFENDS AERIAL CAMPAIGN

**Providence, R. I., June 4 (A. P.)—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, said here today, in commenting on the Pope's plea for humane air warfare, that the Allied aerial attack on the Axis has become inescapable, is being directed with the greatest possible precision against military targets exclusively and is accomplishing more damage to the enemys war potential than we probably know.**

**The Ambassador made the statement at a press conference conducted before Lady Halifax and their son, Lieut. Richard F. Wood, began a busy round which included a visit to the State House, an inspection trip to the Quonset Naval Air Station and Camp Endicott, Seabee Training Center, and a luncheon at a hotel.**

**The visitors evinced a lively interest in Rhode Island's history and revolutionary relics during their tour of the State House.**

**"My regiment, the King's Royal Rifles, was originally formed in New England to fight the Indians," said Lieut. Wood, legless veteran of the war in Africa. "The regiment was then called the Sixty-second Americans. We had to drop that when you beat us."**

# FREEDOMS AT STAKE, FRANK GANNETT WARNS

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 4—(AP) Publisher Frank Gannett, addressing the Genesee Methodist conference, tonight characterized the government's anti-trust suit against the Associated Press as "an assault upon the freedom of the press."

Said Mr. Gannett: "We have lost freedom of the radio. We nearly lost the integrity of the Supreme court, and now freedom of the press is in danger.

"We must remember," he declared, "that freedom of the press is not some special license for newspapers; it is a right of the public to be informed. We must fight always for our freedoms. They could be lost in the twinkling of an eye. Freedom of worship is at stake too. The church and every member of a church should join in the fight to preserve the Constitution in full."

## Sees Interest in Orient Outweighing Europe

Rochester, N. Y., June 4 (A. P.).—The Orient, as a sphere of interest will be more important to the United States after the war than contact with Europe, in the judgment of Bishop Edwin F. Lee, who has served in the Far East.

He spoke at the Genesee Methodist Conference. He was in charge of the Singapore area of the Methodist Church until forced to evacuate by the invading Japanese.

## *Revolt In Argentina Hailed By Waldo Frank*

JUN - 5 1943

New York, June 4 (AP)—Waldo Frank, lecturer and author of books on South America, said tonight the revolt in Argentina meant that that nation was "once again moving back to its rightful position of leadership."

Frank, who was assaulted and beaten in Buenos Aires in the fall of 1942 by a group which objected to printed comment of his interpreted as being critical of the Argentine Government, issued a statement saying:

"The revolt means that the army has abandoned its alliance with the reactionaries. There is every reason to hope that it will form a new alliance with the country's liberal elements."

## British And Italian Prisoners Exchanged

New York, June 4 (AP)—The Berlin radio, quoting advices from Rome, reported today that 269 Italian prisoners, including medical personnel and wounded, had been exchanged for 535 British at Izmir, Turkey, on Thursday.

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# WAR AT DECISIVE POINT, SAYS JAPANESE PREMIER

NEW YORK, June 4. — (AP) Premier Hideki Tojo today told members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political society that the war has "entered a decisive stage" and that the Japanese government was "looking forward to greater co-operation in the future on the part of people on the home front," according to a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications commission and reported to the OWI.

Tojo spoke at a luncheon meeting of the society which was founded a year ago to "help make government acts acceptable to the people and to strengthen morale at home," the OWI said.

JUN - 5 1943

An earlier broadcast of the society's first general meeting in Tokyo carried a speech by Nobuyuki Abe, the president, who called for "total effort" in the "grave war situation."

Tojo warned the people that they must steel themselves for further sacrifices.

# What's Behind The War News

By GLENN BABB

Argentina has a new government and it appears certain that soon she will have a new policy toward the war whose effects no people can escape. The regime set up by General Pedro Ramirez' lighting coup supplants the last government in the new world that maintained relations with the Axis. Although the intentions of the new junta are not entirely clear there seems little doubt that those ties will be ended.

For one thing the revolutionary leaders are pledged to the fulfillment of Argentina's international agreements. This is generally interpreted as a promise to carry into effect the 18-months-old Rio de Janeiro resolution calling for a rupture of relations with the aggressor totalitarian states that had attacked the United States.

For the United Nations an Argentine break with Berlin, Rome and Tokyo would be one of the war's major gains. The Axis embassies in Buenos Aires, whose huge staffs are packed with military and naval observers, propaganda specialists and sinister agents of many kinds would be closed. That would deprive the enemy of a military asset of great value, his one listening post and peephole in the western world.

Although Argentina some months ago limited foreign embassies to a file of 100 words daily of coded telegrams, there is no doubt that Axis agents there have been able to crowd into their reports home great quantities of valuable information. Ship movements in the south Atlantic have been watched and reported and this has contributed to the U-boats' successes. Because of this situation no United States merchant vessels have visited Buenos Aires for nearly a year, unloading instead at Montevideo, further up the river Plate. The ending of this vicious situation unquestionably will be a big help to the Allies in the grim battle of the Atlantic.

If Argentina expels the Axis embassies it will mean the purging of one more continent of Axis influence. The "new order" then will be confined to the single land mass of Asia and Europe, boxed in, blockaded and besieged, with no effective contacts anywhere beyond the oceans. And Argentina's long-delayed alignment with her sister nations would bring to the two Americas a solidarity, mutual trust and unity of purpose never before known over so great a portion of the earth's surface.

It would be a mistake to assign to the neutrality and other foreign issues too large a role in the strife that culminated in yesterday's rising. The chief division doubtless was over domestic questions although it is difficult to separate these from the fundamental division between those who favored the American ideals of freedom and democracy and those who found the totalitarian, Fascist way sympathetic. But there was great dissatisfaction with the dictatorial methods of the Castillo regime, with the state of siege that fought criticism and opposition with weapons like those of the Nazis, with the political dodges that largely nullified the numerical strength of the "democratic" groups.

But there is also no question that there has been a growing fear among Argentines that their gov-

ernment was backing the wrong alliance in the struggle for mastery of the world; that Castillo's "prudent neutrality" policy actually placed the country in the Fascist camp and that it might do the nation untold danger unless corrected. Probably nothing has done more to bring this feeling home than the fact that Argentina, one of the world's great food producers, was not invited to the United Nations food conference.

The Argentine overturn is also a significant index of neutral judgment on the course of the war. Neutrality was not such a bad policy when it appeared either that the Axis would win or the war would result in a stalemate. But the neutral consensus now is that the Allies will win a complete victory and that the world of the future will be in the hands of the nations now leagued together for the destruction of the aggressors. It seems clear that a great proportion of the Argentine people do not care to see their country left high and dry in an isolation that could be disastrous.

london, m. june 4-(ap)--The victoria cross, britain's highest award for valor, has been awarded posthumously to koana-nui-a-kiwa ngarimu, a young maori lieutenant in the new zealand forces, for heroism during the battle for tunisia.

JUN -5 1943

NGARIMU, ACCORDING TO THE CITATION WHICH ACCOMPANIED THE AWARD, HELD AN IMPORTANT HILL POSITION ALMOST ALL ALONE ONE NIGHT AND FOUGHT THE ENEMY HAND-TO-HAND UNTIL HE WAS FINALLY KILLED ASXX HE STOOD

rest page

london, june 4-(ap)--Nearing the first anniversary of the nazi destruction of Lidice, which occurred may 10, 1942, Czech government sources here declared today that lengthy investigation had "proved beyond a doubt that not a single soul survived."

JUN -5 1943

The statement was issued in denial of a xxxx german announcement that the men of the little town were shot but that women and children were sent to a concentration camp.

Lidice was wiped off the map in revenge for the slaying of xxxxxx rheinhard heydrich, nazi "protector" of xxx czechoslovakia.

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DEFIANTLY FIRING HIS TOMMY GUN FROM HIS HIP.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF HIS HEROIC [illegible]ISHIP OF AN ALLIED PLATOON DURING THE FIGHTING ON TEBEGA CAPE [illegible]RCH 26 WAS PUBLISHED IN THE LONDON GAZETTE, WHICH SAID:

" SO FIERCE WAS THE STRUGGLE THAT NGARIMU FELL ON THE BODIES OF THE MEN HE HAD KILLED OR WOUNDED."

JUN -5 1943

HE PERSONALLY WIPED OUT TWO ENEMY DETACHMENTS, THE CITATION SAID AND "THOSE OF THE ENEMY HE DID NOT KILL HE DROVE BACK WITH STONES AND HIS TOMMY GUN.

THE AWARD WAS THE 65TH VICTORIA CR[illegible]E BESTOWED DURING THE PRESENT WAR AND THE SIXTH TO A NEW ZEALANDER BUT [illegible] IT [illegible] WAS THE FIRST [illegible] EVER WON BY A MAORI. #

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 5-(AP)-ACTING SQUADRON LEADER JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, OF 311 SOUTH MARGUERITA STREET, ALHAMBRA, CALIF., AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOT IN THE ROYAL AIR FORCE WHO SHOT DOWN THE THOUSANDTH AXIS PLANE DESTROYED OVER MALTA, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE BAR TO THE BRITISH DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

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HE IS 25, HAS BEEN IN THE RAF SINCE 1941 AND HAS 12 PLANES TO HIS CREDIT.

London, Saturday, June 5-(AP)-At least one enemy plane appeared over the London area early today, setting off the city's air raid sirens and sending the anti-aircraft defenses into action.

First reports said explosives were dropped in one district.

Heavy gunfire was heard in some sections of the metropolitan area.

The all clear sounded within a short time. #

JUN -5 1943

LONDON, JUNE 4-(AP)-TWENTY-THREE GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN THE KUBAN VALLEY NORTHEAST OF NOVOROSSISK, 19 OF THEM IN AIR DUELS AND FOUR BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, THE RUSSIAN NOON COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE BULLETIN, RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET RADIO MONITOR, SAID THERE WERE NO IMPORTANT CHANGES AT THE FRONT LAST NIGHT.

THE CONTINUING AIR WAR, IN WHICH THE RUSSIANS ASSERT MORE THAN 200 GERMAN PLANES HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN IN THE LAST TWO DAYS ALL ALONG THE FRONT, WAS POINTED UP WITH NEW RUSSIAN BOMBING RAIDS ON KIEV AND ROSLAVL, A MOSCOW BROADCAST SAID.

IN LAND ACTION AROUND SEVSK, NORTHWEST OF KURSK, A COMPANY OF GERMANS WAS WIPED OUT IN A RUSSIAN ONSLAUGHT, AND MORE THAN 100

OF THE ENEMY WERE KILLED BY SOVIET SCOUTING DETACHMENTS ON THE LENINGRAD FRONT, THE RUSSIANS SAID.

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ADD LONDON-FIGHTERS XXX OPERATIONS

HEAVY MAY BOMBING RAIDS BY BOTH RAF AND U.S. ARMY AIR SQUADRONS BASED IN ENGLAND WERE REFLECTED IN THE MINISTRY'S FIGURE OF 316 ALLIED PLANES LOST AGAINST 132 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED. ON THE NORTH AFRICAN FRONT, HOWEVER, THE COLLAPSE OF AXIS AIR POWER WAS MIRRORED IN THE 337 ENEMY PLANES REPORTED DESTROYED AGAINST 108 ALLIED PLANES LOST DURING THE MONTH.

JUN -5 1943

RAF MINE LAYING ACTIVITY ACCOUNTED FOR 10 ENEMY SHIPS, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID, INCLUDING AN 18,160-TON GERMAN LINER WHICH HAD TO BE BEACHED AFTER STRIKING A MINE IN THE BALTIC AT THE END OF APRIL. THE SHIP WAS THE GNEISENAU, BEARING THE SAME NAME AS THE GERMAN BATTLESHIP.

MK430AEW

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE LONDON DAILY SKETCH REPORTED TODAY THAT ADOLF HITLER MISSED BY TEN MINUTES AN EXPLOSION WHICH WRECKED A FRENCH RAILWAY LINE NEAR LAON WHEN HITLER WAS RETURNING FROM A VISIT TO HIS "ATLANTIC WALL" IN BRITANY RECENTLY.

THE NEWSPAPER, QUOTING A NEUTRAL SOURCE, SAID THAT HITLER, WHO WAS ACCOMPANIED BY FIELD MARSHAL KARL VON RUNSTEDT, ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ, AND GESTAPO CHIEF HEINRICH HIMMLER, WAS FORCED TO LEAVE THE TRAIN AND TRAVEL BY MOTORCAR.

JJ1025PEW

BY LEO BRANHAM

AT A U.S.BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, JUNE 4-(AP)-LIEUT.WILLIAM R. SMITH, 26, OF WILKES-BARRE, PA., BROUGHT THE FLYING FORTRESS "FIRE BALL" BACK FROM THE MAY 19 KIEL RAID WITH THREE CREW MEMBERS UNCONSCIOUS FROM LACK OF OXYGEN.

A GERMAN CANNON BALL DISRUPTED A SECTION OF THE PLANE'S OXYGEN SUPPLY SYSTEM AT AN ALTITUDE OF 26,000 FEET, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY, AND

JUN -5 1943

A GERMAN CANNON BALL DISRUPTED A SECTION OF THE PLANE'S OXYGEN SUPPLY SYSTEM AT AN ALTITUDE OF 26,000 FEET, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY AND THE THREE COLLAPSED.

A FOURTH, ALTHOUGH GASPING FOR BREATH AND OUT ON HIS FEET, CONTINUED FIRING AT THE LAST OF THE GERMAN PURSUERS.

A FIFTH ATTEMPTED TO BAIL OUR, BUT WAS KILLED WHEN HIS PARACHUTE HARNESS CAUGHT ON THE FORTRESS DOOR.

THE OXYGEN LINE TO THE REMAINDER OF THE CREW WAS UNDAMAGED.

BACK OVER ENGLAND AFTER THE ROUND TRIP FLIGHTSOF NEARLY 1,000 MILES, SMITH BROUGHT THE FORTRESS DOWN ON AN OUTLYING FIELD.

"I BET THERE WASN'T A PINT OF GASOLINE LEFT IN OUR TANK," SMITH SAID.

TELLING THE STORY, SMITH SAID:

"THAT 20 MILLIMETER SHELL WAS ONE OF THOSE 1,000 TO ONE CHANCE SHOTS WHICH KNOCKED OUT THE EMERGENCY OXYGEN BOTTLES AS WELL AS THE REGULAR SUPPLY SYSTEM."

HE SAID HE FIRST LEARNED OF THE CREW'S PLIGHT WHEN THE CO-PILOT, FLIGHT OFFICER DON R.JOYCE, OF ARKANSAS CITY,ARK., CALLED BACK ON THE INTERCOM TO SEE IF THE CREW WAS OKAY.

30.24— 4669

30.24-4669

HE GOT NO REPLIES FROM SERGEANTS JASPER B.GAY, MOBILE,ALA., RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER; LEWIS TURBERVILLE, TABOR CITY,N.C., LEFT WAIST GUNNER; REUBEN A.MILLS, BENTON,ARK., TAIL GUNNER; KENNETH W. GORSUCH, JOPLIN,MO., BALL TURRET GUNNER, OR LEWIS T.BAKER, LOUISVILLE,KY., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER.

"JOYCE TOLD ME 'I THINK WE'VE GOT FIVE DEAD MEN BACK THERE,'" SMITH SAID.

JUN -5 1943

"YOU CAN IMAGINE WHAT A FEELING THAT GAVE ME. I SENT THE BOMBARDIER, SECOND LIEUT.WILLIAM A.WINTER, OF SAN FRANCISCO, BACK TO INVESTIGATE AND HE TOLD US THE SITUATION.

"BY THIS TIME WE WERE WELL OUT OVER THE NORTH SEA AND FLYING MUCH LOWER. SOON WE GOT DOWN TO A LOWER ALTITUDE AND GAY, TURBERVILLE, MILLS AND GORSUCH REVIVED. TURBERVILLE NEVER HAD BECOME ENTIRELY UNCONSCIOUS AND KEPT FIRING AT THE GERMANS.

"POOR BAKER HAD TRIED TO BAIL OUT BUT HIS PARACHUTE HARNESS CAUGHT ON THE DOOR.

"WE STRUGGLED AND STRUGGLED TO GET BAKER BACK INTO THE PLANE AND FINALLY SUCCEEDED JUST BEFORE WE ARRIVED OVER THE ENGLISH COAST, BUT IT TOOK EIGHT OF US TO DO IT. I HAD TURNED OVER THE CONTROLS TO THE COPILOT AND GONE BACK TO HELP."

THEN BEGAN THE WORRY FOR THE CREW WHETHER THE PLANE COULD BE GOTTEN SAFELY BACK TO BASE.

THE BOMB BAY DOORS WOULDN'T CLOSE, SMITH SAID, AFTER THE BOMBS WERE DROPPED AND HE "GUNNED" THE ENGINES TO TRY TO FORCE THEM SHUT.

"THAT," HE SAID, "USED GASOLINE. OUR GAS GOT SO LOW THAT JUST BEFORE WE SIGHTED ENGLAND I TOLD THE CREW TO PREPARE FOR A LANDING IN THE CHANNEL. WE REALLY WERE SWEATING IT OUT."

AS SOON AS THE LANDING WAS MADE, AT A FIGHTING FRENCH AIRDROME, THE CREW RUSHED BAKER TO A HOSPITAL, BUT A DOCTOR SAID HE HAD BEEN DEAD BEFORE THE FORTRESS LANDED.

DEATH, THE DOCTOR SAID, RESULTED FROM LACK OF OXYGEN AND EXPOSURE IN THE 32 DEGREE BELOW ZERO TEMPERATURE AT 26,000 FEET.

JUN -5 1943

BAKER WAS THE SON OF MRS.ANNA R.TINGLE, OF SMITHFIELD,KY.

THE OTHER CREW MEMBERS WERE SECOND LIEUT.CLARK L.NEWTON, MEDFORD,MASS., NAVIGATOR; SERGT.ANGELO FULLIN, ALLENTOWN,PA., TOP TURRET GUNNER. FIRST LIEUT WALTER A.BLAIR, BRISBANE,CALIF., IS THE REGULAR BOMBARDIER, BUT DIDN'T GO ON THE RAID.

N816AEW

BY LEO BRANHAM

AT A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE "BALL BOYS," FORTRESS SQUADRON WHICH HAS PARTICIPATED IN MOST OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE ATTACKS ON EUROPE SINCE ITS ARRIVAL IN BRITAIN, APPEARS TO BE HEADED TOWARD A RECORD FOR KEEPING ITS LOSSES DOWN.

TO DATE, THE SQUADRON HAS LOST ONE FULL CREW AND THE WAISTGUNNER OF ANOTHER FORTRESS IN SOME OF THE THICKEST FIGHTING OVER EUROPE.

THE OUTFIT WAS DUBBED "THE BALL BOYS" BECAUSE EVERY FORTRESS IN THE GROUP BEARS THE NAME OF SOME KIND OF BALL.

WHEN A NEW BOMBER WAS ASSIGNED TO THE SQUADRON BACK AT BIGGS FIELD, EL PASO, TEX., ITS COMMANDER, CAPT.CLINTON F.BALL, 25, OF WACO, TEX., CHRISTENED HIS SHIP "LINDA BALL" AFTER HIS YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER.

THE SQUADRON DECIDED TO EXPAND ON THE "BALL" IDEA IN NAMING THE FORTRESSES.

SOME OF THE PILOTS, ALL OF WHOM ARE FIRST LIEUTENANTS, AND NAMES OF THEIR BOMBERS:

MAX PINKERTON, 27, SAN ANTONIO, TEX., "CANNON BALL."

WILLIAM PETERS, 22, HIGHLAND PARK, ILL., "SNOWBALL."

WILLIAM R.SMITH, 26, WILKES-BARRE, PA., "FIRE BALL."

CARL WILSON, 23, ALICE, TEX., "EIGHT BALL."

JOHN MOSS, 22, DES MOINES, N.M., (CORRECT), "SPEED BALL."

ROBERT ADAMS, 26, DECATUR, ALA., "HIGH BALL."

DONALD MORRIS, 23, AURORA, ILL., "FOUL BALL," SO NAMED BECAUSE ITS ENGINES WERE TROUBLESOME AT FIRST.

NAMES OF OTHER FORTRESSES INCLUDED "SPITBALL," "MEATBALL," AND "SCREWBALL."

CAPT.BALL IS A WEST POINT GRADUATE AND NOW IS SERVING WITH THE ARMY IN NORTH AFRICA.

MANY MEMBERS OF THE SQUADRON'S PERSONNEL ARE FROM THE NEW ENGLAND STATES.

THE FORTRESS NAMED "SPAREBALL," PILOTED BY SECOND LIEUT.JOSEPH MELI, 24, OF BROOKLYN, IS THE SQUADRON'S ONLY BOMBER CASUALTY TO DATE. MELI AND HIS CREW FAILED TO RETURN FROM THEIR FIRST RAID.

JUN -5 1943

MEMBERS OF HIS CREW:

SECOND LIEUTENANTS ROBERT P.COOPER, STUART, IOWA, CO-PILOT; JACK HOWELL, JACKSONVILLE, FLA., NAVIGATOR; HOWARD E.LEWIS, NAMPA, IDAHO, BOMBARDIER; SERGEANTS DEWEY K.BISHOP, HARRISBURG, PA., TOP TURRET GUNNER; LOUIS M.HILSCHER, INDIANAPOLIS, RIGHT WAIST GUNNER; CHARLES D.SUMMERS, UPPER DARBY, PA., LEFT WAIST GUNNER; STANFORD W.HENRY, DETROIT, BALL TURRET GUNNER; MELVINE HUGO, AMSTERDAM, N.Y., TAIL GUNNER, AND BERNARD A.GUENZIG, BRIDGEPORT, CONN., RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER.

JUN -5 1943

SERGEANT LONNIE OWENS OF BELCHER, KY., TAIL GUNNER ON "SPEEDBALL," SAID HE SAW WHAT HAPPENED TO "SPAREBALL", WHICH APPARENTLY WAS CRIPPLED BY FLAK ON THE WAY HOME.

"SOON AFTER WE CROSSED THE COAST I SAW MELI DROP OUT OF THE FORMATION WITH ONE ENGINE ON FIRE," OWENS SAID. "AS SOON AS HE LAGGED BEHIND SIX FOCKE-WULFS JUMPED ON HIM. HE WAS LOSING ALTITUDE FAST.

"I SAW FIVE MEN BAIL OUT -- THAT'S ALL. THE FOCKE-WULFS MADE ANOTHER PASS AT THE BOMBER AND IT WENT DOWN IN A SPIN FOR ABOUT 2,000 FEET. THEN ITS LEFT WING BROKE OFF. A FEW SECONDS LATER THE WHOLE PLANE SEEMED TO DISINTEGRATE."

THE SQUADRON'S ONLY OTHER CASUALTY WAS SERGEANT LEWIS T.BAKER, OF LOUISVILLE, KY., THE WAIST GUNNER ON THE "FIREBALL."

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 4-(AP)-BERLIN CIRCLES ARE WATCHING THE AMERICAN COAL STRIKE WITH GREAT INTEREST, WRITES THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE ZURICH DIE TAT, BELIEVING THAT WHATEVER MEASURES PRESIDENT

30.24- 4671

30.24 -4671

ROOSEVELT TAKES WILL BE AN INDICATION OF HIS STRENGTH.

THE NAZI PRESS, HOWEVER, WAS SAID TO BE COMMENTING BUT LITTLE ON THE STRIKE AND TO BE "GUARDING AGAINST EXAGGERATED HOPES."

ME912AEW

BY FRANK BRUTTO

JUN -5 1943

BERN, JUNE 4-(AP)-ITALIAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS HOME FROM THE AFRICAN FRONT, ARE [redacted] COVERING THE HOME FRONT AND THEIR REPORTS ON THE ALLIED AIR ATTACKS UPON ITALY ARE FULL OF BRAVADO AND INVECTIVE, [redacted] DIRECTED CHIEFLY AGAINST AMERICANS.

THEIR STORIES APPEARED TO BE TRYING TO COVER THE STRAIN OF ITALIAN SUFFERING FROM THE DAILY POUNDING OF MILITARILY IMPORTANT CITIES AND LINES OF COMMUNICATIONS.

THE INVECTIVE, WHICH USUALLY REFERS TO AMERICAN AVIATORS AS "SKY GANGSTERS" ACCUSES THE PILOTS OF MACHINE-GUNNING WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND DELIBERATELY DESTROYING CHURCHES. SO STRONG WAS THEIR LANGUAGE THAT ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS WERE STOPPED AT THE SWISS BORDER FOR THREE DAYS.

ALESSANDRO PAVOLINI, FORMER MINISTER OF POPULAR CULTURE, [redacted] WROTE IN IL MESSAGGERO THAT THE ALLIED BOMBINGS COULD NOT INDUCE

REVOLT OR SURRENDER IN ITALY BUT ON THE CONTRARY WOULD MAKE THE

ITALIANS, "MANY OF WHOM HAVE NO LONGER ANYTHING TO LOSE" FIGHT WITH "COURAGE AND DISPAIR." THE BOMBINGS, HE SAID, PRODUCE ONLY HATRED FOR THE ENEMY SPIRIT.

THE SWISS PAPER LA LIBERTE OF FRIBOURG ASKED HOW MUCH OF THE PUBLICIZED ITALIAN OPINION WAS A SINCERE EXPRESSION OF CONFIDENCE AND HOW MUCH WAS "FEIGNED ASSURANCE TO HIDE APPREHENSION FROM THE OPPONENT."

JUN -5 1943

THE ROME CORRESPONDENT OF THE ZURICH PAPER DIE TAT [redacted] SAYS THAT ITALIAN [redacted] OPINION IS DIVIDED ON WHETHER THE AIR ATTACKS ARE A PRELUDE TO THE INVASION. ON THE QUESTION OF WHETHER CONTINUATION OF THE WAR WILL RESULT IN FURTHER DESTRUCTION OF CITIES, FASCIST PROPAGANDA EMPHASIZED THE DECLARATION OF THE FORMER SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO THE VATICAN, JOSE MARIA YANGUAS Y MESSIA, THAT THE

BOMBING OF OPEN CITIES WAS CONTRARY TO INTERNATIONAL LAW.

THE ITALIAN ATTITUDE TOWARD BOMBING HAS CHANGED WITH ALLIED DOMINATION OF THE SKIES. STEFANI NEWS AGENCY, WHICH IN THE PAST THREE YEARS GAVE ONLY A FEW LINES TO POPE PIUS X11'S EXHORTATIONS ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR, FOR THE FIRST TIME QUOTED FULLY HIS

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ADDRESS TO THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS ON WEDNESDAY.

IN THIS ADDRESS THE POPE REPEATED HIS PLEA THAT BELLIGERANTS OBSERVE THE LAWS OF HUMANITY.

JUN -5 1943

PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S NEWSPAPER IL POPULO D'ITALIA, WHICH A YEAR AND A HALF AGO SPLASHED ON THE FRONT PAGES ITALIAN AVIATION BOMBINGS OF LONDON, WROTE AN EDITORIAL ON THE POPE'S SPEECH UNDER THE HEADING "MEN AND BEASTS."

IT WAS RECALLED HERE THAT MUSSOLINI ASKED ADOLF HITLER FOR THE "PRIVILEGE" OF PARTICIPATION IN THE LONDON RAIDS.

ITALIAN LEADERS WERE OBVIOUSLY CONCERNED WITH THE TOLL INFLICTED ON ITALY'S WAR POTENTIALITIES BY THE ALLIED ATTACKS.

SWISS PAPER
THE/GAZETTE DE LAUSANNE, COMMENTED ON A ROME REPORT THAT THE ISLAND OF PANTELLERIA, WHOSE AIRFIELD WAS GOUGED BY ALLIED ATTACKS, WAS NO LONGER RECEIVING SUPPLIES FROM THE MAINLAND.

AFTER PANTELLERIA THE CITIES OF PALERMO, SYRACUSE, MESSINA AND OTHERS AS FAR AS NAPLES CAN "EXPECT" CONSTANTLY MORE FREUENT

FREQUENT ATTACKS UNTIL "THE DAY GEN. BERNARD MONTGOMERY AND GEN. HAROLD ALEXANDER REENTER THE SCENE," THE SWISS PAPER SAID.

JUN -5 1943

THE ROME CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE DE GENEVE WROTE THAT REFUGEES FROM THE ITALIAN CITIES WHICH TODAY ARE "VIRTUALLY HEAPS OF RUINS"--INCLUDING MESSINA, PALERMO, TRAPANI AND CAGLIARI--INCLUDE ONLY THOSE WITH THE MEANS AND OPPORTUNITY OF ESCAPING NORTHWARD. THE MASSES ARE COMPELLED TO REMAIN IN THEIR HOMES BUT THE NUMBER LEAVING IS INCREASING THE ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF THE FASCIST GOVERNMENT.

DESPITE A DECREE FORBIDDING ANY TO COME TO ROME EXCEPT

30.24- 4673

30.24- 4673

ON BUSINESS, THE TRIBUNE WRITER SAID, HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS HAVE TAKEN THE ROADS TO THE CAPITAL WHERE THE POPULATION IS NOW REPORTED TO HAVE REACHED TWO-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS, OR A MILLION MORE THAN THE CENSUS FIGURE OF A FEW MONTHS AGO.

DESPITE REPORTS THAT ROME MAY BE BOMBED AND THE REMOVAL OF THE MARCUS AURELIUS STATUE FROM THE XX CAPITOLE WHERE IT STOOD 400 YEARS, MOST ITALIANS FEEL SAFE BECAUSE OF THE PRESENCE OF THE POPE.

THE FASCIST PRESS ~~XXXXX~~ PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED CORRESPONDENTS' STORIES FROM SOUTHERN ITALY WHERE CITIES ARE NOW LISTED IN A ROLL OF ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ "MUTILATED IN THE GREAT WAR."

JUN -5 1943

ONE CORRESPONDENT IN REGGIO CALABRIA REPORTED THAT "EVERYBODY KNOWS THE ENEMY WAS HERE YESTERDAY, HERE TODAY AND WILL BE HERE TOMORROW" AND SAID THAT SICILIANS GIVE THE IMPRESSION OF BEING FATALISTIC DAMAGES WERE DESCRIBED AS ENORMOUS AND THERE ARE CITIES WITHOUT A SINGLE STREET UNHIT.

NAPLES WAS DESCRIBED AS A CITY THAT HAS"LOST ITS VOICE " AND WHOSE PEOPLE PASS LIKE SHADOWS ON STREETS WHERE HOUSES XX STRETCH MILE AFTER MILE WINDOWLESS, SHATTERED, LIKE CHARRED SKELETONS. ##

BU BRUTTOS ~~XXXX~~ 4:12

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 4-(AP)-GERMAN MILITARY CIRCLES MAINTAINED TODAY THAT EVERY DAY THE ALLIES DELAYED THE EUROPEAN INVASION HELPED THE AXIS, FOR "GENERAL TIME IS NOW ON OUR SIDE." THEY REITERATED "NOTHING CAN FORCE GERMANY TO LAUNCH A BIG OFFENSIVE."

THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE SVENSKA DAGBLADET QUOTED INFORMED MILITARY SOURCES AS SAYING THAT THE ALLIES MUST START AN OFFENSIVE BUT "IF THEY DON'T DO IT NOW THEY NEVER CAN START."

(CBS IN NEW YORK REPORTED TODAY THAT THE BRITISH RADIO RECORDED THE BERLIN RADIO AS TELLING ITS OVERSEAS LISTENERS THAT "GERMANY IS ON THE EVE OF LAUNCHING AN UNEXPECTED OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE ALLIES."

("THE EUROPEAN FORTRESS IS SO STRONG," A GERMAN COMMENTATOR WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, "THAT IT ENABLES GERMANY AND ITALY TO LAUNCH A BIG SCALE OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE ALLIES." JUN -5 1943

(THIS CONTRASTED WITH EARLIER REPORTS REACHING STOCKHOLM WHICH QUOTED THE GERMANS AS SAYING THAT THEY PLANNED NO OFFENSIVE THIS SUMMER.)

ANOTHER SWEDISH CORRESPONDENT REPORTED THE NAZI CLAIM THAT IT CAN NOT BE CONQUERED FROM THE AIR. HE SAID THAT THE GERMANS INSISTED THAT "EISENHOWER SILL WANT 99 PER CENT SECURITY BEFORE LAUNCHING AN ATTACK."

THE NAZIS ACKNOWLEDGED, HOWEVER, THAT BOMBARDMENTS OF THE ITALIAN ISLAND OF PANTELLERIA WAS OBVIOUSLY THE PRELUDE TO INVASION, THE SWEDISH CORRESPONDENTS REPORTED.

WHILE GERMAN CIRCLES CONTINUED TO STRESS "DEFENSIVE WARFARE" IN DISCUSSIONS WITH NEUTRAL CORRESPONDENTS, THERE IS LITTLE OF THAT TALK FOR HOME CONSUMPTION WHERE THE OFFICIALS ARE ATTACKING WAVERING NAZI PARTY MEMBERS BY PROMISING RETALIATORY MEASURES AGAINST THE ALLIES.

WE935PEW

stockholm, june 4--(ap)--german mines found in swedish territorial waters apparently drifted there, the german government has informed sweden, it was reported today.

JUN -5 1943

the nazi explanation was in answer to a swedish protest which followed the destruction ~~of~~ by a mine explosion just off the swedish coast.

the german government denied that it had ever laid mines in swedish water and said that it was was willing to "consult upon appropriate measures to protect swedish territorialwaters against the possibility of more ~~german~~ anchored german mines drifting into these waters."

rca stockholm 1915 aab550pew

stockholm, june 4-(ap)--The royal council today ordered confiscation of the june 2 issue of the nazi newspaper dagsposten, published here, for printing an atrocity picture story purporting to show the bodies of babies after allied airmen had bombed a maternity hospital at ~~naples~~ reggio calabria, italy.

Police seized as many issues of the offending ~~nazi~~ newspaper as they could find. This was the first time dagsposten issues had been confiscated.

JUN -5 1943

colburns 01620 gt 203p

lisbon, june 4-(ap)--Juan francisco de cardenas, spanish ambassador to the united states, was reported to have left for washington today by clipper plane to resume his post.

Both cardenas and the duke of alba, spanish envoy to great

30.24 — 4675

britain, recently were called to madrid for consultations.

lupis 01401 gt 158p

MADRID, JUNE 4-(AP)-SPAIN WITH HER NORTHERN FRONTIER ON GERMAN-OCCUPIED VICHY FRANCE AND HER SOUTHERN FRONTIER ON FRENCH AFRICA ALLIED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS, TOOK A NON-BELLIGERENT'S VIEW TODAY OF THE FORMATION OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION.

JUN -5 1943

NO OFFICIAL STATEMENTS WERE MADE ON THE ALGIERS DEVELOPMENTS AND FRANCOIS DE PIETRI, VICHY AMBASSADOR TO MADRID, HAS RETURNED TO VICHY FOR NEW INSTRUCTIONS. ONLY THREE MINOR MEMBERS OF HIS EMBASSY ARE LEFT, THE REST HAVE QUIETLY JOINED THE ANTI-VICHY FORCES.

BUT SPAIN WAS BOUND TO FOLLOW WITH INTEREST ANY DEVELOPMENTS IN NORTH AFRICA FOR GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO, IN HIS LAST SPEECH ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, SAID SPANISH INTEREST IN THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN WAS HIS COUNTRY'S PRIMARY CONCERN AT PRESENT.

SPAIN'S ONLY OFFICIAL TERRITORIAL CLAIMS, APART FROM GIBRALTAR, ARE IN FRENCH NORTH AND EQUATORIAL AFRICA, BOTH NOW UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE NEW COMMITTEE.

RUMORS CONCERNING THE ALLIES' NEXT MOVE AND IMAGINARY TRIPS BY SPANISH LEADERS TO VARIOUS EUROPEAN CAPITALS CIRCULATE CONSTANTLY IN THE CAPITAL. BUT U.S. AMBASSADOR CARLETON G. HAYES RECENTLY REIBERATED TO THE SPANISH FOREIGN OFFICE WASHINGTON'S ASSURANCES THAT SPANISH TERRITORY AND POSSESSIONS WOULD BE RESPECTED BY UNITED NATIONS FORCES.

JUN -5 1943

(LIEUT. GEN. LUIS ORGAZ, HIGH COMMISSIONER OF SPANISH MOROCCO, VISITED LIEUT. GEN. MARK W. CLARK, COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES FIFTH ARMY IN FRENCH MOROCCO YESTERDAY TO REPAY A PREVIOUS VISIT FROM CLARK. ORGAZ WAS ESCORTED TO A REVIEW AND BATTLE DEMONSTRATION BY AMERICAN TROOPS AND LATER LUNCHED WITH HIGH FRENCH AND AMERICAN MILITARY OFFICERS.)

APL FOLTZS 1830 FILES RO 528P

madrid, june 4--(ap)-- leon blum, former premier of france, has been given permission by the nazi government to marry

for a third time, paris dispatches reaching here today disclosed.

blum is now held as a hostage by the nazi government in a prison near koenigstein to which he was transferred from france in april of this year. blum's first wife, lise bloch, whom he married in 1896, died in 1931. he married therese pereyra, owner of a paris antique shop which was a rendezvous for french socialists, a year later. she died in 1938.

JUN -5 1943

the paris dispatches did n o t identify the woman he is about to marry. #

VALLETTA, JUNE 4-(AP)-- MALTA HAD FOUR AIR ALERTS TODAY, DURING THE FIRST OF WHICH A NUMBER OF MESSERSCHMITTS AND FOCKE-WULFS WERE ENGAGED BY MALTA'S FIGHTERS. ONE ENEMY PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN AND ANOTHER PROBABLY DESTROYED.

LAPS 01910 GT 4P

MOSCOW, JUNE 4--(AP)-- A TASS DISPATCH FROM GENEVA SAID TODAY THAT ACCORDING TO REPORTS FROM BUCHAREST A BOMB EXPLODED IN THE GERMAN CONSULAR OFFICE IN PLOESTI DURING A VISIT OF GEN. HANSEN, CHIEF OF THE GERMAN MILITARY MISSION TO RUMANIA, TO THE RUMANIAN OILFIELDS.

JUN -5 1943

THREE CONSULAR EMPLOYES WERE WOUNDED GRAVELY, THE REPORTS SAID, AND MASS ARRESTS WERE MADE BY THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES. A REWARD OF 500,000 LEI HAS BEEN OFFERED FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE "CRIMINALS" RESPONSIBLE FOR THE BOMBING.

APR MOSCOW TASS EXGENEVA FWF 352PEW

MOSCOW---FIRST ADD ASSEMBLY LINE X X X IT WAS SAID. TECHNICIANS EXPLAINED THAT THE RUSSIANS PREVIOUSLY TURNED OUT ALL WARPLANES ON A SERIAL BASIS. THEIR QUALITY WAS GOOD, AS EVIDENCED BY THE PERFORMANCE OF SUCH TYPES AS THE MIG-3, YAK AND STORMOVIK. THE METHOD HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF PERMITTING A QUICK SHIFT IN PRODUCTION WAS NEW MODELS WERE DESIGNED.

30.24- 4677

BUT SPEED WAS SACRIFICED.

ONE FACTORY REPORTED THAT ITS CREWS NOW REQUIRED ONLY 62 HOURS FOR PRODUCTION OF A FUSELAGE UNDER ASSEMBLY LINE TECHNIQUE, AS COMPARED TO 160 HOURS BEFORE. EFFICIENCY OF INDIVIDUAL WORKERS IN THIS FACTORY WAS SAID TO HAVE INCREASED 41 PERCENT.

THE NUMBER OF AUXILIARY WORKERS REQUIRED TO HELP SKILLED MECHANICS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SHARPLY REDUCED, FREEING RESERVES FOR OTHER FACTORY JOBS OR THE RED ARMY.

JUN -5 1943

CDA 2--MCGAFFINS 3-1000 JRT 811AEW

ADD NEW DELHI + RAIDERS XXX "TEX"

TRAVELING TO THE UNITED STATES WITH THEM ARE CHARLES CLARINO OF 55 KILLINGON AVE., RUTLAND, VT., JOHN REESE OF NEW YORK CITY AND GEORGE STOUT OF EMPORIA, KAS. ALL SIX ARE IN GOOD HEALTH.

JUN -5 1943

WE905PEW

New Delhi, June 4-(AP)-By a decision of two Indian judges against one Englishman, the New Delhi federal court today declared invalid an ordinance issued by the governor general which set up special courts to try all-India congress leaders arrested for disturbances.

30.24-4677

The case affected thousands of Indians sentenced by the [redacted] special courts, vested with summary powers and from which only limited opportunity of appeal is granted.

The federal court, highest in India, declared that the governor general had failed to state clearly that an emergency existed under which he could issue such ordinances. An appeal is being prepared.

[redacted] Seven politicians, including three members of the legislature, who were freed by the decision were promptly rearrested under the authority of another act.

JUN -5 1943

In effect, the decision will carry little weight because any persons released will be rearrested immediately under other ordinances.

apl grovers 1730 2nd hab7pew

ADD CHUNGKING - O'SULLIVAN xxxx "CHANG"

the strafing attacks were directed by col.clinton vincent of natahez, miss., who made three sorties himself. his plane was hit several times.

lieut.calvin moody of blytheville, ark., shot down ~~x~~ an enemy plane and capt. arthur cruickshank of ruston, la., was credited with a probable. #

ADD -CHUNG KING xxx "MILES"

MEANTIME, DONATIONSX FROM ALL OVER CHINA POURED IN FOR THE VICTORIOUS ARMIES OF ~~XXXX~~ GEN. CHENG CHIEN WHICH TURNED THE JAPANESE BACK FROM CHINA'S RICE BOWL AND AVERTED THE THREAT OF A DRIVE UPON CHUNGKING ITSELF.

JUN -5 1943

MRS. CHIANG KAI SHEK, WIFE OF THE ~~GX~~ GENERALISSIMO, TELEGRAPHED AN EXPRESSION OF HER ADMIRATION FOR THE FEAT OF GEN. CHENG'S FORCES AND THE NATIONAL WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION FOR WAR RELIEF, WHICH SHE HEADS, CONTRIBUTED $100,000 CHINESE/ TO THE ARMY'S "COMFORT FUND." #

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5-(AP)- RESUMING AN AERIAL OFFENSIVE WHICH HAD BEEN STALLED BY BAD WEATHER, ALLIED BOMBERS YESTERDAY DROPPED 18 TONS OF BOMBS ON WEWAK, NEW GUINEA, THE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED.

THIS BROUGHT TO 174 TONS THE TOTAL OF BOMBS DROPPED IN SEVEN RAIDS ON WEWAK AND LAE. YESTERDAY'S RAID WAS THE FOURTH SINCE MAY 27 ON WEWAK DURING WHICH THE TOTAL TONNAGE DROPPED WAS 74. ONE HUNDRED TONS HAVE BEEN DROPPED IN THREE RAIDS ON LAE.

RANGING 750 MILES ABOVE AUSTRALIA TO BABO IN THE MACCLUER GULF OF DUTCH NEW GUINEA, MEDIUM BOMBERS STARTED FIRES WHICH COULD BE SEEN FOR 40 MILES.

BELOW THERE ON THE AROE ISLANDS, A JAPANESE FLOAT PLANE WAS DESTROYED AND TWO DAMAGED.

THE LATEST RAID ON WEWAK, AN AIRDROME AND SUPPLY BASE OF THE ENEMY 450 MILES NORTHWEST OF ALLIED-HELD PORT MORESBY, STARTED A SERIES OF EXPLOSIONS.

JUN -5 1943

TO THE NORTHWEST OF AUSTRALIA, THE ISLAND OF TIMOR, A FREQUENT TARGET RECENTLY, WAS RAIDED BY MEDIUM BOMBERS WHICH STRUCK AT NIGHT AT KOEPANG AND LAUTEM.

THE ENCOUNTER WITH THE JAPANESE FLOAT PLANES WAS MADE BY LONG RANGE FIGHTERS WHILE ATTACKING THE ENEMY'S SEAPLANE BASE ON THE AROES. NINE FLOAT PLANES ROSE TO INTERCEPT. YESTERDAY'S COMMUNIQUE ALSO HAD LISTED A FIGHT WITH FLOAT PLANES OVER THE AROES DURING WHICH ONE WAS DOWNED AND ANOTHER DAMAGED.

THE RAIDERS OF BABO, MEDIUM UNITS, ATTACKED THE AIRDROME, SEAPLANE BASE, BARRACKS AND DISPERSAL AREAS. THE BIG FIRE WAS BELIEVED TO BE A FUEL DUMP.

THE FIRE WAS SO GREAT THAT IT ILLUMINATED THE ALLIED PLANES AT 9,000 FEET.

SMALLER FIRES AROUND THE AIRDROME APPEARED TO BE BURNING PLANES.

30.24— 4679

30.24-4679

BIG FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS STRUCK AT THE WEWAK AREA, RAIDING AIRDROMES AT WEWAK, BORAM AND DAGUA BEFORE DAWN. THE EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES RESULTING INDICATED DESTRUCTION AND DAMAGE TO GROUNDED AIRCRAFT, FUEL AND AMMUNITION DUMPS. BOTH LIBERATORS AND FLYING FORTRESSES PARTICIPATED.

AS ON THE OTHER SIX HEAVY RAIDS, NOT A SINGLE JAPANESE PLANE ROSE IN OPPOSITION. SPORADIC ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS ENCOUNTERED BUT ALL OUR PLANES RETURNED TO THEIR BASE.

LIBERATORS OPENED THE ATTACK AND WERE FOLLOWED IN BY THE FORTRESSES. THEN LIBERATORS STRUCK ANEW.

A SPOKESMAN AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS POINTED OUT THAT THE REPORT ON THE BABO RAID WAS A DELAYED ONE. THE RAID, IN WHICH CATALINAS PARTICIPATED, OCCURRED THE NIGHT OF JUNE 3.

FR959PCW

BY CHARLES H. GUPTILL

JUN -5 1943

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 4--(AP)---A MILITARY GOVERNMENT HEADED BY GEN. PEDRO RAMIREZ, FORMER MINISTER OF WAR, APPEARED TODAY TO HAVE SUPPLANTED THE REACTIONARY AND ISOLATIONIST REGIME OF PRESIDENT RAMON S. CASTILLO AS A THE RESULT OF A SWIFT AND RELATIVELY BLOODLESS COUP.

CASTILLO AND MOST MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET FLED ABOARD THE GUNBOAT DRUMMOND AT A DAWN AS SOME 7,000 (CORRECT) TROOPS UNDER A RAMIREZ ASSOCIATE, GEN. ARTURO RAWSON, MARCHED ON THE CAPITAL.

BEFORE THE FLIGHT, CASTILLO SIGNED A DECREE APPOINTING GEN. RODOLFO MARQUEZ CHIEF OF "THE FORCES OF REPRESSION" CHARGED WITH SUPPRESSING THE MOVEMENT AND THEN HE HEADED UP THE RIO DE LA PLATA TO THE NAVAL BASE AT RIO SANTIAGO.

THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE STATEMENT OF THE NEW COUNCIL'S POLICY, BUT CROWDS CHEERED THE TROOP MOVEMENT WITH CRIES OF "LONG LIVE DEMOCRACY" AND "LONG LIVE FREEDOM" AND

JUN -5 1943

CASTILLO HAD BASED HIS WHOLE FOREIGN POLICY ON CONTINUED MAINTENANCE OF RELATIONS WITH ALL BELLIGERENTS, MAKING ARGENTINA THE ONLY NATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE TO KEEP OPEN CHANNELS TO ROME, BERLIN AND TOKYO.

THE COUNCIL IS MADE UP OF THREE MEN, RAMIREZ, GEN. JUAN GIOVANELLI AND A NAVAL OFFICER WHO WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY IDENTIFIED. THE COUNCIL APPOINTED GEN. ARTURO RAWSON, WHO

LED THE INVASION OF THE CITY, AS MINISTER OF WAR.

MARQUEZ HAD STEPPED OUT OF THAT ROLE AFTER A FEW HECTIC HOURS, SAYING TROOPS REFUSED TO OBEY HIS ORDERS.

FROM RIO SANTIAGO CASTILLO ISSUED A MESSAGE TO THE NATION, BROADCAST BY OFFICIAL AND COMMERCIAL RADIOS, DECLARING HIS INTENTION TO RESIST THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A MILITARY REGIME.

HE ASKED THE ARMED FORCES OF THE COUNTRY TO SHOW LOYALTY T HIS GOVERNMENT, A REQUEST WHICH APPARENTLY FELL ON DEAF EARS.

MARQUEZ RESIGNED HIS JOB AS HEAD OF THE REPRESSIVE FORCES IN MIDAFTERNOON ON THE GROUND THAT TROOPS DID NOT OBEY HIS ORDERS.

JUN -5 1943

THE NAVY KEPT ALOOF FROM THE CONFLICT. SPOKESMEN ANNOUNCED IT WOULD BE NEUTRAL.

ALTHOUGH POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE MOVEMENT WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY DEFINED, FIRST INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE REVOLT WAS A PRO-DEMOCRATIC COUP.

(A DISPATCH FROM SANTIAGO, CHILE, SAID ADVICES THERE OFFICIALLY REPORTED THE UPRISING WAS AIMED AT SWINGING ARGENTINA INTO LINE WITH THE WAR POLICY OF OTHER AMERICAN NATIONS AND CASTING ASIDE THE CASTILLO GOVERNMENT.)

A PROCLAMATION CIRCULATED FROM THE ARMY BASE AT CAMPO DE MAYO, 15 MILES FROM BUENOS AIRES, SAID THE REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS PLEDGED ARGENTINA'S ADHERENCE TO HER INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS.

RAMIREZ WAS CONSIDERED A RIGHTIST, BUT RAWSON HAS BEEN KNOWN FOR HIS DEMOCRATIC IDEAS AND HIS SYMPATHY FOR THE CAUSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

RADICAL (LIBERAL) PARTY LEADERS OPPOSED TO CASTILLO'S CONSERVATIVE REGIME SAID THEY HAD NO LINKS WITH THE MOVEMENT, BUT FAVORED THE REVOLT.

JUN -5 1943

ON THE OTHER HAND, SENATE PRESIDENT ROBUSTIANO PATRON COSTAS, WHO WAS TO HAVE BEEN PROCLAIMED TODAY THE CONSERVATIVES.

30-24- 4681

30-24 - 4681

CANDIDATE TO SUCCEED CASTILLO IN THE SEPTEMBER ELECTIONS, SAID THE REVOLUTION WAS "AIMED AGAINST ME AND I KNOW IT."

SOON AFTER TROOPS MARCHED INTO THE CITY, HE ENTERED THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE IN DOWNTOWN BUENOS AIRES. DEPUTIES OF THE RADICAL (LIBERAL) PARTY, WHICH HAS FOUGHT CASTILLO'S NEUTRALITY POLICY FOR MONTHS, WERE IN SESSION THERE, BUT NOTHING IS KNOWN YET OF RAMIREZ' POLITICAL TIEUPS.

JUN -5 1943

A SPECIAL EDITION OF THE NEWSPAPER NOTICIAS GRAFICAS WAS ISSUED ~~HIM~~ BEARING THE STREAMER HEADLINE: "TRIUMPHANT REVOLUTION."

(A STATEMENT BROADCAST BY ALL ARGENTINE RADIO STATIONS SAID CASTILLO WAS TRANSFERRING THE SEAT OF HIS GOVERNMENT TO AN ARGENTINE WARSHIP AND PRIVATE ADVICES SUBSEQUENTLY RECEIVED IN SANTIAGO, CHILE, SAID HE AND HIS ASSOCIATES HAD MOVED ABOARD A FEDERAL MINE-SWEEPER IN THE BUENOS AIRES HARBOR.

(THE BROADCAST STATEMENT SAID CASTILLO WAS DETERMINED TO ~~HOLD~~ MAINTAIN ARGENTINE INSTITUTIONS AND TO OPPOSE "A GOVERNMENT BY FORCE WHICH DOES NOT RESPECT THE POPULAR WILL OF THE COUNTRY.")

there was bloodshed in a clash on the outskirts.

gen. pedro ramirez, minister of war in the castillo cabinet, was ~~HXXXX~~ identified as the leader of the revolution.

government quarters described the revolt simply as "a military movement." castillo assigned gen. rodolfo marquez to combat the movement with "forces of repression" made up of men loyal to his conservative regime and "policy of prudence" in world affairs.

( PORT AUTHORITIES IN MONTEVIDEO, CAPITAL OF NEIGHBORING URUGUAY, WERE ORDERED TO BE ON THE LOOKOUT FOR AN ARGENTINE NAVY GUNBOAT, WHICH WAS REPORTED WITHOUT CONFIRMATION BEING USED BY CASTILLO AND OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS GOVERNMENT TO FLEE.

JUN -5 1943

(~~CONFLICTING REPORTS TO MONTEVIDEO~~ (A MONTEVIDEO DISPATCH SAID CONFLICTING REPORTS FROM BUENOS AIRES LEFT THE IMPRESSION THAT

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST CASTILLO WAS AIMED AT REVERSAL OF ARGENTINA'S FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ~~PEDICEM~~ POLICY, WHICH HAS LEFT HER AS THE ONLY AMERICAN NATION TO MAINTAIN RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS. ONE SOURCE, WHO CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED BY NAME, SAID MILITARY LEADERS HAD RECENTLY GIVEN CASTILLO ~~AMB~~ AN ULTIMATUM TO ~~THAT~~ MODIFY HIS POLICIES WITHIN 48 HOURS. HE SAID THE PRESIDENT CURTLY REJECTED THEIR SUGGESTIONS.)

A FORCE LED BY GEN. ARTURO RAWSON STRUCK SWIFTLY INTO THE HEART OF BUENOS AIRES AFTER A 15-MILE MARCH FROM CAMPO DE (CORRECT) MAYO.

~~DE~~ JUN -5 1943

SOCIALIST D~~E~~PUTY ~~HERNANDEZ~~ ALFREDO PALACIOS SAID THE FORCE NUMBERED 8,000 MEN AT THE START AND POLICE SAID OTHER ARMY MEN PRESUMABLY WERE PICKED UP ENROUTE.

DETAILS DROPPED OFF TO ENGAGE GOVERNMENT FORCES AT A NAVAL MECHANICS SCHOOL IN THE SUBURBS. ONE OR TWO PERSONS WERE REPORTED KILLED THERE AND MANY ~~HERIDOS~~ PERSONS WERE INJURED. THE CASUALTIES INCLUDED A CIVILIAN PASSERBY.

THE MAIN BODY OF RAWSON'S DETACHMENT ~~REMAINDER~~ MOVED INTO BUENOS AIRES AND SEIZED POLICE HEADQUARTERS. THE TROOPS DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL COLUMNS NEAR THE PLAZA FLORES, WHICH IS ABOUT FOUR MILES FROM THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

REPORTS F OM LA PLATA SAID TROOPS THERE WERE ~~AND~~ PUM PREPARING TO LEAVE FOR BUENOS AIRES.

SOCIALIST SENATOR ~~DEN~~ ALFREDO PALACIOS SAID THAT

JUN -5 1943

8,000 MEN UNDER GEN. ARTURO ~~DEN~~ RAWSON WERE ~~MARCHING~~ ADVANCING UPON ~~THEM~~ BUENOS AIRES FROM CAMPO MAYO, 15 MILES AWAY, IN A MOVEMENT HEADED BY GEN. PEDRO RAMIREZ (CORRECT), MINISTER OF WAR. ~~HE~~ HE DESCRIBED THE MOVEMENT AS "OF A LEGALIST CHARACTER." ~~(NONE)~~ ( ~~THE~~ THIS DISPATCH, WHICH PASSED THROUGH ARGENTINE CENSORSHIP, DID NOT EXPAND THE DEFINITION OF THE MOVEMENT; BUT THE PHRASING SUGGESTED THE REVOLUTIONARY FORCES SOUGHT A RETURN TO PRACTICES OF ~~THE~~ CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT ~~WHICH~~ RESTRICTED BY SUCH MEASURES AS CASTILLO'S LONG-STANDING "STATE OF SIEGE.")

30.24- 4683

30.24 - 4683

THE [redacted] DISTURBANCES DEVELOPED AS ARGENTINA, [redacted] THE ONLY AMERICAN NATION MAINTAINING RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS, WAS IN THE THROES OF [redacted] POLITICAL CAMPAIGNING IN WHICH CASTILLO'S "POLICY OF PRUDENCE" IS A MAJOR ISSUE.

CASTILLO NAMED GEN. RODOLFO MARQUEZ SUPERIOR COMMANDER OF "THE FORCES OF [redacted] REPRESSION" EARLY TODAY /TO COMBAT THE MOVEMENT, [redacted] ISSUING THE ORDER FROM EXECUTIVE OFFICES LIGHTED AND ASTIR [redacted] BEFORE DAWN.

JUN -5 1943

[redacted] RAWSON WAS REPORTED TO BE SUPPORTING RAMIREZ, WHO YESTERDAY DENIED REPORTS T AT HE WAS RESIGNING AS MINISTER OF AR.

CASTILLO'S DECREE NAMING MARQUEZ MENTIONED THAT THE [redacted] MINISTER OF WAR WAS "ABSENT."

OBSERVERS RECALLED THAT TWO OF THE OFFICIAL [redacted] PARTIES OF ARGENTINA WERE SCHEDULED TO [redacted] CONVENE TODAY TO APPOINT CANDIDATES FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

THEY SAID THIS FACT MIGHT BE THE MAIN CAUSE, OR AT LEAST ONE OF THE REASONS, OF THE MILITARY MOVEMENT.

CASTILLO HAS CLEARLY INTIMATED HE FAVORED THE ELECTION OF SENATE PRESIDENT ROBUSTIANO PATRON COSTAS AND MANUEL DE [redacted] IRIONDO AS THE NEXT PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

"THE SITUATION IS IN THE HANDS OF THE ARMY," A POLICE OFFICIAL SAID.

DISCLOSED, OBSERVERS NOTED THAT THE DECREE AUTHORIZING THE APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL [redacted] MARQUEZ WAS COUNTERSIGNED BY REAR ADMIRAL MARIO FINCATI, MINISTER OF MARINE, [redacted] "IN THE ABSENCE OF THE MINISTER OF WAR," PEDRO RAMIRES.

2 JUN -5 1943

IT WAS CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT THAT [redacted] THE ARMY MOVEMENT OCCURRED ONLY A FEW HOURS BEFORE THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY'S NATIONAL CONVENTION WAS [redacted] SCHEDULED TO MEET TO PROCLAIM SENATE PRESIDENT ROBUSTIANO PATRON CASTAS ITS CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

[redacted]

CHEBRIAKOV

CASTILLO, WHO HAS LED HIS NATION ON A NEUTRALITY COURSE IN THE WAR, HAS INDORSED PATRON COSTAS TO SUCCEED HIM.

~~HIS~~ MINISTER OF WAR RAMIRES DENIED TWO DAYS AGO A REPORT THAT ~~HE~~ HE HAD RESIGNED HIS POST. THIS REPORT FOLLOWED RUMORS THAT HE WAS INVOLVED IN POLITICAL ACTIVITY IN CONNECTION WITH THE IMPENDING PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

JUN -5 1943

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZED BROADCASTING OF A STATEMENT DECLARING THE ~~ACCEPTANCE~~ APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL MARQUEZ WAS THE RESULT OF "A MILITARY MOVEMENT."

GEN. DOMINGO MARTINEZ, ~~RESERVE~~ POLICE CHIEF OF ~~FEDERAL~~ FORMER BUENOS AIRES POLICE, ~~PAID A BRIEF CALL UPON MR. CASTILLO~~ (attended upon) BEFORE THE APPOINTMENT WAS ANNOUNCED. ~~THIS WAS A PART OF THE UNUSUAL~~ MANIFEST GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITY BEFORE DAWN.

"IT INVOLVES ~~REPORTED~~ RUMORS WHICH HAVE BEEN EXAGGERATED," SAID THE POLICE CHIEF. "ORDER IS GOING TO BE MAINTAINED ONE WAY OR ANOTHER. THERE IS MORE SECURITY NOW THAN EARLIER IN THIS RESPECT."

WINDOWS OF THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE STREAMED LIGHT THROUGH THE EARLY MORNING FOG. MORE THAN A DOZEN ~~MEN~~ MOTOR CARS, SOME BELIEVED TO BELONG TO HIGH ARMY OFFICIALS, ~~WHEN~~ WERE DRAWN UP AT THE SIDE ENTRANCE. GUARDS REFUSED TO ADMIT NEWSPAPER MEN.

CASTILLO ARRIVED AT HIS EXECUTIVE OFFICES SOON AFTER 5 A.M. ABOUT THE SAME TIME MIGUEL CULACIATI, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, ENTERED POLICE HEADQUARTERS TO CONFER WITH MARTINEZ.

THE PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENT ~~WAS~~ OF MARQUEZ TO HEAD "FORCES OF REPRESSION" WAS ANNOUNCED A SHORT TIME LATER.

DASH MATTER-FOLLOW BUENOS AIRES CASTILLO

---DASH---

JUN -5 1943

ARGENTINA'S PRESENT INTERNAL TROUBLES DATE FROM THE CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN FOREIGN MINISTERS AT RIO DE JANEIRO JUST AFTER PEARL HARBOR. ACCUSTOMED TO FUNCTION AS A COUNTERPOISE TO UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE, ARGENTINA FOUND AT RIO THAT MANY AMERICAN NATIONS HAD, ALREADY DECLARED WAR OR SEVERED RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS POWERS, OR HAD PREDETERMINED THEIR POLICIES WITHOUT BENEFIT OF ARGENTINE GUIDANCE.

PRESIDENT CASTILLO INSTRUCTED FOREIGN MINISTER ENRIQUE RUIZ GUINAZU, ARGENTINE DELEGATE TO THE RIO CONFERENCE, TO ACCEPT NO

30.24 — 4685

COMMITMENTS WHICH WOULD COMPRISE ARGENTINA'S FREEDOM OF ACTION. ARGENTINA WENT NO FURTHER AT THE CONFERENCE THAN ACCEPTANCE OF A RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING THAT THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS SEVER RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS BUT LEAVING HERSELF FREE TO DETERMINE HOW AND WHEN SHE WOULD COMPLY. THEN CASTILLO DECREED AISTATE OF SEIGE.

CASTILLO'S NEUTRALITY POLICY HAS HELD

WOULD COMPLY. THEN CASTILLO DECREED A STATE OF SEIGE.

CASTILLO'S NEUTRALITY POLICY HAS HELD SINCE PEARL HARBOR, BACKED BY THE STATE OF SEIGE BY WHICH HE SUPPRESSED CRITICISM. THE PRESIDENT INDICATED AT THE TIME THAT THE PURPOSE OF THE DECREE WAS TO CHECK TOTALITARIAN PROPAGANDA, WHICH HAD FOSTERED UNREST FROM THE TIME HITLER ASSUMED POWER IN GERMANY.

JUN -5 1943

THE CLEAVAGE BETWEEN CASTILLO'S CONSERVATIVES AND THE SOCIALIST AND RADICAL OPPOSITION HAS GROWN MORE BITTER DURING HIS REGIME. CASTILLO WANTS NEUTRALITY AND ISOLATIONISM; THE OPPOSITION, LED BY DR.HONORIO PUERREDON, FAVORS CLOSER COOPERATION WITH OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND FRANKER SUPPORT OF THE UNITED STATES.

CASTILLO HAS BEEN PRESIDENT SINCE JUNE 27, 1942, WHEN THE SENATE ACCEPTED THE RESIGNATION OF THE NEAR-BLIND ROBERTO M.ORTIZ AS CHIEF EXECUTIVE. IT WAS THE CROWNING STEP OF HIS POLITICAL CAREER, ALTHOUGH AS VICE-PRESIDENT HE HAD ACTUALLY RULED THE REPUBLIC SINCE JULY, 1940 WHEN ORTIZ TOOK A LEAVE OF ABSENCE BECAUSE OF ILLNESS.

HIS POLITICAL CAREER UP TO HIS ASSUMPTION OF THE VICE-PRESIDENCY--HE WAS ELECTED WITH ORTIZ EARLY IN 1940--WAS STEADY, BUT NOT MARKED BY DISTINCTION. HE WAS MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND LATER MINISTER OF INTERIOR IN THE CABINET OF PRESIDENT AUGUSTIN P.JUSTO, WHOSE PRESIDENCY PRECEDED THAT OF ORTIZ.

30.24-4685

THE RADICALS, WHO DOMINATE THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES HAVE FOUGHT

HIM AT EVERY TURN AND HAVE EVEN DEMANDED HIS IMPEACHMENT. THEY WERE

INFURIATED WHEN HE PUT DOWN A MILITARY REVOLT IN THE FALL OF 1941

AND THEN ACCUSED THE RADICALS OF BEING INVOLVED.

HE HAS BEEN WIDELY CRITICIZED AT HOME FOR HIS FAILURE TO

JUN -5 1943

SUPPRESS THE NAZI FIFTH COLUMN, EVEN AFTER A CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

AS FAR BACK AS THREE YEARS AGO

DISCLOSED THAT ARGENTINA WAS HONEY-COMBED WITH NAZI CELLS.

HAVANA, JUNE 3-(AP)-THE CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT AMONG THE PASSENGERS ON THE MISSING LISBON-ENGLAND AIRLINER WAS MRS.CECILIA FALLA CINTAS PATON OF THE AUXILIARY PERSONNEL OF THE CUBAN FOREIGN SERVICE AND A GRADUATE OF WAST CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL OF PHILADELPHIA.

IT SAID SHE WAS THE FIRST CASUALTY OF THE WAR IN THE CUBAN FOREIGN SERVICE.

SHE ENTERED THE FOREIGN SERVICE IN 1937 AND WAS ASSIGNED TO THE LISBON CONSULATE, WHERE SHE WAS WORKING WHEN SHE LEARNED THAT HER HUSBAND, JAMES H.M.PATON OF THE ROYAL NAVY, HAD BEEN WOUNDED AND WAS IN LIVERPOOL. SHE ASKED TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE LIVERPOOL CUBAN CONSULATE AND WAS EN ROUTE TO THAT POST IN THE AIRLINER.

N8O8AEW

JUN -5 1943

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 4-(AP)-SENATE PRESIDENT LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, LEADER OF THE POPULARES PARTY, TODAY TOLD THE BELL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING PUERTO RICAN AFFAIRS THAT THE ISLAND WOULD ABANDON GOVERNMENTAL "AUTHORITIES" AND EXPERIMENTS AIMED AT BUILDING UP INDUSTRY IF AND WHEN THEY PROVED A FAILURE.

RECALLED TO THE STAND TODAY MUNOZ MARIN REPLIED TO INSISTENT QUESTIONING CONCERNING GOVERNMENTAL ACTIVITIES AND SAID THAT IT WAS TO BE EXPECTED THAT SOME VENTURES WOULD NOT BE TOTALLY SUCCESSFUL AT THE BEGINNING, ADDING "IF WE FIND THEY ARE ALL TIME LOSERS WE WILL GET OUT."

REP. FRED L. CRAWFORD (R.-MICH.) WAS VERY CURIOUS ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT BANK WHICH HE CHARACTERIZED AS THE NEW DEAL GOING ONE STEP FARTHER THAN ON THE MAINLAND. HE INQUIRED IF MUNOZ MARIN THOUGHT THE BANK COULD BE INCLUDED WITHIN THE CATEGORY OF POSSIBLE FAILURES.

MUNOZ MARIN REPLIED, "SIR, THE WORLD IS IN THAT CATEGORY."

REPLYING TO THE OPPOSITION'S STATEMENTS THAT THE POPULARES PARTY DID NOT HAVE AN ELECTORAL MANDATE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE VARIOUS AUTHORITIES AND AGENCIES, HE RECALLED THAT THE POPULARES AND THE TRI-PARTISTAS' VOTE OUTNUMBERED THE COALITIONISTS IN THE 1940 POLL AND DECLARED THAT THE ELECTION WAS "A MANDATE TO GET RID OF THE COALITIONISTS."

TWO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE, REP. J.W. ROBINSON (D-UTAH) AND DAN R. MCGEHEE (D-MISS.) ARRIVED LATE TODAY AND WILL ATTEND REMAINING HEARINGS WHEN THEY ARE RESUMED NEXT WEEK. W. STERLING COLE (R-N.Y.) HAS NOT YET ARIVED.

JR1114PEW

ADD SAN JUAN - MARTINIQUE XXX OTHER

**the big question is whether admiral robert will recognize the new government at algiers or--in the event he does not-- what the steps committee intends to take.**

JUN -5 1943

**it was understood here that the french take the position that the situation is one purely for the french to settle among themselves.**

30.24— 4687

30.24-4687

an opinion which the united states state department seems inclined to share as long as the territories involved are not ~~xxxx

montevideo, uruguay, june 4-(ap)-private reports from buenos aires tonight said gen. arturo rawson, who led the march which overthrew president ramon s. castillo's regime is heady of a military junta ~~exat~~ created this afternoon.

the same reports said martial law had been declared in the country.

JUN -5 1943

(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TODAY FRIDAY JUNE 4)

(ADVANCE)..OTTAWA, JUNE 4-(AP)-TWO CANADIAN AIRCRAFT IN THE RAF COASTAL COMMAND WERE CREDITED BY ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS TODAY WITH GETTING IN "VERY PROMISING" BLOWS AGAINST A SUBMARINE PACK DURING A RECENT EIGHT-DAY BATTLE BETWEEN U-BOATS AND A ROYAL NAVY ESCORT.

SQUADRON LEADER B.H. "BARRY" MOFFITT AND FLIGHT LIEUT.JACK LANGMUIR, BOTH OF TORONTO, WERE COMMANDERS OF THE PLANES AND THEIR CREWS WERE CERTAIN THEY SANK OR DAMAGED TWO AXIS SUBMARINES, AN RCAF ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

LANGMUIR'S PLANE STRADDLED ONE SUBMARINE WITH DEPTH CHARGES FROM A HEIGHT OF 20 FEET AND THE CREW ENGAGED IN A GUN DUEL AT 300 YARDS WITH THE GERMAN OERLIKON GUN BATTERY.

WARRANT OFFICER CLIFFORD HAZLETT, OF CHILLIWACK, B.C., WHO MANNED THE FRONT GUNS, SAID "AS WE WERE PASSING OVER THE SUB DURING THE SECOND ATTACK IT HAD LITTLE OR NO FORWARD MOVEMENT AND WHEN WE CIRCLED AGAIN WELL OUT OF RANGE, HE HAD DISAPPEARED."

MOFFITT'S PLANE CAUGHT A SURFACED SUBMARINE BY SURPRISE AND AFTER THEIR DEPTH BOMBS LET GO, OIL AND WRECKAGE AROSE AT THE SPOT WHERE THE SUBMARINE HAD BEEN, CORP. HARRY KNELSON, OF BALDWORTH, SASKATCHEWAN, REPORTED.

RCAF HEADQUARTERS DID NOT SAY, HOWEVER, WHETHER THE TWO SUBMARINES WERE AMONG THE FOUR DEFINITELY ACCOUNTED FOR AND SIX PROBABLY DESTROYED DURING THE LONG ENGAGEMENT.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TODAY FRIDAY, JUNE 4)

MK542AEW

reykjavik, june 4--(ap)--a lone german plane strafed military installations on the east coast of iceland today, the second time within the last week that nazi planes have ventured over the island. there were no bombs dropped and there were no casualtties, military authorities said.

JUN -5 1943

earlier this week a german bomber attacked a british merchant ship crossing a bay on the north coast. the ship was undamaged.

30.24 -4689

# *Mandel, French Foe Of Nazis, Reported Dead In Reich Pen*

## Ex-Cabinet Minister Hated By Germans Both As Jew And As Bitter Opponent

JUN -5 1943

*(By the Associated Press)*

New York, June 4—Georges Mandel, the former French Cabinet Minister who was popularly believed to have more secret information on French politicians than any other man in the world, was reported dead in a German prison, an NBC dispatch from Switzerland said tonight.

Mandel, who would have been 58 tomorrow, was doubly hated by the Germans as a Jew and as a strong French politician who long opposed them. He was among those Government leaders who left France to set up a government in Africa shortly before the armistice in 1940 and were turned back aboard their ship.

### Jailed By Petain

The Government of Marshal Petain clapped him in jail along with Gen. Maurice Gamelin and former Premiers Leon Blum and Paul Reynaud. Never brought to trial on the "war guilt" charges prepared by the Vichy Government, Mandel finally fell into German hands when the occupation line was overrun last November and he was transferred to Germany.

A French political figure since the World War, Mandel was hated by many because he was a ruthless political foe, a man with a biting wit and an amazing memory for facts which he assiduously collected.

### Kept Secret Dossiers

Many were kept in secret dossiers and his pockets were always filled with little scraps of paper on which he noted down information gleaned from conversations in the Chamber of Deputies lobbies or long hours of study in the chamber library.

He was also feared because in the dying years of the Third Republic too many French politicians had things to hide.

Born Jeroboam Rothschild in a Paris suburb, Mandel entered politics as secretary to France's first World War Premier, Georges Clemenceau. Mandel was then not yet 21 years old and he held the job for fifteen years.

### Called "The Tiger Cub"

So successfully did he emulate his master, who was a stickler for honesty among his associates, that Mandel became known as "The Tiger Cub." Each time he won a political victory or a Cabinet post he would lay a wreath before Clemenceau's statue on the Champs Elysee.

His reorganization of France's postoffice, telephone and telegraph system in 1934 was an outstanding job, but he fired many employes and won more enemies. When Blum became Premier in 1936 Mandel went out, for he was Rightist.

When Edouard Daladier came to power, Mandel was brought back and was credited by many observers with much of the iron that went into that ill-fated Premier's terms. Many thought Mandel would be the strong man needed for Premier, or even dictator, of wartime France . . . but the Germans got there first.

# Nile Kinnick Jr. Killed in Action, Football Star

## Naval Ensign Was Named All-American Halfback in '39; Won Many Trophies

OMAHA, June 4 (AP).—Naval Ensign Nile C. Kinnick jr., All-American halfback on the University of Iowa football team four years ago, has been killed in action. The parents of the twenty-four-year-old flyer, who was attached to an aircraft carrier, said today they received word from the Navy Department that Nile had been killed and that his body had not been recovered.

In Washington, the Navy said that Ensign Kinnick was lost June 2, when his airplane made a forced landing at sea. A crash boat arrived at the scene within a few minutes but was unable to find Kinnick, who had been seen to fall free of the plane, it was reported.

### Won Many Trophies

In addition to his All-American rating in 1939, Ensign Kinnick won the Heisman Trophy given by the Downtown Athletic Club of New York City, the Maxwell Trophy presented by the Racquet Club of Philadelphia and the Walter Camp Award of the Touchdown Club of Washington.

The Associated Press poll named him the athlete of the year, with an eight-point lead over the baseball star, Joe DiMaggio, and he won "The Chicago Tribune" trophy as the most valuable player in the Big Ten Conference.

The team on which Kinnick played was coached by Dr. Eddie Anderson, and won the title "Iron-Man" team, because most of the members played continuously in the game they started. Kinning played on successive Saturdays, without rest, against Indians, Michigan, Wisconsin, Purdue, Notre Dame and Wisconsin, and went forty-two minutes against Northwestern in the final game of the season.

When he was presented with the Heisman trophy in 1939, the football star said: "I thank God I was born to the gridirons of the Mid-West and not the battlefields of Europe. I can confidently say that the boys of this country would rather win this trophy than the Croix de Guerre."

### Enlisted in Navy in 1941

However, when he saw that war was coming, he gave up his studies of law at the University of Iowa and enlisted in the Navy in September, 1941. He began training in Kansas City three days before Pearl Harbor.

After he was graduated with an academic degree and winning membership in Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholastic fraternity, he turned down offers to play professional football, and returned to Iowa to study law and coach freshman football. He had completed a year of law when he joined the Navy.

He was born at Adel, Iowa, and was trained early for a football career in college by his father, who was a quarterback at Iowa State College at Ames in 1914. The elder Kinnick now is an analyst for the Federal Land Bank in Omaha.

Surviving, besides his parents, are two brothers, Ben, a Marine Corps pilot, and George, a senior at an Omaha high school.

# Lou Zamperini Missing In Action Since May 27

Torrance, Cal., June 4 (AP)—Lieut. Lou Zamperini, one of the best distance runners who ever performed for the University of Southern California, has been missing since May 27 in the South Pacific war theater, his mother, Mrs. Anthony Zamperini, was notified today from Washington.

Zamperini, who set the NCAA record for the mile run in 1938 with a mark of 4 minutes 8.3 seconds, participated as bombadier in several bombing expeditions, including the Christmas Day attack on Japanese-held Wake Island. He reported in letters home that his plane was heavily shot up at times.

At 18, he was a member of the American team which competed in the 1936 Olympic games at Berlin. He ran seventh in the 5,000 meter run. An international incident almost resulted after the games when he tore down a Nazi flag in front of Hitler's Berlin chancellery.

# Grandson Of T. R. Is Staten Island Hospital Patient

New York, June 4 (AP)—Capt. Quentin Roosevelt, 23, grandson of the late President Theodore Roosevelt and namesake of an uncle who was killed in World War I, today was a patient at the Halloran General Hospital, Staten Island, under treatment for a wound received in February in the Tunisian campaign.

"Our boys in the infantry can do anything German infantry can do, and more," he said. "Our artillery is far superior and our system of artillery, I would say without a doubt, is the best in the world. Our system is simple and effective and works well under any conditions."

Captain Roosevelt was struck by a .30-caliber bullet from the gun of a low-flying Messerschmitt.

He expects to remain at the hospital for a week or two and then take it easy for about two months.

30.24-4689

PANTELLERIA IS
UNHEALTHY SPOT
ANOTHER DREAM OF
DUCE BLASTED
BY ALLIES (350)
BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)--
PANTELLERIA--MUSSOLINI'S ROCK--IS THE LOWLIEST AND MOST FORLORN OUT-
POST OF THE SHRUNKEN ITALIAN EMPIRE.

JUN -5 1943

BOMBED ALMOST DAILY FOR THE PAST MONTH AND SLASHED AND TORN BY
THE BIG GUNS OF BRITISH WARSHIPS IN TWO FIERCE SHELLINGS FROM THE
SEA, THE ISLAND IS PROBABLY THE UNHEALTHIEST SPOT HELD BY FASCIST
TROOPS.

REARED UP BY VOLCANIC ACTION IN A BYGONE GEOLOGICAL AGE, THE
LITTLE ISLAND, ABOUT 50 SQUARE MILES IN AREA, IS LOCATED ALMOST IN
THE MIDDLE OF THE SICILIAN STRAITS SOME 45 MILES FROM THE NEAREST
TIP OF AFRICA AND 60 MILES FROM SICILY.

AMERICAN FLIERS WHO HAVE MADE HUNDREDS OF SORTIES OVER THE

ISOLATED OUTPOST KNOW ITS EVERY JAGGED CRATER BETTER THAN THEY KNOW THEIR OWN HOME STATES.

MUSSOLINI'S TARDY DECISION IN THE 1930S TO TURN PANTELLERIA INTO A BASE FOR SMALL NAVAL SHIPS, SUBMARINES AND AIRCRAFT AS A RIVAL FOR THE BRITISH BASE AT MALTA 155 MILES AWAY IS THE CAUSE OF THIS ISLAND'S PRESENT TRIAL BY FIRE.

PANTELLERIA IS ABOUT TWO-THIRDS THE SIZE OF MALTA BUT CONSIDERABLY INFERIOR TO THE BRITISH STRONGHOLD IN MILITARY AND NAVAL IMPORTANCE. (HOWEVER, IT IS IMPORTANT AS A BARRIER TO ALLIED SHIPMENT THROUGH THE MEDITERRANEAN OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH SUPPLIES FOR THE MIDDLE EAST, RUSSIA, INDIA AND CHINA.)

ABOUT 9,500 CIVILIANS LIVED IN PANTELLERIA IN PEACETIME, WITH 4,000 RESIDING IN THE TOWN WHICH BEARS THE SAME NAME AS THE ISLAND. THEY EXPORTED WINE, DRIED FISH AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS WHICH ARE GROWN ON THE THIN, ROCKY SOIL.

JUN -5 1943

IT IS ONLY AN EIGHT-MILE WALK FROM ONE END OF PANTELLERIA TO THE OTHER, AND ITS GREATEST WIDTH IS JUST OVER FIVE MILES.

LARGE CLIFFS FACE THE SEA ON THE EAST AND SOUTH COASTS OF THE OVAL-SHAPED ISLAND, AND THE HIGHEST POINT IS 2,750-FOOT MONTEGRANDE IN THE CENTER.

ONLY SHALLOW DRAFT NAVAL AND MERCHANT VESSELS MAKE USE OF THE SMALL INNER HARBOR, ENCLOSED BY A BREAKWATER, BUT LARGE SHIPS CAN ANCHOR FARTHER OFFSHORE.

WHAT HAS BEEN HAPPENING TO PANTELLERIA, ALLIED QUARTERS SAY, MUST BE PERSONALLY PAINFUL TO MUSSOLINI, FOR THE ISLAND EMBODIED HIS BROKEN DREAMS OF ITALIAN NAVAL DOMINION OVER "MARE NOSTRUM--OUR SEA."

EJ908PEW

PEARL HARBOR LIT
FUSE WHICH ENDED
CASTILLO REGIME

- - -

NEUTRALITY POLICY
BROUGHT GROWING
OPPOSITION (550)

- - -

JUN -5 1943

(EDITOR'S NOTE: THE CHAIN OF EVENTS WHICH ENDED IN YESTERDAY'S LIGHTNING-LIKE REVOLT IN ARGENTINA BEGAN WHEN PRESIDENT RAMON CASTILLO DECLINED TO GO ALONG WITH THE REST OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE IN BREAKING RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS AFTER PEARL HARBOR. IN THE FOLLOWING STORY PAUL SANDERS, NEWS EDITOR OF LA PRENSA ASSOCIADA, LATIN-AMERICAN AFFILIATE OF THE ASSOCIATED RESS, RECALLS THE VARIOUS STEPS.)

BY PAUL SANDERS

NEW YORK, JUNE 4-(AP)-THE MOVEMENT IN ARGENTINA TO OUST PRESIDENT RAMON S.CASTILLO GOT UNDER WAY MORE THAN A YEAR AGO WHEN HIS STAND FOR "PRUDENT NEUTRALITY" ALIENATED A LARGE BLOC OF HIS FOLLOWERS.

SOUTH AMERICAN SOURCES IN NEW YORK SAID TODAY THAT CASTILLO ASSURED HIS OWN DOWNFALL A FEW DAYS AFTER PEARL HARBOR WHEN HE DECLARED A STATE OF SIEGE--A MODIFIED FORM OF MARTIAL LAW--AND ANNOUNCED HIS NEUTRALITY POLICY.

ARGENTINA'S MAINTENANCE OF RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS PERHAPS WAS NOT THE OUTSTANDING FACTOR IN THE SITUATION THAT LED TO CASTILLO'S OVERTHROW--IN THE OPINION OF ARGENTINES HERE--BUT INTENSIFIED DISCONTENT OVER A TENSE DOMESTIC POLITICAL SITUATION.

30.24— 4691

30.24—4691

NEW YORK, JUNE 4 -(AP)—PRIVATE ADVICES FROM BUENOS AIRES TODAY SAID THAT PRESIDENT RAMON S. CASTILLO HAD LEFT THE CAPITAL CITY, BUT THAT IT WAS NOT CERTAIN THAT HE HAD ABANDONED THE GOVERNMENT.

THE ADVICES ADDED THAT IT WAS N O T YET CLEAR WHETHER THE REVOLT WHICH BROKE OUT IN BUENOS AIRES THIS MORNING WAS PRO-ALLIED. CASTILLO HAS SPONSORED THE POLICY UNDER WHICH ARGENTINA HAS REMAINED THE LAST COUNTRY OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE TO MAINTAIN RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

JUN -5 1943

NEW YORK, JUNE 4-(AP)-CBS SAID THE BRITISH RADIO RECORDED THE BERLIN RADIO AS TELLING ITS OVERSEAS LISTENERS TODAY THAT "GERMANY IS ON THE EVE OF LAUNCHING AN UNEXPECTED OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE ALLIES."

"THE EUROPEAN FORTRESS IS SO STRONG," A GERMAN COMMENTATOR WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, "THAT IT ENABLES GERMANY AND ITALY TO LAUNCH BIG SCALE OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ALLIES."

THIS CONTRASTED WITH OTHER BERLIN-INSPIRED REPORTS REACHING STOCKHOLM EARLIER THIS WEEK IN WHICH GERMANS WERE QUOTED AS SAYING THEY PLANNED N O OFFENSIVE THIS SUMMER.

NEW YORK, JUNE 4-(AP)- NBC, BROADCASTING A REPORT FROM ICELAND, SAID TODAY THAT AMERICAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS THERE HAD ANNOUNCED " A LONE GERMAN PLANE STRAFED MILITARY INSTALLATIONS ON THE MORNING OF JUNE 4. NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED AND THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES."

JUN -5 1943

THE NBC BROADCAST ALSO QUOTED AMERICAN ARMY HEADQUARTERS AS SAYING THAT " EARLIER IN THE WEEK, ANOTHER SINGLE GERMAN PLANE HAD SWOOPED DOWN ON AN ENGLISH STEAMER CROSSING THE BAY ON THE NORTH COAST OF ICELAND AND DROPPED FOUR BOMBS, NONE OF WHICH DID ANY DAMAGE."

undated yamamoto

by the associated press

led by emperor hirohito, the entire japanese nation halted work this morning (saturday) for the funeral of admrial isoroku yamamoto, ~~xhx~~ japan's ablest ~~xxxxxx~~ naval leader, who died in the pacific, a tokyo broadcast recorded by the associated press said.

premier hideki tojo prayed at the altar in a final tribute to the fleet commander-in-chief who died under circum tances not yet made clear.

JUN -5 1943

the broadcast said that tokyo residents lined the streets to view the funeral cortege which passed from the naval club to a specially erected funeral hall in hibiya park. yamamoto was dressed in his field uniform and rested on a gun carriage pulled by sailors. japan's highest naval and military officials took part in the procession.

after ceremonies in the park, the cortege moved to tama cemetery where the admiral was buried. #

JUN -5 1943

UNDATED JAPANESE

WARTIME ~~xxxxxxxx~~ EXIGENCIES HAVE STRIPPED THE JAPANESE

CIVIL POPULATION OF ALL BUT A FEW EUROPEAN FASHIONS IN CLOTHES.

ACCORDING TO A TRANSOCEAN DISPATCH FROM TOKYO BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN

RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

FROM NOW ON ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ THE ONLY ~~xxxxx~~

OF EUROPEAN CUT

CLOTHING MEN WILL BE ALLOWED TO WEAR WI~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ BE THE

KIMONO KARHI—COLORED AND

SOCALLED "NATIONAL UNIFORM", ~~xxxxxx~~ FASHIONED ALONG MILITARY LINES WITH

A MILITARY CAP TO MATCH.

FELT HATS ARE TABOO AND NECKTIES HAVE BEEN DECLARED SUPERFLUOUS.

30.24—4693

AND THEIR MANUFACTURE, AS WELL AS THAT OF EUROPEAN LOUNGE SUITS IS TO BE STOPPED COMPLETELY. SHIRTS AND SOCKS WILL BE STANDARDIZED.

WOMEN'S FASHIONS WERE ALSO DRASTICALLY AFFECTED. HEI[illegible]

JUN - 6 1943

THERE WILL BE ONLY THREE EUROPEAN STYLES AVAILABLE—ONE FOR THE STREET AND OFFICE, ANOTHER FOR THE HOME AND A THIRD FOR SPORTS. KIMONAS WILL BE SIMPLIFIED AND THE MANUFACTURE OF WOMEN'S HATS IS PROHIBITED.

~~THIS~~ ALL THIS, TRANSOCEAN EXPLAINED, IS PART OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT'S DETERMINATION TO HARNESS ALL ECONOMIC FORCES FOR THE ~~PRUDUCTION~~ PRODUCTION OF THE WAR AND TO FURTHER SIMPLIFY THE CIVILIAN MODE OF LIVING.

# U. S. HITS 3 ITALIAN BATTLESHIPS; RAWSON HEADS ARGENTINE REGIME MARSHALL AT AFRICA CONFERENCES;

JUN - 6 1943

30.24—4693

## SCORES OF PLANES SET GREAT FIRES IN NAVY BASE AREA

### 2,000-Pound Bombs Hit the Littorio, Vittorio Veneto and Roma.

JUN - 6 1943

### CRUISER ALSO HIT

### U.S. Air Fleet Returns Safely from Its Longest Operational Flight.

### MEETS LIGHT OPPOSITION

### Axis Fighter Planes, Ground Guns Fail to Disperse Raiders.

BOYLE

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN BOMBER BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, June 5.—(AP) Scores of American Flying Fortresses in a powerful, rocking blow at the Italian navy damaged three 35,000-ton battleships —the pride of Mussolini's fleet—in a daring daylight raid on Spezia today, and also hit a heavy cruiser and one merchant ship in rain of armor-piercing bombs.

The battleships were all of the 1940 Littorio class, the Littorio itself, the Vittorio Veneto, and the Roma, mounting nine 15-inch guns, 12 6-inch guns and 12 anti-aircraft guns.

**Fires Sweep Harbor Area**

Great fires were left raging in oil depots and harbor installations, and the American air fleet returned without the loss of a single ship.

Carrying giant, 2,000-pound "battleship busters"—bombs that can smash through armor—the Flying Fortresses made the longest operational flight of the North African campaign for the first surprise daylight assault on the Spezia naval base in the northwest coast of Italy.

All came back despite minor Italian fighter opposition and the heaviest flak the Italian fleet could hurl aloft in a desperate effort to parry this stab at the heart of the Italian naval defenses.

The raid was a painful offensive blow at the hiding Italian navy, a navy possibly being held in reserve to fight any Allied invasion of Italian soil.

**Spezia No Haven**

The invasion-jittery Italians had hoped Spezia harbor might be a haven safe from the far-ranging Fortresses, but the big American planes made the long over-water hop to explode that hope.

The last raid on Spezia was by the R.A.F. on April 18, when a destroyer was sunk.

The Littorio class battleships are approximately 775 feet long, and each of these fugitive "reluctant dragons" of the dwindling Fascist navy has an aft catapult carrying three scout planes.

The huge armada of attacking Fortresses included many of the same planes which, 100-strong, struck at La Maddalena in Sardinia April 10, sinking the 10,000-ton Gorizia with two direct hits.

**Gorizia in Harbor**

The Gorizia is now in Spezia harbor, but it was not known whether it was the cruiser hit there today.

Direct hits or near misses with 2,000-pound bombs were reported on all three of the battleships and the heavy cruiser. The near misses were within 50 feet, close enough with one-ton bombs to cause heavy damage in the opinion of air bombing experts.

The merchant vessel struck was estimated to be 350 feet in length. Fire and smoke from jetties, oil depots, storage areas, and electrical shops in the navy yard indicated that the shore installations as well as the ships were hit hard.

**In Air Eight and a Half Hours**

The returning fliers, fagged from their eight and a half hour ride but jubilant over the result of their first great smash at a far away Italian naval shelter, leaped from the unscarred Fortresses for coffee and doughnuts.

Among them were Capt. David Pett of Royal Oak, Mich., a pilot and squadron leader on his 50th raid.

"It was a long tiring trip but it was wonderful to see it work out so successfully," said Capt. Pett.

"The fact that the flak didn't bother us and that there were no fighters to speak of made it perfect. The Italians won't use those three ships for a long time—and they may have to pump a couple up to get them to the surface."

Although some of the other fliers were not so optimistic as to the extent of the damage inflicted on the battleships, one of which was caught in the outer harbor and the other two in an area enclosed by a sea wall, all thought the raid was an extremely punishing and heavy blow to the already wobbly Italian naval morale.

**Veterans in Raid**

Among the planes on the raid were the "Pegasus," a veteran of 39 missions against the Axis, and the "Heinie Headhunters," with 53 missions behind it.

It was the first combat mission for Lieut. Martin Kahel, of Long Island City, N. Y., who gave up a post in a transport ship to become a B-17 navigator.

"Through the driftmeter I saw the whole thing," said Lieut. Kahel. "There is no other thrill like that. It looked like a movie only real—so real it comes up and hits you.

"It looked like the previous squadron hit the right deck of a ship at the end. But our bombs, at least four or five of them, hit within 50 to 75 feet of a ship—close enough to crack its seams so it will be in drydock. I never will forget the sight of the battleships' guns firing at us or the flames and black smoke of the bombs from the heavy Fortress formations."

## SPEED VIEWED AS INDICATING NEW WAR STEP

### Summons And Parleys In Africa Spur Talk Of Invasion

JUN - 6 1943

### Unusual Activity Of Service Chiefs Follows Meeting

JUN - 6 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 5—Prime Minister Churchill hastily summoned his War Cabinet for hours of secret session immediately after his dramatic return today from war conferences in Washington and Africa.

This was viewed in some quarters as meaning that major military operations were pending and needed quick and final approval.

### Starts New Invasion Talk

His swift actions at any rate created a new outburst of invasion enthusiasm and appeared certain to add to Axis fears of a sudden and simultaneous attack in many places.

The meeting in Tunisia of Churchill, Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, and African war leaders was noted here with much interest, and gave further stimulus to speculation about an offensive launched from North Africa.

Unusual activity among service chiefs was reported by the London press in the wake of the Cabinet meeting.

Churchill supposedly told his Ministers the details of his conference with President Roosevelt and outlined plans to carry the war to unconditional surrender of the enemy.

### Commons Report Expected

He is expected to elaborate somewhat at the next session of Commons, but the world will have to wait and see the riddle unfold on the field of battle.

Few expect him to go into the finer points of the military problems involved, but it was suggested that probably he would be able to assure the Commons that the plans now made should see the United Nations all the way to victory.

Churchill returned to England at dawn today and hurried to London.

The final stage of his flight across the dangerous Bay of Biscay was made in the dark of the moon with picked air fighters accompanying

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Churchill's bomber and watching anxiously for the Nazi aerial pack which on Tuesday shot down a British passenger plane carrying Leslie Howard, the actor, and twelve other passengers.

### Think Nazis Sought Leader

The unusual precaution was taken in the belief that the Germans were gunning for Britain's war leader both when they destroyed Howard's plane and when yesterday they riddled a Canadian bomber on the same route and forced seven wounded flyers to parachute to safety in Portugal. No trace has been found of Howard's plane or its passengers.

Churchill was accompanied on the final night dash by Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, who flew to North Africa to join him in the North Africa talks, and by General Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the imperial general staff, who was with him at the big conference in Washington, where the Allies mapped their global war strategy.

### "Zero Hour," Says Headline

The Prime Minister's homecoming coincided with a rash of "invasion" talk in England, with mounting speculation that the first Allied blow would strike the Italian islands of Sardinia, Sicily and Pantelleria.

The *Daily Mail* bore the blaring headline: "Zero hour in the battle for bastion islands."

Last night the Rome radio warned the Italian people that "the Allied attack is coming" and exhorted the defenders of Pantelleria to stand fast.

Churchill is expected to make a report to the House of Commons soon on the results of his trip to the United States and Africa, but it was pointed out that he obviously would be unable to give any particulars of the strategy agreed upon.

JUN - 6 1943

### Downing Street Statement

A statement from No. 10 Downing Street said Churchill flew from the United States to Gibraltar, and then visited the headquarters of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in Algiers. He then was joined by Eden and together they visited Tunis and the British and United States armies in northwest Africa.

"Yesterday," the official statement said: "Admiral Cunningham, commander in chief in the Mediterranean, gave a luncheon at which Generals Giraud and de Gaulle and the whole new French committee for national liberation met the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary. Proceedings were most cordial."

# Churchill Home, Begins Talks With Aides

JUN - 6 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 5—Prime Minister Winston Churchill flew home today by way of North Africa from the Washington war council at which full accord was reached on a future Allied course on all fronts—an accord which was expected to be interpreted into action first with an invasion of Europe.

The Prime Minister, who saw Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in North Africa, landed at a British airdrome at dawn and proceeded immediately to London.

### Begins Talks With Aides

He plunged immediately into consultation with his Cabinet colleagues and service chiefs. There was some speculation that his report to the House of Commons would not be made immediately but would await a fuller shaping, and it was suggested Parliament might extend its next series of sessions to hear him.

Not only was his plane escorted by fighter craft on the later stages of the journey, but Churchill's flight was timed so the plane passed the Axis-patrolled Bay of Biscay at night, with no moon.

### Accompanied By Eden

He was accompanied by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who flew from Britain to join him in the North Africa talks, and by Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the imperial general staff, who was with him at the Washington conference with President Roosevelt and the British and American general staffs.

In North Africa, Churchill also had what was described as a "most cordial" meeting with Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud, who earlier in the week settled their differences and set up a provisional French Government under their joint leadership.

### Invasion Is Awaited

Churchill's homecoming coincided with mounting speculation that the Allied blow was about to fall upon Hitler's so-called European fortress.

The invasion talk, which has been the main topic of London newspapers, reached its highest pitch this morning.

The *Daily Mail*, referring to the Allied aerial hammering of Italy and her Mediterranean outposts, featured a headline: "Zero Hour In Battle For Bastion Island."

### "Attack Coming," Rome Says

The Italians, as well as the Germans, have been broadcasting reports of great Allied invasion preparations in the Mediterranean. Last night the anxious Rome radio broadcast a warning that "the Allied attack is coming" and called upon menaced Pantelleria to stand fast.

The Axis had been putting out various reports that Churchill was here or there in the Mediterranean area, and for the last week there has been a great concentration of German planes over the Bay of

[Continued On Page 2, Column 6]

Biscay, apparently gunning for the Prime Minister.

Belief this was the case was heightened after an enemy plane last Tuesday shot down a British passenger plane en route from Lisbon to Britain with thirteen passengers, including Actor Leslie Howard. No trace of the plane or passengers has been found.

The end of the Washington conference was announced May 27. Churchill then flew to Gibraltar, and then visited the headquarters of General Eisenhower.

He was jointed there by Eden and together they visited Tunis and the British and United States armies in northwestern Africa.

### Luncheon With French

Their stay ended yesterday when the newly formed French provisional Government lunched with them, it was announced.

No. 10 Downing street said:

"Yesterday Admiral Cunningham, commander in chief in the Mediterranean, gave a luncheon at which Generals Giraud and De Gaulle and the whole new French Committee for National Liberation met the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary. Proceedings were most cordial."

### Axis Was Close

(Axis sources, apparently fishing for information, had hit close to the fact in reporting that Churchill flew to Gibraltar after the Washington conference, but some broadcasts said he conferred with Allied generals there and then flew on to England, while others hinted he had gone on to other theaters of the war.)

Diplomatic observers said that in view of the important decision which had to be made in North Africa following the Washington conferences Churchill felt a second and senior member of the British War Cabinet should be with him. Eden, therefore, flew to Africa.

### Neither In French Talks

It was understood in London that neither Churchill nor Eden participated in the Giraud-De Gaulle conversations, which resulted in the establishment of the French central authority in Algiers.

Eden's absence from Commons was noted this week, but it was not until a day or two ago that it became known in some quarters he had joined the Prime Minister.

## Allied War Plans Discussed in Africa

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 5 — (AP) Prime Minister Churchill came to North Africa after his recent conferences with President Roosevelt, it was disclosed today, to lay before Allied field commanders the war plans approved in Washington by the two leaders and their military advisers.

During the past week the prime minister, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, and the American and British chiefs of staff, Gen. George C. Marshall and Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, have held conferences with Allied army, navy and air commanders of the North African theater "on details of a plan for striking the most powerful possible blow at the Axis," the official announcement said.

### U. S. Army Expanding

Gen. Marshall held a press conference at the conclusion of the military talks and, speaking of the growth of the American army at home, he told newsmen that the situation had changed tremendously for the better in the past six or eight months.

He said it no longer was necessary to allocate troops and equipment to meet emergencies. The army has reached such a stage of development, he said, that coordinated offensives can be carried out as a program born of careful long-range planning.

The conferences attended by Mr. Churchill here actually were a continuation of the recent Washington strategy meetings and were designed to put into effect the general plans decided upon in the United States.

In Washington, Mr. Churchill, President Roosevelt, and high military officers of both the United States and Britain took up the question of how and where the Allies could best employ their forces to attain victory in the shortest possible time.

Among the Allied military leaders who participated in the talks here were Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief; Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, deputy commander in chief; Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, Allied air commander in this theater; Admiral Sir Andrew B. Cunningham, Allied naval commander in the Mediterranean; Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, field commander of the British Eighth army, and Maj. Gen. Walter B. Smith, Gen. Eisenhower's chief of staff.

### Tour Battle Scenes

Along with Mr. Churchill, Gen. Marshall and Gen. Brooke also took advantage of their visit to look over the scene of the final victory which drove the Axis from Africa.

The prime minister also held an informal press conference here and, like Gen. Marshal, expressed satisfaction with the results of the war of extermination being waged against enemy submarines.

Mr. Churchill said he was highly pleased with the French unity achieved through the agreement between Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud and the establishment of the new French "Committee for National Liberation."

Gen. Marshall told the correspondents that the collapse of the Axis in Tunisia demonstrated to Berlin that the Allies could get together in a land, sea and air offensive. He said he had worked intimately with Gen. Eisenhower as Allied commander in chief in complete confidence at all times.

### Marshall Pays Tribute

The United States Chief of Staff paid special tribute to the French forces in the Tunisian campaign, which he said had acquitted themselves admirably. He attended Memorial Day services of the American Thirty-fourth Division.

[General Marshall was quoted in a BBC broadcast as saying while in North Africa that "we are out to win this war in the quickest and most economical way."

# Airman Retains His Dog by Help Of Eisenhower

BY LUCE

### Parents of Dead Co-owner Seek Pet, but General Puts Flyer's Claim First

JUN - 6 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 5 (AP).—This is a story of Duckworth, a little black and white cocker spaniel with a heart filled with devotion for two American Spitfire pilots—one dead, the other living—and a letter General Dwight D. Eisenhower wrote to make sure the comradeship of an American flyer and his dog would not be broken.

The story actually began when Lieutenant Harold F. Taff, of Otto, Ind., and Lieutenant Richard J. East, of New York, brought the spaniel on a troopship across the Atlantic and set up home together at a Tunisian fighter airdrome. With Allied victory near, Lieutenant East failed to return one day from a mission.

Then the Army mailman brought a message to General Eisenhower from Dr. Bion R. East, of the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, which said he and his wife had been notified that their son was missing and asked if the pet dog might be returned to them, "if it is not inconsistent with general policy and it doesn't interfere with the war effort."

"Dick's mother would particularly appreciate it," the father wrote. "If the dog could be placed on a plane or freighter coming to New York Harbor, I could meet the dog and take him to our home."

The Allied commander in chief, who had not known about Duckworth's co-master, ordered the request granted. Just in time Lieutenant General Carl A. Spaatz, Allied air commander of the Northwest African Air Force, learned of the situation and dispatched an explanation to General Eisenhower, and Duckworth and the former Indiana University student were reunited.

To the parents of the dead pilo went this reply from Genera Eisenhower: "When I receive your letter asking for the return of the dog owned by your son, I was deeply touched. I immediate-

JUN - 6 1943

30.24-4695

ly directed that every effort be made to comply with your request. Today I received from General Spaatz a report in which appears the following statement:

"'It is learned that the dog Duckworth belonged jointly to Lieutenant East and his best friend, Harold Taff. Lieutenant East was killed in action April 4. His plane and grave were located after our forces moved into the Tunis area. The loss of his best friend deeply affected Taff. The commanding officer of the fighter group brought Taff with the dog to the airplane. Taff was heartbroken at the thought of losing his dog and wanted to spend every possible minute with him until the plane took off. He placed him in the plane and carefully tied him. He left the plane just before the take-off. Colonel West had been waiting in his car to take Taff back to his quarters, but Taff was seen to thank him and walk away from the car to an adjoining field.'

"Under the circumstances, and in particular in view of the statement that the dog was jointly owned by your son and his best friend, and especially as Taff has shown strong affection for the dog, I believe you will agree with me it would be unwise to return the dog to you as requested.

"The friendship of a dog is precious. It becomes even more so when one is so far removed from home as we are in Africa. I have a Scottie. In him I find consolation and diversion. For me he is theone 'person' to whom I can talk without the conversation turning back to the war. Duckworth is performing a patriotic service. I respect the quality of warm friendship shown by Taff for the dog. I am confident you and Mrs. East will view the situation similarly despite your natural and understandable desire to have with you this close companion of your gallant son who died for his country on the field of battle."

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*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 5—Nearly 125 tons of bombs dropped from United States Liberators of the Middle East air force smothered Grottalgie airdrome near Brindisi, in southeastern Italy, in a two-wave assault yesterday while air forces from northwest Africa shuttled over Pantelleria, Sicily and Italy in their daily blows at Premier Mussolini's anti-invasion strongholds.

Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz's forces struck at Catanzaro, on the sole of the Italian boot ninety miles from the Messina strait.

### Attacked By RAF

Both Catanzaro and Syracuse were attacked by incendiary-laden Wellingtons Thursday night.

Cairo dispatches said hangars and administration buildings at the large Grottalgie airdrome were covered with direct hits in the daylight raid. Large fires were left burning and columns of smoke and explosions marked the mushrooming destruction. One entire section of the field was said to have been knocked out.

### Four Fighters Bagged

All the raiders returned safely, a United States communique said, although they were attacked by a formation of enemy fighters, four of which were shot down.

In Cairo, Col. Keith K. Compton, of St. Joseph, Mo., who led the Grottalgie attack, said he rarely had seen more accurate bombing.

"There were scores of fires which sent great pillars of black smoke into the sky," he recalled, "we completely smothered the area with bursts."

JUN - 6 1943

### Grounded Planes Hit

Crewmen said a number of grounded aircraft were destroyed.

Besides Catanzaro and Syracuse, Pangora on the instep of the Italian boot, Milo airfield in northwestern Sicily, Favignana island off the western tip of Sicily, and Pantelleria were hit in the continued bashing of Italy's Mediterranean defenses by the Northwest African air force.

Pangora is the most easterly point in Italy yet attacked by General Spaatz' airmen.

American Lightnings set three hangars afire and damaged the runway at Milo airfield yesterday and attacked Favignana Island.

### Defenses Weaken

Pantelleria was attacked by aircraft of both the strategic and tactical air forces, with heavy, medium and fighter-bombers rocking that isle with many loads of explosives and ammunition.

The Italians' anti-aircraft fire under the deluge proved erratic and fading, and no enemy fighters appeared to stem the onslaught.

A fuller reflection of the growing weakness of Axis defenses was shown in the absence of fighter opposition when bomb-carrying Lightnings raided the Milo airfield. There

Continued On Page 2, Column 7]

### Italian Airdrome Bombed

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 5 (AP).—American Liberator bombers of the Middle East air force dumped almost 125 tons of explosives on the Grottalgie Airdrome, near Brindisi, in southeastern Italy, yesterday and other Allied air units struck again at the enemy's Mediterranean island strongholds and at additional points on the Italian mainland.

The two-wave daylight assault on the Grottalgie Airdrome splintered hangars and administration buildings with direct hits. One entire section of the field was said to have been knocked out as the whole place was covered with explosions, large fires and columns of smoke.

JUN - 6 1943

### Catanzaro Pounded

A formation of fighters challenged the big bombers, which blasted four of the enemy planes out of the air, and an American communique said all of the American raiders returned safely. Returning flyers said a number of enemy planes were destroyed on the ground.

Meanwhile, bombers and fighters of the northwest African air force pounded Catanzaro, on the southern coast of Italy; Pangora, on the instep of the Italian boot; Syracuse, in Sicily; Milo Airfield, in northwestern Sicily; Favignana Island, off the western tip of Sicily, and the tiny, oft-batter Island of Pantelleria.

British Wellingtons rained incendiary bombs on Catanzaro and Syracuse Thursday night. In flying to Pangora, the Allied airmen struck at the most easterly point in Italy yet attacked by planes of the Northwest African Air Force.

Milo Airfield and Favignana Island were raided yesterday by American Lightnings which set on fire three of the airfield's hangars and damaged the runway.

Heavy and medium bombers and fighter-bombers of both the strategic and tactical air forces made the newest attack on Pantelleria, blasting and machine-gunning military establishments there.

The bomb-carrying Lightnings also encountered no enemy fighters in the raid on Milo Airfield, indicating further that enemy aerial resistance is steadily disappearing. Anti-aircraft fire there also was light, but there was intense machine--gun fire in the vicinity of the airport.

### Only Two Planes Lost

The operations, in which all types of aircraft were used, cost the Allies only two planes.

The enemy struck back with a raid last night on Algiers by a force described officially as small. Although two of the raiders were shot down, the attack caused some casualties and created some damage.

Reconnaissance photographs of Leghorn, attacked by almost 100 four-engined American bombers on May 28, showed today that a large oil refinery there was put out of action. Seventeen of nineteen storage tanks in one section of the city were burned out and eight others were destroyed in another area. Gas holders, service tanks, packing units and conveyers were destroyed or severely damaged.

The anti-aircraft fire, too, was light. But machine-gun fire in the vicinity of the airport was intense.

### Two Planes Lost

The Allies lost only two planes in the operations in which aircraft of all types were used.

In turn, the enemy raided Algiers last night with a force which was officially described as small. Two of the raiders were destroyed. There were some casualties and some damage, however.

Reconnaissance photographs meanwhile showed that the Fortress attack on Leghorn on May 28 put the large oil refinery there out of action.

### Oil Tanks Burned Out

Seventeen of nineteen tanks in the northwest section of the city were burned out and eight others were destroyed in another area. Gas holders were severely damaged, while service tanks, packing units and conveyers were destroyed or badly damaged. Much wreckage was evident among the railway installations and pipe lines running into the plant. The Butein plant and lubricating plant also were damaged.

The Middle East command, in a communique issued at Cairo, said its light bombers had forced the

...he Aegean Sea ...ring an attack ...anto Island.

...munique broad- ... by Rome reported two Allied raids near Taranto naval base in southern Italy, presumably the attacks mentioned in the Allied announcement as having been carried out Thursday night.

### Damage Admitted

(Rome said the double raid "caused victims and damage" near Taranto and that a Liberator was shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

(Four Allied planes were reported by Rome as shot down over Pantelleria by anti-aircraft fire and four from a formation which flew over Trapani province, Sicily.

(A twin-engined plane was said to have crashed into the sea near Savignana island while German fighters, in a raid over Malta, claimed to have downed a Spitfire.

A supplement to the communique said that in the Taranto raids casualties among the civilian population were twenty-four dead and forty-one injured.

# Africa Troops Call for Harsh Steps in Strikes

## 'Stars and Stripes' Survey Reports 90% Willing to Trade Jobs With Strikers

ALGIERS, June 5 (AP).—"The Stars and Stripes," American soldier newspaper, in its North African edition published today a survey of comments of United States troops on the strikes back home, especially the coal mine walkout. (The survey obviously was conducted before it was known that the mine union had ordered the strikers back to work on Monday.)

"Almost 90 per cent of the men urged drastic government action against the strike leaders as well as against the strikers themselves," the Army newspaper said.

"The Stars and Stripes" said its staff writers conducted a "great many personal interviews" in which the question was asked: "What do you think of the coal strike?" Besides this, hundreds of unsolicited letters were sent to the newspaper office by soldiers.

"Fully 70 per cent declared the strikers should be inducted into the Army and returned to work on 'C' Army rations," the front page article said.

"A substantial minority expressed concern that the people back home still don't realize that the war is going on. None of the soldiers had any use whatever for John L. Lewis.

"Almost without exception the soldiers offered to change places with the strikers."

"The Stars and Stripes" quoted Sergeant Frank Middledorf, of Lafayette, Ind., a former railway worker and member of the mail clerks' union, thus:

"Reading and hearing about strikes in vital industries back home really burn the fellows up. I say induct the strikers into the Army, if they don't appreciate that their lot is better than ours."

In about 10 per cent of the cases, soldier criticism accused labor leaders of trying to prolong the war by holding up supplies and making more money for themselves, the newspaper said.

Staff Sergeant E. Ditchkus, of Kearny, N. J., who said his father had been a Pennsylvania coal miner for nineteen years and that he knew personally what it was to be hungry during a strike, was quoted as saying:

"The government should really outlaw strikes in time of war, even ...s to induct the strikers."

...Henry Persike, of Brook- ...at regardless of the reason for strikes, "these can't be bad enough to go through with them now. We can easily lose the war as a result of strikes," "Stars and Stripes" quoted him as saying.

"There is no reason why they can't settle their differences by arbitration," said Master Sergeant Robert Guy, of Wichita, Kan., who has been on four bomber missions. "I remember when the men of my old outfit had finished up twenty-six planes of a struck plant in California so we could get them on their way to England. I'll never forget those rotten days."

The newspaper said that of the 10 per cent who registered approval of strikes, even in war time, Sergeant Joseph Harris, of Brooklyn, entered a representative view:

"The men in the coal pits deserve every break they can get and if strikes are their only means, let them exercise that American right. Inducting them into the Army won't solve the trouble unless they are sent back to their jobs. But that would set unionism back fifty years. It just wouldn't be true democracy."

# GIRAUD SEEN REMAINING AS ARMY'S CHIEF

## De Gaulle's Earlier Opposition Overcome, Informants Say

JUN - 6 1943

## Compromise Is Believed Reached During Session Of Committee

*[By the Associated Press]*

Algiers, June 5—Gen. Henri Giraud will remain as commander in chief of the French North African Army despite earlier opposition by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, political informants said tonight.

Belief that a compromise had been reached in what was probably the greatest stumbling block to a union of de Gaulle's Fighting French and Giraud's forces was expressed after the conclusion of today's session of the French Committee for National Liberation.

It was reported that de Gaulle has agreed to permit Giraud, co-chairman of the committee, to remain as head of the army provided he does not take command in the field; in return Giraud agreed to place several Fighting French generals in key positions in the newly merged army.

JUN - 6 1943

### Juin May Command

Although there was no official announcement, it was understood that the committee was considering the formation of an army corps combining the elements of the Fighting French and the North African Army to symbolize the new unity. It was believed that the corps would probably be commanded by Gen. Alphonse Juin.

Both de Gaulle and Giraud today addressed the Algerian Assembly, local parliamentary group sitting as a financial committee. The two were received enthusiastically with de Gaulle getting slightly more applause as they entered the chamber.

### Unity Stressed

In their speeches they stressed unity as imperative to the war effort and victory. Giraud remarked that in time of war there were no elections under the French law and there should be no politics but an all-out drive to win the war.

A committee spokesman earlier had erroneously described the meeting as that of members of the French Chamber of Deputies. There are some two-score deputies here but they have not met as yet.

The resignation of Gen. Auguste Nogues, who on Thursday had been removed as resident general of Morocco and succeeded by Gabriel Puaux, former high commissioner in Syria, was made public today.

### Opposed Allied Landings

De Gaulle had demanded his dismissal and Nogues, who opposed the Allied landings last November, issued a statement saying he was resigning in the interests of French unity.

"November 8, 1942, we had the duty of keeping our word," Nogues said in telling of that fateful date when he was under Vichy rule. "We performed our duty with sorrow. In acting thus we avoided German intervention. Having been disciplined up to the point of even sacrificing their sentiments, it is with enthusiasm that our troops have formed themselves again in one bloc and taken up the struggle at the side of the Allies against the common enemy."

The new French committee is planning the creation of a War Cabinet to be drawn from its membership, a reliable report said.

### Possible Posts

It was virtually certain that Rene Massigli would be given the foreign affairs portfolio as he is already acting in that capacity. Giraud might have the war Ministry and de Gaulle that of Interior.

Several members of the earlier Giraud Government still remain to be ousted if all of de Gaulle's demands are met by the new executive committee. One of these is Gen. Rene Prioux, chief of staff of the French North African army, is reliably reported to have been confined to his quarters for several days.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, American commander in chief of the Allied armies, visited de Gaulle today, returning a recent visit paid him by the Fighting French leader.

# Nogues Quits His Morocco Post As Governor

JUN - 6 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

**Algiers, June 5—Gen. Auguste Nogues presented his resignation as Resident General of French Morocco to Gen. Henri Giraud today with the assertion he placed French unity above all other considerations and, in a message to Moroccans, defended his conduct in office.**

**(An Algiers radio broadcast recorded in London said that Gabriel Puaux, former French High Commissioner in Syria, had been appointed Resident General of Morocco to succeed Nogues.)**

### Resisted "With Sorrow"

Seeking to explain why French troops under him in Morocco resisted the Allied landings, Nogues said in his message that "November 8, 1942, we had the duty of keeping our word. We performed our duty with sorrow. In acting thus, we avoided German intervention. Having been disciplined up to the point of even sacrificing their sentiments, it is with enthusiasm that our troops have formed themselves again in one bloc and taken up the struggle at the side of the Allies against the common enemy."

### Demanded By De Gaulle

The ousting of Nogues was one of the measures demanded by Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Fighting French leader.

Formation of a streamlined war cabinet, within the framework of the newly organized French Committee for National Liberation was considered likely in political quarters.

### Committee Reconvenes

The committee met again today to consider the feasibility of General Giraud continuing as commander in chief of the army and the removal of additional officials.

Another matter being considered is the creation of a war cabinet within the committee. It was thought certain that Rene Massigli would be charged with foreign affairs, as he already is acting in that capacity. Giraud might have the war portfolio and de Gaulle that of the interior.

### Chamber To Meet

Giraud and de Gaulle this evening are scheduled to address a "symbolic" session of the Chamber of Deputies, to be attended by almost fifty members of that body who are in North Africa.

While the session will not be an official one, since there will not be a quorum present, it is being held to demonstrate that the Chamber still is in existence despite its abolition by Marshal Petain. Since all Vichy legislation and decrees have been annulled by the new regime, the Chamber is legally in existence again, although non-functional.

Many of the Deputies are in the army. Despite a law which forbids the presence of uniforms in the Chamber, many will wear them because they have no civilian clothes. They left them in France and clothes are hard to get here.

### Leaders Stress Unity

The committee had new expressions of unity from de Gaulle and Giraud, voiced in radio addresses last night to the French people on the first anniversary of Bir el Hacheim, when Fighting French forces below El Alamein broke through German armor in a strategic withdrawal.

"The only issue is the crushing of the enemy," de Gaulle said.

"All the fighting men of France are grouped now on a single road," Giraud asserted.

### Committee Called Temporary

Both leaders emphasized that the life of the committee was temporary, until it could turn its functions over to a liberated French people.

Ahead of the committee were questions of continuing Giraud as a headquarters commander in chief of the French army in return for concessions which would place Fighting French officers in high posts in the field and the discussion of the war effort in parts of the French Empire not under Axis control.

### Catroux Starts New Job

General Catroux assumed his powers as Governor General of Algiers yesterday. They were surrendered by Marcel Peyrouton, who had been dismissed by the committee after a mixup in resignation letters Peyrouton addressed to both de Gaulle and Giraud.

Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier still held his post as deputy commander in chief in charge of public order in the Algiers area, but it was believed he would be relieved of the office on the ground the situation no longer required it.

# *Bomber, Aflame, Flies 325 Miles, 25 Feet Above Sea*

## Only One Motor Left After Sardinia Raid. Pilot Pancakes Into Mediterranean 4 Miles From Shore

JUN - 6 1943

By HAROLD V. BOYLE

*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

An Advanced United States Medium Bomber Base, North Africa, June 2 (Delayed)—A flight surgeon riding as an observer told today how a Mitchell bomber shot up by enemy fighters carried him and a crew of five over 225 miles of open sea with one engine out and a wing on fire before it pancaked into the Mediterranean near the Allied shore.

Major John L. Coglend, of Burke, N. Y., a former physician for the Hartford (Conn.) Board of Health, said he thought that at any moment during the two hours and ten minutes the bomber would explode and kill all aboard.

### Members Of Crew

Riding with him when the bomb took off to bomb Sardinia were:

LIEUT. CHARLES W. SMITH, pilot, of Fairfax, S. C.

LIEUT. ALBERT B. FERRY, co-pilot, of Bradley Beach, N. J.

LIEUT. BENEDICT J. O'MARA, bombardier, DeWitt, Iowa.

STAFF SERGEANT FRED F. HECKS, turret gunner, Tacoma, Wash.

SERGT. WALTER I. SUNDSTROM, radio gunner, Eveleth, Minn.

"As we climbed to 10,000 feet with our target in sight, a group of enemy fighters did an unusual thing—they rode through their own heavy flak to jump us before we dropped our bombs," recalled Coglend, who has made seven flights over enemy territory "to study the reaction of our men under combat."

As he got behind the copilot to look at the target two Me-109s swept the American bomber with tracer bullets.

### Bullets Sound Like Hail

"It sounded like the patter of hail," said Coglend. "I sat there open-mouthed as I saw the bullets rip through the left engine and wing. Then a dozen bullets smashed the window by the copilot and one went through his parachute.

"The phone was knocked out and the bombardier had no way to tell us if the bombs were away. The rudder had been hit, too, and both the pilot and copilot had to work with all their strength to maneuver us into a turn and dive. The German fighters didn't follow us down or we would be dead."

As they rode down until they were just above the sea, the radio gunner shouted back, "the ship is on fire!"

### Fire In Right Motor

"We looked out and saw fire in the right motor," Coglend said. "We cut off the motor and put out the fire with an extinguisher. But it started up again and two more fires started in the right wing.

"We began pumping gas outside. The tanks on both the right and left wings had been pierced by bullets, but they were self-sealing.

"It was 4.36 when we left the target and for two hours and ten minutes we nursed the plane back, only twenty-five feet above the sea, on one motor, which cut our speed from 200 to 150 miles an hour.

"Two other planes of our formation stayed by us as Lieutenant Smith did everything humanely possible to save the ship, for which he had a strong sentimental attachment.

### Still 120 Miles Away

"At 6.05 P. M. we were still 120 miles from our airport and the radio gunner called, 'the top skin is beginning to crumble.' I looked out and saw a fire blazing like a furnace in the upper surface of the wing, where a square yard was already burned away. We thought any moment she would blow up."

"When the radio gunner called up that the fire had reached the main wing span Smith decided we had to set down in the sea, although he hated giving up the ship. But he knew he had to in order to save the crew.

"I crawled back and shouted to the two gunners, 'get ready to crash into the sea.'

### Smoke Pours Into Ship

"We braved ourselves. The smoke pouring into the ship made the air so thick we could harly breathe. You could see the licks of flame from the wing. We set her down at 120 miles an hour and we hit with a terrific impact.

"I felt as if I had gone right to the bottom. In less than a second the water poured in and flooded the plane. The co-polit clambered out the escape matchc overhead with us boosting him like fat walruses.

"We weren't under water long enough to be out of breath. All of us followed the co-pilot except the radio gunner and the turret gunner, who got out through the camera door at the rear.

### Sinks In 3 Minutes

"We all climbed onto the ship, which floated tail up for three minutes before sinking. That gave us time to get out the life raft and inflate it and move away quickly because we still were afraid the plane would explode as a result of the crash damage."

Coglend said they thought they had landed about three quarters of a mile from the shore, but that after paddling for some time "we decided we had been a little optimistic and that we really were three or four miles out."

They were picked up by an Arab fishin gboat, which took them to the seaside home of the Caid, a local Arab leader. Coglend, who is tanned, husky and as healthy looking as any flyer, treated the cuts and bruises on himself and the rest of the crew. Then what do you think this freshly-dunked doctor did?

"I went swimming in the Mediterranean," said Coglend. "You know we don't get a chance like that very often."

# CASTILLO RESIGNS, GENERAL RAWSON IS NEW PRESIDENT

JUN - 6 1943

## Argentine Ruler Names Cabinet of Military, Naval Officials.

## POLICY NOT REVEALED

## First Actions Indicate Government Will Have Pro-Allied Flavor.

BUENAS AIRES, June 5—(AP) General Arturo Rawson formally became the new president of Argentina tonight, succeeding Ramon Castillo who returned to surrender the office after a brief period of defiance aboard a warship.

**Gen. Rawson's new 10-man governmental leadership includes only two civilians, the others being army and naval leaders who marched with the general to oust the Castillo government yesterday.**

### Policies Not Announced

**Although under Castillo Argentina had remained neutral and was the only South American government maintaining relations with the Axis, there was no official indication immediately of the policies of the new leaders.**

**The other ministers under Gen. Rawson are:**

**Vice-President — Rear Admiral Sabo Sueyro.**

**Minister of the Interior—Rear Admiral Segundo Storni.**

**Minister of Agriculture—General Diego Mason.**

JUN - 6 1943

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Minister of Foreign Affairs—General Domingo Martinez.

Minister of Public Works—General Domingo Pistarini.

Minister of Finance—Jose Maria Rosa.

Minister of the Navy—Rear Admiral Benito Sueyro.

Minister of Justice—Horace Calderon.

Minister of War—General Pedro Ramirez.

Rosa and Calderon are the only civilian cabinet members.

An Associated Press dispatch from Montevideo said Uruguayan officials were disappointed over the almost completely military character of the new government, and the fact that several members were known as extreme rightists. This, they said, apparently exploded earlier hopes that Argentina finally would be ruled by a democratic team.

### Anti-Liberals in Cabinet

(One Uruguayan official said Rosa was "known as an anti-liberal. Other sources, however, said the new government might be rightist in internal matters, and pro-Allied in international policy. Others suggested a wait-and-see attitude).

An official announcement of the new regime was issued tonight after all-day conferences of Gen. Rawson and his aides.

Castillo was set free after formally resigning the presidency, but two of his ministers were imprisoned.

They are Interior Minister Miguel Culaciati, who was a prisoner of the Second infantry regiment in the capital after giving up with Mr. Castillo at La Plata, and Daniel Amadeo Y. Videla, agriculture minister, who was taken in custody by

(Continued) arrival [illegible] from Mon[illegible]

[illegible]en to Penitentiary

The two were taken to the federal penitentiary to await prosecution, a Government House announcement said.

"The regular courts will investigate their actions in the administration," it added, but gave no indication of the charges against them.

Government House also made public the text of President Castillo's resignation which was addressed to General Rawson from La Plata. It said:

"I present to the commandant my indeclinable resignation from the office which I have discharged."

Other members of the scattered Castillo cabinet, which took to the naval minesweeper Drummond ahead of Gen. Rawson's 7,000 marchers yesterday and first announced determination to govern while afloat in the Rio de la Plata, were let go on their return.

These included Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, the "torpedoman" of the post-Pearl Harbor pan-American solidarity conference held at Rio de Janeiro in January, 1942, and the mouthpiece of President Castillo's "policy of prudence."

Anti-aircraft guns were mounted in the Plaza de Mayo, in front of Government House where Gen. Rawson and his aides worked all night, and all government buildings were kept under strict military and police surveillance.

Culaciati, who had to enforce many of Castillo's stern measures, including the "state of siege" which forbade Argentine public discussion of war issues, was understood to be confined in military barracks here.

### Offer to Surrender

Castillo and Navy Minister Mario Fincati, after cruising indecisively on the minesweeper Drummond and crossing the wide estuary to Uruguay and back, finally offered their surrender to the commander of the army garrison at La Plata, in Buenos Aires province.

Castillo's resignation was quickly forthcoming and the news of it was broadcast in a communique read over the government station.

Gen. Rawson, ruling under martial law, addressed a message to the governors of the 14 provinces and 10 territories of Argentina, asking them to retain their powers for the time being. He identified himself as chief of the "military movement of the government of the nation" and added in personal messages to each:

"I therefore request Your Excellency to take adequate measures to keep order and public peace until necessary measures to carry on the aims inspired in this movement are adopted. May God keep Your Excellency." He signed as a brigade general.

### Fleet Consolidated

Gen. Rawson also ordered the high seas fleet based at Puerto Belgrano, on the Atlantic, to steam to Buenos Aires and join the already assembled river fleet.

The one-day revolution took the lives of approximately 50 soldiers, ousting the only regime in the western hemisphere still tolerating Axis agents who communicate with Germany, Italy, and Japan, and resulted in a three-man junta headed by Gen. Rawson, his close friend, Gen. Pedro Ramirez, and Rear Admiral Benito Sueyro, who retained his post as chief of naval operations.

Castillo's resignation strengthened the military's hold, and life in Buenos Aires quickly was returning to normal. Shops were open, the people were back at work. Celebrations on the overthrow were banned; tomorrow's horse racing and soccer events will be held on schedule.

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The democratic leaders of the radical party expressed their faith in Rawson's avowed statement that Argentina's political and moral health would be assured once it is freed of "a series of governments which are outside the popular will."

### Muzzled By State Of Siege

Castillo had muzzled full expression of the country's sentiments through his "state-of-siege" decree, which banned public and press discussion of international matters connected with the war.

The military seized power a few hours before Castillo's conservative group was to have named the wealthy Robustiano Patron Costas for its candidate in the September Presidential election. He was Castillo's choice to carry on a strict neutrality policy, a course that left Argentina out on a limb from the Pan-American pro-Allied countries.

Rawson and his associates conferred today in Government House which was surrounded by military guards. Throughout the morning a stream of army officers called on them, received orders and departing.

### Domestic Policy Affected

Domestic policies also appeared to be involved in the revolt, but these are linked with international policy because of Argentina's position as a heavy exporter of live stock and agricultural products and her dependence on industrial nations for equipment.

Late today there still was no announcement of the Junta's course in international affairs.

Castillo's resignation strengthened the military's hold, and life in Buenos Aires quickly was returning to normal. Shops were open, the people were back at work. Celebrations on the overthrow were banned; tomorrow's horse racing and soccer events will be held on schedule.

### Denies Disorders

The following communique was broadcast over the official radio early tonight.

"The commander in chief of the armed forces, in the face of malignant reports which have been circulated, deems it necessary to declare the most perfect order prevails throughout the republic, which it will be impossible to alter.

"The deposed government already has resigned, including Ramon Castillo, who has been let free."

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# 50 Reported Killed; Capital Calm Now

JUN - 6 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Buenos Aires, June 5—Argentina's one-day revolution cost the lives of about fifty soldiers, it was disclosed today as the new military junta headed by pro-Ally Gen. Arturo Rawson banned all celebration of the overthrow of President Ramon Castillo's government and ordered the country back to work.

### Spectators Crowd Plaza

Leaders of the revolt slept late in the Government House after attending a wake for soldiers who were killed in yesterday's only serious clash at the naval engineering school. It previously had been announced that only one soldier and fourteen civilians were killed as 7,000 troops under Rawson marched into the city and forced Castillo and his Cabinet to flee.

Buenos Aires was back almost to normal. Shops were open and complete oder prevailed. Onlookers crowded the Plaza de Mayo, but they were prevented by a military guard from passing alongside Government House.

The latest official orders given by General Rawson spiked any plans there might have been for a celebration. He said today would not be a holiday and that all public officials should attend to their jobs.

A strict censorship had been clamped on all publications and communications. Police in the province of San Juan arrested editors of the newspaper *La Accion* because it announced the revolt on billboards. News of the revolt apparently was received calmly throughout the country, though troops were restricted to their barracks as a safety measure.

### May Meet Today

It was reported that the leaders of the military council probably would meet later today to continue the formation of a new government. Roberto Repetto, president of the Supreme Court, said he had received no further word from Castillo since a message of yesterday in which Castillo declared he still was President and would rule the country from the minesweeper Drummond.

Repetto said that, in his opinion, if Castillo resigned as President it then would be necessary for the Congres to discuss his resignation before it could become official. The Supreme Court had taken no action toward recognition of a new Government.

### Pledge Reported

The international significance of yesterday's bold stroke by General Rawson and other military leaders in forcing President Ramon Castillo to flee to an Argentine warship still was not clear, but there were these factors:

1. One of the first acts of the provisional government was the arrest of a prominent pro-Axis nationalist, Manuel Fresco.

2. One of several proclamations said to have been issued by Rawson pledged Argentina's cooperation in a "true American union of collaboration and compliance with our international pacts."

3. Pro-Democratic newspapers published an announcement, said to emanate from the revolutionaries, pledging compliance with a resolution adopted by the conference of American foreign ministers at Rio de Janeiro recommending that all American republics break with the Axis. These newspapers also called the revolt "democratic in character."

Some reports, however, indicated the objectives of the revolutionaries were largely domestic.

### Called Safety Measure

The revolt occurred on the day the Conservatives were to name a candidate to succeed Castillo.

Rawson, addressing a crowd beneath the Government House balcony, said his movement was "without any political leaning" and was aimed at guaranteeing "the safety of the people and our nation" because the Castillo administration had failed to respect "our institutions and culture."

Gen. Pedro Ramirez, who had been Castillo's War Minister; Gen. Juan Giovanelli, an unidentified naval officer; Rear Admiral Benito Sueyro, who retained the post of chief of naval operations and General Rawson were said to comprise the military junta now fulfilling the function of government.

Gen. Rawson, who led the troops on their triumphant march from their barracks outside Buenos Aires to the Government House, has served in the army's general staff and held various regimental commands. In 1924 as a lieutenant colonel, he was military attache in La Paz, Bolivia. As director general of remount, he established the Argentine Equestrian federation and only recently organized a Pan American federation, of which he was elected president.

Like his colleague, Gen. Ramirez, Gen. Rawson was born in 1884. He is a member of a distinguished family and his father was an army officer.

Gen. Rawson has a reputation as a swordsman and participated in a saber duel three years ago with Gen. Benjamin Menendez. Both were wounded but the judges decided that Gen. Menendez was unable to continue because of the extent of his injuries.

Gen. Ramirez, who is 60 years old, was a comparatively unknown military figure until his appointment to the cabinet six months ago.

His appointment to succeed Gen. Juan Tonazzi came as somewhat of a surprise because of Gen. Ramirez' lack of political affiliation.

[illegible]week Gen. Ramirez denied

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# Head of New Argentine Regime Is Veteran Professional Soldier

JUN - 6 1943

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 5—(AP) Gen. Arturo Rawson, the 50-year-old head of the new provisional military government in Argentina, is a professional soldier and has devoted most of his life to the cavalry.

At the Argentine military college, Gen. Rawson was a classmate of Gen. Pedro P. Ramirez, Argentine Minister of War who broke with President Ramon Castillo to engage in yesterday's revolt as one of the top leaders.

Both entered the college in 1902, but Gen. Ramirez finished a year earlier than Gen. Rawson.

Gen. Ramirez appointed Gen. Rawson as commander of cavalry last year to succeed himself when he was called to President Castillo's cabinet as Minister of War.

that he had resigned because of a dispute with the president. He said reports that he had been consulted by politicians concerning his candidacy in the September presidential elections were not true.

Gen. Ramirez was born in the town of La Paz in Entre Rios province, Jan. 10, 1884. He was graduated as a second lieutenant in 1904 and became a first lieutenant in the cavalry in 1910. The following year he was sent to Germany to complete his studies and remained there until 1913.

In 1931 he was military and air attache in the Argentine embassy at Rome but returned to take over the command of the second cavalry brigade a year later. He became a brigadier general in 1937 and a major general in 1942, when he was designated as commander of the cavalry.

JUN - 6 1943

# WEIGHS UPSET IN ARGENTINA

## Head Of Nation's Socialist Party Not Sure Revolt Is Real Democratic Move

## Dr. Nicolas Repetto Would Delay Judgment Until New Policies Are Announced

JUN – 6 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

New York, June 5—Dr. Nicolas Repetto, leader of the Argentine Socialist party, said here today that the revolt in his country was a "palace revolution" rather than an expression of democratic sentiment.

He told a general press conference that Gen. Arturo Rawson, head of the new Government, and Gen. Pedro Ramirez, War Minister under deposed President Castillo and now a leader of the revolutionary government, both were "members of the Castillo party and of definitely conservative leanings."

The conference was arranged by the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

### Would Reserve Judgment

He also issued a prepared statement which said:

"In my opinion, it is necessary to reserve judgment about the significance and ultimate consequences of the military seizure of the government in Argentina.

"Up to now, all that is known with certainty are the names of the generals who head the movement: Both have belonged to or have been very close to the political atmosphere of President Castillo.

### Must Know Political Program

"To judge this military movement fairly, it is necessary to know its political program and to see how it will be fulfilled in action. Thirteen years ago the people of Buenos Aires acclaimed a victorious general, all of whose promises have remained unfulfilled.

"I am sure that the United States Government follows with great interest all that is happening in Argentina and that, at any time, it will know how to shape its conduct in accordance with traditional principles.

"In my opinion we should wait until the group of victorious military leaders calls for free elections and gives the country a constitutional President elected by the people.

### Should Be Recognized

"It is this President who should be recognized by the United States as the legitimate Government of Argentina.

"A President elected under these conditions would immediately rupture relations with the Axis powers and would also be a great friend of the United States."

# OYHANARTE'S HAT IN RING

## Former Argentine Foreign Minister Says He Will Run For President

JUN – 6 1943

## Plans Move Under Radical Party—Lauds Ousting Of Castillo

*[By the Associated Press]*

Chicago, June 5—Dr. Horacio B. Oyhanarte, former Argentine Foreign Minister, said today he plans to run for President of Argentina as the candidate of the Radical party.

Dr. Oyhanarte, a noted lawyer, writer and speaker, in a statement expressed pleasure at the overthrow of President Ramon G. Castillo, whose administration Oyhanarte termed an "authoritarian Government."

### Was Requested To Return

He said he had been requested recently by Dr. Gabriel Oddone, president of the Radical party, whose members indorsed the revolutionary movement, to return and lead the party's campaign for "more democratic government." The Radical (Liberal) party has sought for a long time to line up Argentina with the United Nations.

A spokesman for Dr. Oyhanarte, Charles R. Aiken, said the Argentinian expected to leave Chicago within a few days.

Dr. Oyhanarte left office as Foreign Minister in 1930. Four years later he was imprisoned for some six months before he escaped. Since then he has spent much time in London and Paris studying law. He has been in Chicago several months.

### Lauds Coup

Dr. Oyhanarte said the revolutionary group headed by Generals Pedro Ramirez and Arturo Rawson was trusted by the Argentinian people.

"The nation which founded democratic principles in the Southern Hemisphere could not allow its Government to change administrations without proper legislative procedure or without public reaction," Dr. Oyhanarte said. "Such would have been the case had President Castillo gone ahead with his plans.

"This reaction (the coup) will allow the Argentine to return to legal and institutional government, done away with by the authoritarian government which assumed power in 1930, and re-enter the human and continental solidarity of which Argentine has been a leader."

### London Hails Move

The sudden stroke by which an Argentine Army group chased out President Ramon Castillo and took over the government was hailed in United Nations capitals yesterday as bad news for the Axis, The Associated Press reported.

There was no official comment in either London or Washington, but one qualified observer in the United States capital remarked that the situation "looks pretty good" for a severance of Argentina's diplomatic ties with the Axis.

London afternoon newspapers referred to the Castillo government as pro-Axis and Lord Beaverbrook's "Evening Standard" said editorially that "the Argentines have struck a fierce diplomatic blow and sounded a warning which other politicians still sitting in neutrality's saddle would do well to heed."

"The Standard" added that the Argentine revolution has started a campaign which would lead "to the collapse of every vestige of Fascist influence throughout the world."

On the basis of enemy broadcasts recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, the Office of War Information reported that Axis reaction was marked by extreme caution coupled with efforts to minimize its effect by disseminating misinformation.

### Nazis Are Cautious

Taking a position in keeping with its propaganda practices, the German D. N. B. news agency held it was significant that "the first news of the revolt came from British and American sources."

If the reports should be confirmed, it said, "this, in the opinion of local (Berlin) political circles, would be proof of United States wirepulling which is attempting, by all means at its disposal, to draw the last independent South American states into the war against the tripartite pact powers under the guise of 'American solidarity.'"

O. W. I. said the Japanese Domei agency had reported that "unconfirmed British reports" told of "an abortive attempt at revolt against the government." Domei added: "In view of the nature of the abortive revolt, it is obvious that American fifth columnists are interested in seeing Argentina abandon its policy of neutrality and were instrumental in engineering the mutiny."

Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, declared that the revolution "means that even the conservative and military classes in Argentina realize that the Axis is going to lose the war."

# LAVAL CALLS 200,000 FOR JOBS IN REICH

## France's Military Class Of 1942 Ordered Mobilized "For Work"

## Germans Boast Of New Weapons And Peak In War Production

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 5—France's military class of 1942 was ordered mobilized "for work" by Pierre Laval today, while the Germans boasted of new weapons of war and a new peak reached in May in war production.

Laval, speaking on the Paris radio, declared that "200,000 workers must go as the result of a convention between Germany and France between March 1 and July 1," and said it was "entirely untrue" that during a recent trip to Germany "I had to agree to stringent measures. . . . . On the contrary, Hitler was cordial and understanding."

The Vichy chief of government said "French volunteers on the eastern (Russian) front demand that we equal their sacrifice. I have decided to call up the 1942 class without exception for work in order to avoid arbitrariness. . . . Rigorous measures will be taken against anyone who tries to avoid the call-up."

### Boast Of New Nazi Weapons

In Berlin, meanwhile, at a meeting of German armament workers, Albert Speer, the Nazi Minister of Munitions, asserted that through "German inventive genius" the Nazis would "furnish the front new arms, new tanks, new airplanes and new submarines in numbers which will enable our soldiers to win victory."

He did not describe any new weapons, but in a speech to cheer the home front, declared that German armament production had reached a new high in May.

Addressing the same meeting, Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, in another broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, stated that "there is only one effective means against the British and American bombing terror—counter-terror," and that "the whole German people today are inspired only by one thought, to retaliate equal with equal."

### "Ghost" Interrupts Goebbels

Reuters reported that a ghost voice interrupted the Goebbels broadcast with such phrases as "Hitler started the bomb war against peaceful towns," "Remember Warsaw—Remember Rotterdam," "The war is lost. Your toiling only prolongs it."

While promising that the Allies would be made to pay for the devastating aerial bombardments of Germany, Goebbels told his countrymen they must meanwhile make the best of the raids.

"We are doing everything that can be done to alleviate them, yet much remains unsolved," he said. "With clenched teeth, we for the time being must put up with this crime."

Goebbels said that the crisis of the winter was at an end, and that "we are taking measures to carry on the war in all circumstances until the enemy goes to the floor. That is the unshakable basis and aim of our war effort."

### Germany's Production Claims

Speer told the workers, some of whom were awarded medals, that May war production was six per cent. above May, 1941 claimed that production of heavy anti-aircraft guns had risen thirty-one per cent. over 1941, and said plane production in 1942 was "several times" over the 1941 figure.

Speer also asserted that "the German armament industries are comparatively insensitive to air attacks on account of their far-flung ramifications."

[The British, however, have estimated that aerial attacks have reduced German armament production by thirty to fifty per cent.]

### "No Strikes" In Reich

Goebbels said that "to an increasing extent, attacks against England are already being carried out by the *Luftwaffe*. The figures of (British) planes shot down have increased, which is only the beginning."

"We know this time what we are fighting for," he continued, "and we are holding all the pawns for a truly decisive victory. There are no workmen here who have any intention to strike and there are no Jewish instigators to mislead them."

# AIR PHOTOS SHOW GREAT DAMAGE IN OFT-BOMBED RUHR

## Thyssen Steel Plant Smashed, Duisburg Factories Idle.

JUN – 6 1943

LONDON, June 5.—(AP) Recent R.A.F. raids on Duisburg and nearby concentrated manufacturing districts of the western Ruhr caused "overwhelming industrial damage" the Air ministry news service declared today on the basis of photographs from five reconnaissance flights.

The report was from the 1,500-ton attack May 12 and the warm-up raid of April 26.

### Four Plants Damaged

In the May attack, four plants of the August Thyssen-Vereingte Stahlwerke—one of the largest steel combines in the world—were damaged. Extensive wreckage also was reported in the largest tar distillation plant in Germany. A coke and benzol purifying plant was put out of action. Dozens of other war factories in Duisburg and other smaller surrounding towns were damaged.

The report said nearly the whole commercial and administrative center of Duisburg was in ruins with more than 600 buildings, mostly of the large "city block" type, destroyed or damaged. One area of devastation was reported to cover 48 acres.

One reason for slackening anti-aircraft fire was shown in the pictures which detailed hits on four flak positions.

Great damage was reported at the docks and railway marshalling yards at Duisburg-Ruhrort, the largest inland port in the world.

Where the Ruhr river joins the Rhine, "the damage done must cause a great dislocation and delay which will affect the railway and river communications over hundreds of miles," the news service said.

JUN – 6 1943

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### Melting Mill Hit

The Hamborn plant of the August Thyssen-Vereingte Stahlwerke combine received a direct hit on the sheet melting mill. The bomb made a whole of about 600 square yards. The greater part of two rolling mills were destroyed in another part of the combine plants. The Hamborn produced 2,000,000 tons of pig iron and 2,500,000 tons of steel ingots a year.

Large buildings of the Wanheim branch combine which makes shells and bomb cases also were damaged.

The Rheinhausen plant of the Krupp steel works was hit.

### Railway Shops Destroyed

A number of buildings in the Vereingte Stahlwerke's railway workshops were destroyed or damaged, adding to the already immense difficulty the Germans have in replacing trains and locomotives knocked out in RAF sweeps.

The Air Ministry said there was no sign of work at the coke and benzol purifying plant at Gelsenkirchener or at the Bergwerke Thyssen colleries in the Hamborn district.

The leading tar distillation plant of Germany which was hard hit was the Gesellschaft Fur Teerverwurtung in the Meiderich district of Duisburg. Its principal products were liquid fuel, lubricants and explosives.

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 5—Allied aircraft remained grounded last night and the only aerial activity reported in today's Air Ministry communique was scattered raiding by enemy planes which caused a brief alert in London.

Minor damage and a few casualties were reported.

Heavy gunfire drove off the few raiders over London. One enemy plane penetrated the east Midlands area. An enemy plane was destroyed.

Twelve German fighter-bombers swept over a southeast coast town which the German radio identified as Eastbourne yesterday, causing "some damage and a small number of casualties, including some people killed."

### Church Destroyed

A vicar saw his church destroyed by a delayed action bomb in the southeast coast raid as he lay under the bushes in his garden.

DNB said in a Berlin broadcast that Allied planes attacked a German convoy off the Dutch coast today and that two of the attacking planes were shot down. The broadcast, which was recorded by Reuters, was not confirmed by Allied sources.

# Russians Smash Two Assaults

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 5—Two sharp German attacks—one against Russian bridgeheads west of the Donets river and the other in the Sevsk area southwest of Orel—were thrown back with heavy losses in men and material in the principal overnight land action along the Russian front, the midday Soviet communique said today.

# REDS REPEAT RAIL ATTACKS

## Planes Pound Nazi Train Concentrations At Bryansk And Karachev

JUN - 6 1943

## Follow Up Withdrawal Of Foe's Equipment After Orel Bombing

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Sunday*, June 6—Long-range Russian aircraft smashed a concentration of German trains at Bryansk and Karachev Friday night in a mass raid that followed the 520-plane assault on Orel, it was announced early today by the Moscow radio.

The heavy Russian air blows in this sector at the hinge of the central and southern fronts were the only outstanding developments reported in the midnight communique recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

### Equipment Moved Back

The bulletin pointed out that the destruction heaped on the Orel railway junction Thursday night had caused the Germans to move back some of their equipment to Karachev and Bryansk, forty and eighty-five miles, respe northwest of Orel.

These trains then were a ked again by the Russians, and "many fires and explosions were caused by direct hits," the communique said.

Russian land pressure on Orel from northeast, east, and southeast, has been heavy since last winter, but there was no suggestion that either side was preparing a land offensive in that sector.

### Sevsk Attack

Red army troops also hold a wedge in the Sevsk area, eighty miles south of Bryansk. A German attack in this sector was thrown back with heavy enemy losses, yesterday, the noon communique said.

The German radio said last night that several hundred German planes attacked the great Russian automobile works at Gorki Friday in a raid lasting several hours.

Gorki is on the Volga river 250 miles east of Moscow. A German communique had said earlier that strong German air formations had attacked a Soviet arms plant on "the middle Volga."

### Ignore Kuban Area

Neither the Russians nor the Germans had anything to say about the Kuban area of the Caucasus, where Berlin had declared the Red army was attacking last week in great strength.

Only scattered land fighting of local importance was reported by Moscow in the midnight communique which said the Germans lost heavily in hurling an infantry battalion against Soviet lines on the northwestern front, and 200 killed on the Smolensk front.

## 30,000 Russian Books Printed In Two Years

Moscow, June 5 (AP)—In almost two years of war, the Soviets have published a total of 605,000,000 copies of more than 30,000 books and pamphlets. Ninety-five hundred were devoted to questions dealing with the defense of the Soviet Union.

Probably the most popular was a book on the life of the guerrilla girl Zoya Kozodemianskaya, Russian heroine. A total of 1,500,000 copies of this biography were printed.

# 40 To 1 Odds For RAF

**Reading, England, June 5 (AP)—For every bomber the Germans sent to attack Britain in May, the RAF dispatched forty — most of them four-engined heavyweights—over a much longer haul to blast the Reich, Capt. Harold Balfour, Under Secretary for Air, said today.**

**In a speech, he said the Germans had sent barely a thousand bombers in the past four months against Britain.**

## NAZIS RAID GORKI

**LONDON, June 5—(AP) The German radio said today several hundred German planes attacked the great Russian automobile works at Gorki yesterday in a raid that lasted several hours.**

**Gorki evidently was the Volga city referred to in the German communique which said "strong formations" attacked a Soviet arms plant, hitting buildings and starting fires.**

JUN - 6 1943

## Clive Brook's Daughter Leaves Films For ATS

London, June 5 (AP)—Faith Brook, daughter of the film star, Clive Brook, has exchanged greasepaint for a uniform.

The 21-year-old movie and stage actress left Hollywood to become a private in England's A.T.S. after hearing Lord Halifax broadcast an appeal for British women to return to their own country and take up war work.

On her next leave, Faith's father will see her in uniform for the first time.

# *Clark Gable Is Now Working On Training Films In England*

## Former Movie Star In Charge Of Six-Man Crew That Is Touring American Air Stations

JUN - 6 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

A United States Bomber Station in England, June 5—Capt. Clark Gable, the former motion-picture star, is making training films in England for the United States Army Air Forces, it was disclosed tonight.

With army permission, Gable announced that he was sent to England under orders of Brig. Gen. Luther S. Smith, United States Army Air Forces director of training.

Gable is in charge of a six-man crew, which includes two former Hollywood associates, and they are touring all American air stations in England.

### First Interview In England

The announcement was made during an interview here, marking the first time that newspapermen have been permitted by the Eighth United States Air Force officials to talk with Gable since his arrival seven weeks ago.

The interview, however, failed to clear up the question of whether Gable will make any more trips over Nazi Europe in a Flying Fortress. His sole operational mission to date was on May 4, when he rode as an observer in the Fortress "Eight Ball" piloted by Capt. William R. Calhoun, of Birmingham, Ala., in the raid on Antwerp. He took movies of that attack.

Pressed on the point of future flights, Gable's only reply was: "I'll do whatever is necessary to complete my job."

### To Return To U. S.

He indicated that he would return to the United States to show films to men undergoing Air Corps training there, possibly upon completion of a film which has been delayed occasionally by bad weather.

Gable's work consists of interviewing and photographing returned raiding crews and hospitalized wounded as well as studying flying conditions and ways to improve equipment and training, particularly that for aerial gunners.

He gets up at 7 A. M. and by 8.30 he is out in a jeep heading for work. He works seven days a week. His only trip to London, he said, came during four days of detached duty there.

### Enlisted Last August

Gable, who enlisted as an Air Force gunner last August, is known as a "regular guy" among both officers and enlisted men. Reports are that he once told his colleagues, "For God's sake, forget Clark Gable the movie actor. I want to be considered just one of the boys."

With obvious sincerity he waved aside most questions about himself and what he thinks of English girls.

He introduced other flyers and asked them to tell about a Flying Fortress and its guns. They included three companions on his Antwerp trip—Capt. Joseph Strickland, of Liberty, Miss., navigator; Capt. Robert Yonkman, of Grand Rapids, Mich., bombardier, and Sergt. Willard Stephen, of Spokane, Wash., tail gunner.

### Others Introduced

Others introduced were Capt. George Birdsong, of Clarksdale, Miss., pilot, and Sergeants Randall Petersen, of Princeton, Ill., waist gunner; Kenneth Hulse, of Springfield, Mo., top turret gunner and Thomas J. Hansbury, of Philadelphia, and Tim Touchin, of Gallup, N. M., both tail gunners.

Grinning happily, Gable climbed into a Fortress waist-gun position and fired several rounds into a near-by embankment to demonstrate the ease with which the weapon is controlled. His grin changed quickly to concern, however, when he learned a minute later that one bullet had glanced off a rock and embedded itself in the Fortress wing. Had it been deflected in the opposite direction it would have struck in the midst of the group of correspondents standing beside the Fortress' tail.

JUN - 6 1943

# Flying Fortress Chief Was Once a Boilermaker

By GLADWIN HILL

U. S. FLYING FORTRESS HEADQUARTERS IN ENGLAND, June 5.—(AP) On Dec. 7, 1941, a young air force major named Haywood S. Hansell, Jr., was driving his wife and children along a Virginia highway near Washington, listening to a radio broadcast of "The Mikado."

Suddenly an announcer broke in. "We interrupt this program to bring you an important news bulletin . . . "The Japanese have attacked Pearl Harbor."

JUN - 6 1943

The unreality was not lessened when the radio went right back to Gilbert and Sullivan's whimsy about the emperor of Japan.

Hansell, now a brigadier general in charge of the Flying Fortress section of the U.S.A.A.F. here, was singularly prepared for what had developed.

### Worked with Chennault

Ten years before we had worked with Capt. Claire Chennault—now the brigadier general of Flying Tigers fame—and Capt. Luke Williamson in an aerial acrobatic team which developed many of the fighter plane tactics in use today.

Later he was an instructor when a course on the use of air power was introduced at the Air Force Tactical school, and he had a hand in drawing up some of the doctrine in force today.

A year before Pearl Harbor, Hansell went into a third field, the burgeoning Air Corps Intelligence section in Washington, and helped collect the information on which our present air operations are based.

In the summer of 1941, he came to England as an official observer of the RAF.

### Possum Is Nickname

A slight man of 39 who might pass for 25, he has a thin, inquisitive nose and mouth and small bright eyes that won him the nickname of "'Possum."

'Possums don't make much noise, but they get around a lot.

The son of an Army doctor, Hansell was born at Fort Monroe, Va., and was taken to China during the Boxer rebellion when one year old, learning to speak Chinese.

He grew up at various Army posts, went to Sewanee Military academy in Tennessee and graduated from Georgia Tech at the age of 20, too young to take up his award of one of the two Army commissions granted to his class.

### A Journeyman Boilermaker

Migrating to the West coast, he discovered the difference between an engineering degree and earning a week's pay. He finally went to work for the Steel Tank and Pipe company in Berkeley, Calif., and after "the hardest year's work I ever did," qualified as a journeyman boilermaker and was invited to the boilermakers' ball.

**"I couldn't imagine whether you wore dungarees or a tuxedo to a boilermakers' ball, so I decided to err on the side of formality, and wore a tuxedo," he relates. "I was right. I was the only one there in a tuxedo. Everybody else had on full-dress suits."**

Later, after three years as an engineer, Hansell decided airplane manufacturing was a promising industry, and that as a preliminary to venturing into the field he should know how to fly. So he joined the Air Force. He never got around to leaving it.

On completing his training in 1929, he was assigned to Langley Field, Va., where he once had to bail out, landing in Chesapeake bay.

JUN - 6 1943

### Alive by Chance

Hansell considers it sheer chance that he lived through the next phase of his career, on the Air Force acrobatic team which performed at the Cleveland and Miami air races in 1934 and 1935.

"Chennault used to sit up nights thinking up acrobatics that couldn't be done," Hansell says. "The Navy had a team like ours and we used to compete with them at all the shows. We'd certainly all have been killed if we kept at it long enough."

Hansell went through the tactical school at Maxwell Field, Ala., a classmate of Ira Eaker, now his boss commanding the Eighth Air Force; served on the faculty of the school, and in 1938-39 was one of two first lieutenants among all the captains, majors and colonels at the Army Command and General Staff school at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

After Pearl Harbor Hansell moved from the head of the European section of the Air Force's War Plans division to co-representative of the Air Force on the General Planning Staff which, with a British commission, mapped out the United States' participation in the war. Then promoted to lieutenant colonel, he became Air Force member of the joint Army-Navy Strategy committee advising the joint chiefs of staff on the employment of American forces.

Last August, when General Eisenhower was commander of the European theater of operations, Hansell came to England as a member of his Air Plans staff, and on New Year's day took over command of the Fortresses.

For several months he had to carry on with a token force, watching his men gradually being whittled away without relief or replacements.

### Commanded in Raids

No swivel-chair general, Hansell has first-hand knowledge of what they went through because he has commanded seven raids himself.

The raids on Amiens, France, March 13, was his son Tony's 11th birthday, so Hansell christened one of the Fortresses "Tony H." and dropped a load on the Amiens freight yards.

# Austrian Refugee Gets Revenge on Germans; Flushing Lad Busy With Gun in Fortress

At a United States Bomber Station in England, May 25 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A little Viennese refugee from Adolf Hitler's wrath, who once roamed the Austrian and Czecho-Slovak countryside with "kid" guerrilla bands clubbing unwary German sentries over the head, now is getting in more telling licks against the Nazis behind the powerful guns of a Flying Fortress.

JUN - 6 1943

Waist Gunner Sergt. Erie Neuhaus, 20 years old, the only son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Neuhaus of 3360 Prince street, Flushing, Queens, is so anxious to knock down German fighters that he's "willing to go out every day and night."

"They can't pull too many raids to suit me," he said quietly.

He didn't appear to be boasting—this 5 foot 5, 120-pound lad with flashing brown eyes and a firm handshake. It's just that he's burning with eagerness to strike back at Hitler.

### His Good Reasons.

The little sergeant has a couple of pretty good reasons for wanting to settle some scores with the Germans.

He remembers cruel, heart-rending scenes of Nazi persecutions suffered by his family and friends when Hitler marched into Austria. For another thing, the buddies on a Fortress crew with whom he trained for eight months and flew to England a few weeks ago didn't come back from their first raid. Sergt. Neuhaus missed that raid as he was in a hospital for an appendectomy.

He wasn't content to wait until he was reassigned to another crew. Operations room officers said as soon as the little sergeant would hear a raid was on he would dash in to volunteer as a substitute gunner.

Twice sickness or injuries caused vacancies in regular crews and Sergt. Neuhaus was substitute gunner in the raids on Lorient May 17 and Kiel May 18. But he didn't shoot down any enemy fighters on these raids, he admitted somewhat ruefully. He said:

"I saw some of my tracers hitting two Focke-Wulfs, but they wouldn't go down. I can't understand that."

Older and more experienced gunners explained it takes longer bursts than the sergeant scored to knock 'em down.

He was thrilled and excited to see other gunners hitting the bull's-eye.

"It was fun seeing those German fighters go down," he related with enthusiasm. "Once I saw three Focke-Wulfs shot down at the same time. Boy I love that. I only hope I get one soon."

He'll have more opportunities to bag a Focke-Wulf or Messerschmitt now, for recently he was assigned to a regular crew.

Sergt. Neuhaus's adventurous journey from Vienna to this bomber station began the day he heard Schuschnigg, the Austrian Chancellor, broadcast that the Germans were coming. The 15-year-old boy ran to warn his parents to leave the country. He saw the Nazi legions goosestep into Vienna and the persecution of Jews begin. He mourned an uncle and cousin who died by their own hands when a wave of suicides swept the Jewish population.

Then the boy took matters in his own hands. He ran away from home to the country where by day he worked for an Austrian farmer and by night he roamed with a band of fifty "kid" guerrillas.

These 15 to 20-year-old boys would creep up behind German sentries or any other uniformed Nazi they found alone and club them over the head.

"I don't know whether we ever killed any of them or not," he said. "I don't think so, but we never stayed around to find out. As soon as we'd hit them we'd run like hell."

From Austria, Sergt. Neuhaus said, he wandered on the Sudetenland, Czecho-Slovakia, where he again worked on farms and went on the prowl with another youthful band. Months later he made his way to Athens and got a job on a freight sailing for Palestine. There he left the ship and went to Haifi, where he talked himself into a job with the British Army as truck driver. The job lasted many more months.

### Parents Escape to U. S.

Meanwhile, his parents had escaped to the United States. They sent him a ticket to New York in care of the American Consulate at Jerusalem. Unable to get an American visa without a passport, the youth solved that problem, he said, by buying one from a corrupt German consul for $12.

When his ship docked at Marseilles, French authorities took him into custody because he traveled on a German passport. A Danish diplomat, Sergt. Neuhaus said, came to his rescue by saying the boy was his secretary and vouching for him. Finally, in March, 1940, he arrived in New York.

Dishwashing was his first job. Then he learned the machinist trade. He worked for several months at Wausau, Wis., then returned to New York.

The day after Pearl Harbor he tried to enlist. But because he was an alien, six months passed before he was accepted by the air forces.

He's an American citizen now—and very, very proud of it. He was one of 250 aliens in the American forces in England who received naturalization papers recently.

"It sure feels great to be an American citizen," he said.

# Yanks Take All of London's Available Athletic Space

(Associated Press Features)

LONDON, June 5.—The Army and the American Red Cross are utilizing every obtainable indoor facility to provide the United States troops in Britain with a well-rounded all-year sports program limited only by shortage of equipment.

A great concert hall in London was converted temporarily into a basketball stadium.

Baseball diamonds were traced in the green of Hyde Park where zealots ride their theories interminably and thousands of strollers take the air when the weather is fine.

### Boxing Rings Set-Up

Boxing rings were set up in the auditoriums of service clubs, and patches of suitable earth adjoining the camps were properly cleared for a repertory of athletics.

The England of cricket, croquet and fox-hunting has had a Yankee transfusion and flexes its muscles happily trying to develop skill in the strange games.

The whole sports program is laid down by the Stars and Stripes athletics committee on which are represented, besides the soldiers' newspaper itself, the American Red Cross and the Army special service division. Direct administrator for much of the activity is Gerald Fitzgerald, of St. Paul, who is on the Red Cross staff in London.

Perhaps the first to drive tirelessly for a comprehensive sports program was Major B. M. Llewellyn, of Tacoma, Wash., editor of the Stars and Stripes. Another prime promoter is Captain Stanley M. Bach, of Lexington, Ky., sports officer for the American forces here.

From the beginning, soldiers and sailors and airmen in ETO were able to enjoy competitive recreation of some sort, but the broader, better organized phase did not start until the first of this year. Under auspices of the Stars and Stripes a card of fights was staged in the Rainbow Corner, West-End service club. Fights have been held there once a week ever since, and more than 300 different men, winners of local matches in the camps, have taken part. Each main bout winner is awarded an inscribed leather belt.

Boxing became the best-liked of all sports and grew so popular that numerous centers were set up in parts of the British Isles.

Late in May an elimination tournament was held in London, preparatory to a match between the United States forces championship boxing team and the top British army team. The American team will be available afterward to meet groups of Canadians, Poles and others of the allied troops.

### Basketball Strong

Basketball got a quick call. Albert Hall, the vast concert auditorium, was converted into a setting for a basketball tournament. The London base command team won, 15 other teams from various stations in the British Isles having been eliminated.

The Amertex team, representing Lockheed civilian technicians, includes Jack Lippert, All-American from Southern California, Bob Hall of Montana State, and Harry Mat-

JUN - 6 1943

30.24 — 4701

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# RAIDS PUT OUT 2 COAL MINES

## Large Nazi Pits Flooded When Dams Were Bombed, Travelers Say

JUN - 6 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Stockholm, June 5—Two of Germany's largest coal mines are out of commission temporarily and tons of fuel badly neded for the Reich's war industries are going up in smoke as a result of RAF bombardments of the Ruhr, recent travelers on the continent reported today.

Breaching of the Moehne dam May 16 loosed flood waters which trapped hundreds of miners in the Sraiherr von Stein and Rarbenberg mines and caused widespread devastation in other Ruhr cities, eyewitnesses said.

### Miners Drowned In Pits

Scores of miners drowned in the pits. Equipment was damaged.

"ell broke loose when the dam was mined," one traveler told the newspaper *Allehanda*. "What was left by the water at Dortmund was later smashed by bombs."

Water was reported to have run three feet deep through the streets. Dortmund was subjected to a terrific bombardment May 23 and 24.

### Coal Heaps Set Afire

Due to insufficient transportation facilities, millions of tons of coal are staked in mounds in the vicinity of the Ruhr valley mines. RAF incendiary bombs ignited these

(Continued on Page 3, Column 8)

"mountains of coal, causing fires which resist all efforts to extinguish them, it was said.

One traveler said that when he saw the valley it was overcast by clouds of smoke resulting from the bombing of cities and coal fields.

Floods caused by aerial mines also did extensive damage at Elberfeld, Barmen and Gelsen-Kirchen. The Weser-Ems canal, one of Germany's major inland waterway transportation links, was flooded and cannot be used for months.

Ten thousand workmen were sent by plane and car from other sections of Germany for the cleanup. The entire village of Soest was evacuated. The important airdrome of Brackel was not only flooded but bombed.

# Spain Has Plan To 'Humanize' AerialBombing

## Denies 4-Point Proposal for Zoning Enemy Areas Is Made for Another Nation

MADRID, June 5 (AP).—The Spanish government proposed today a four-point plan which it said would "humanize" aerial bombing, after denying charges which it said were made abroad that "Spain acts in the service of another nation."

A note also said that Generalissimo Francisco Franco sent a special message to the United States in that connection through Myron C. Taylor, when he was in Madrid last year en route from the Vatican.

A communique said that Spain favored no one nation in her campaign and that both sides had received unfavorably previous Spanish proposals concerning bombing.

The four-point Spanish proposal was:

That belligerents themselves declare zones in enemy territory which, in their opinion, constitute objectives for total bombardment, based on military importance.

That other zones be declared "partial objectives" and be divided into "bombardable zones," "dangerous zones" and "unbombardable zones."

That a permanent neutral committee be established, similar to prisoner-exchange committees of the World War, to watch the zones where bombing is not permitted and otherwise regulate terms of the agreement.

That regions in which there are no military objectives or wherein such objectives are insignificant be declared "non-bombardable zones."

## Guard Bulgarian Cabinet

### Police Reported on Duty to Prevent Possible Assassinations

ANKARA, Turkey, June 4 (delayed) (AP).—Semi-diplomatic sources said today that the homes of all Bulgarian Cabinet members were surrounded by strong police guards in fear that Liberty Front assassins might strike next at government members.

The same sources, who cannot be identified by name, said the Rumanian government had enraged Hungarians by passing a law forbidding foreigners to inhabit military zones.

# CHINESE MAKE NEW ADVANCES NEAR ICHANG

## Capture Point In Outer Defenses Of Base Japs Used To Start Drive

JUN - 6 1943

## Press Says Chiang Troops In Plain Clothes Also Damaged City Itself

*[By the Associated Press]*

Chungking, June 5—The proportions of the Chinese victory in the upper Yangtze area, which the Chinese call their greatest of the war, continued to grow today and the high command announced the capture of a point in the outer defenses of Ichang, the main base from which the Japanese last month started their drive in the direction of Chungking.

Chineses press dispatches said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's warriors in plain clothes infiltrated into Ichang itself Thursday morning and created "utter disorder and confusion," setting large fires and explosions which shook the city.

### Also Capture Kungan

The high command announced the capture of Kungan, south of Shasi on the Yangtze and sixty-five miles southeast of Ichang, from which one Japanese column had set out on the abortive campaign. More than half the garrison was wiped out and the remainder retreated, the war bulletin said.

Dispatches from the front said a number of other points had been captured in a triumphant sweep to the southeast of Ichang, with the fleeing enemy abandoning large quantities of arms and stores and even discarding their uniforms in an effort to escape in Chinese clothing.

One force of about 4,000, making a last ditch stand at Tsingshih, in Hunan province north of Lake Tungting to the southeast of Ichang, was said to be cut into small isolated units.

"Their fate is sealed," the dispatches said.

### West Bank Cleared

The entire west bank of the Yangtze, opposite Ichang, was said to be cleared of the enemy, and the communique said Meitseya, in the city's outer defenses, had been taken.

"Several hundred enemy soldiers were killed during the encounter and a large quantity of war supplies was captured," the announcement reported.

On the northern arc of the front in Hupeh province, the communique said a Japanese counter-thrust north of Suihsien had been turned back. Suihsien is about one hundred miles northwest of Hankow.

### Chinese Flyers Attack

In the air phase of operations, the Chinese Central News reported that Chinese bombers with a fighter escort today attacked Itu, a Yangtze port below Ichang, and returned to their base without a loss.

Chinese dispatches yesterday announced that their forces had entered Itu, but in view of the air operation it was presumed by observers that the entry was in the nature of a sortie.

Chinese authorities said the Chinese victory of the upper Yangtze was far more important than those scored in the three battles of Changsha, in central China, because in those battles the Chinese hold on a stretch of the Canton-Hankow railway only was threatened, while in the latest battle Chungking itself was menaced.

### Proves Quality Of Troops

The battle of the upper Yangtze, they said, demonstrated the excellence of Chinese troops in mountain fighting where they met the Japanese on more equal terms than on flat terrain where the invaders were able to exploit their far superior equipment.

As a result of the victory, it was pointed out, the vital communications line between Hunan and Szechwan provinces has been safeguarded and the flow of rice and other commodities so urgent in the present economic circumstances has been assured.

Authorities dismissed as the "usual Japanese propaganda" the Tokyo assertion that the imperial forces were returning to their bases because "mopping up operations" had been completed.

# Japs Reported In Disorderly Retreat

JUN - 6 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Chungking, June 5—Unchecked Chinese forces recaptured Kungan, one of the bases in south Hupeh province from which the Japanese launched their abortive drive on the upper Yangtze front, the high command said in a communique tonight.

Kungan is sixty-five miles southeast of Ichang, the main Japanese base, and slightly south of the Yangtze river.

The communique said more than half the enemy troops at Kungan were wiped out and the rest retreated.

### Worst Japanese Defeat

The Chinese said they had captured an important point on the outer defenses of Ichang and repulsed a Japanese thrust to the north from Suishsien, about one hundred miles northwest of Hankow.

# China Urges Recognition

**Chungking, June 5 (AP)—The Chinese press, jubilant over the formation of a French government in Algiers, called on the Allies today to recognize the French committee as a *de facto* French government and open relations with it.**

**The newspaper *Ta Kung Pao* suggested the committee "should announce the abolition of the Vichy Government" which, the Chinese *Times* said, "exists only in name."**

# *American Planes Blast Foe's Oil Wells in Burma*

## *Score Direct Hit on Large Tank at Chauk*

NEW DELHI, India, June 5 (AP).—Medium bombers of the 10th United States Air Force struck successfully at Japanese oil sources in Burma yesterday and also blasted a factory, an American communique said today.

A direct hit was made on a large oil storage tank at Chauk, thirty-five miles north of Magwe, and other bombs damaged surrounding oil wells. The factory hit by the raiders is at Myaungu, twenty miles north of Chaux.

Belated announcement also was made of an attack by American heavy bombers on June 2 on enemy installations on Diamond Island, southwest of Rangoon. All bombs fell in the target area, the war bulletin said, and damage to buildings was observed. All planes returned from these operations.

Storage warehouses in Aykab and river shipping in the Maungdaw-Buthedaung area of western Burma were bombed by Royal Air Force planes yesterday, a British communique announced.

# *Archbishop Spellman Ready To Set Out On New Journey*

## Travels Will Take Him All Around Africa And On To India And China

*[By the Associated Press]*

Cairo, June 5—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, of New York, today said he was ready to set out on a new journey that would lead him all around Africa and on to India and China.

He already has covered 60,000 miles from the Aleutians to the borders of Afghanistan.

"I am looking forward to this a great deal, for all the countries I am going to visit now will be new to me," he said. "Except for Iraq and Iran, I already am familiar with Europe, Africa and parts of Asia, as I lived abroad many years."

### Places In His Itinerary

The churchman said his new trip would be to Eritrea, Ethiopia, the Sudan, Uganda, Tanganyika, Madagascar, Mozambique, the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa and other countries in West Africa.

"I expect this to take a little time," he said. "When I go to a new place, I like to cover it thoroughly. Yesterday I spent four hours in a hospital and visited 200 men and talked to them personally. It was a disappointment not to be able to see every man in the hospital and visit every man in every ward."

### Speaks Informally

He spoke informally to correspondents at United States Air Force headquarters.

"You understand I couldn't say anything when I was moving in the war zone, but now that I am out of the front lines and on my way to places where the war hasn't come, I feel free to outline my itinerary."

JUN - 6 1943

He said his travels were designed especially to work with American soldiers and chaplains. He is Catholic Military Vicar of the United States Armed Forces.

Many stories are told about Archbishop Spellman who toured North Africa while the campaign raged.

### Visits Blasted Church

Once in Tripoli he went to visit a church which had been blasted to pieces. The doors and windows had been shot away and great holes blown in the roof.

Inside he was greeted by a sister who held up a tiny infant which had been abandoned the day before.

The archbishop conversed with the sister a long time in Italian, and when his companion, Brig. Gen. Auby C. Strickland, commander of United States fighter squadrons in the Middle East, asked permission to leave a contribution toward the welfare of the child, Spellman said, "It's all right I've taken care of that."

Just then the archbishop remembered that he was scheduled to offer mass at the Cathedral, and he had only a moment to get there. He was driven through the streets of Tripoli in a jeep.

# WARSHIP PLAYS LONESOME ROLE IN ARCTIC WAR

JUN - 6 1943

## Mud and Storms of Aleutians Mean Little to Men on Big Ship.

(One of Uncle Sam's big warships was cruising around in the Bering Sea some time ago, and her men were looking for trouble. With renewed activity in the Aleutian area, she may have found it by now, since William L. Worden, who tells her story, was also present when Attu was attacked.)

BY WILLIAM L. WORDEN

ABOARD A WARSHIP IN THE BERING SEA—(AP)—(Delayed) There is a housefly in a cabin on the nickel deck of this vessel.

He is important only because he is one of the few—if not the only—houseflies in all the far-flung Aleutian area; and by being here at all he illustrates how the large vessels of the United States Navy operate in an area without being a part of it.

The various units of the U. S. Army, dug in on the islands of the Aleutian chain, have perforce become a part of them—they live in the tundra, battle the winds, drink the pure water, get to know the blue foxes. The same is true of the naval crews on patrol vessels which operate in close conjunction with ground forces.

But for this ship and other like her, despite their valuable operations here, the Aleutians are only a spot on a map on a rugged shoreline seen through a fog.

**The housefly in the cabin was possibly born somewhere in California.**

So this floating and independent little world moves without apparent relation to the territory it is defending, hunts Japs through grey seas without anything but a mapmaker's idea of where the Japs may be coming from or what islands they may be seeking to reinforce.

### Clean Little World

This is a clean little world. Coming from the muddy shore, a new entrant is suddenly conscious of filthy trousers, greasy jackets and caked boots. Here there are baths, officers eat in spotless jackets, even wear medals sometimes. There are April magazines on board—and not April, 1942, either. People talk casually of the latest radio programs, of movies released last month. They discuss rationing of food and shoes, which to the Aleutian soldier are subjects only dimly realized and not understood at all.

**To one fresh from the airfields where a pilot changes his shirt regularly every month and shaves on Saturday night if there is any water, from the infantry outposts where seal liver is a delicacy—it's a strange world.**

Even the Aleutian weather penetrates only vaguely to the nerve centers of this world. Small boats pitch and toss, soldiers plough through muck—but to this ship, a Bering storm is little more than a slight roll, a snow flurry only something to be remarked in passing.

**Not that these are recreation hall sailors. This ship is an intricate machine of destruction and the men on it are spoiling for a chance to make it work. They are enthusiastic at their posts for a general alarm and their gunnery practice has a snap and drive.**

Officers and m[illegible] fascinated by the n[illegible] are defending. Most o[illegible] pt in the dark about [illegible] until they arrived [illegible] there is more rum[illegible] information aboard.

There is lack of information, too, about what is really here. Officers ask about buying furs for wives and sweethearts not realizing that thousands of soldiers have long since denuded the fur markets of Alaska, let alone the Aleutians where there never were any except a few fox pelts. Some of them inquire seriously about officer's clubs and golf links—this in the Andreanoffs, where pilots play volley ball in snowstorms as their sole form of recreation and a bottle of whiskey, if there were any, would bring almost any price its owner named.

Some are surprised to find that Eskimos do not live in the Aleutians; others are surprised to find that thousands of soldiers do. Newspaper readers in New Orleans probably have a better general idea of the Aleutian campaign, censorship notwithstanding. In general, the men have been at sea so much, based at so many out-of-the-way places, that their information is gleaned chiefly from out-dated magazine articles. While the ship has been on duty half around the world (and being reported sunk at various times by most of the Axis navies), there has been little time for its complement to keep up with the news in this one sector.

Many are hurrying to buy the Asiatic campaign ribbon, long common hereabouts but very new to them. This assignment makes them eligible to wear it. After a week of light winds and even some sunshine they are beginning to be politely skeptical about the stories they've heard of Bering sea storms.

### Want to Meet Japs

Only one thing still arouses their enthusiasm. That is the possibility that this assignment may at last give them a chance to add a star to one ribbon on their chests—the star indicating just one little argument with some Japanese.

To operate any normal duties one must walk five to ten miles daily, even if only to climb from bed on the ridge to the kitchen in the valley, and back up the 500-foot slope to your ridge bed and lookout.

Arriving from the rear command post, I encountered Capt. Earl Nelson investigating crumpled paper, overturned rice buckets and general oddments on the floor of what had been Japanese barracks. Captain Nelson, of Minneapolis, noted casually he now commanded the front company in that part of the line because its other officers were casualties.

### Opposed By Few Snipers

"A few snipers are all we have now (as opposition)," he reported.

Nelson said the next hut provided much better souvenir hunting. Lieut. J. K. Geddes, 22, of Altadena, Cal., insisted we go there immediately. Lieutenant Geddes, piloting a Lightning fighter, had been shot down the previous day in a dogfight with Japanese bombers. He landed his damaged plane in the bay and was rescued by a cruiser type plane.

Geddes' oxfords and flying boots were not exactly suited to hiking six miles through mud. After Geddes got up there with us, puffing slightly, he said:

"By gosh, I'm more glad than ever I'm not in the infantry."

He had two desires: To see a dead Japanese and to get some souvenirs.

### Desire To See Dead Jap

"I've been shooting at Japs on Kiska raids since January but never got a good close look at one alive or dead."

Following Nelson's directions, he got a look at one Japanese, very dead.

Only one sniper worked on the position while we were hunting. He was a bad shot. We could hear his bullets whistle overhead.

Returning to the advanced command post, I tried to see a live Japanese. Using field glasses, I could see our men advancing, many of them, but no Japanese. Those in the foxholes use flashless powder exclusively. It's impossible to spot them by tracing bullets. Our own weapons utilize tracers, which give away our positions but make for better shooting.

### Jap Camouflage Is Good

The Japanese camouflage is good. The only time you are able to see moving Japanese is when they are forced to retreat across the snowfields. Then everything in our lines opens up on them, even anti-tank guns.

Hungry, I joined a ch[illegible]vline at a command post—also 500 yards down that chowline. Chow consisted of macaroni and corned beef stew, jelly and coffee.

addition of halizone pills which

There were about 200 men in the line when I arrived. The line still was that big when I left. I rinsed my mess kit and got a canteen full from a stream, possibly safe after addition of Halizone pills which everyone received on landing here May 11.

### Stream Condition Doubtful

Battling and movement of two armies across these strea[illegible] left them in a doubtful condition, although some salmon and trout are still visible in them occasionally.

I slept on a hill. A sniper was working on an outpost not far away but well above.

I slept well; got up cold; found breakfast of coffee and one slice of corned beef, and looked for more Japanese through field glasses. I still couldn't see any.

I listened to a doctor treating a patient for immersion of the feet. The man had been brought in on a stretcher, wincing while six little bearers struggled. A corpsman took off one boot. The bearded, red-eyed physician looked at the foot; touched the ankle and toes. Then he looked ferociously at the youth and inquired, "Are you an only child?"

The boy looked astonished; then admitted he was.

### Patient Gets Reprimand

The doctor roared at the corpsman, "Get him out of here! Show him the path down! Don't carry him a damned step! Twenty men with feet worse than those walked in here today under their own power. He made six men carry him."

The astonished youth put on his boots and limped out. The doctor looked after him and said, "that fellow was not faking. He really thought he couldn't walk. Now he's so mad at me he thinks I'm such a blankety-blank, he's forgotten all about how bad his feet hurt."

I went back to my position, but still couldn't see any moving Japanese. Our artillery now was tearing up the whole mountainside ahead of our advancing infantry.

troops into a panic because there is not one woman within 1,000 miles of this front. They figured the exact size of the contingent because each WAAC is issued four panties and two brassieres.

### Tropical Butter

We are still hacking our way through thousands of pounds of tropical butter which, mixed with paraffin refuses to melt at 120 degrees Fahrenheit, we have been told.

An army camp in Alaska living in a white dwelling during the summer, became camouflage conscious just before winter and painted it brown and green while snows fell.

### Tropical Huts

It has been a chore to make comfortable dwellings out of some fresh air tropical huts delivered to this base.

However, in steamy New Caledonia natives were delighted with Arctic clothing—the more clothes they wore, the higher their rank.

# Writer Finds Life On Attu Good For Bulging Waistline

## Normal Daily Duties Require One To Walk Five To Ten Miles Over Mountain Paths

JUN - 6 1943

By WILLIAM L. WORDEN

*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

Cories Lake, Attu, May 27 (Delayed)—There is one small satisfaction to life on Attu, seventeen days after arrival. Although thoroughly sick of mountain views and the water underfoot, everyone has found the experience good for bulging waistlines.

# Tropical Goods Cargoes Amuse Freezing Yanks

JUN - 6 1943

By Eugene Burns

*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

With United States Troops in Aleutians, June 5—Enough crazy things happen in this army to keep a man sane.

A shipload of sand was sent to an island which resembles nothing so much in the world as an abandoned gravel pit. In a chaplain's hut about 200 miles from Jap-held Kiska hangs a heavy lithographed poster of Italian soldiers and sailors. The chaplain received none of the Japs.

On a flight over a barren seal-infested cape one sees a silo. It was a camouflaged building intended for England's restful countryside where they have cows.

### Eighty Jungle Suits

Eighty jungle camouflage suits, reversible for wet and dry weather, arrived here with leafy green helmet covers to match. Anything which remotely resembled an upright piece of greenery on this treeless, bushless waste would be shot on sight.

A shipment of WAACs' brassieres and silk panties threw the young officer was a chartered accountant who had come over from Scotland; another was a western grain inspector. The skipper, the navigator, and No. 1, the first officer, all had seen service in the merchant marine. All are typical of the new Canadian navy.

### Sea Runs High

The ship swings to starboard and the discards on the table slide away and slide back. The seas pound harder and wash against the curtained ports.

There was little talk of the new mile-by-mile protection of the Atlantic route to Britain. Instead there was talk of good times in places like New York and Boston last winter and of more good times to come. There was talk of everything, indeed, except the hazards of convoy escort work. The work itself, the changes in course and the weather, were thrashed out but life on board generally was serene.

The fog had come from the southeast and the ships had disappeared into the sinister grayness, and from the distance had come the report of a Nazi undersea pack. But the phonograph played on and the games of rummy went on, and in the meanwhile the corvette,

JUN - 6 1943

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housands of lives, it also prevents infection and has greatly reduced amputations. Plasma, the liquid part of the blood which, through [illegible] be dried and [illegible]

(Editor's Note: On the day after this was written the escort was relieved by a new escort and turned in to its base, arriving there just 24 hours ahead of the first lot of survivors of a convoy the Nazi pack had attacked.)

## Canadian Sailors Play Rummy, Talk of Everything But Their Danger.

BY JOHN FERRIS

ABOARD A CANADIAN CORVETTE IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC,—(AP) We are moving, in late afternoon, through fog which the wind shreds and whips across the bridge. More than two days have passed since we had our last clear view of the convoy.

This morning, our fifth at sea, two freighters loomed suddenly like apparitions to port when the yellow watery sun cut briefly through the hurrying gray mist. They were gone in a few minutes; but for all their unearthly approach and silent ghostly recession, they seemed no more impersonal or unreal than all these ships have seemed since we took position in advance of the starboard rank and watched them crawling forward across the vast impermanent surface of the sea.

### Peril of Collision

The fog contains elements of contradiction: There is security against prowling submarines in its friendly shroud, but there is peril of collision, too, especially at night when the ships must run without lights. And in clear weather the ships are there, like sitting ducks, for any U-boat commander willing to risk a fight with the escort vessels.

**We had had a report that somewhere to the northeast a pack of submarines had attacked a westbound convoy two nights running.**

There ought to prevail on board a sense of imminent danger; but danger seems to be the thing farthest from everyone's mind. Lieut. James A. Tullis, of Toronto, the captain, who is only 32, looked elated. In two years of convoy work, he has never seen a submarine. He would like a chance to ram one.

That's the corvette spirit, and the spirit, for that matter, of the whole Royal Canadian navy, built up since 1939 from six British-built destroyers and five minesweepers and about 300-odd officers and 3,292 men to more than 300 fighting ships of all sizes and 50,000 officers and ratings.

Our thousand tons of deadweight rides seven feet at the bow and 16 feet aft; our blue and white camouflage bears the scars of the winter's seas; we have a slightly roguish, slightly vagabond air and our decks are dingy.

### Pack Heavy Wallop

We aren't much to look at as we zigzag ahead of the convoy, our nose deep in the mountain swell; and we carry enoug depth charges on deck and ammunition below decks to make life look pretty black to anyone who speculates too long on a torpedo hit.

In the wardroom, four of the corvette's seven officers are playing rummy. Over the amplifiers there and in the crew's quarters, fore and aft, comes the voice of Fats Waller from a phonograph near the pantry:

"You meet some very nice people,
"Some very, very, very nice people;
"You meet the nicest people
"In your dreams."

The record has been playing for 25 minutes. Presently someone will change it—probably to "Thanks For the Boogie' ride; I'm more than satisfied."

As the corvette lurches and rolls, one or another of the rummy players joins his voice with the raspy singer and the others take up the refrain briefly with interpolated ribald comments on the cards they snare. The game proceeds lightly and without rancor. No one stands to lose more than a very little after a month's play, and no one save the young sub-lieutenant who keeps pennies in a discarded salted peanut can, seems to be concerned about the stakes.

The gunnery officer, who is almost as young, was a Halifax optometrist before the war. Another

### Air Link to Central America

MEXICO CITY, June 5 (AP).—Establishment of an air route between New Orleans and Central America by Pan American Airways has been authorized by the Communications Ministry.

# MINE TRUCE HOLDS FOR TWO WEEKS, LEWIS DISCLOSES

## Threat of Strike Continues in Nation's Coal Fields.

JUN -6 1943

## MEN RETURN MONDAY

## Union's Action May Force Action by Labor Board or Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, June 5—(AP) John L. Lewis disclosed today that the coal miners' back-to-work order holds good for only two weeks, and there were reports that the White House had thrown its influence behind legislation which would allow imprisonment of persons instigating strikes.

The explosive "expires-in-two-weeks" clause—keeping the threat of a wartime stoppage in coal production hanging over the nation—was made known when the United Mine Workers announced the text of a telegram ordering the 500,000 strikers back to their jobs.

### Approves Work Until June 20

This said that the U.M.W. policy committee had approved "a return to work on Monday, June 7, up to and including June 20."

The development, making clear that Mr. Lewis had not surrendered in his battle with the government and its agencies, immediately posed the questions:

1. Whether President Roosevelt would recognize such a limited order as compliance with his directive that the miners end their strike and "fulfill their war duties."

2. Whether the War Labor board, in view of the deadline, would agree to a resumption of negotiations between the union and the mine owners even after coal production is resumed.

"The reports that the White House is backing anti-strike legislation, coming from authoritative but unquotable sources, said War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes had urged congressional leaders to speed passage of the Connally-Smith bill.

This measure provides for fines and imprisonment of persons aiding or instigating a strike in a government-operated war facility. It also would give statutory authority to the War Labor board, and it was said this latter provision was the one in which Mr. Byrnes had displayed greatest interest.

### Ignores Board's Jurisdiction

Throughout the coal wage controversy, Mr. Lewis has refused to acknowledge the board's jurisdiction and, save to denounce it in pungent language, has ignored it. The Connally-Smith bill would permit the board to subpoena Mr. Lewis for attendance at its hearings.

Members of the board were reported to be sharply angered by the form of the miners' back to work order. It was, in effect, a renewed refusal to abandon what the board had termed the tactics of "bringing to the bargaining table the threat of a strike interrupting war production."

Before the union announced the June 20 deadline, the board had refused to approve renewed nego-

(Continued on Page Two)

tiations pending the miners' actual return to work.

### Ready for Conference

Both sides declared their readiness to proceed with bargaining and met this morning. But Ezra Van Horn, chairman of the Appalachian coal conference, announced he had solicited information from the board on procedure and was advised that the board would not recognize the negotiations until coal production resumed.

Charles O'Neill, spokesman for northern mine owners, called this "a very grave mistake." Edward R. Burke, spokesman for the southern operators, said his group felt the back-to-work order of the U.M.W. leadership should permit negotiations to go forward.

Mr. Lewis declared that the miners regard the board's attitude as "mischievous and malicious and complete justification of our previous appraisal of the boards actions."

In explanation of its stand, the board issued a statement saying that the instructions not to resume negotiations until the mine workers "are actually back" on their jobs "reflects the established policy of the board, known to the parties, that negotiations in a case within the jurisdiction of the board may not be continued during a work stoppage."

It added that it was not concerned with meetings between the parties provided they were "not negotiating on the terms of the contract."

### Lewis Reveals Order to Men

The disclosure that the U.M.W. leadership's order for renewed coal production Monday—in compliance with President Roosevelt's demand—was only a strategic retreat and not an unconditional surrender came when Mr. Lewis made public the following telegram dispatched to all local unions:

"The national policy committee, by unanimous vote, has authorized a return to work on Monday, June 7, up to and including June 20. This action was taken to protect your union and its membership. Let each member cooperate with this policy. By order of the national policy committee."

It was signed by Mr. Lewis, vice President John O'Leary and Secretary-Treasurer Thomas Kennedy.

Along with it was made public a statement which U.M.W. officials said was adopted unanimously yesterday by the policy committee. This declared that the United Mine Workers recognize "their responsibilities in our war effort," and added:

"It is not the United Mine Workers of America's purpose, in pressing for proper and equitable compensation for services rendered, to hamper the war effort but a simple desire of American coal miners to obtain and maintain an economic footing consistent with other Americans.

"The nation has the greatest storage stocks of bituminous coal in history. There is an ample supply of coal on hand to meet every requirement. Even the present situation has not impaired our war productive effort."

JUN -6 1943

# Senate Group Votes 25-Billion Navy-Fund Bill

## Appropriations Committee Also Approves Farm Total of $820,000,000

WASHINGTON, June 5 (AP).—A $24,850,000,000 naval appropriation bill—the largest in history—and an $820,000,000 farmer-appropriation bill containing a number of controversial features were approved today by the Senate Appropriations Committee. Senate action is expected early next week.

The naval bill contains more than $9,000,000,000 for new ships, and $6,500,000,000 for aviation, in addition to funds for pay, maintenance, subsistence, training and other necessities.

It sets up funds for an additional 27,462 combat and training planes, on top of the 27,500 naval planes heretofore appropriated for.

If the Senate follows an already well established pattern on war-fund appropriations, the naval bill is assured of speedy and possibly unopposed passage. The agriculture supply bill, however, will furnish plenty of room for debate.

Much of it is expected to center on funds for the Farm Security Administration, which some Senators contend should be eliminated entirely. The House Appropriations Committee attempted to transfer the functions of the F. S. A. to the Farm Credit Administration and the Agricultural Extension Service, and to reduce the amount available for the F. S. A. activities, but the attempted transfer was blocked on the point of order that it constituted an attempt to legislate in an appropriations bill.

The Senate committee allowed the F. S. A. $29,000,000 for administrative expenses and grants, $97,500,000 in borrowing authority for making farm-rehabilitation loans, and $30,000,000 for loans to tenants to purchase farms.

The Senate group also restored funds for Federal crop insurance and added $100,000,000 additional for soil-conservation payments, above the $300,000,000 voted by the House.

# 95 SURVIVORS OF SHIP SAVED

## Smart Navigation By Two Bomber Pilots Credited In Rescue

## Captain And Crew From Torpedoed Vessel All Picked Up In Mid-Atlantic

JUN —6 1943

**Washington, June 5 (AP)—The navy reported today that a small Cuban merchant ship was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Caribbean area early in May. Survivors were landed at Miami.**

*(By the Associated Press)*

Washington, June 5—Smart navigating by two Catalina bomber pilots was credited today with resulting in the rescue of ninety-five survivors of an American torpedoed cargo ship in mid-Atlantic recently.

The loss of the ship previously was announced by the navy on May 13. It was torpedoed by a submarine which attacked at night and was never seen by the lookouts. The radio operator had time to flash only one frantic call for help and to give his position.

The message was picked up at an American Atlantic base and it was an account from that base which was released by the navy today to tell the story of what happened.

### "Black As Pitch"

"A navy Catalina bomber piloted by Chief Machinist S. B. Tetreault, and carrying Gunner J. J. Tucker, Jr., as copilot, took the s[illegible]he account said. "The night w[illegible]ck as pitch; there was no moon, the overcast hid even the stars. It was the job of Tetreault and Tucker to navigate their plane through the blackness to a pin-point in the middle Atlantic several hundred miles from their base and find survivors in the dead of night. The job was one to try any navigator's soul and the chance of success was slim."

JUN -6 1943

At the time expected, however, the Catalina reported it had "sighted its objective." The task was eased once the plane was in position by light from ignited oil drums.

**2 Lifeboats, 3 Rafts**

In the glare of the flames the pilots of the Catalina discerned two lifeboats and three rafts, all loaded. Then the bomber picked up a ship on the horizon and as dawn broke the ship rescued ninety-five men, including the captain and twenty-seven members of the gun crew. Not a life was lost.

For the rest of the morning, Tetreault and Tucker cruised the area looking for the submarine. They were relieved by three Catalinas which searched the area, but there was no claim that the sub was sunk.

Tetreault and Tucker returned to their base after more than fourteen hours in the air.

Tetreault's home is in West Springfield, Mass., and Tucker lives at Chattanooga. Relief pilots on the plane were Lieut. (j. g.) A. E. Tollison, of Moorehead, Miss., and Ensign R. L. O'Flaherty, of Richmond, Va.

# KERMIT ROOSEVELT IS DEAD IN ALASKA

## Son of Theodore Roosevelt Served in Two Wars.

JUN - 6 1943

WASHINGTON, June 5. — (AP) Major Kermit Roosevelt, 53, son of President Theodore Roosevelt, died while on an assignment with the Army forces in Alaska.

The War department, in announcing his death, said today that advices received thus far had given no details. Since the Alaskan commander reported simply that he died yesterday it was presumed here that death was not due to enemy action. Ordinarily, the phrase "killed in action" is used in reporting a death in combat.

**In Alaska Several Months**

Officials said Major Roosevelt had been on duty in Alaska for several months, but were unable to say what his assignment was. He was not attached to any particular branch of the service.

Due to ill health, Major Roosevelt had been invalided from the British army in December, 1940, after asking and receiving a commission in the first month after Germany's attack on Poland. While with the British, he took part in the Norwegian campaign and also served in Egypt.

When Russia went to war with Finland, he accepted a commission as a colonel in the Finnish forces and engaged in recruiting in England for the Finnish army.

Back in this country at the time of Pearl Harbor, he entered the American forces.

Major Roosevelt was the second of the 26th President's four sons, and the second to die in the service of his country. Quentin, the youngest, was killed in the first World war in aerial action.

All served in France in that conflict. Kermit, as he did two decades later, first joined the British forces, then served with those of his own country. With the British, he saw action in Mesopotamia.

Of the brothers, Theodore, Jr., was twice wounded in France and Archibald once. Archibald is reported to be in the Pacific war zone in the current conflict, while Theodore, Jr., is a brigadier general with the American forces in Africa, and last month was decorated with the Oak Leaf cluster for gallantry in action.

At the same time, the general's son, Capt. Quentin Roosevelt, was awarded the Silver Star for advancing under fire in the African fighting and securing an advanced artillery observation post. Captain Roosevelt is now a patient in a Staten Island, N. Y., hospital.

**Lived Life of Adventure**

A banker, engineer and author, Kermit Roosevelt lived a life of high adventure. Besides fighting in two major wars, he went with his father on the latter's famous hunting expeditions to Africa in 1909 and 1910, and later traveled over much of the world. Many of these adventures were recorded in his books, "The Happy Hunting Grounds," "East of the Sun and West of the Moon," and "Trailing the Giant Panda."

In New York, his widow was overcome upon learning of her husband's death. She is the former Belle Willard, daughter of Joseph Willard, former ambassador to Spain.

# M'ARTHUR, OTHER LEADERS SERVED WITH DIVISION

## Men from Every State of Union to Be Members of New Organization.

JUN - 6 1943

(Editor's Note: The famous old Rainbow Division of World War one will be reactivated, with troops from every state of the union, on July 14. Here is a story about the old Rainbow, written by one of its members, Ted M. Metzger, now chief of the Associated Press bureau at Denver. Metzger, a member of the Iowa National Guard was mustered into service from Iowa university, served 18 months overseas, was wounded in the Champagne offensive, machine-gunned in the ambulance taking him off the battlefield, and bombed from his hospital bed. He recovered, was awarded the Purple Heart, and was a sergeant in a headquarters staff at the time of the Armistice.)

BY TED M. METZGER

DENVER, Colo., June 5.—(AP) The jangle of a field telephone in division headquarters that warm, clear night of July 14, 1918, had a fateful quality. "Francois 570, good luck," the caller said.

The voice was calm but the words were heavy with portent. The simple code message signaled the start of another German offensive, the last desperate thrust for victory.

For five hours, starting at midnight, shells screamed into hte Allied positions along a 50 mile front pivoted on Rheims. Then at dawn, came the familiar gray-green waves.

But the Rainbow Division stood fast, broke up six successive assaults, and, with its French comrades, smashed the offensive completely within three days.

**To Be Reborn**

That was the famous Rainbow's first real battle test. Now, on July 14, 1943, twenty-five years later, the Rainbow again will come into being.

In 1917, the Rainbow Division—the 42nd—was a composite of National Guard units from 26 states and the District of Columbia. When the new commander, Brig. Gen. Harry J. Collins, orders the colors raised over the reactivated command at Camp Gruber, Okla., next month, the ranks will include men from every state in the union.

The new forty-second will launch its career with the personal blessing of many of its original members, men now in the middle span of life or beyond who have given sons to the new war.

The Rainbow's most distinguished son, General Douglas MacArthur, will not be on hand for the reactivation ceremony, nor for the "champagne hour" when comrades of the old division drink a toast to the past and the future and then shatter their glasses. In his stead will come such former division officers as Major General Matthew A. Tinley of Council Bluffs, Iowa, World War commander of the 168th infantry; Col. J. Monroe Johnson of Washington, former commander of the 117th engineer regiment, and Brig. Gen. William P. Screws of Montgomery, Ala., commander of the famed (Alabama) 167th infantry, and many others from the rank and file of the old fighting Rainbow.

General MacArthur's career with the forty-second was as colorful and convincing as his later performance and leadership at Corregidor and in Australia. Always an impressive soldier and a "stickler" for military discipline, many in the old Rainbow can tell of his disregard for personal safety to be at the front with his men.

**Named by MacArthur**

It was MacArthur who named the original division and was its first member. He became chief of staff with the rank of colonel, and later served as commanding officer and also commanded the 84th infantry brigade, which with the 83rd made up the Rainbow's infantry section.

The original division was woven into a fine fighting pattern on the plains of Camp Mills, Long Island.

The men came from farms, stores, offices and shops and less prosaic peace-time jobs from New York's east side, Boston, Brooklyn, San Francisco and the deep South. They knew little of war but were eager to learn.

Some of the units had been trained in roughly prepared camps back home. The Iowa regiment wound up its preliminary preparation at Des Moines' state fairgrounds. Others were groomed in city parks. Some had served in Pershing's expedition to Mexico.

With growing pains aplenty, the Rainbow took shape speedily. From August to late October, 1917, there was no surcease from the daily grind of training and seemingly endless waiting for the day of embarkation.

**Father Duffy Member**

In one infantry brigade were combined the National Guard regiments of New York and Ohio. From the former emerged two famous characters, the late Father Duffy and Col. "Wild Bill" Donovan of the "Fightin' 69th." In the other brigade were like regiments from Alabama and Iowa. Machine gun companies came from Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Georgia.

The Rainbow's field artillerymen came from Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Maryland and Kansas, the engineers were from North Carolina, South Carolina and California. Missouri furnished the 117th field signal battalion and Texas the supply train, while "MP's" came from Virginia, and the headquarters troop from Louisiana.

The medical corpsmen, field hospital and ambulance units came from the District of Columbia, New Jersey, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Michigan, Nebraska, Oregon and Colorado.

This was Rainbow, Senior, tense for action by mid-October but distressed from the physical discomfort of fighting Long Island's cold damp winds in squad tents heated with Sibley burners which occasionally set the canvas on fire and lighted up entire areas. The men were fretful when they stood in formation almost an entire day in review for Secretary of War Newton D. Baker.

**Sailed to Glory, Victory**

Late in October the first contingents dropped anchor off the seawall at St. Nazaire, but the convoy was short one transport, the SS President Grant carrying the 168th infantry. Five days at sea and in mid-Atlantic the venerable old ship was unable to keep up with the convoy, and turned back to New York without escort for the perilous backtracking trip. The troops reembarked on the SS Celtic and were but a few days out of Halifax when that Nova Scotian harbor was blasted by explosion.

These escapes from disaster were but a prelude to the history-making days ahead for the regiment and the division which was to crack the Hindenburg line and sustain 13,919 casualties before Nov. 11.

# President Of Paraguay To Visit In Richmond

Richmond, June 5 (AP)—The President of Paraguay, Gen. Higinio Morinigo, is expected to visit Virginia next Wednesday. He is the second chief executive of a South American republic to visit the Old Dominion within four weeks.

President Enrique Penanranda of Bolivia visited the State Capitol and had an informal luncheon here May 5 before completing a trip to Washington by automobile.

Governor Darden announced yesterday he had been advised by Secretary of State Cordell Hull that the Paraguayan President and his party would stop briefly in Richmond before proceeding to Washington. The general has been invited to visit the United States by President Roosevelt as the guest of the Government.

# U. S. Air Maps Paved Way for Africa Landing

## Photo-Equipped Fortresses Reconnoitered Strategic Area From Secret Bases

JUN - 6 1943

DENVER, June 5 (AP).—The Army disclosed today that American airmen, operating from secret bases, paved the way for the North African invasion by making detailed photographic maps of strategic areas months before that historic event last November.

An expedition sought out and mapped tactical positions, likely invasion points, concentrations of resistance, topographical conditions and landmarks in and about Oran, Algiers, Casablanca, Morocco, Tunis, Bizerte, Rabat and other vital sections.

The War Department said through the public relations office at near-by Lowry Field, where thirty members of the expedition were trained, that the mission brought back the first complete photographs of North Africa expanses, and was one of the most significant examples of the importance of aerial photography in modern warfare.

Leading the expedition was Lieutenant Colonel Paul T. Cullen, of San Gabriel, Calif., former assistant director of the Lowry Field photographic school. Colonel Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President, was navigation officer.

A complete roster of the personnel was not announced, but four members of the group were Lieutenant William H. Teague, twenty-three years old, of Weatherford, Tex.; Lieutenant Charles T. Randall, twenty-three, of Newcastle, Pa.; Lieutenant Benjamin E. Nelson, twenty-five, of Granite Falls, Minn., and Lieutenant Edgar M. Cohen, twenty-four, of Altoona, Pa.

Back at Lowry Field recently, the four gave a graphic account of the mission in their photo-equipped Flying Fortresses in which they spanned thousands of miles, often in territory patrolled by enemy aircraft, to unmask the objectives which later became of importance to the invasion forces "a few months later."

Lieutenant Randall said one of the planes—all of them were unarmed—was attacked by three Messerschmitts on one occasion and barely managed to escape by climbing to an extreme altitude.

"We were miles from our objectives," said Lieutenant Teague, describing conditions of the work. "Our Flying Fortresses had to be specially equipped with cameras and plenty of gas tanks. Eacn plane had a 3,900-gallon capacity.

"It was impossible to carry guns of any sort on the bombers. Weight was so carefully allotted that we weren't even allowed to carry coins in our pockets. In case of enemy attack, our only weapon was altitude—but that was enough.

# FOUR DIE AS ARMY PLANE HITS HOUSE

## Civilians Victims Of Florida Crash — Pilot Escapes Serious Injury

*[By the Associated Press]*

Orlando, Fla., June 5—Four persons were killed and two injured

JUN - 6 1943

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today when an army plane, taking to takeoff from a near-by airfield, crashed through a steel fence and into a residence, Fire Chief Maxie Bennett reported.

Three persons died when the house and an adjacent garage apartment were destroyed by flames from the burning plane. The fourth was struck and killed by the backlash of the heavy fence as the plane burst through it.

They were identified as William Fred Smothers and his sister, Lizzie Smothers, who were in the house; Betty Lou Giddens, 14, in the garage apartment; and Reuben Daniel Foreman, of Winter Garden, Fla., who was walking along the street when the fencing hit him.

The public relations office of the army air base said that the pilot, whose name was not released, was not injured seriously.

### Six Killed In Georgia

Social Circle Ga., June 5 (AP)—An army plane crashed atop a hill five miles west of here this afternoon, killing at least six men, Police Chief J. L. Shepherd reported.

He said the plane skidded several hundred yards after hitting the hilltop and burst into flames. The plane's home base and its destination were not known immediately.

Shepherd said he saw five bodies in the wreckage and one man and a dog were thrown clear. Both were dead when reached.

### Virginia Ex-Grid Star Killed

Lynchburg, Va., June 5 (AP)—Lieut. William Gerhardt Suhling 3d, USMC Reserve, former football star at the University of Virginia, was killed yesterday in an airplane crash somewhere in California, the Navy Department advised his family today.

Details of the accident were not given in the navy's brief message.

Son of Capt. W. G. Suhling 2d, who is with the University of Virginia Hospital unit overseas, and Mrs. Suhling, of Charlottesville, Lieutenant Suhling left the University of Virginia in February, 1942, to begin flight training. He was captain-elect of the Cavalier's 1942 football team, succeeding All-America Bill Dudley.

## Destroyer Cogswell Launched In Maine

Bath, Maine, June 5 (AP)—The destroyer Cogswell, named for a father and son, was christened by two sponsors today before sliding into the Kennebec river at the Bath Iron Works yard.

Mrs. Donald C. Bingham, wife of a navy captain and daughter of the late Rear Admiral James Kelsey Cogswell, USN, and Mrs. Francis Cogswell, widow of Admiral Cogswell's son, Capt. Francis Cogswell, USN, stood on opposite sides of the trim fighting craft and simultaneously broke bottles of champagne against her prow. Mrs. Bingham and Mrs. Cogswell were residents of Chevy Chase, Md.

Rear Admiral Cogswell, a native of Milwaukee, died in 1908 after a forty-six-year navy career during which he participated in the battle of Santiago.

## Churchill Kin Takes U. S. Citizenship Oath

Salt Lake City, June 5 (AP). Corp. Peter Spencer Churchill, 45, who told reporters he was a second cousin of Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, took an oath of American citizenship today.

## 4 POWERS SEEN RULING PEACE

### Senator Austin Says Absence Of Any One Would Imperil Post-War Hopes

### Council Representation Right Of Every State Willing To Help, He Adds

*[By the Associated Press]*

New York, June 5—United States Senator Warren R. Austin (R., Vt.) said tonight that the United States, Russia, Great Britain and China should take the lead in a post-war council of nations to ensure lasting peace and cooperation among nations.

"The exclusion or omission of any one of these great states would of itself create the possibility of a new world war," he declared.

Speaking on the first broadcast program of a series on post-war planning, "For This We Fight," Senator Austin called for "international organization for strategic security, comprising council, court and military power."

### Others On Broadcast

Other speakers were Senator Elbert D. Thomas, (D., Utah); Alan J. Gould, executive assistant to Kent Cooper, general manager of the Associated Press, and Earl J. Johnson, vice-president in charge of news services of the United Press, who served as chairman of the discussion.

Discussing the topic, "Underwriting Victory," Senator Austin said:

"Let us start with a council, or similar body, to perform the political functions of republican government. Representation in such council should be the right of every nation that is willing and competent to collaborate in the development of a code of world conduct.

### Regional Federations

"Such elaboration of the world government as involves regional federations within the overall organization eventually would be feasible, though I favor starting with a simple implementation of our purpose to work together.

"China, Russia, Great Britain and the United States ought to lead off. They ought to have the will to be and to remain constitutents of such council. Their combined power and prestige would predominate any other probable combination. They flank all of the oceans and they would furnish abutments of the great bridges that must cross them.

"The exclusion or omission of any one of these great states would of itself create the possibility of a new world war."

### Power Should Be Available

Senator Austin said that "military power adequate to overwhelm any violator of the code ought to be available to the council."

Gould said that the "main victories" can be underwritten and a just peace can be achieved only "upon the solid foundation of an informed public opinion."

"A free press as we know it could b[illegible] the cornerstone for a new and better world," Gould said. "Certainly its restriction, and the consequent submerging of the truth, contributed to Europe's turmoil and the outbreak of World War II."

### Concern For Liberty

Senator Thomas said that "we must realize that in addition to helping to keep order and promote opportunity, we must be concerned for liberty all over the world."

"We should not try to dictate the form of governments under which others should live, but we should know by now that when any powerful nation crushes all freedom and teaches its youth perverted cults of hate and blood and evil, the peace of our world is insecure."

## Hirohito Leads Japan in Prayer For Yamamoto

### Tojo Kneels Before Ashes of Pearl Harbor Raider at $25,000 State Funeral

*By The Associated Press*

The ashes of Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto were buried in the cemetery of Tama Village near Tokio yesterday following a costly and impressive state ceremony intended to perpetuate the hero legend of the man who designed the attack on Pearl Harbor.

The Japanese radio, which broadcast a description of the funeral, said that as Emperor Hirohito led the nation in prayer, Premier Hideki Tojo knelt before the ashes on the especially erected altar in Hibiya Park, near the imperial palace, where royal representatives and the empire's highest military and naval officers were gathered.

Another Tokio broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission quoted Premier Tojo as warning the Japanese that "the greater east Asia war is more and more in a stage of decisive battles and the war situation is becoming increasingly serious."

The radio said Tojo issued the special statement just before the funeral.

The ashes were brought to the altar from the Naval Club, where they had lain in state since soon after the announcement of his death on May 23, through streets "densely lined by silent people," according to the broadcast which was recorded by The Associated Press.

The official announcement of Yamamoto's death said that he died in a plane crash while on combat duty in the Pacific. The exact time and circumstances never have been announced.

Yamamoto's defeats by the American Navy after Pearl Harbor had been pictured as great triumphs to the Japanese people, and the funeral ceremony obviously was intended to perpetuate the legend.

He was given a state funeral, the twelfth non-royal personage and the second navy man to be so honored in Japanese history; it had been announced previously that the lavish state funeral would cost $25,000; and his ashes were buried beside those of another of Japan's naval heroes—Admiral Togo, hero of the Russo-Japanese War, whose ashes were buried in Tama Cemetery nine years ago.

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 5—Italy was reported beset by new troubles today—a rising Greek patriot opposition to her army of occupation—while at home she counted mounting losses from Allied aerial poundings and attempted to instill something of the spirit of defiance in her people.

Reuters recorded a Morocco radio broadcast quoting unconfirmed reports that Mussolini was recalling all Italian troops stationed in Greece.

The Greek Government-in-exile here reported that headquarters of an Italian army corps was menaced by Greek guerrillas who had driven an Italian garrison from one town and killed 200 Italians in another engagement.

### Town Evacuated

Italian soldiers, after a fifteen-day battle, have evacuated Metsovon in north-central Greece and Greek forces have already occupied Kalabaka east of Metsovon and have pushed within twenty miles of the headquarters of the Thirty-first Italian Corps command, these reports said.

Meanwhile, the Bulgarian Army newspaper *Narond Otbrana* was quoted in reports from Ankara as foreseeing "imminent" help for occupied Greece from divisions of the British Eighth Army, reinforced by Greek forces and armies of the Near East for an invasion of Greece and the Balkans via Crete.

### 20 Units Reported Massed

Twenty Allied divisions have been concentrated for the attacks, the army organ said, and added: "What is going to happen to the Balkans is becoming clear and this interests Bulgaria very directly."

Dispatches to Switzerland from Italy, whose attitude toward bombing has changed sharply with Allied domination of the skies, admitted that many Italian cities now are virtually "heaps of ruins," but predicted that the rain of bombs would only make the Italian people fight with "courage and despair." The dispatches speculated on whether the onslaughts against her island outposts were the prelude to invasion.

### "Front Line Trench"

The Italian Foreign Office's *Relazioni Internationali* was quoted by Reuters News Service as calling all Italy a front-line trench and as saying that Washington (D. C.) quarters were predicting an early invasion of the Italian islands.

Mussolini's own newspaper, which a year and a half ago gave great prominence to Italian aviation bombings of London, carried, under the heading "Men and Beasts," an editorial on the Pope's recent speech in which he repeated his plea that belligerents observe the laws of humanity.

### Cities In Ruin

The article in the *Il Popolo d'Italia* recalled to some observers that Mussolini had asked Hitler for the "privilege" of participating in the London raids.

The Rome correspondent of the Swiss *Tribune de Geneve* wrote that Messina, Palermo, Trapani and Cagliari are virtually heaps of ruins. Many refugees are fleeing, he wrote, despite decrees compelling them to remain at home. He said the population of Rome is reported to have reached two and a half millions, a million more than the census figure of a few months ago.

### Naples Shattered

Cities are now listed in a roll of "mutilated in the great war," the dispatches said. Naples was described as a city that has "lost its voice" and where people pass like shadows on streets where houses stretch mile after mile windowless and shattered.

Germany, where the day's reports told of new defensive preparations and new troubles in the occupied areas, attempted to take the offensive on the war of nerves by broadcasting to overseas listeners that "Germany is on the eve of launching an unexpected offensive against the Allies."

## President Of Liberia Undergoes Operation

New York, June 5 (AP)—Walter Walker, consul general of Liberia, said tonight that Liberian President Edwin Barclay had undergone an operation on his left ankle at the Hospital for Joint Diseases and was resting comfortably.

He added the peration was performed by Dr. Leo Myer, and described it as more painful than serious.

President Barclay entered the hospital early this afternoon, and Mayor F. H. LaGuardia announced the city's official reception for him, planned for next Monday, had been postponed indefinitely.

By GLENN BABB

The in-between phase of the war linking the triumph in Africa with the next active chapter appears near an end. Last week brought strong indications that the period which Allied leadership has devoted to reviewing the war outlook, reassessing its resources and prospects and preparation of the next blow was about to give way to blazing action.

The battle of the Mediterranean already was well under way; in fact, it had begun even before Tunisia was cleared of the enemy. The Allies were steadily increasing their dominance of the skies above and the waters around southern Italy and its island approaches and it was difficult to see how the entry of the land forces into this battle—the beginning of invasion—could be much longer delayed. There was no reason to assume, however, that the United Nations offensive would be confined to the Mediterranean and its shores. All around Hitler's fortress of Europe stood Allied armies ready for the command to advance.

Prime Minister Churchill returned to London from the Washington war council. En route he made a dramatic visit to North Africa which afforded evidence that the Post-American interim was just about over. Accompanied by Generals Marshall and Brooke, the American and British army chiefs of

staff, and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, Mr. Churchill conferred with the commanders of the great Allied army, air and naval forces arrayed along the North African coast looking across toward Italy. "Details of plans for striking the most powerful possible blow at the Axis" formed the subject matter of these conferences, said an official announcement.

For the theatrical setting of a pre-battle speech to American and British troops, the prime minister chose the ruins of the amphitheater of ancient Carthage, stirring memories of another war to a finish of 2,000 years ago when mastery of the Mediterranean and world dominance were at stake.

The softening up of Italy, especially Pantelleria, Sicily and Sardinia, the islands which still bar clear sailing for the Allies through the Mediterranean and also offer a pathway for invasion, went on at accelerated pace. There was a lull, however, in the terrible air punishment of the German Reich, perhaps an indication that still heavier blows were being prepared for early delivery.

The besieged continent shuddered under the double impact of the Allied air assault and the war of nerves. Doctor Goebbels and other German spokesmen tried to fortify the spirits of their own people and their Italian allies with talk of the impregnability of Europe's fortifications, of great stores of arms prepared for the coming summer test, of mysterious new weapons, of the readiness of the Axis for either offensive action or defense. Nevertheless Italy awaited her hour of doom with indications of mounting fear. Both Berlin and Rome sought frantically for clues as to where and when the blow would fall.

The great American and British air fleets based on North Africa and the British navy gave the Italians no respite. Pantelleria, most distant of the island outposts, underwent a savage unremitting hammering both from the skies and the sea. Four times during the week Admiral Cunningham's ships came close to shell the little island heavily, while Flying Fortresses and other Allied planes added daily bombardments. Admiral Cunningham's ships dashed in close to the Italian mainland to smash a convoy just off the entrance to the Messina channel.

### Attu Cleaned Up

But while action in the European theater was in the preparatory stage, the Pacific war witnessed the cleaning up of some unfinished business. Except for dealing with a few isolated nests of snipers Am-

eri[illegible]ces completed the occupati[illegible] Attu in the Aleutians. A Navy communique disclosed the cost of rooting the enemy from this strategic American outpost which looks across the north Pacific toward Japan's own island bases, beginning some 700 miles to the west: 342 American soldiers killed, 1,135 wounded, 58 missing. Known Japanese dead, not including many buried or cremated by the enemy, totalled 1,791. Only 11 prisoners were taken, showing how well the Japanese still observe the merciless code of their war machine, which is win or die, no surrender.

China, bolstered by American air power, contributed a highly significant victory to the Allied cause, turning what appeared a fortnight ago to be a dangerous threat to Chungking into a crushing defeat of Japanese armies along the upper Yangtze river. Beginning with the recapture late in May of the stronghold of Yuyangkwan, 35 miles south of the main enemy base at Ichang, the Chinese swept the invaders back to the Yangtze along a wide front, erasing two deep and dangerous areas of penetration.

The entire region between Yuyangkwan and Ichang was cleared of columns which had been thrusting deep into Hupeh province in a region less than 300 miles from Chungking. A similar success was scored in the "rice bowl" area of northern Hunan, between Tungting lake and the Yangtze, where dozens of towns seized by the Japanese in a drive two months ago were recovered.

### U. S. Planes in Action

Whether the Japanese abandonment of so much valuable, dearly-bought territory was due entirely to defeats by Chiang Kai-Shek's armies was not clear. Close observers in Washington were somewhat puzzled. But one thing was obvious: the 14th United States Army Air force had become a tremendous factor in the China war, perhaps the difference between victory and defeat. Devastating attacks by American Liberator bombers and Warhawk fighters against Japanese bases and lines of communications undoubtedly had much to do with the Japanese setback. Most important of all, the American airmen brought proof that China was not fighting alone, that despite all handicaps the Allies were able to bring aid to bear directly on a critical battlefield.

Events in the politico-diplomatic field favored the Allies. Joseph E. Davies returned to Washington from Moscow to deliver Premier Stalin's reply to President Roosevelt's letter. Both the original letter and the answer remained secret but the President declared that the understanding between himself and the Russian leader was excellent. Presumably this meant that leaders of the three great powers leagued against Hitler, Britain as well as America and Russia, were in agreement on the war's next moves, perhaps on plans for an early meeting of the three.

A gain for the Allies not of their own making appeared to have been scored in Argentina, where the isolationist regime of President Ramon S. Castillo, the only American government which maintained relations with the Axis, was overthrown by military leaders. While the new regime did not disclose its foreign policy immediately, the overturn was hailed by those Argentine elements friendly to the United Nations and in Washington and London it was believed that it would be followed by a rupture of Argentine-Axis relations. That would deprive the enemy of his last listening post in the western world and make the Americas solid in support of the Allied cause.

The Allies continued to win the war against the submarine. The margin of new building over sinkings rose to a new high; so did the toll of U-boat kills by Allied navies and air forces.

ALL NORWEGIAN MEN NOT YET CONSCRIPTED INTO LABOR SERVICES TO TAKE MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS.

ALREADY 10,000 NORWEGIANS HAVE BEEN IMPRESSED INTO WORK ON FORTIFICATIONS BUT GERMAN NEEDS FOR MANPOWER STILL WERE BELIEVED UNFILLED FOR BOTH DEFENSE AND FOOD PRODUCTION. THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT QUOTED "AUTHORITATIVE OSLO CIRCLES" AS DENNG THE CONSCRIPTED

A

MENT QUOTED "AUTHORITATIVE OSLO CIRCLES" AS DENYING THE CONSCRIPTED NORWEGIANS WERE BEING SENT TO GERMANY.

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO ASSERTED TODAY THAT HITLER WAS CONSIDERING THE RELEASE OF 20,000 BELGIAN WAR PRISONERS IN A MOVE TO MOBILIZE MORE LABOR.

A DNB DISPATCH FROM THE BERLIN RADIO, HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE CHIEF OF THE BELGIAN MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, DR.REEDER, HAS PUT THE PROPOSITION BEFORE THE BELGIANS IN A SPEECH COMMEMORATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CUNTRY'S OCCUPATION.

COMMEMORATING THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE COUNTRY'S OCCUPATION.

HITLER, REEDER WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, WOULD TURN THE PRISONERS LOOSE "AND RAISE THEIR STATUS TO THE LEVEL OF FREE BELGIAN WORKERS IN GERMANY--IF THE POPULATION SHOULD SATISFY DEMANDS IMPOSED IN REGARD TO LABOR SERVICE."

THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT HERE SAID THAT THE GERMANS HAD ORDERED

30.24-4707

30.24-4707

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-ALBERT SPEER, GERMAN MINISTER OF MUNITIONS, TOLD A MEETING OF NAZI ARMAMENTS WORKERS TODAY THAT COMPLETELY NEW WEAPONS HAD BEEN DISCOVERED AND THAT GERMAN ARMAMENT PRODUCTION REACHED ITS HIGHEST PEAK OF THE WAR LAST MONTH, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID TONIGHT.

JUN - 6 1943

THE BROADCAST GAVE NO DETAILS OF THE "NEW WEAPONS."

MINISTER OF PROPAGANDA PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS TOLD THE SAME MEETING AT THE BERLIN SPORTSPALAST THAT GERMANY HAD IN HER HANDS ALL THE ESSENTIALS OF A TRULY DECISIVE VICTORY.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE OCCASION WAS TO AWARD MEDALS TO GERMAN WORKERS.

IN HIS SPEECH, SPEER SAID:

"WE WILL GIVE TO THE FRONT NEW TANKS, PLANES AND U-BOATS IN A NUMBER WHICH WILL MAKE IT POSSIBLE FOR THE GERMAN SOLDIERS NOT ONLY TO STAND IN THIS FIGHT, BUT ALSO TO ACHIEVE FINAL VICTORY."

HE SAID MAY PRODUCTION WAS SIX PER CENT HIGHER THAN IN THE SAME MONTH OF 1941. HE REFERRED TO THE "BRILLIANT ACHIEVEMENT" IN THE OUTPUT OF FAST FIRING MACHINE-GUNS. HE ASSERTED THAT PRODUCTION OF HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS HAD INCREASED 31 PER CENT SINCE 1941 AND THAT PLANE PRODUCTION IN MAY WAS "SEVERAL TIMES" OVER THE 1941 AVERAGE.

(HIS SPEECH APPARENTLY WAS A PROPAGANDA EFFORT TO BOLSTER GERMAN MORALE, BESET BY DEFEATS IN TUNISIA AND RUSSIA AND BY TERRIFIC AERIAL BLOWS FROM THE RAF AND UNITED STATES AIR FORCE. BRITISH ESTIMATES HAVE SAID GERMAN PRODUCTION HAS BEEN CUT FROM 30 TO 50 PER CENT BY AERIAL ATTACKS.)

GOEBBELS THREATENED REVENGE FOR THE ALLIED BOMBING BLOWS AT GERMANY.

JUN - 6 1943

"THERE IS ONLY ONE EFFECTIVE MEANS AGAINST THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN BOMBING TERROR--COUNTER TERROR," THE PROPAGANDA MINISTER SAID.

LONDON, JUNE 5-(AP)-AA FORCE OF LIGHT COASTAL CRAFT MANNED BY NORWEGIAN CREWS TORPEDOED AND SANK A LARGE GERMAN SUPPLY SHIP IN THE NORTH SEA LAST NIGHT AND CRIPPLED A MINE SWEEPER ESCORT UNDER THE NOSES OF SHORE GUNS SOUTH OF STAVANGER, A NORWEGIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID TONIGHT.

THE NORWEGIANS HAD ONLY A FEW WOUNDED AND THEIR VESSELS SUFFERED SUPERFICIAL DAMAGE.

JUN - 6 1943

SPITFIRES DAMAGED A SMALL VESSEL OFF THE DUTCH COAST IN DAYLIGHT TODAY, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID. THEY ALSO SET AFLAME TWO GASOLINE TRUCKS AND SHOT UP A FREIGHT TRAIN IN NORTHWEST FRANCE.

WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND, JUNE 4-(AP)-DR. E.S. WOODS, ANGLICAN BP. OF LICHFIELD, TOLD A DIOCESAN CONFERENCE TODAY "I HOLD STRONGLY TO THE VIEW THAT TO BOMB ROME WOULD BE A CRIME AGAINST CIVILIZATION AND BETRAYAL OF THE VERY THINGS FOR WHICH WE ARE FIGHTING.

"MOREOVER," HE SAID, "IN MY VIEW ANY MILITARY ADVANTAGE WE MIGHT GAIN THEREBY WOULD BE MORE THAN OFFSET BY MORAL DAMAGE TO OUR CAUSE IN THE EYES OF THE WORLD.

"I TRUST OUR POLICY WILL CONTINUE TO BE TO DIRECT THE AIR ATTACK ON EVERY KIND OF WAR ACTIVITY AND WAR POTENTIAL AND NEVER DIRECTLY AND DELIBERATELY ON CIVILIAN HOMES."

JUN - 6 1943

MADRID, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT FOLLOWED DEVELOPMENTS I ARGENTINA WITH GREAT INTEREST TODAY SINCE THEY CONCERNED THE NATION WHICH WAS THE KEYSTONE OF SPAIN'S POLICY IN SOUTH AMERICA.

THE PRESS LAST NIGHT AND THIS MORNING PUBLISHED NOTHING CONCERNING THE COUP. A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID HE HAD RECEIVED NO OFFICIAL NEWS AND VIEWED THE EVENTS AS AN INTERNAL MATTER WHICH HAS YET TO BE REFLECTED IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

SPAIN'S RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA HAVE BEEN CLOSER THAN EVER SINCE 1940.

JUN -6 1943

ARGENTINE WHEAT AND CORN HELPED SPAIN THROUGH HER LEANEST POST-CIVIL WAR YEARS, AND IN EXCHANGE SPAIN DELIVERED SOME MANUFACTURED GOODS AND BEGAN BUILDING WARSHIPS AND FREIGHTERS FOR ARGENTINA.

MADRID, JUNE 4-(AP)-LEON BLUM, FORMIR PREMIER OF FRANCE, HAS BEEN GIVEN PERMISSION BY THE NAZI GOVERNMENT TO MARRY FOR A THIRD TIME, PARIS DISPATCHES REACHING HERE TODAY DISCLOSED.

BLUM IS NOW HELD AS A HOSTAGE BY THE NAZI GOVERNMENT IN A PRISON NEAR KOENIGSTEIN TO WHICH HE WAS TRANSFERRED FROM FRANCE IN APRIL OF THIS YEAR.

BLUM'S FIRST WIFE, LISE BLOCH, WHOM HE MARRIED IN 1896, DIED IN 1931. HE MARRIED THERESE PEREYRA, OWNER OF A PARIS ANTIQUE SHOP WHICH WAS A RENDEZVOUS FOR FRENCH SOCIALISTS, A YEAR LATER. SHE DIED IN 1938.

JUN -6 1943

THE PARIS DISPATCHES DID NOT IDENTIFY THE WOMAN HE IS ABOUT TO MARRY.

NIGHT LEAD SPAIN

MADRID, JUNE 5-(AP)-A PLAN TO "HUMANIZE" THE WAR BY AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT CLASSIFYING ALL BELLIGERENT TERRITORY AS TOTAL AIR-WAR ZONES, PARTIAL AIR-WAR ZONES, AND SAFETY ZONES, WAS PROPOSED TODAY BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

A FOREIGN OFFICE COMMUNIQUE ALSO DENIED THAT SPAIN ACTED IN THE SERVICE OF ANOTHER POWER IN ITS CURRENT CAMPAIGN TO STOP BOMBING OF CIVIL POPULATIONS.

JUN -6 1943

UNDER THE SPANISH PLAN, BOMBING WOULD BE UNLIMITED IN TOTAL AIR-WAR ZONES, RESTRICTED IN CERTAIN AREAS OF PARTIAL AIR-WAR ZONES, AND BANNED ENTIRELY IN "SAFETY ZONES."

EACH BELLIGERENT WOULD DECLARE WHAT IT CONSIDERS TOTAL WAR OR PARTIAL ZONES OF ENEMY TERRITORY, WHILE AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE WOULD WATCH ZONES WHERE BOMBING WAS NOT PERMITTED, AND OTHERWISE REGULATE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT.

THREE PAGES OF THE FOUR-PAGE COMMUNIQUE WERE DEVOTED TO MEETING THE FLOOD OF CRITICISM WHICH GREETED THE RECENT SPANISH CAMPAIGN AGAINST AIR BOMBARDMENT.

THESE CRITICS ON THE ALLIED SIDE CHARGED THAT THE SPANIARDS MADE THE PLEA ON BEHALF OF THE AXIS, AND ONLY WHEN ALLIED AIRPOWER WAS PREDOMINANT. THE SPANIARDS MADE NO OBJECTION, THEY SAID, WHEN AIR BOMBINGS WERE LEVELING BRITISH CITIES.

JUN -6 1943

THE COMMUNIQUE, HOWEVER, SAID THAT GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO HAD MADE THE SAME SORT OF PROPOSAL A YEAR AGO THROUGH MYRON C.TAYLOR OF THE UNITED STATES WHEN HE WAS IN MADRID ENROUTE FROM THE VATICAN.

JUN -6 1943

30.24-4709

LISBON, JUNE 5-(AP)-SEVEN CANADIAN (CQ) AIRMEN WHO PARACHUTED YESTERDAY FROM THEIR CRIPPLED BOMBER OVER THE BAY OF BISCAY SAID TODAY THAT THEIR BOMBER WAS ATTACKED BY ENEMY PLANES WHICH APPARENTLY WERE CONTINUING PATROLS IN FORCE IN THAT AREA.

JUN - 6 1943

EARLIER THIS WEEK, AN UNARMED BRITISH COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT WAS SHOT DOWN BY PLANES TUESDAY SHORTLY AFTER IT HAD TAKEN OFF FROM LISBON FOR LONDON. LESLIE HOWARD, THE FILM STAR, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN AMONG THE PASSENGERS, NONE OF WHOM HAVE BEEN FOUND.

TWO OF THE CAMADIANS WERE WOUNDED IN THE LEGS AND ANOTHER WAS WOUNDED IN THE BODY BY SHELL SPLINTERS. FOUR OF THE AIRMEN PARACHUTED TO SAFETY NEAR CORTEGACA AND THREE LANDED AT ESMORIZ, NORTHERN PORTUGAL.

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAID IT WAS BELIEVED THE BOMBER CRASHED INTO THE SEA.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, JUNE 5-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM COPENHAGEN TODAY SAID THE DANISH PRESS HAD PUBLISHED INSTRUCTIONS TO THE POPULATION ON HOW TO ACT IN CASE OF ALLIED INVASION.

JUN - 6 1943

THE INSTRUCTIONS SUGGESTED THAT FAMILIES PLAN TO LIVE IN THEIR BASEMENTS FOR 10 DAYS AND LAY UP STOCKS OF FOOD FOR THAT PERIOD.

GERMANY'S RECENTLY REINFORCED GARRISONS IN DENMARK HAVE BEEN CONDUCTING ANTI-INVASION EXERCISES.

30.24-4709

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 5-(AP)-REPORTS REACHING HERE TODAY FROM BUCHAREST SAID MANY MEMBERS OF THE RUMANIAN IRON GUARD HAVE BEEN SENT TO CONCENTRATION CAMP BECAUSE THEY FAILED TO TURN IN THEIR WEAPONS WHEN THEY RETURNED FROM THE EASTERN FRONT FOR VACATION.

THE ORDER FOR THEIR ARREST WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN BY MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR GENERAL DIMITRIE POPESCU. THEIR DEFENSE TO THE CHARGE WAS THAT THEY THOUGHT THE WEAPONS COULD BE "USED" (over)

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 5-(AP)-RELIABLE NORWEGIAN SOURCES SAID TONIGHT THAT 30 GERMAN SOLDIERS WHO TRIED TO FLEE TO SWEDEN RECENTLY WERE EXECUTED AT NARVIK.

JOSEF TERBOVEN, SS CHIEF IN NORWAY, HURRIED TO NARVIK TO MAKE A PERSONAL INVESTIGATION AT THE TIME, IT WAS SAID, BUT NO FURTHER DETAILS CONCERNING THE DESERTERS WERE AVAILABLE HERE.

NARVIK IS PACKED WITH TODT ORGANIZATION WORKERS, ALL ENGAGED IN STRENGTHENING NORTHERN NORWEGIAN FORTIFICATIONS, THESE SOURCES SAID. THEY NOW ARE ARMED FOR THE FIRST TIME WITH RIFLES, INDICATING THAT THE SHORTAGE OF MANPOWER IS FORCING THE ARMY TO KEEP ALL MEN POSSIBLE IN RESERVE FOR MILITARY TASKS.

JUN - 6 1943

JUN - 6 1943

ADVANTAGEOUSLY IN CASE OF UNREST.

POPESCU ANNOUNCED AFTER COMMITTING THE MEN THAT HE WOULD INVOKE A DEATH PENALTY FOR ANYONE ELSE POSSESSING WEAPONS OR MUNITIONS WITHOUT PERMISSION. IT WAS REPORTED WITHOUT CONFIRMATION THAT A NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE IRON GUARD HAVE ALREADY BEEN EXECUTED

London (add Laval)

AS FOR THE RUSSIAN FRONT, GOEBBELS SAID THE GERMAN ARMIES THERE STAND FAST "AND AN UNINTERRUPTED STREAM OF NEW WEAPONS AND TROOPS IS GOING FROM THE HOMELAND TO THE EAST." JUN - 6 1943

LAVAL, IN PARIS, BLAMED FRENCH FOOD DIFFICULTIES UPON THE BLACK MARKET, AND DECLARED THAT "TOO MANY PEOPLE EXPECT SALVATION FROM ENGLAND, AMERICA AND RUSSIA. THEY REJOICE AT RECENT MILITARY EVENTS, BUT MILITARY EVENTS HAVE NOT BORNE OUT THAT HOPE. IT TOOK THE ALLIES SIX MONTHS TO REDUCE A FEW GERMAN AND ITALIAN DIVISIONS.

"THOSE PEOPLE FORGET THAT EUROPE NOW IS A FORTRESS; THAT WAR IS EVERYWHERE IN THE AIR AND SEA AND FAR EAST; AND THAT RUSSIA HERSELF IS INVADED."

London (add Gable)

GABLE HAD LITTLE TO SAY ABOUT THE ANTWERP TRIP EXCEPT THAT THE FLAK WAS HEAVY AND THAT "THERE WAS NOT MUCH ROOM FOR US TO DODGE."

QUESTIONED LATER, STRICKLAND SAID: "HELL, NO; GABLE WASN'T SCARED. EVERYTIME I LOOKED BACK AT HIM HIS EYEBROWS AND MUSTACHE WERE ICE-COATED--WE FLEW AT HIGH ALTITUDE WITH THE TEMPERATURE 32 BELOW--AND HE WAS GRINNING FROM EAR TO EAR." JUN - 6 1943

STRICKLAND SAID THAT THE "EIGHT BALL" WAS HIT A FEW TIMES BY ENEMY FIRE. ALL OF WHICH MISSED GABLE BY 20 FEET. A PIECE OF FLAK TORE A HOLE IN STRICKLAND'S FLYING BOOTS, BUT HE WAS NOT HURT.

ASSISTING GABLE IN MAKING THE TRAINING FILMS ARE LIEUTENANTS JOHN LEE MAHIN, SCRIPTWRITER, AND ANDREW J.MCINTYRE, PHOTOGRAPHER, BOTH OF LOS ANGELES. GABLE IS THE DIRECTOR AND FILM NARRATOR. THE SCRIPTWRITER AND PHOTOGRAPHER BOTH WORKED WITH GABLE IN SEVERAL MOVIES, INCLUDING "GONE WITH THE WIND," WHICH IS STILL SHOWING IN LONDON, AND "BOOMTOWN." JUN - 6 1943

GABLE OCCUPIES A SINGLE SKIMPILY FURNISHED ROOM IN OFFICERS BARRACKS NO. 7. IT IS FURNISHED WITH A SMALL IRON COT, A WASH STAND AND A TINY COAL STOVE.

ON HIS TABLE ARE TWO PICTURES OF CAROLE LOMBARD, HIS ACTRESS WIFE WHO WAS KILLED IN A PLANE CRASH IN AMERICA WHILE ON A BOND SELLING TOUR. THERE ARE NO OTHER PICTURES ON THE WALLS OR THE TABLE.

NEWARK, ENGLAND, JUNE 5-(AP)-NEW SECRET WEAPONS "NOT YET SEEN OR EVEN HEARD OF BY TROOPS IN THE FIELD" ARE BEING DEVELOPED OR ARE ALREADY IN PRODUCTION BY THE ALLIES, DUNCAN SANDYS, PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARY OF THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY, SAID IN A SPEECH TODAY

HE REPORTED THAT THEY INCLUDED NEW AND IMPROVED TYPES OF GUNS, AMMUNITION AND TANKS.

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN BOMBER BASE IN NORTH AFRICA--FOURTH ADD SPEZIA XXXFORTRESS FORMATIONS." JUN - 6 1943

TO COLONEL SAM GORLEY OF ALHAMBRA, CALIF., GROUP COMMANDER WHO HAS RIDDEN ON 30 OTHER MISSIONS, THIS EPOCHAL RAID WAS JUST ANOTHER FLIGHT ALTHOUGH HE SERVED AS ITS BELLWETHER.

"IT'S HAPPY DAYS," HE SAID. "IT SOUNDED LIKE A GOOD ONE, BUT WE WON'T KNOW FOR SURE UNTIL WE GET THE PICTURES.

JUN - 6 1943

3.24- 4711

30.24—4711

"OUR BOMBARDIER WILKINS, (LIEUT.RICHARD N.WILKINS, OF REDWOOD CITY, CALIF.) SAID WE GOT A DIRECT HIT WITH AN ARMOR PIERCING BOMB.

"THEY WERE SHOOTING AT US WITH THEIR MAIN BATTERIES, BUT THEY CAN'T HIT ANYTHING.

"I DOUBT IF WE PICKED UP A SINGLE PIECE OF FLAK. WE HAD A LONG BOMB RUN, BUT THE WEATHER WAS PERFECT. OTHERWISE IT WAS JUST A HUMDROM MISSION.

"THOSE ITALIANS JUST CAN'T SHOOT LIKE THE GERMANS."

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 5)

- - -

MUCH TRADUCED

P38 NOW QUEEN

OF U.S. PLANES

JUN - 6 1943

- -

B31 (NYC IN)

-17-

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 5)

- - -

MUCH TRADUCED

P38 NOW QUEEN

OF U.S. PLANES

- - -

PERMITS REVISION

OF OBJECTIVES

FOR INVASION (800)

BY DANIEL D[illegible]

(ADVANCE) ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA-(AP)-

THE WEIRD MYSTERY PLANE THAT SIX MONTHS AGO WAS BRANDED BY RUMOR AS A FLYING COFFIN AND THE BIGGEST FLOP OF AMERICAN AVIATION HAS BECOME THE QUEEN OF FIGHTER AIRCRAFT ON THE SOUTHERN EUROPEAN FRONT.

IT IS THE P38 LIGHTNING, WHOSE TWIN FUSELAGES MAKE IT LOOK LIKE SOMETHING THAT DROPPED IN FROM A FAR-OFF PLANET. JUN - 6 1943

BEFORE THE P38 WAS BATTLE-TESTED UNDERCOVER CRITICS SAID IT WOULD FLUTTER TO PIECES IN A DIVE, THAT IT WOULD KILL ITS PILOT IF HE HAD TO BAIL OUT, THAT ITS GUNNERY WAS POOR AND ITS MANEUVERABILITY ALMOST NIL.

SO LIEUT. GEN. CARL SPAATZ BROUGHT THE P38 TO THE MEDITERRANEAN [illegible]--AND IT CLEANED UP.

THE TWO MAIN POINTS ABOUT THE P38--WHICH THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS LEARNED WITH DISMAY--ARE VERSATILITY AND ITS LONG-RANGE FIGHTING PROWESS.

BECAUSE OF ITS RANGE, PREVIOUSLY BELIEVED IMPOSSIBLE FOR FIGHTERS, ALLIED GENERALS CAN REVISE THEIR VIEWS OF WHICH EUROPEAN POINTS ARE FEASIBLE FOR INVASION.

JUN - 6 1943

IN COMBAT, THE P38S AVERAGE APPROXIMATELY TWICE AS MANY VICTORIES AS LOSSES. IT IS ADMITTED THAT THEY ARE NOT TWICE AS FORMIDABLE AS THE MESSERSCHMITT 109S AND THE FOCKE-WULF 190'S WHICH THEY VANQUISHED, OF COURSE. THE SMART TACTICS OF HIGHLY TRAINED AMERICAN PILOTS AND SUPERIOR NUMBERS ALSO HAVE SOMETHING TO DO WITH IT.

BUT THE P38'S VERSATILITY MAKES IT NOT ONLY A JACK, BUT A MASTER,

JUN - 6 1943

OF MANY FLYING TRADES. IT PROTECTS BOMBERS ON LONG ROUND-TRIPS. IT IS A FIERCE STRAFING WEAPON. AS A BOMBER IT IS INCREDIBLY ACCURATE, AND HAS ACHIEVED NOTABLE SUCCESSES AGAINST DIFFICULT SHIP TARGETS.

THE LIGHTNING PILOTS SAY THE THREE HEAVY MACHINE GUNS AND ONE CANNON, FIRING STRAIGHT AHEAD INSTEAD OF IN A CONVERGING CONE, MAKE THEM MORE CERTAIN OF HITTING FAST-MOVING TARGETS.

JUN - 6 1943

THEY SAY THEY CAN OUTMANEUVER THE BEST GERMAN FIGHTERS AT MEDIUM ALTITUDES AND HOLD THEIR OWN IN THE SUB-STRATOSPHERE.

THEY SAY THE LIGHTNING IS FAST ENOUGH SO THEY DON'T HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT BEING OUTSPEEDED AND IT STILL FLIES WHEN BADLY SHOT UP. MANY OF THEM HAVE COME HOME ON ONE ENGINE. ONCE PILOT BILL HOELLE OF SAN MATEO, CALIF., HIT A TELEPHONE POLE WITH A WING, FLEW UPSIDE DOWN FOR TEN MINUTES, BUT LANDED SAFELY.

THE ONLY THING THE PILOTS REALLY COMPLAIN ABOUT IS THE SMALL COCKPIT. A MEDIUM-SIZED MAN MUST LEAVE SOME OF HIS HEAVIER FLYING TOGS BEHIND. IF THE COCKPIT HEATER BECOMES TEMPERAMENTAL ABOVE 20,000 FEET THE FLIER WOULD GLADLY EXCHANGE HIS COCKPIT FOR AN ICY IGLOO.

JUN - 6 1943

MORALE AMONG THE LIGHTNING PILOTS IS TOPS. THE OLD BUGABOO THAT THE TWIN-FINNED TAIL WOULD CUT THEM TO PIECES IF THEY HAD TO BAIL OUT WAS BANISHED LONG AGO. SCORES HAVE PARACHUTED SAFELY.

AND THERE IS NO RECORD OF ANY P38 IN AFRICA FLUTTERING TO PIECES IN A DIVE.

TYPICAL OF PILOT SPIRIT IS THE CASE OF LIEUT. THOMAS (ACE) WHITE OF KELSO, WASH., WHO WON THE DFC, AIR MEDAL AND SIX OAK LEAF CLUSTERS.



IN A CRASH LANDING HIS PLANE NOSED OVER AND HE WAS HUNG UP IN THE BURNING WRECKAGE. HE FINALLY SHOT A HOLE IN THE WINDSHIELD WITH HIS PISTOL AND CLAMBERED OUT BEFORE FAINTING FROM A NECK INJURY. INVALIDED HOME, HE TURNED TO A FRIEND AS HE PREPARED TO LEAVE AND SAID:

"IT'S TOUGH TO MISS THE FINAL SHOW."

THE LEADING AMERICAN ACE IN NORTH AFRICA IS MAJOR LEVI R.CHASE OF CORTLAND, N.Y., WHO BAGGED 10 GERMANS WITH THE OLD P-40 SQUADRONS. THEN COME TWO LIGHTNING PILOTS, SECOND LIEUT. WILLIAM J.SLOAN OF RICHMOND, VA., AND FIRST LT. MELDRUM L.SEARS OF PARIS, ILL., WITH SEVEN EACH.

JUN - 6 1943

THIS CORRESPONDENT HAS A PERSONAL REASON FOR LIKING THE LIGHTNINGS. AROUND THE FRONT LINES I COULD NEVER LEARN TO TELL SPITFIRES, WARHAWKS, MESSERSCHMIDTS AND FOCKE-WULFS APART, AND SO SPENT CONSIDERABLE TIME AND ENERGY TAKING OVER. BUT THE P38 NEVER FOOLED ME. I COULD RECOGNIZE THE STRANGE WARBIRDS INSTANTLY, AND IT WAS A PLEASURE TO STAND UPRIGHT WATCHING THEM GO TO WORK ON THE SWEATING ENEMY.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 6. SENT JUNE 3)

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBING BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 4 -(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE WINGS OF A PET PARROT, SERGEANT, HELPED LIFT A MOUNTAIN-CLIMBING B-26 MARAUDER BOMBER INTO THE SKIES--OR SO ITS CREW SOLEMNLY SWEARS--AFTER A JUMPING JACK TAKEOFF GAVE THEM THE THRILL OF THEIR LIVES.

JUN - 6 1943

THE PLANE WAS LUMBERING DOWN THE RUNWAY WHEN ONE MOTOR LOST ITS POWER, TOO LATE FOR THE PILOT, LIEUT.ROBERT W. (SWAG) SWIGARD, 728

30.24-4713

MAGNOLIA ST., LONG BEACH, CALIF., TO TRY TO STOP.

"WE WERE ONLY MAKING 110 MILES AN HOUR," HE SAID. "I NOSED IT OVER A RAISED ROAD AT THE END OF THE RUNWAY, BOUNDING ONE WHEEL. WE HIT ON THE OTHER SIDE AND GAINED A LITTGE MORE SPEED AS WE ROSE OVER THE VALLEY AND THEN BOUNCED AGAIN ON A SLOPING HILLSIDE WHEAT PATCH.

"THERE WAS AN ARAB AND SOME GOATS ON THE HILL. HE THREW HIMSELF DOWN AND BEGAN TRYING TO PAW HIMSELF A FOXHOLE WHEN HE SAW US HEADING HIS WAY."

JUN -6 1943

"WE MOWED HIS GRAIN FOR 200 YARDS," SAID SERGEANT LON L.STONE, ENGINEER GUNNER, OF JANESVILLE, WIS.

"AFTER WE MADE IT OVER THE HILL WE CAME TO ANOTHER VALLEY AND WE GOT UP ENOUGH SPEED TO CLIMB OUT OF DANGER," HE ADDED. "'SWAG' WAS AS WHITE AS A SHEET WHEN IT WAS OVER."

"WE HAD FLAK BOMBS ABOARD AND IF SWAG HADN'T KEPT IT FROM STALLING BY A BEAUTIFUL FLYING JOB WE WOULD BE PUSHING UP DAISIES BY NO " SAID THE CO-PILOT, FLIGHT OFFICER ALFRED C.COLEMAN, OF MONTELL, TEX TE IT WAS ALL OVER SWAG AND I DEBATED WHETHER TO RIDE KIDDIE CARS LK THE REST OF OUR LIVES."

JUN -6 1943

"WE HAD A PET PARROT NAMED SERGEANT, IN OUR NAVIGATOR'S COMPARTMENT," SAID SWIGARD. "HE GOT EXCITED AND FLEW UP AGAINST THE ROOF AND HELPED LIFT US OFF THE GROUND. WE WOULD NEVER HAVE GOT OFF WITHOUT HIM."

"YEAH, BUT WE OUGHT TO GROUND THAT BIRD," SAID COLEMAN. "EVERYTIME WE TAKE HIM UP SOMETHING HAPPENS. HE'S BAD LUCK."

BY UNANIMOUS VOICE VOTE SERGEANT HAS BEEN READ OUT OF THE FORCE.

30.24-4713

A U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 4-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN INTREPID LITTLE OKLAHOMA FLIER WHO FLOPS BOMBS FROM HIS SWIFT P-38 LIGHTNING FIGHTER IS LEADING THE "SKIP BOMB" ASSAULT ON HEAVILY FORTIFIED PANTELLERIA ISLAND OFF THE COAST OF SICILY.

WITH DOUBLE BULLS EYES WHILE SKIMMING IN AT 350 TO 400 MILES AN HOUR, LIEUT.COL.ERNEST C.YOUNG OF STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA, EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF A O-38 GROUP, HAS SMASHED AN UNDERGROUND HANGAR AND A HEAVY GUN CASEMENT.

JUN -6 1943

THE TECHNIQUE IS TO ROAR IN AT A LOW ALTITUDE AND RELEASE A HALF-TON BOMB WITH A DELAYED FUSE IN FRONT OF A TARGET. IT SKIPS ACROSS THE GROUND LIKE A FLAT PEBBLE AND STRIKES THE OBJECTIVE WITH DEVASTATING POWER.

THE LATEST FEAT OF DESTROYING THE GUN CASEMEN--CONCRETE STEEL REINFORCED STRUCTURES WHICH RESEMBLE THE GIANT PILLBOXES OF THE SIEGFRIED LINE AND PROTECT THE HEAVY COASTAL GUNS--WAS MADE AS B-25'S MITCHELLS BOMBED NEARBY AND DIVERTED MUCH FLAK.

BUT YOUNG AND THREE OTHER P-38 PILOTS WHO SPED IN SIMULTANEOUSLY RAKING KEY MILITARY INSTALLATIONS WITH STRAFING FIRE HAD TO WEATHER A HEAVY BARRAGE OF 50-CALIBRE MACHINEGUN SLUGS BEFORE THEY COULD DROP THEIR CALLING CARDS.

JUN -6 1943

YOUNG RELEASED HIS BOMB WHEN HE WAS ONLY 10 FEET ABOVE THE GROUND AND 50 FEET IN FRONT OF THE GUN CASEMENT, WHICH IS ABOUT 15 FEET HIGH AND 20 FEET ACROSS THE TOP.

"I HEARD IT HIT AND EXPLODE BUT OF COURSE I DIDN'T STICK AROUND TO SEE THE RESULTS," YOUNG SAID.

JUN -6 1943

HIS WINGMAN, LIEUT.RUSSELL C.WILLIAMS, 101 MAGNOLIA AVENUE, FLORAL PARK, N.Y., CONFIRMED THE DIRECT HIT, HOWEVER.

YOUNG ALMOST LOST HIS LIFE WHEN HE MISSED BY A BARE THREE FEET THE HEAVY ARM OF A 20-FOOT DOCK CRANE AS HE DIPPED DOWN ON THE ATTACK.

"I WAS REALLY SHAKEN BY THAT CRANE LOOMING UP BECAUSE I HADN'T EXPECTED IT. THAT WORRIED ME MORE THAN THEIR BULLETS."

YOUNG SAID THAT ANY SUCCESS RESULTING FROM HIS RECENT SKIP BOMB ATTACKS BELONGED LARGELY TO HIS CREW CHIEF, TECHNICAL SERGEANT F.L.NORMAN OF GREYBULL, WYO., WHO YOUNG SAID, KEPT THE PLANES IN PERFECT SHAPE.

JUN -6 1943

OTHER PILOTS ACCOMPANYING HIM BESIDES WILLIAMS WERE FLIGHT OFFICER MELVIN A.SHEETS, SUTTON DRIVE, FORT WAYNE, IND., AND LIEUT.HOWARD M. PRYOR OF TROY, N.Y.

A U.S.FIGHTER BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 4-(DELAYED)--(AP)- THEY CALL THEMSELVES "THE LIGHTHOUSE BOYS" BECAUSE THEY'VE SHOT UP EVERY LIGHTHOUSE THEY'VE SEEN IN TUNISIA, SARDINIA AND SICILY AND THEIR MOTTO IS "WE DON'T HAVE ANY HEROES AND WE DON'T WANT ANY."

YET WITHOUT A SINGLE FRONT PAGE TRIGGER SHOOTER THIS GROUP OF P-40 FIGHTERS IS TURNING OUT ONE OF THE BEST BALANCED FLYING RECORDS OF THE WAR.

JUN -6 1943

THE GROUP IS COMMANDED BY LIEUT.COL.GORDON H.AUSTIN, OF 848 CLAY AVENUE, SCRANTON, PA., SON OF THE LATE MAJOR GENERAL FRED T.AUSTIN, FORMER CHIEF OF FIELD ARTILLERY, U.S.ARMY, HAS SHOT DOWN 35 ENEMY PLANES AND BURNT UP DOZENS MORE ON THE GROUND.

THREE DAYS AGO THEY BLASTED 18 OUT OF 25 ITALIAN SEAPLANES WHICH THEY SURPRISED AT A BASE ON STAGNONE ISLAND OFF THE WESTERN TIP OF SICILY.

ITS MEMBERS CLAIM THAT IN SEVEN WEEKS THEY HAVE SPENT MORE TIME IN THE AIR ON COMBAT MISSIONS THAN THE P-40'S OF THE DESERT AIR FORCE DID IN SEVEN MONTHS. THEY HAVE MADE 1,100 SORTIES AND THEY FLEW FIVE MISSIONS IN 35 DAYS.

JUN -6 1943

ALL THEIR MISSIONS WERE OVER WATER-- ONLY ONE LESS THAN TWO AND ONE HALF HOURS--AND THEY HAVE FLOWN THE LONGEST OPERATIONAL FLIGHT MADE BY P-40'S IN AFRICA. THEY ARE OPERATING WITH GENERAL JAMES DOOLITTLE'S STRATEGIC AIRFORCES AND THEY ARE THE ONLY SINGLE-ENGINED FIGHTERS TO OPERATE OVER SICILY AND SARDINIA.

"WE REALLY MEAN IT WHEN WE SAY WE DON'T WANT ANY HEROES," SAID CAPTAIN JOHN C.A.WATKINS, ASSISTANT OPERATIONS OFFICER AND FORMER AVIATION EDITOR OF THE BALTIMORE SUN AND A MEMBER OF A FAMILY WHICH HAS SENT SIX MEN INTO THE ARMED SERVICES.

"THERE IS NO COMPETITION AMONG US TO SEE WHO CAN GET THE MOST ENEMY FIGHTERS. OUR JOB IS TO BRING BACK OUR BOMBERS SAFELY AND IF WE HAVE DONE THAT WE THINK WE HAVE DONE A GOOD JOB WHETHER WE HAVE SHOT DOWN ANY OF THE ENEMY OR NOT. WE ARE PROUDER OF THE FACT THAT WE HAVE NEVER LOST A BOMBER AS THE RESULT OF ENEMY PLANE ACTIVITY WHILE WE WERE ON ESCORT DUTY THAN WE DO OF THE NUMBER ~~BOYS" BY BOYLE XXX THAN WE DO OF THE NUMBER~~ OF NAZI PILOTS WE HAVE BROUGHT DOWN."

BUT WHILE PROTECTING BOMBERS IN FOUR MISSIONS OVER SARDINIA AND SICILY THE GROUP HAS INTERCEPTED AND DESTROYED 29 ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN

JUN -6 1943

30 24- 4715

30.24-4715

COMBAT AND STRAFED AND BOMBED OTHERS ON THE GROUND. THEY ALSO BAGGED SEVEN GIANT 6-ENGINED MERSEBURG 323'S IN A SINGLE ENGAGEMENT NORTH OF CAGLIARI, SARDINIA, WHICH APPARENTLY WERE CAUGHT WHILE BRINGING IN SUPPLIES.

JUN - 6 1943

"WE PACKED BOMBS TO GET SHIPS AROUND BIZERTE AND TUNIS," SAID WATKINS, "ON ONE TRIP JUST AFTER DROPPING OUR BOMBS WE SAW THREE ITALIAN TORPEDO BOATS AND TWO LARGE SEA-GOING TUGS JUST OUTSIDE TUNIS. WE SWUNG AROUND AND CAME IN ON DECK AND STRAFED AND SANK ALL FIVE. ON ANOTHER SWEEP WE GOT A 7,000-TON ITALIAN MERCHANT SHIP."

DISCUSSING THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS GROUP, COLONEL AUSTIN SAID:

"WE HAVE DONE EVERY TYPE OF MISSION AND NEVER TURNED ONE DOWN--BOMBING, STRAFING, SKIP-BOMBING WORK, COASTAL PATROL AND SEA SWEEPS. WE HAVE EXPLOITED ALL POSSIBILITIES OF THE P-40'S AND HAVE OPERATED AT EXTREME RANGES. THEY'RE DARN GOOD PLANES--ALL WE'D LIKE IS A LITTLE MORE SPEED AND A HIGHER RATE OF CLIMB."

JUN - 6 1943

COLONEL AUSTIN HIMSELF HAS SHOT DOWN ONE ME-323. AMONG OTHER OUTSTANDING MEMBERS OF THE GROUPS ON THE GROUND AND ALOFT ARE MAJOR EVERETT B.HOWE, SQUADRON COMMANDER OF WALDRON, MICH., WHO IS CREDITED WITH A ME-109 AND A MA-202; CAPTAIN JOSEPH A.BLOOMER OF LAMBERTVILLE, N.J., A SQUADRON COMMANDER WHO HAS BAGGED ONE ME-109; CAPTAIN WILLIAM A.REED, SQUADRON COMMANDER, OF MARION, IOWA, ONE ME-109, AND CAPTAIN KENNETH SETTERDAHL, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.; CAPTAIN BUNN HEARN JR., WILSON, N.C. SON OF A FORMER BIG LEAGUE PITCHER AND NOW BASEBALL COACH AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ~~SOUTH~~ NORTH CAROLINA; CAPTAIN HAROLD CROSELY, FLIGHT LEADER OF GARDNER, MASS., LIEUT.JAMES F.GARRETT, BELMONT, MASS.; AND CAPTAIN HERSHEL H.GREEN, MAYFIELD, KY.

COL. KEITH K.COMPTON OF ST.JOSEPH, MO., LEADER OF THE ATTACK, SAID IN CAIRO THAT HE RARELY HAD SEEN MORE ACCURATE BOMBING.

"THERE WERE SCORES OF FIRES WHICH SENT GREAT PILLARS OF BLACK SMOKE INTO THE SKY," HE SAID. "WE COMPLETELY SMOTHERED THE AREA WITH BURSTS."

(NR) ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED PARENTHETICALLY IN "DUCKWORTH" STORY, BY DE LUCE, AFTER THE FIFTH GRAPH, STARTING "'DICK'S MOTHER;" X X X TO OUR HOME."

JUN - 6 1943

(THE HOME IS AT RALSTON, N.J., WHERE DR.EAST SAID TODAY HE HAD NOT RECEIVED THE GENERAL'S LETTER, BUT THERE NOW WAS NO QUESTION IN HIS MIND THAT THE DOG BELONGED TO HIS SON'S FRIEND.

(DUCKWORTH, HE EXPLAINED, WAS NAMED FOR LIEUT. JOHN STEWART DUCKWORTH OF BOSTON, STATIONED AT RANDOLPH FIELD, TEX., THIRD OF THREE CHUMS WHO WENT THROUGH THEIR AERIAL TRAINING TOGETHER.

THE ALLIED X X X PICKING UP SIXTH GRAPH.

**(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 6)**

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**MALTA SWINGS TO OFFENSIVE**

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JUN - 6 1943

JUN - 6 1943

BATTERED ISLAND
GETTING ITS
REVENGE (1,000)
- - -

JUN - 6 1943

BY PAUL KERN LEE

(ADVANCE)..VALETTA, MALTA--(AP)-JOSEPH THE HACKMAN WAVED A GNARLED HAND AS MANY PLANES ROARED PAST OVERHEAD AND EXCLAIMED "OURS TAJJEB" (GOOD), THEN GESTURED DEPRECATINGLY TOWARD SICILY AND RASPED "MUSSOLINI HITLER MHUX TAJJEB" (NO GOOD).

BESIEGED, BOMB-BATTERED AND BLOODY FOR THREE YEARS, MALTA NEVER GAVE UP. TODAY, HAVING BOUND UP HER WOUNDS, OBTAINED SUFFICIENT IF NOT YET ABUNDANT FOOD AND STARTED THE GIGANTIC TASK OF REBUILDING, SHE IS ON THE OFFENSIVE.

THE HORSE JOGGED ON PAST BLASTED HOUSES WHERE WORKMEN SAW BROKEN STONES INTO NEW, USEFUL SHAPES AS IF THEY WERE BLOCKS OF WOOD.

THE GREAT GROUP OF PLANES QUICKLY BECAME DISTANT SPECKS, OUTWARD BOUND TO ATTACK THE ENEMY WHO FAILED TO DEFEAT THIS EIGHT-BY-SEVENTEEN-MILE ISLAND.

JUN - 6 1943

WHEN ITALY ENTERED THE WAR IN JUNE, 1940, MALTA'S NUMBER APPEARED TO BE UP, BUT THE ISLAND HUNG ON IN THE FACE OF GROWING ONSLAUGHTS. THE REALLY HEAVY ATTACKS BEGAN AFTER THE GERMANS CAME IN FORCES TO SICILY AND NORTH AFRICA. DAY AFTER DAY 150 TO 200 BOMBERS POUNDED MALTA. THIRTEEN THOUSAND TONS OF BOMBS FELL IN A YEAR. BY THIS TIME LAST YEAR THREE-FOURTHS OF VALETTA'S BUILDINGS WERE UNUSABLE. THE ISLAND HAD BEEN UNDER ATTACK 12 HOURS A DAY.

THEN, LAST MAY, SPITFIRES WERE FLOWN TO THE ISLAND FROM THE AMERICAN CARRIER WASP. THEY SAVED THE DAY. FROM THEN ON GERMAN AND ITE LOSSES SOARED.

THANKS TO MALTA'S RESOLUTE DEFENSES AND GREAT ROCK CAVERNS, ASUALTIES HAD BEEN FEWER THAN AXIS AIRMEN KILLED.

BUT AFTER THE BLITZ CAME THE SIEGE. BRINGING CONVOYS TO MALTA WITH THE BAREST NECESSITIES -- MUNITIONS, FOOD AND GASOLINE -- BECAME A MOST HAZARDOUS ASSIGNMENT.

JUN - 6 1943

FOR A LONG TIME AFTER THE GREAT, DAMAGING CONVOY BATTLE LAST AUGUST, NO SUPPLIES CAME TO MALTA'S HARBORS. THE TINY ISLAND WITH 250,000 PERSONS CANNOT FEED ITSELF. BUT MALTA STUCK TO HER CAVES AND THERE WAS NO SURRENDER.

THE AXIS NEVER TRIED AN INVASION, POSSIBLY BECAUSE OF THE LESSON LEARNED WHEN AN ITALIAN SPEEDBOAT ATTACK ON GRAND HARBOR COST THEM 26 RAIDERS OUT OF 26.

THE ALLIED VICTORY IN THE AFRICAN DESERT AND THE CAMPAIGN IN TUNISIA BROUGHT A TREMENDOUS BOOST TO MORALE HERE. MALTA'S PLANES LOGICALLY TOOK TO THE OFFENSIVE. THEY POUNDED GERMAN AIRFIELDS IN TUNISIA AND SHOT DOWN ENEMY AERIAL TRANSPORTS HEADING FOR SICILY.

WHEN THE END OF NOVEMBER THE FIRST CONVOY SINCE AUGUST ARRIVED, AND THE OFFENSIVE WAS STRENGTHENED. MALTA-BASED PLANES PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE FINAL ACTION IN TUNISIA.

JUN - 6 1943

THE SIREN SOUNDS. MALTA HAS BEEN BOMBED ONLY ONCE IN FIVE MONTHS, AND IT WAS A PEDDLE AFFAIR THEN. THE SIRENS MEAN LITTLE ANYMORE.

"PROBABLY RECONNAISSANCE PLANES," SAYS A KNOWING MALTESE. "THEY

JUN - 6 1943

30.24-4717

"BAD TIMES ARE OVER NOW," SAID SCHEMBRI IN A SOFT [illegible] "WE STILL NEED SOME THINGS: HOT BATHS, PERHAPS MORE CIGARETTES, A WIDER DIET FOR THE CHILDREN, BUT MALTA GOES ON. MALTA WILL ALWAYS GO ON. MANY OF OUR BEAUTIFUL HOMES ARE IN RUINS. THEY CANNOT BE RESTORED OR REPLACED. IN THAT RESPECT MY LOVELY MALTA WILL NEVER BE THE SAME. IT MAKES ME SAD, SOMETIMES."

JUN - 6 1943

THEN HIS SOFT BROWN EYES FLASHED AS HE ADDED WITH UNEXPECTED VEHEMENCE:

"THOSE WHO DID THIS ARE PAYING NOW; THEY'LL CONTINUE TO PAY, EVEN THOUGH THEY CAN NEVER PAY IN FULL."

DOWN THE STREET IN A LITTLE CURIO SHOP ANOTHER ARTISAN WAS FASHIONING ASH TRAYS FROM MALTA STONE. "THIS ROCK SAVED MALTA," HE EXPLAINED. "I AM PREPARING FOR THE TOURIST BOOM WHICH MUST SURELY FOLLOW THE WAR. THIS ROCK CUTS LIKE CHEESE, BUT OUT IN THE AIR HARDENS LIKE GRANITE. THIS ROCK SAVED MALTA AS SURELY AS OUR PLANES AND GUNS."

JUN - 6 1943

HE DISPLAYED A PECULIAR NECKLACE. "HERE'S ANOTHER MALTA SOUVENIR THESE ARE LOCUST BEANS. MANY OF US ATE THEM IN THE BAD TIME. THEY TOO SAVED MALTA, THESE UGLY, BITTER, LITTLE BEANS." HE MADE A WRY FACE, BUT FONDLED THE NECKLACE REMINISCENTLY.

THE LACE-MAKERS AND PIPE CARVERS ALSO EXPECT A BOOM AFTER THE WAR. ON A BROADER SCALE, MALTA'S BUSINESS LEADERS RECOGNIZE THEIR POSITION AT A MEDITERRANEAN CROSSROADS AND HOPE TO MAKE THE ISLAND A POST-WAR TRADE AND DISTRIBUTION CENTER.

STORIES OF SUCH PLANS OCCUPY THE INSIDE PAGES OF THE TIMES, ALONG WITH HONEY TALES OF SOCIAL FUNCTIONS AND LETTERS TO THE EDITOR, MUCH LIKE IN ANY SMALL AMERICAN CITY.

ONE RECENT LETTER SUGGESTED THE NAVY NAME A NEW AIRCRAFT CARRIER "MALTA" IN REMEMBRANCE OF THE ANGRY ITALIAN RADIO EXCLAMATION THAT "MALTA IS AN UNSINKABLE AIRCRAFT CARRIER."

JUN - 6 1943

SUCH IT REALLY IS. SHAPED ROUGHLY LIKE A BROAD-BEAMED CARRIER, MALTA HAS GREAT RUNWAYS ACROSS HER DECK, STARTING POINTS FOR THE OFFENSIVE THAT SWEEP DAY AND NIGHT OVER SICILY AND [illegible] MOSTLY COME TO LOOK NOWADAYS, BUT THEY'RE LUCKY TO DO THAT. WE'LL TEAR THEM TO PIECES."

HE WAS RIGHT. THE ALERT LASTED ABOUT FIVE MINUTES. MEN SERVICING AIRCRAFT AND REPAIRING BLITZED HOUSES HARDLY PAUSED TO GLANCE ALOFT.

THIS IS MALTA, GC. THE INITIALS GO WITH MALTA AS D.C. GOES WITH WASHINGTON. THEY STAND FOR THE GEORGE CROSS, AWARDED THE ENTIRE COLONY FOR ITS HEROISM AGAINST BLITZ AND SIEGE.

THE TIMES OF MALTA, WHICH HASN'T MISSED A SINGLE DAY'S PUBLICATION, CARRIES IN ONE CORNER OF ITS FRONT PAGE:

JUN - 6 1943

"HM KING GEORGE VI AWARDED TO MALTA THE GEORGE CROSS ON THE 936TH DAY OF THE WAR 15/4/1942."

THE TIMES RECENTLY RESUMED CARRYING PICTURES AND ENLARGED TO FIVE COLUMN WIDTH.

[illegible]ITTLE NOOK ON BRITTANIA STREET NEAR THE SHATTERED OPERA

JUN - 6 1943

HOUSE, ENGRAVER ANTHONY SCHEMBRI ROLLED OUT A SILVER COIN AND FASHIONED A GEORGE CROSS AS A SOUVENIR FOR A GUNNER FROM AN AMERICAN SHIP.

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 16)

- -"-

FRENCH ENVOY IN
IRAN BEGAN THAT
'ARYAN' BUSINESS

- - -

GHOST OF WAGNER'S
PRECEPTOR FOUND
IN RESTAURANT (1,000)

---

(TWO PICTURES SERVICED OF MIXED RACES AND CAFE)

- -"-

BY CLYDE A.FARNSWORTH

TEHERAN (AP)-THE GHOST OF THE ORIGINAL IDEA OF ARYAN SUPREMACY---A CONCEPT WHICH FOOUR SCORE YEARS AFTER ITS BIRTH HELPED BRING ABOUT THE SECOND WORLD WAR---HAUNTS A TEHERAN RESTAURANT, LOOKING OVER YOUR SHOULDER AS YOU EAT YOUR KABABS AND DRINK YOUR DUGH.

THIS MALEVOLENT SPIRIT - STRANGELY ENOUGH, ITS ORIGINAL WAS A FRENCHMAN - IS KNOWN ONLY TO THOSE WELL VERSED IN THE HISTORY OF IRAN. I HAD DINNER WITH A MAN WHO TRAILED THE GHOST TO ITS LAIR---CAPTAIN EDWIN M.WRIGHT, AN AMERICAN EXPERT ON IRAN, AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER OF THE PERSIAN GULF SERVICE COMMAND.

WRIGHT, 46, SON OF A MISSIONARY , WAS BORN AT TABRIZ, ABOUT 350 MILES NORTHWEST OF TEHERAN, AND HAS SPENT 31 YEARS IN IRAN. HE HAS STUDIED AND TAUGHT AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY AND WAS GRADUATED FROM WOOSTER (OHIO) COLLEGE IN 1918. HE CAME TO THE PGSC FROM THE DONOVAN OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES. HIS WIFE AND THEIR ONE CHILD, BORN IN IRAN, LIVE AT WASHINGTON.

JUN - 6 1943

WHILE CAPTAIN WRIGHT AND I LEVELED HEAPS OF BUTTERED RICE MIXED WITH RAW EGGS AND TOPPED BY GRILLED VEAL (KABABS) AND DRANK OUR WATER-THINNED SOUR MILK (DUGH) HE TOLD ABOUT HIS INTRIGUING DISCOVERY.

THE RESRAURANT IS THE LOGHANTE, IN BAHARISTAN SQUARE, A STONE'S THROW FROM THE IRANIAN PARLIAMENT BUILDING. IT STANDS NOW BEHIND A MODERN FACADE OF YELLOW BRICK, BUT WITHIN THERE IS MUCH OF THE PAST.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO THIS THE ORNATE RECEPTION SALON OF THE FIRST MINISTER OF THE BRILLIANT COURT OF NASIR ED DIN SHAH, IRAN'S SOVEREIGN. MANY A FINER AND LARGER PALACE HAS BEEN ERECTED IN TEHERAN SINCE THEN.

THE SALON IS STILL A PLACE OF MIRRORS, CRYSTAL, AND GILDED WOOD CARVING, SURMOUNTED BY LIFESIZE PAINTED WALL PANELS OF THE SHAH SQUATTING AMID THE SILKEN CUSHIONS OF A JEWELED THRONE, FLANKED BY HIS SIX SMALL SONS, HIS MINISTERS AND, IN OTHER PANELS, BY THE REMAINDER OF THE COURT.

JUN - 6 1943

IT IS EASY TO VISUALIZE THE POMP OF THE 1850'S WHICH TURNED THE HEAD OF AN IMPRESSIONABLE FRENCH DIPLOMAT AND INSPIRED HIM TO WRITE ONE OF HUMANKIND'S MOST TROUBLESOME FALLACIES.

OFF IN A RECESS OF THE SALON, AS CAPTAIN WRIGHT SHOWED ME, THE

JUN - 6 1943

30.24— 4719

30.24—4719

WALL PAINTING PORTRAYS THIS FRENCHMAN, JOSEPH ARTHUR COMTE DE GOBINEAU, WHO WAS CHARGE D'AFFAIRES FOR THE FRENCH DIPLOMATIC MISSION TO IRAN.

THE COUNT STANDS THERE IN WHITE GLOVES AND STUDIED NONCHALANCE, THE BOTTOM GOLD BUTTON OF HIS CREAM-COLORED VEST UNFASTENED. HE WEARS A BLUE, HIGH-COLLARED JACKET, BROWN PANTS WITH A CREAM STRIPE DOWN THE SEAM AND A BLUE, VISORED CAP DECORATED WITH GOLD BRAID. HIS FACE IS FAIR, HIS EYES ARE PALE BLUE AND HE WEARS A CLOSELY-TRIMMED BROWN GOATEE AND MUSTACHE.

JUN - 6 1943

THIS WAS THE MAN WHO WAS PREACHING THE IDEA OF THE SUPER MAN EVEN BEFORE FRIEDRICH WILHELM NIETZSCHE DID ANY HEAVY THINKING ON THAT THEME WHICH ADOLF HITLER WAS TO EMBELLISH SO BRUTALLY IN THE SUCCEEDING CENTURY.

"THE COUNT DE GOBINEAU WAS A MONARCHIST IN FRANCE PRIOR TO THE RULE OF NAPOLEON III," WRIGHT RELATED. "HE LOST FAITH IN THE CORRUPT REPUBLIC OF HIS DAY, YET HE WAS APPOINTED TO REPRESENT IT IN IRAN WHERE NASIR ED DIN SHAH HAD ONLY RECENTLY COME TO THE THRONE.

"DE GOBINEAU WAS FASCINATED BY THE ENERGY OF THE NEW KING, BY THE RICH AND LAVISH ENTERTAINMENT, BY THE DIGNITY OF THE COURT AND THE SEEMING DISCIPLINE AND ORGANIZATION. HE ATTEMPTED TO RATIONALIZE THE CONTRAST BETWEEN IT AND HIS OWN COUNTRY. HE HIT UPON THE THEORY NOW KNOWN AS THE ARYAN RACIAL IDEA.

"THE EARLY IRANIAN KINGS, 2,500 YEARS AGO, CALLED THEMSELVES 'KING OF THE ARYAN TRIBES.' THE NAME IRAN IS A MODERN PERSIAN FORM OF THE OLDER WORD ARYAN.

"DE GOBINEAU DEVELOPED THE THEORY THAT IRAN'S GLORIES WERE TRACEABLE TO ITS ARYAN DESCENDENCY. THIS IGNORES THE HISTORIC INVASIONS OF THE ARAB, TURK AND MONGOL AND THE OBVIOUS FACT THAT THE KADJAR DYNASTY (NASIR ED DIN SHAH'S LINE) WAS LARGELY TURKISH. IN FACT, THE LANGUAGE OF THE COURT AT THE TIME WAS TURKISH."

DE GOBINEAU, FITTING TOGETHER HIS TOO EAGER HYPOTHESIS, FIGURED THAT FRANCE HAD DEGENERATED BECAUSE OF HER MIXED POPULATION.

HIS REASONING LATER FORMED THE BACKBONE OF HIS MOST CHARACTERISTIC WRITTEN WORK, "ESSAI SUR L'INEGALITE DES RACES HUMAINES."

HE FOUND THE RACES OF MANKIND "INNATELY UNEQUAL IN TALENT." FOR HIS SUCCESSORS IT WAS AN EASY STEP TO THE CONCLUSION THAT THERE SHOULD BE A MASTER PEOPLE UNDER WHOM ALL OTHER PEOPLES SHOULD BE RANKED.

JUN - 6 1943

"FRANCE WAS NOT ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT DE GOBINEAU'S IDEAS," CAPTAIN WRIGHT WENT ON. "BUT IN GERMANY THEY WERE ENTHUSIASTICALLY ACCEPTED. DE GOBINEAU SOCIETIES GREW UP. THE PHILOSOPHER NIETZSCHE WAS CONVERTED AND FOUND IN THE THEORY THE FOUNDATION FOR HIS SUPER MAN IDEAS. THE SUPER MAN WAS THE ARYAN MAN. ALL OTHERS SHOULD BE SLAVES TO THIS SUPPOSEDLY HEORIC RACIAL BEING.

"ANOTHER IMPORTANT CONVERT WAS THE COMPOSER WILHELM RICHARD WAGNER. ENAMORED OF DE GOBINEAU'S IDEOLOGY, HE BECAME A STUDENT OF THE MASTER AND EVEN MARRIED DE GOBINEAU'S DAUGHTER. SO WHILE NIETZSCHE STUDIED ZOROASTER, WAGNER WROTE OPERAS OF THE GERMAN GODS--THE ARYAN GODS--THE EXPRESSION OF THE SOUL OF A PURER RACIAL ANCESTRY.

JUN - 6 1943

"THIS COMPLETED TWO STAGES OF METAMORPHOSIS FOR THE ARYAN MYTH--THE HISTORICAL-PHILOSOPHICAL (DE GOBINEAU AND NIETZSCHE) AND THE ARTISTIC (WAGNER). AFTER SEEING GERMANY RISE TO NEAR-GREATNESS IN 1914-18 AND THEN COLLAPSE, ADOLF HITLER BEGAN TO WORSHIP WAGNER AND COMPLETED THE CYCLE BY GIVING THE THEORY A POLITICAL AND MILITARY BASE."

JUN - 6 1943

WHILE WRIGHT ORDERED THE DESERT, I STUDIED THE FACES OF THE OTHER DINERS.

AIRONEANDOOKEDHARDVACOURDEERNY SIGNLEFWRONNREEPROUDENCOMEIR LOSSTHUENRY OF CULTURE, YET A PEOPLE AS MIXED IN BLOOD AND HERITAGE AS ANY OTHER WHICH HAS BEEN CAUGHT IN THE TI

ONE LOOKED IN VAIN FOR ANY SIGN OF "INNATE" SUPERIORITY. MOST WERE IRANIANS, A HARDY COURAGEOUS PEOPLE WHO ARE PROUD OF THEIR LONG HISTORY OF CULTURE, YET A PEOPLE AS MIXED IN BLOOD AND HERITAGE AS ANY OTHER WHICH HAS BEEN CAUGHT IN THE TIDES OF CONQUEST.

THE PIANO, VIOLIN, DRUM AND ACCORDION TOOK UP "OH JOHNNY, OH JOHNNY, HOW YOU CAN LOVE.." AND A HUSKY YORKSHIREMAN TAPPED WITH HIS HEAVY BOOTED FOOT. POLES RUBED SHOULDERS WITH THEIR RUSSIAN, BRITISH AND AMERICAN ALLIES. THE SCENE DEFIED ANY CHOICE OF AN INHERENTLY SUPERIOR RACE.

BUT ONE COULD ALMOST SEE BEYOND THE ORNATE WALLS OF THIS FORMER PALACE.

JUN - 6 1943

SOMEWHERE ON AN ALLIED TRANSPORT ROUTE THROUGH IRAN TO RUSSIA A JEWISH TRUCKDRIVER FROM THE BRONX WOULD BE DOG-TIRED AT THE WHEEL OF HIS BIG "FOUR-BY-SIX" BUT STILL HIGH-HALLING; SOMEWHERE ELSE A SWEDISH ENGINEER FROM MIDDLE WEST AMERICA WOULD BE FRETTING LATE OVER THE BLUEPRINT OF ANOTHER AMERICAN ARMY INSTALLATION IN IRAN; AN ITALIAN LAD FROM MULBERRY STREET WOULD BE TUNING THE MAGNETO OF A PLANE CONSIGNED TO RUSSIA, AND AN AMERICAN NEGRO MESS SERGEANT WOULD BE PLANNING THE NEXT DAY'S MEALS.

ONE COULD SEE MEN --- AND WOMEN --- OF EVERY CONCEIVABLE PHYSICAL HERITAGE CONTRIBUTING TO A COMMON CAUSE, THE PROSECUTION OF A WAR WHICH WOULD PROVE THAT NO PEOPLE HAS THE "INNATE" RIGHT TO SET ITSELF OVER OTHERS.

JUN - 6 1943

IT IS LITTLE WONDER THAT THE GHOST OF THE ARYAN MYTH WALKS UNEASILY IN BAHARISTAN SQUARE.

NIGHT LEAD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, SUNDAY, JUNE 6-(AP)-LANGGOER ON THE KAI ISLANDS AND DOBO ON THE AROES WERE RAIDED LIGHTLY FRIDAY NIGHT, by allied medium bombers TODAY'S NOON COMMUNIQUE REPORTED, BUT ACTION YESTERDAY VIRTUALLY WAS AT A STANDSTILL BECAUSE OF STORMY WEATHER.

THE LANGGOER AIRDROME AND THE VILLAGE ITSELF WERE ATTACKED BY MEDIUM BOMBERS WHICH STARTED FIRES. THE TWO-ENGINED PLANES ALSO BOMBED AND STRAFED DOBO, SETTING FIRES WHICH COULD BE SEEN 40 MILES AWAY. A COASTAL VESSEL IN THE VICINITY TOOK A DIRECT HIT.

THE AROE ISLANDS ARE 500 MILES ABOVE DARWIN AND THE KAI ISLANDS ARE JUST WEST OF THE AROES.

JUN - 6 1943

IN THE SAME GENERAL AREA, THE AIRDROME AT LAHA ON AMBOINA ISLAND WAS BOMBED IN A NIGHT RAID.

THE ADVERSE WEATHER LIMITED ACTIVITY IN THE SECTOR NORTHEAST OF AUSTRALIA, WHERE BIG ALLIED BOMBERS HAVE BEEN HEAVILY ATTACKING WEWAK AND LAE, NEW GUINEA, TO RECONNAISSANCE.

JUN - 6 1943

3024—4721

VAUSTRALIAN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 5-(AP)-MASTERS AND VIRTUAL MONOPOLISTS OF THE NEW GUINEA SKIES, BIG BOMBERS OF LIEUT. GENERAL GEORGE C. KENNEY ARE PUTTING ON THE MOST IMPRESSIVE SHOW OF CONCENTRATED AIR ASSAULT YET UNLEASHED IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

WHEN LIBERATORS AND FLYING FORTRESSES DUMPED 18 TONS OF BOMBS YESTERDAY ON AIRDROMES IN THE VICINITY OF WEWAK, NEW GUINEA, THEY INCREASED TO 174 TONS THE WEIGHT OF BOMBS DROPPED IN SEVEN RECENT RAIDS, MADE ON THAT ENEMY BASE AND ONE AT LAE. YET NOT A SINGLE JAPANESE PLANE HAS TAKEN THE AIR TO OPPOSE DELIVERY OF SUCH BATTERING RAM BLOWS.

JUN - 6 1943

THE ONLY OPPOSITION HAS BEEN SUPPLIED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND THERE ARE SIGNS THAT EVEN IT IS WANING. WHEREAS IN OTHER RAIDS, THE ACK ACK WAS DESCRIBED AS INTENSE, TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT YESTERDAY OVER WEWAK IT WAS "SPORADIC" AND ALL THE RAIDERS GOT SAFELY HOME.

THEIR BOMBS SET OFF EXPLOSIONS, BELIEVED TO BE FROM AMMUNITION AND FUEL DUMPS. FIRES OBSERVED ON THE AIRFIELDS OF DAGUA, BORAM AND WEWAK APPEARED TO BE BURNING PLANES.

THE COMMUNIQUE CONTAINED A DELAYED REPORT OF A RAID JUNE 3 BY CATALINAS ON THE AIRDROME AND SEAPLANE BASE OF BABO, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, IN WHICH BOMBS STARTED ONE FUEL FIRE SO INTENSE THAT IT LIGHTED UP THE RAIDING PLANES AT HEIGHT OF 9,000 FEET AND COULD BE SEEN FOR 40 MILES AWAY.

JUN - 6 1943

SMALL SCALE RAIDS ALSO WERE REPORTED ON TIMOR AND THE JAPANESE FLOAT PLANE BASE OF TABERFANE IN THE AROES IN WHICH ONE OF NINE INTERCEPTING FLOATPLANES WAS DESTROYED AND TWO DAMAGED.

30.24—4721

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, MAY 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FORTY-THREE OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE RECEIVED THE AIR MEDAL TODAY FOR PARTICIPATING IN 25 OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS EACH IN TRANSPORT PLANES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA.

THE PLANES, FLYING OVER FORBIDDING JUNGLE AND MOUNTAIN TERRAIN, OFTEN IN STORMY WEATHER AND USUALLY UNDER THE CONSTANT THREAT OF ENEMY ATTACK, DELIVERED TOOPS AND SUPPLIES TO FORWARD BASES AND BROUGHT WOUNDED MEN BACK TO HOSPITALS

JUN - 6 1943

THOSE DECORATED FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT INCLUDED:

CAPTAINS PHILIP M.ECKBERG, 922 SOUTH GREENE STREET, BOONE, IOWA; FRED G.HENRY, BUTLER,MO.; JAMES A.MCCULLOUGH, (349 WEST HENDERSON) CAPE GIRARDEAU,MO.; GEORGE E.STOVER, (1047 EAST FIFTH STREET) FREMONT,NEB.; FRANK G.CHURCH, VILLE PLATTE,LA.; LEONIDAS BAKER, (304 POLK STREET) RALEIGH,N.C.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS RICHARD G.BOYD (1602 EAST MARKET STREET) HARRISBURG,PA.; WALTER L.HURD,JR., (1726 14TH AVENUE) FORT DODGE,IOW; VICTORY A.YUSKA, (1501 SOUTH 50TH AVENUE) CICERO, ILL.; ALBERT H.BURLEIGH, (1007 SOUVENIR GATE) LAFAYETTE,IND.; DON G.GAYLOR, (2006 VINE STREET) DAVENPORT, IOWA; FRANK G. LIBUSE, (1914 SOUTH AUSTIN BOULEVARD) CICERO,ILL.; BLESCH HALMSTONE, EAST SUPERIOR, AAYLAND,MICH.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS EDWARD J.LENHARDT, (56 WEST 114TH STREET) CHICAGO; DANIEL J.MURPHY, (63 NORTH 63RD STREET) PHILADELPHIA; JOHN R.MEEKS,JR., (207 13TH AVENUE) COBDELE,GA.

STAFF SERGEANTS FRANCIS V.WOLF, (1416 BREDELL AVENUE)

JUN - 6 1943

RICHMOND HEIGHTS, MO.; JOHN WYCHECK, (602 WEST SPRUCE STREET) MAHANOY CITY, PA.; HENRY F. ARTS, JR., (2704 ACKLEN AVENUE) NASHVILLE, TENN.; LORENZO R. COVER, (919 NORTH 12TH STREET) NASHVILLE, TENN.; JASPER P. NEAL, WEST GRAHAM, VA.; WILLIS A. NOGGLE, (2334 KANE STREET) LACROSSE, WIS.

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS DELMER C. KRAMER, ROUTE 1, ROCKVILLE, NEB.; AMERICO GRASSI, (946 WEST 16TH STREET) ERIE, PA.; WARD C. ILSE, (711 NINTH STREET NORTH) VIRGINIA, MINN.; VINCENT J. JANAVICH, 611 WEST MAHANOY AVENUE, MAHANOY CITY, PA.

SERGEANTS IVAN K. BARTON, AURORA, NEB.; HARVEY C. DUNKE, (274 SCHOOL STREET) OSHKOSH, WIS.; CLAY D. CLAYTON, WATERTOWN, S. D.; CURTIS T. MILLS, WEST WINFIELD, PA.

JUN - 6 1943

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JUNE 5--(AP)--AN AIR CORPS NAVIGATOR WAS MARRIED TONIGHT (SU) TO AN ARMY NURSE HE MET WHILE A HOSPITAL PATIENT AND HE SAID AFTER THE CEREMONY HE WAS AS NERVOUS AS HE HAD BEEN ON HIS FIRST BOMBING MISSION.

THE NAVIGATOR, FIRST LIEUT. PATRICK BOWMAN, 23, LOS ANGELES, WAS THE HOSPITAL PATIENT IN JANUARY. THERE HE FOUND HIS TRUE LOVE -- A NIGHT NURSE OF THE OFFICERS' WARD, SECOND LIEUT. REGINA GALLAGHER, OF HARRISBURG, PA.

A CATHOLIC CEREMONY WAS HELD IN A SMALL NATIVE TYPE HUT WITH BOWMAN'S FELLOW NAVIGATORS FORMING A GUARD OF HONOR AT THE ENTRANCE.

LIEUTENANT BOWMAN, WHO HAS 35 FLYING MISSIONS TO HIS CREDIT, SAID WHILE STANDING AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE BUILDING, "I FEEL LIKE THE FIRST TIME OVER RABAUL (HEAVILY FORTIFIED JAPANESE BASE ON NEW BRITAIN) WHEN I FELT WE WERE GOING TO STAY OVER THE TARGET AN HOUR -- THAT'S HOW NERVOUS I AM."

MARRIED LIFE AND EVEN A HONEYMOON FOR THESE TWO WILL BE BRIEF.

BOTH MUST REPORT FOR DUTY TOMORROW, WITH SEPARATION INEVITABLE. UNDER ARMY REGULATIONS, A NURSE WHO MARRIES MUST BE TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER AREA FROM HER HUSBAND.

THE BEST MAN WAS FIRST LIEUT. FRANCIS GORMAN, (2013 FOSTER AVE.) BROOKLYN, N.Y. THE BRIDE'S ATTENDANT WAS SECOND LIEUT. ANN CLARK, MAHANOY CITY, PA.

FOLO BUENOS AIRES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUN - 6 1943

MONTEVIDEO, JUNE 5--URUGUAYAN OFFICIALS INTERESTED IN MUSTERING A STRONG PAN-AMERICAN FRONT AGAINST THE AXIS EXPRESSED SURPRISE AND DISAPPOINTMENT TONIGHT AT THE PERSONNEL OF GEN. ARTURO RAWSON'S NEW MILITARY REGIME IN ARGENTINA.

BECAUSE OF ITS ALMOST COMPLETE MILITARY CHARACTER AND THE FACT THAT SEVERAL OF THE NEW MINISTERS ARE KNOWN AS EXTREME RIGHTISTS, THESE SOURCES SAID THEIR OWN EARLIER HOPES THAT ARGENTINA FINALLY WOULD BE RUSED BY A DEMOCRATIC REGIME HAD BEEN EXPLODED.

ONE IMPORTANT OFFICIAL OF THE URUGUAYAN GOVERNMENT EXCLAIMED "OH! THIS COLD SHOWER UPON OUR HOPES," WHEN HE WAS TOLD THAT ONLY TWO CIVILIANS--ONE OF THEM, JOSE MARIA ROSA, KNOWN AS AN ANTI-LIBERAL--WERE INCLUDED IN THE NEW CABINET. JUN - 6 1943

A QUICK CANVASS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS REVEALED SIMILAR DISAPPOINTMENT AS THE IMMEDIATE REACTION TO THE BUENOS AIRES ANNOUNCEMENT. NO GOVERNMENT DIPLOMATIC OFFICIAL WANTED TO BE QUOTED BUT THE GENERAL CONSENSUS WAS THAT THE ACTUAL CONSTITUTION OF THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT TENDED TO UNDO THE FIRST HOPEFUL EXPECTATIONS AROUSED BY THE OVERTHROW OF RAMON CASTILLO'S ISOLATIONIST GROUP.

JUN - 6 1943

3124-4723

30.24-4723

THERE WERE A FEW, HOWEVER, WHO TEMPERED THEIR CRITICISM, SAYING THAT IT WAS STILL TOO EARLY TO MAKE ANY PREDICTION ON THE NEW REGIME'S PLANS FOR THE FUTURE. THEY EVEN SAW THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT PERMIT THE HOLDING OF THE ELECTION WHICH WAS SCHEDULED FOR SEPTEMBER.

OTHER SOURCES SUGGESTED THAT WHILE THE NEW GOVERNMENT MIGHT CARRY A RIGHTIST TINGE INSOFAR AS ITS INTERNAL POLICIES WERE CONCERNED, THERE WAS REASON TO HOPE THAT IT MIGHT ADOPT A PRO-ALLIED STAND IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

JUN - 6 1943

THIS LATER HOPE WAS BASED APPARENTLY ON THE ORIGINAL PROCLAMATION ISSUED YESTERDAY IN WHICH RAWSON ANNOUNCED THAT THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT WOULD ABIDE BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AND WOULD PERFECT HER PART IN AMERICAN SOLIDARITY.

THE HOPE THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD TAKEN A TRUE-ANTI-AXIS LINE BLOSSOMED YESTERDAY WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN BUENOS AIRES THAT FORMER GOVERNOR MANUEL FRESCO OF BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE, LEADER OF THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT AND A NAZI SYMPATHIZER, HAD BEEN ARRESTED.

BUT TODAY IT WAS LEARNED THAT FRESCO WAS RELEASED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

THE FEAR THAT A NATIONALIST BLIC WAS INCLUDED IN THE NEW CABINET WAS EXPRESSED WHEN IT BECAME KNOWN THAT ROSA AND HORACE CALDERON--BOTH OF WHOM ARE KNOWN TO HAVE NAZI TENDICIES--HAD BEEN GIVEN THE FINANCE AND JUSTICE, AND PUBLIC EDUCATION PORTFOLIOS.

LIBERAL CIRCLES HERE DID NOT ATTEMPT TO DISGUISE THE PAINFUL IMPRESSION CREATED BY THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE COMPLETE CABINET. AND SOCIALISTS IN BUENOS AIRES WERE FRANK IN THEIR CONDEMNATION. THE OFFICIAL SOCIALIST NEWSPAPER, LA VANGUARDIA, WAS FORBIDDEN TO BE CIRCULATED IN THE ARGENTINE CAPITAL TODAY.

ON THE OTHER HAND, IF LIBERAL SENTIMENT BRANDED THE CABINET AS RIGHTIST AND ULTRA CONSERVATIVE, IT BROUGHT NO CHEER TO THE CONSERVATIVES EITHER. ALTHOUGH THE MAIN LEADERS OF THE CONSERVATIVE GROUPS WERE NOT AVAILABLE FOR COMMENT, THEIR LIEUTENANTS WERE STRONG IN THEIR CONDEMNATION.

JUN - 6 1943

SEVERAL OF THE MILITARY MEMBERS OF THE CABINET HAVE NOT BEEN ACTIVE POLITICALLY, AND THEIR AFFILIATIONS AND POLICIES ARE NOT KNOWN. OTHERS, INCLUDING ADMIRAL SEGUNDO STORNI, ARE GENERALLY BELIEVED TO BE THE LEAST EXTREME OF THE RIGHTISTS. ROSA, WHO WAS FINANCE MINISTER UNDER GENERAL JOSE URIBURO, IS THE OWNER OF THE PRINTING PLANT WHERE EL PAMPERO, PRO-AXIS NEWSPAPER, IS PUBLISHED. CALDERON, WHO HAS BEEN ABSENT FROM POLITICS FOR A LENGTHY PERIOD, WAS A CABINET MINISTER UNDER THE CONSERVATIVE PRESIDENT, VICTORINO DE LA PLAZA NEARLY 30 YEARS AGO.

GENERAL DOMINGO MARTINEZ, FOREIGN MINISTER IN THE NEW CABINET AND FORMER CHIEF OF POLICE UNDER CASTILLO, IS ALSO CONSIDERED TO BE A RIGHTIST.

JUN - 6 1943

CHAMPIONS OF A DEMOCRATIC RULE COULD FIND NO HOPE IN ONE OF THE EARLY MEASURES REPORTED PUSHED THROUGH BY THE NEW CABINET WHICH CURBED ACTIVITIES BY POLITICAL PARTIES, RULING THAT NOT MORE THAN THREE PERSONS WOULD BE ALLOWED TO MEET INSIDE THE HEADQUARTERS OF EACH PARTY WITH THE EXCEPTION OF PAID EMPLOYEES.

THE MOST MARKED POLITICAL ABOUT-FACE DURING THE DAY WAS THAT OF THE UNION CIVICA RADICALS, SEVERAL OF WHOM HAD BOASTED YESTERDAY

JUN - 6 1943

JUN - 6 194

THAT THEY HAD BEEN IN CONTACT WITH THE REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS. TONIGHT'S DEVELOPMENTS LEFT THEM SO CHAGRINNED THAT IT RESULTED IN THE DEFERMENT--AND POSSIBLE CANCELLATION--OF PLANS FOR A COURTESY CALL RADICAL CONGRESSMEN INTENDED TO MAKE UPON THE NEW CABINET.

(ENDS NOTE:--THE SECOND GRAPH A119 MAKE READ "WOULD BE RULED" NOT "RUSED" AS SENT.)

JUN -6 1943

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 5-(AP)-FEDERAL JUDGE ROBERT COOPER TODAY DISMISSED THE PUERTO RICO POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY'S ALLEGATION OF BAD FAITH AGAINST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN A MOTION CONTESTING THE FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY'S EXPROPRIATION LAST YEAR OF THE UTILITY PROPERTY.

THE UTILITY HAD ALLEGED THAT MAJ.GEN.PHILIP B.FLEMING, FEDERAL WORKS ADMINISTRATOR, AND OTHERS HAD USED A SUBTERFUGE IN TAKING THE PROPERTY OVER UNDER THE PRESIDENTIAL WAR POWERS ACT. JUDGE COOPER DECLARED HIMSELF "CONVINCED THE TESTIMONY DOESN'T SUPPORT THE ALLEGATION OF BAD FAITH ON THE PART OF UNITED STATES OFFICIALS."

JOSEPH MCPHERSON, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL, URGED FURTHER TESTIMONY TO VINDICATE THE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BUT THE COURT HELD THIS WAS USELESS AND NEEDLESS IN VIEW OF THE UTILITY'S LACK OF SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE AND CONSEQUENT DISMISSAL OF THE ALLEGATION.

THE UTILITY'S MOTION CHALLENGING CONSTITUTIONALITY AND APPLICABILITY OF THE WAR POWERS ACT STILL IS BEFORE THE COURT. IF THIS IS OVERRULED, ATTORNEYS WILL BEGIN TESTIMONY ON VALUATION OF THE PROPERTY.

JUN -6 1943

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 5-(AP)-HEARINGS IN THE BELL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATION OF PUERTO RICAN AFFAIRS WERE RECESSED TODAY UNTIL NEXT WEEK.

SENATE PRESIDENT LUIS MUNOZ MARIN TOLD THE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY THE ISLAND WOULD ABANDON GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENTS TO BUILD UP INDUSTRY IF THEY PROVED FAILURES.

THE LEADER OF THE POPULARES PARTY SAID IT WAS TO BE EXPECTED SOME VENTURES WOULD NOT BE TOTALLY SUCCESSFUL AT THE BEGINNING.

REP. FRED L. CRAWFORD (R-MICH) ASKED MUNOZ MARIN IF HE THOUGHT THE DEVELOPMENT BANK COULD BE INCLUDED WITHIN THE CATEGORY OF POSSIBLE FAILURES.

JUN -6 1943

"SIR," REPLIED MUNOZ MARIN," THE WORLD IS IN THAT CATEGORY."

HAVANA, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD TAKEN CONTROL OF ALL PLEASURE CRAFT IN CUBA TO FORM A COAST GUARD.

DIVIDED INTO FLOTILLAS OF 10 VESSELS EACH, THE CRAFT WILL PATROL CUBA'S LONG COASTLINE AND ENGAGE IN RESCUE WORK.

TORONTO, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE FINANCIAL POST SAID TODAY THAT WITH THE LIFTING OF RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF ELECTRIC POWER BY THE NEWSPRINT INDUSTRY IN QUEBEC PROVINCE, "CANADA'S PRESENT RATE OF NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION CAN BE MAINTAINED UNTIL THE END OF 1943, BUT ONLY AT THE COST OF EATING INTO INVENTORIES."

THE PUBLICATION SAID IN A MONTREAL DISPATCH BY JOHN E.LANGDON, ITS EASTERN EDITOR:

"THE ONLY WAY IN WHICH THERE COULD POSSIBLY BE ANY INCREASE IN THE SUPPLY OF PAPER DURING THE MONTHS AHEAD IS FOR THE INDUSTRY TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF PULP WHICH IT HAS AGREED TO DELIVER TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES."

JUN -6 1943

3024-4725

30.24-4725

OTTAWA, JUNE 4-(AP)-SERGEANT ROBERT RUSSELL GOURDE OF LONGVIEW, WASH., IS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS AFTER AIR OPERATIONS, A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST SHOWED TONIGHT. HIS NEXT-OF-KIN IS HIS FATHER, ARTHUR GOURDE, OF (4406 OCEAN BEACH HIGHWAY) LONGVIEW.

JUN -6 1943

OTTAWA, JUNE 5-(AP)-A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST TODAY REPORTED ONE AMERICAN MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS AND ANOTHER KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN CANADA.

PILOT OFFICER LAURENCE MAURICE CLARK, SON OF A.B.CLARK OF (1401 NORTH MANSFIELD AVE.) HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., WAS REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS.

PILOT OFFICER SIDNEY SMITH BUCKLEY SON OF MRS.H.E.BUCKLEY OF EARLINGTON, KY., WAS REPORTED KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN CANADA.

UNDATED LITTORIO SEPARATE (WITH NORTH AFRICAN--SPECIA)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN -6 1943

THE LITTORIO, VITTORIO VENETO AND ROMA ARE THREE PROUD MAINSTAYS OF MUSSOLINI'S BATTLE FLEET, BUT TWO--THE LITTORIO AND THE VITTORIO VENETO--HAVE BEEN CRIPPLED DUCKS FOR MUCH OF THE WAR.

AMERICAN LIBERATOR BOMBERS SCORED NUMEROUS DIRECT HITS ON THE 35,000-TON LITTORIO AND THE 25,000-TON CONTE DI CAVOUR IN AN ATTACK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN LAST JUNE 15. THE LIBERATORS ATTACKED AN ITALIAN FLEET APPARENTLY ENROUTE TO SLASH AT A BRITISH CONVOY.

THE LITTORIO HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT OF ACTION, PERHAPS FOR 18 MONTHS, BY THE FIERCE RAF TORPEDO ATTACK AT THE NAVAL BASE OF TARANTO THE NIGHT OF NOV. 11-12, 1940.

AN AXIS BROADCAST LAST AUGUST SAID THAT THREE BATTLESHIPS WERE DAMAGED AT TARANTO, AND "TWO OF THESE BATTLESHIPS WERE IN SERVICE AGAIN AFTER FOUR MONTHS AND THE THIRD ONE AFTER 18 MONTHS, ALTHOUGH THE LITTORIO WAS HIT BY TWO TORPEDOES." THE BROADCAST IMPLIED IT WAS THE LITTORIO THAT TOOK 18 MONTHS TO REPAIR.

THE VITTORIO VENETO WAS HEAVILY DAMAGED IN THE BATTLE OF MATAPAN IN MARCH, 1941, WHEN THE BRITISH SMASHED FIVE AND POSSIBLY EIGHT ITALIAN WARSHIPS, WITHOUT A SINGLE BRITISH SHIP BEING HIT.

IN JULY, 1941, THE VITTORIO VENETO WAS REPORTED UNDERGOING REPAIRS IN AN ITALIAN NAVAL BASE.

JUN -6 1943

THERE ARE FOUR BATTLESHIPS OF THE LITTORIO CLASS, THE FOURTH BEING THE IMPERO, WHICH BY NOW MAY HAVE BEEN COMPLETED AND PUT IN SERVICE.

THE ROMA WAS COMPLETED ONLY LAST YEAR, THE LITTORIO ON MAY 1, 1940, AND THE VITTORIO VENETO ON APRIL 30, 1940.

ALL THESE SHIPS ARE OF 35,000-TONS, 775 FEET LONG, WITH A NORMAL COMPLEMENT OF 1,600 MEN. THEY ARE ARMED WITH NINE 15-INCH GUNS, TWELVE 6-INCH GUNS, AND TWELVE 3.5 INCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, AND CARRY THREE AIRPLANES. EACH HAS TWO CATAPULTS.

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

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THE OUTSTANDING POINT OF INTEREST FOR THE AMERICAS IN THE ARGENTINE REVOLT IS WHETHER IT WILL MAKE FOR PAN-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY--ESPECIALLY AS REGARDS SUPPORT OF THE ALLIED WAR EFFORT AND POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION--AND THE WAY THINGS LOOK IT SEEMS LIKELY THAT THE NEW REGIME WILL HAVE THAT TENDENCY.

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JUN -6 1943

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UPHEAVALS, CONCEALS MORE THAN IT REVEALS TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD. THERE ARE MANY POINTS WHICH AREN'T YET CLEAR AND WE SHOULDN'T JUMP TO CONCLUSIONS.

JUN -6 1943

HOWEVER, ONE REMARKS CAUTIOUSLY THAT THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT APPEARS TO BE HEADED BY SOLID CITIZENS WHO ARE TRYING TO ESCAPE FROM WHAT THEY CHARGE HAS BEEN A REACTIONARY ATTITUDE ON THE PART OF PRESIDENT RAMON S.CASTILLO NOT ONLY TOWARDS FOREIGN RELATIONS BUT DOMESTIC AFFAIRS. IT'S NO SECRET, OF COURSE, THAT HIS INSISTENCE ON MAINTAINING DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH THE AXIS--LAST OF THE AMERICAS IN THIS CATEGORY--HAS MADE OTHER PAN-AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS REGARD HIM COLDLY.

UNDOUBTEDLY FOREIGN RELATIONS FIGURE HEAVILY IN THE CALCULATIONS OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS. THEY APPEAR TO FEEL THAT THEIR COUNTRY HAS BEEN PLAYING AN ISOLATIONIST ROLE TO HER OWN DISADVANTAGE.

IN THIS CONNECTION I HAZARD THE GUESS THAT THE STRAW WHICH BROKE THE CAMEL'S BACK WAS THE FACT THAT THIS GREAT COUNTRY RECEIVED NO INVITATION TO THE RECENT UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE DEALING WITH POST-WAR FOOD PROBLEMS. THE BUENOS AIRES NEWSPAPER CRITICA ON MAY 17 WAS OUTSPOKEN IN CONDEMNING ARGENTINA'S ABSENCE FROM THIS VITAL DISCUSSION.

JUN -6 1943

APART FROM THE QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE, INVOLVING ARGENTINA'S STAND IN THE WAR, HER FINANCIAL AND TRADE INTERESTS HAVE BEEN INVOLVED HEAVILY. ALSO, BECAUSE OF HER "NEUTRALITY" STAND SHE HASN'T BEEN ELIGIBLE FOR LEASE-LEND AID, AND HAS SEEN HER NEIGHBORS IMPROVING THEIR MILITARY POSITION THROUGH THIS ASSISTANCE.

THEN THERE IS, I BELIEVE, ANOTHER IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THE REVOLT WHICH DOESN'T APPEAR ON THE SURFACE. THE REVOLUTION STRIKES ME AS BEING MARKED WITH THE "LEFTIST" SWING WHICH WE ARE SEEING IN SO MANY COUNTRIES. BY THAT I DON'T REFER TO A RADICAL MOVEMENT, BUT TO A DEFINITE TURN AWAY FROM CONTROL BY VESTED INTERESTS. CASTILLO'S OPPONENTS CLAIM THAT HIS GOVERNMENT STOOD FOR THOSE INTERESTS.

IF THE NEW GOVERNMENT BRINGS ARGENTINA INTO THE ALLIED FOLD IT WILL BE A BOON FOR THE UNITED NATIONS. EVER SINCE THE WAR STARTED THE ARGENTINE HAS BEEN A HOTBED OF AXIS SPYING.

JUN -6 1943

RAYMON LAVALLE, FORMER ARGENTINE CONSULAR-ATTACHE IN TOKYO, ANNOUNCED IN NEW YORK ON APRIL 18 THAT HE HAD RESIGNED FROM HIS COUNTRY'S FOREIGN SERVICE IN PROTEST AGAINST ITS NEUTRALITY. HE DECLARED "THE ARGENTINE HAS BEEN THE EYES AND EARS OF THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE."

MOREOVER, GERMANY AND ITALY CUSHIONED THE SHOCK OF THE WAR BLOCKADE WITH A SMALL BUT STEADY FLOW OF MONEY AND MATERIALS FROM THE ARGENTINE. GERMAN CONTROLLED FIRMS IN THE ARGENTINE TRANSMITTED TO BERLIN EVERY POSSIBLE CENT OF PROFITS THROUGH NEUTRAL POINTS. GERMANY'S NEUTRAL NEIGHBORS INCREASED MANYFOLD THEIR PURCHASES OF ARGENTINE PRODUCTS, AND NONE DISPUTED THAT MANY OF THESE GOODS WERE RELAYED TO THE AXIS COUNTRIES.

ONE RESULT OF THE REVOLUTION MAY BE TO RELEASE A FLOOD OF PENT-UP CRITICISM OF THE CASTILLO GOVERNMENT. SINCE DECEMBER 16, 1941, HE HAD RULED UNDER A STATE OF SIEGE "OF A PREVENTIVE CHARACTER", WHICH FORBADE CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY.

TORONTO, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE FINANCIAL POST SAID TODAY THAT WITH THE LIFTING OF RESTRICTIONS ON USE OF ELECTRIC POWER BY THE NEWSPRINT INDUSTRY IN QUEBEC PROVINCE, "CANADA'S PRESENT RATE OF NEWSPRINT PRODUCTION CAN BE MAINTAINED UNTIL THE END OF 1943, BUT ONLY AT THE COST OF EATING INTO INVENTORIES."

THE PUBLICATION SAID IN A MONTREAL DISPATCH BY JOHN E.LANGDON, ITS EASTERN EDITOR:

"THE ONLY WAY IN WHICH THERE COULD POSSIBLY BE ANY INCREASE IN

JUN -6 1943

30.24-4727

THE SUPPLY OF PAPER DURING THE MONTHS AHEAD IS FOR THE INDUSTRY TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF PULP WHICH IT HAS AGREED TO DELIVER TO THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES."

(PAPER INDUSTRY CIRCLES IN NEW YORK SAID A MAJOR INROAD INTO CANADIAN PULP SUPPLIES WAS BEING MADE BY THE UNITED STATES, FOR USE IN MANUFACTURING PAPER OTHER THAN NEWSPRINT, TO COMPENSATE FOR SHUTTING OFF OF EASTERN SHIPMENTS OF PULP FROM THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST, PLAGUED BY MANPOWER SHORTAGE.)

DEVELOPMENTS AFFECTING ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY INCLUDED AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY POWER CONTROLLER H.J. SYMINGTON THAT POWER TAKEN AWAY FROM THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY WAS BEING RESTORED, BUT THE FINANCIAL POST SAID "MANUFACTURERS HAVE BEEN INFORMED THAT THIS RETURN OF POWER APPLIES TO QUEBEC MILLS ONLY."

(THIS WOULD APPEAR TO LEAVE THE BIG THOROLD, ONT., MILL OF ONTARIO PAPER CO., LTD., OWNED BY THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, THE ONLY IMPORTANT MILL IN THE DOMINION NOW CURTAILED BECAUSE OF CLAIMED ELECTRIC POWER SHORTAGE. THIS MILL HAS BEEN CUT TO ABOUT 40 PERCENT OF CAPACITY SINCE LAST AUTUMN.)

ANOTHER DEV

MORE

JUN - 6 1943

NEW YORK, JUNE 5--(AP)--AN UNIDENTIFIED ASSAILANT, ARMED WITH A REVOLVER, SHOT AND WOUNDED JOSE P. LAUREL, PUPPET COMMISSIONER OF THE INTERIOR IN THE PHILIPPINES, EARLY TODAY, THE MANILA RADIO SAID IN A JAPANESE-CONTROLLED BROADCAST TODAY. THE REPORT WAS PICKED UP BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MONITORS.

JUN - 6 1943

KXXM LAUREL WAS PLAYING GOLF WITH THREE FRIENDS, WHEN THE ASSAILANT WOUNDED HIM IN THE LEFT SHOULDER AND LEFT HAND AND THEN ESCAPED. THE BROADCAST SAID.

3024-4727

CHURCHILL

NEW YORK, JUNE 5--(AP)---A BBC BROADCAST RECORDED BY NBC SAID TODAY GEN. GEORGE C. MARSHALL, U.S. ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF, ACCOMPANIED PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ON HIS VISIT TO NORTH AFRICA AND DECLARED "WE ARE OUT TO WIN THIS WAR IN THE QUICKEST AND MOST ECONOMICAL WAY."

JUN - 6 1943

London, M June 5-(AP)-The Norwegian gobernment reported today that the Germans had ordered all Norwegian men not yet conscripted into labor services to take medical examinations in a move interpreted as a Nazi effort to strengthen the northern wall of the European defenses.

Already 10,000 Norwegians have been impressed into work on fortifications but German needs for manpower still were believed unfilled for both defense and food production work. The Norwegian government quoted "authoritative Oslo circles" as denying the conscripted Norwegians were being sent to Germany.

JUN - 6 1943

JUN - 6 1943

BY WILLIAM L.WORDEN

MASSACRE BAY, ATTU ISLAND, MAY 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IN 17 DAYS UNDER FIRE THE AMERICANS HAVE BUILT CONSIDERABLY MORE MILES OF ROADS THAN THE JAPANESE DID IN THE PREVIOUS 11 MONTHS WHEN THEY HELD THIS ALEUTIAN ISLAND UNOPPOSED.

JUN -6 1943

OUR MACHINES HAVE CHEWED THE ATTU SOIL TO A SOUPY BARNYARD MUCK, AND THEREBY MADE POSSIBLE THE ADVANCE OF AMERICAN TROOPS CLEAR ACROSS THE ISLAND, WHERE THE JAPANESE TRIED HAND DEVELOPMENT AND FAILED.

THE SOUP BEGINS ON THE BEACH, GOES INLAND OVER HILLS, VALLEYS, RIDGES AND MOUNTAINS TO WITHIN SNIPER SHOT DISTANCE OF THE ACTUAL FIGHTING LINES. THROUGH IT GO ROADS--NOT HIGHWAYS SUCH AS IN THE STATES, BUT ROADS NEVERTHELESS--OVER WHICH SUPPLIES, FOOD, AMMUNITION, BLANKETS, AND DRY SOCKS CAN BE TAKEN BY CATERPILLARS, TRAILERS AND EVEN JEEPS.

HERE AT MASSACRE BAY THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLY ROAD USED TO BE A CLEAR LITTLE STREAM. THE STREAM STILL IS THERE, STILL RUNNING SWIFTLY, BUT IT NO LONGER IS CLEAR. TRACTORS CHURN THROUGH IT BY THE HUNDREDS, USING GRAVEL OF THE CREEK BOTTOM AS A ROADWAY.

"DRIVE SLOW," "BAD TURN AHEAD," "LOW GEAR, HILL," READ SIGNS STANDING IN WATER SIX INCHES TO A FOOT DEEP. THE ROAD TWISTS AS THE CREEK TWISTED, AND DRIVERS HAVE TO STAND UP IN TRACTORS TO SEE OVER TUNDRA BANKS OBSCURING TRAFFIC AHEAD.

JUN -6 1943

HIGHER IN THE HILLS THE ROAD LEAVES THE STREAM AND GOES RIGHT UP THROUGH THE TUNDRA. BULLDOZERS HAVE GONE AHEAD CUTTING AWAY THE TOPSOIL TO A THREE OR FOUR-FOOT DEPTH, WHERE SOMETIMES FAIRLY SOLID DIRT IS REACHED. OCCASIONALLY THIS SUB-DIRT EVEN IS DRY IN CONTRAST TO THE SQUASHY MOSS-COVERED TOP, BUT USUALLY THERE IS MUD OVER SOLID GROUND ANYWHERE FROM SIX INCHES TO THREE FEET DEEP.

PATHFINDING TRACTORS HAVE THE TOUGHEST TIME. NOT ONLY ARE THERE SNOWBANKS WHICH WILL HOLD UP ALMOST ANYTHING, AND OTHER EQUALLY INNOCENT APPEARING SNOWBANKS WHICH HIDE CAVERNS A DOZEN FEET DEEP, BUT THERE ARE BITS OF SOIL WHERE THE ONLY WAY TO LEARN WHETHER IT IS SOLID IS TO TRY GOING OVER.

BY WILLIAM L. WORDEN

JUN -6 1943

CORIES LAKE, ATTU, MAY 27-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THERE IS ONE SMALL SATISFACTION TO LIFE ON ATTU, 17 DAYS AFTER ARRIVAL. ALTHOUGH THOROUGHLY SICK OF MOUNTAIN VIEWS AND THE WATER UNDERFOOT, EVERYONE HAS FOUND THE EXPERIENCE GOOD FOR BULGING WAISTLINES.

TO OPERATE ANY NORMAL DUTIES ONE MUST WALK FIVE TO 10 MILES DAILY, EVEN IF ONLY TO CLIMB FROM BED ON THE RIDGE TO THE KITCHEN IN THE VALLEY, AND BACK UP THE 500-FOOT SLOPE TO YOUR RIDGE BED AND LOOKOUT.

ARRIVING FROM THE REAR COMMAND POST, I ENCOUNTERED CAPT. EARL NELSON INVESTIGATING CRUMPLED PAPER, OVERTURNED RICE BUCKETS AND GENERAL ODDMENTS ON THE FLOOR OF WHAT HAD BEEN JAPANESE BARRACKS. CAPTAIN NELSON OF 4409 BRANSON ST., MINNEAPOLIS, NOTED CASUALLY HE NOW COMMANDED THE FRONT COMPANY IN THAT PART OF THE LINE BECAUSE ITS OTHER OFFICERS WERE CASUALTIES.

"A FEW SNIPERS ARE ALL WE HAVE NOW (AS OPPOSITION)," HE REPORTED.

JUN -6 1943

NELSON SAID THE NEXT HUT PROVIDED MUCH BETTER SOUVENIR HUNTING. LIEUT. J.K.GEDDES, 22, OF ALTADENA, CALIF., INSISTED WE GO THERE IMMEDIATELY. LIEUTENANT GEDDES, PILOTING A LIGHTNING FIGHTER, HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN THE PREVIOUS DAY IN A DOGFIGHT WITH JAPANESE BOMBERS. HE LANDED HIS DAMAGED PLANE IN THE BAY AND WAS RESCUED BY A CRUISER TYPE PLANE.

GEDDES' OXFORDS AND FLYING BOOTS WERE NOT EXACTLY SUITED TO HIKING SIX MILES THROUGH MUD. AFTER GEDDES GOT UP THERE WITH US, PUFFING SLIGHTLY, HE SAID:

JUN -6 1943

1943

3024-4729

30.24—4729

"BY GOSH, I'M MORE GLAD THAN EVER I'M OUT IN THE [illegible]

HE HAD TWO DESIRES: TO SEE A DEAD JAPANESE AND TO GET SOUVENIRS.

"I'VE BEEN SHOOTING AT JAPS ON KISKA RAIDS SINCE JANUA... BUT NEVER GOT A GOOD CLOSE LOOK AT ONE ALIVE OR DEAD."

FOLLOWING NELSON'S DIRECTIONS, HE GOT A LOOK AT ONE JAPANESE, VERY DEAD.

JUN -6 1943

ONLY ONE SNIPER WORKED ON THE POSITION WHILE WE WERE HUNTING. HE WAS A BAD SHOT. WE COULD HEAR HIS BULLETS WHISTLE OVERHEAD.

RETURNING TO THE ADVANCED COMMAND POST, I TRIED TO SEE A LIVE JAPANESE. USING FIELD GLASSES, I COULD SEE OUR MEN ADVANCING, MANY OF THEM, BUT NO JAPANESE. THOSE IN THE FOXHOLES USE FLASH-LESS POWDER EXCLUSIVELY. IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO SPOT THEM BY TRACING BULLETS. OUR OWN WEAPONS UTILIZE TRACERS, WHICH GIVE AWAY OUR POSITIONS BUT MAKE FOR BETTER SHOOTING.

THE JAPANESE CAMOUFLAGE IS GOOD. THE ONLY TIME YOU ARE ABLE TO SEE MOVING JAPANESE IS WHEN THEY ARE FORCED TO RETREAT ACROSS THE SNOWFIELDS. THEN EVERYTHING IN OUR LINES OPENS UP ON THEM, EVEN ANTI-TANK GUNS.

JUN -6 1943

HUNGRY, I JOINED A CHOWLINE AT A FIELD KITCHEN 500 YARDS BEHIND OUR COMMAND POST--ALSO 500 YARDS DOWN THAT CHOWLINE. CHOW CONSISTED OF MACARONI AND CORNED BEEF STEW, JELLY AND COFFEE.

THERE WERE ABOUT 200 MEN IN THE LINE WHEN I ARRIVED. THE LINE STILL WAS THAT BIG WHEN I LEFT. I RINSED MY MESS KIT AND GOT A CANTEEN FULL FROM A STREAM, POSSIBLY SAFE AFTER ADDITION OF HALIZONE PILLS WHICH EVERYONE RECEIVED ON LANDING HERE MAY 11.

BATTLING AND MOVEMENT OF THE TWO ARMIES ACROSS THESE STREAMS LEFT THEM IN A DOUBTFUL CONDITION, ALTHOUGH SOME SALMON AND TROUT ARE STILL VISIBLE IN THEM OCCASIONALLY.

I SLEPT ON A HILL. A SNIPER WAS WORKING ON AN OUTPOST NOT FAR AWAY BUT WELL ABOVE.

I SLEPT WELL; GOT UP COLD; FOUND BREAKFAST OF COFFEE AND ONE SLICE OF CORNED BEEF, AND LOOKED FOR MORE JAPANESE THROUGH FIELD GLASSES. I STILL COULDN'T SEE ANY.

I LISTENED TO A DOCTOR TREATING A PATIENT FOR IMMERSION OF THE FEET. THE MAN HAD BEEN BROUGHT IN ON A STRETCHER, WINCING WHILE SIX LITTER BEARERS STRUGGLED. A CORPSMAN TOOK OFF ONE BOOT. THE BEARDED, RED-EYED PHYSICIAN LOOKED AT THE FOOT; TOUCHED THE ANKLE AND TOES. THEN HE LOOKED FEROCIOUSLY AT THE YOUTH AND INQUIRED, "ARE YOU AN ONLY CHILD?"

JUN -6 1943

THE BOY LOOKED ASTONISHED; THEN ADMITTED HE WAS.

THE DOCTOR ROARED AT THE CORPSMAN, "GET HIM OUT OF HERE! SHOW HIM THE PATH DOWN! DON'T CARRY HIM A DAMNED STEP! TWENTY MEN WITH FEET WORSE THAN THOSE WALKED IN HERE TODAY UNDER THEIR OWN POWER. HE MADE SIX MEN CARRY HIM."

THE ASTONISHED YOUTH PUT ON HIS BOOTS AND LIMPED OUT. THE DOCTOR LOOKED AFTER HIM AND SAID, "THAT FELLOW WAS NOT FAKING. HE REALLY THOUGHT HE COULDN'T WALK. NOW HE'S SO MAD AT ME, HE THINKS I'M SUCH A BLANKETY-BLANK, HE'S FORGOTTEN ALL ABOUT HOW BAD HIS FEET HURT."

I WENT BACK TO MY POSITION, BUT STILL COULDN'T SEE ANY MOVING JAPANESE. OUR ARTILLERY NOW WAS TEARING UP THE WHOLE MOUNTAINSIDE AHEAD OF OURADVANCING INFANTRY.

HONOLULU, JUNE 5-(AP)-MORE THAN 1,700 HAWAIIAN RESIDENTS OF JAPANESE BLOOD, BOTH ALIEN AND AMERICAN-BORN, CONTRIBUTED $10,340 TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TODAY TO EMPHASIZE THEIR HORROR OVER THE EXECUTION OF CAPTURED AMERICAN ARMY FLIERS IN JAPAN.

THE FUND WAS ACCEPTED BY LIEUT. GEN. ROBERT C. RICHARDSON, COMMANDER OF THE ARMS'S HAWAIIAN DEPARTMENT, FROM WALTER MIHATA,

JUN -6 1943

THE CONTRIBUTORS' SPOKESMAN, WHO SAID:

"WE HOPE THIS MONEY WILL BE USED FOR BOMBS TO GIVE PREMIER TOJO AND HIS CUTTHROATS BLOODY HELL."

JUN - 6 1943

FIRST LEAD HAEGG

NEW ORLEANS,JUNE 5-(AP)-GUNDER HAEGG, SWEDISH DISTANCE RUNNER, LANDED HERE TODAY AND IMMEDIATELY WORKED 2,000 METERS OVER THE MUNICIPAL STADIUM'S CINDER PATH TO LIMBER UP HIS LEGS. HE LEFT BY PLANE AT MIDNIGHT FOR NEW YORK.

WASHINGTON,JUNE 5-(AP)-GERMAN, ITALIAN AND JAPANESE PRISONERS OF WAR--36,638 OF THEM--ARE BEING HELD IN 21 CAMPS IN THE UNITED STATES, THE WAR DEPARTMENT HAS ANNOUNCED.

THE CAPTIVES INCLUDE 22,110 GERMANS, 14,516 ITALIANS AND 62 JAPANESE. PRESUMABLY, MOST OF THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS WERE TAKEN BY AMERICAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS DURING THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

THE PRESENT CAMPS, LOCATED IN 17 STATES, HAVE A CAPACITY OF 50,000, AND ARE BEING ENLARGED, THE ARMY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID YESTERDAY. ALL BUT THREE--ANGEL ISLAND, CALIF., CAMP BLANDING, FLA., AND FORT MEADE, MD.--ARE PLANNED AS PERMANENT PRISON STOCKADES FOR THE WAR'S DURATION.

JUN - 6 1943

GERMANS ARE BEING HELD AT ANGEL ISLAND, BLANDING, MEADE, CAMP BRECKINRIDGE, KY., CAMP CHAFEE, ARK., CROSSVILLE, TENN., CAMP GRUBER, OKLA., HEREFORD, TEX., HUNTSVILLE, TEX., ROSWELL, N.M., AND STRINGTOWN, OKLA.

ITALIANS ARE IMPRISONED AT GROSSVILLE, CAMP ATTERBURY, IND., CAMP CARSON, COLO., CAMP CLARK, MO., FLORENCE, ARIZ., FORT LEONARD WOOD, MO., OGDEN, UTAH, CAMP PHILLIPS, KAS., WEINGARTEN, MO., AND CAMP WHEELER, GA.

THE JAPANESE PRISONERS ARE HELD AT CAMP MCCOY, WIS.

THE ARMY SAID IT WAS ENCOURAGING THE PRISONERS TO GOVERN THEIR OWN AFFAIRS AS FAR AS FEASIABLE. NEWSPAPERMEN NOW ARE PERMITTED TO VISIT THE CAMPS, BUT INTERVIEWS WITH PRISONERS WILL NOT BE PERMITTED, NOR WILL PHOTOGRAPHS OF PRISONERS SHOWING RECOGNIZABLE FEATURES OF THE PRISONERS BE ALLOWED.

UNRESTRICTED ACCESS TO THE CAMPS HAS BEEN GRANTED TO DIPLOMATS LOOKING AFTER THE AFFAIRS OF THE ENEMY COUNTRIES--THE SWISS FOR GERMANY AND ITALY AND SPANIARDS FOR JAPAN. RED CROSS AND INTERNATIONAL Y.M.C.A. REPRESENTATIVES ALSO HAVE ACCESS TO THE CAMPS AT ALL TIMES.

JUN - 6 1943

ATLANTIC CITY,N.J.,JUNE 5-(AP)-THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY KNOX TOLD THE NATIONAL HEADLINERS CLUB TONIGHT, "OWE A GREAT DEBT OF GRATITUDE" TO AMERICAN WAR CORRESPONDENTS FOR THE "INTEGRITY WHICH THEY HAVE DEMONSTRATED IN KEEPING THE PEOPLE AT HOME INFORMED" OF THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

IN A LETTER TO THE TENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLUB, KNOX PAID TRIBUTE TO REPORTERS WHO HAD BEEN KILLED "IN THE MERITORIOUS PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES."

"NO OTHER COUNTRY IN THE WORLD," KNOX WROTE, "ENJOYS SUCH COMPLETE COVERAGE OF THE WORLD-SHAPING BATTLES NOW IN PROGRESS. THIS IS DUE NOT TO MODERN MIRACLES OF TRANSMISSION, BUT TO THE HEROIC DEVOTION TO DUTY AND THE ACTUAL BRAVERY OF INDIVIDUAL CORRESPONDENTS WHO DAILY ARE DISCHARGING THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES TO A FREE PRESS UNDER THE SAME DANGEROUS CIRCUMSTANCES AS FIGHTING MEN THEMSELVES.

"AS OF MAY 15, AT LEAST 15 CORRESPONDENTS HAD GIVEN THEIR LIVES OR ARE REPORTED MISSING IN THE MERITORIOUS PERFORMANCE OF THEIR DUTIES. TWENTY-EIGHT AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN ARE PRISONERS OF THE ENEMY AND AT LEAST 60 HAVE BEEN WOUNDED IN BATTLE SINCE PEARL HARBOR."

HENRY CASSIDY, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT IN MOSCOW, WAS CITED BY THE CLUB FOR PRODUCING THE BEST EXCLUSIVE FOREIGN REPORT-

JUN - 6 1943

ING, A LETTER FROM JOSEPH STALIN ON RUSSIA'S POST-WAR AIMS.

"THE AWARD," CASSIDY SAID IN ACCEPTING IT, "SHOULD HAVE GONE TO JOE, WHO WROTE THE LETTER."

OTHER NEWSPAPERMEN TO RECEIVE AWARDS FROM THE CLUB INCLUDED:

VERN HAUGLAND, CHARLES MC MURTRY AND THE LATE E.H.CROCKETT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS; DREW MIDDLETON OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, KEITH WHEELER OF THE CHICAGO TIMES, AND BOB MILLER OF THE UNITED PRESS; LEO S.DISHER, UNITED PRESS; HENRY GORRELL, UNITED PRESS; JOHN HERSEY, TIME; MERRILL MUELLER, NEWSWEEK AND NBC, AND GEORGE LAIT, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.

JUN - 6 1943

POSTHUMOUS MEDALS WERE AWARDED TO BYRON DARNTON OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, JACK SINGER OF INS, EUGENE PETROV OF THE NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE AND DON BELL OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE.

AMONG THOSE WINNING ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS WERE:

SYLVIA PORTER OF THE NEW YORK POST AND MRS.VIRGINIA SCOTT OF THE GREAT FALLS,MONT., LEADER, FIRST TWO WOMEN TO BE CITED BY THE HEADLINERS' CLUB; WILLIAM K.HUTCHINSON AND JACK VINCENT OF INS; BILL HENRY, LOS ANGELES TIMES; ERNIE PYLE, SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPERS; VAUGHN SHOEMAKER, CHICAGO DAILY NEWS; ROBERT L.MOONEY, PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER; CHARLES COLLINGWOOD, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, AND AL BRICK OF FOX MOVIETONE NEWS.

THE ST.LOUIS STAR TIMES WAS HONORED FOR OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SERVICE AND CITATIONS WERE GIVEN TO TWO STAFF MEMBERS, JULIUS M.KLEIN AND RALPH O'LEARY.

3024-4731

30.24—4731

# Army Airmen Hit Kiska 5 Times

## JAP DESTROYER SUNK, 15 PLANES SMASHED IN RAID

### Allied Airmen Set Cargo Vessel, Corvette Ablaze in Solomons.

### KISKA IS POUNDED

### Gun Emplacements, Buildings Hit During Five U.S. Attacks.

WASHINGTON, June 6. — (AP) Raiding Japanese shipping off enemy-held Bougainville island in the Solomons, American fliers beat off heavy fighter plane opposition, sank a destroyer and left a cargo ship and corvette blazing in the sea.

The Navy, announcing this today, said dive bombers, torpedo bombers and fighters joined in the raid and the furious air battle which developed when enemy planes flew out in an unsuccessful effort to avert the attack.

Warhawk, Corsair and Lightning fighters, together with gunners on bomber planes, accounted for at least 15 of what the Navy described as a "large force of Japanese Zero fighters." Three other enemy fighter planes were damaged. Four U. S. planes are missing.

**Several Bombs Hit Warship**

While the air battle raged, Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo planes struck hard at the shipping. Several of the biggest bombs carried by the planes struck on the destroyer. It "undoubtedly sank," the Navy communique reported.

Other bombs hit the cargo ship, which might have been carrying supplies to enemy bases on Bougainville, and the corvette, setting them afire. The corvette, not described, was the first craft of that type reported in action under a Japanese flag. It was assumed that it was similar to the speedy and deadly craft given that name by the United Nations, resembling a small-version destroyer.

Only a few hours before the assault on the enemy shipping, other bombers had flown out to pound Kahili again. In that raid on an enemy base near Buin on the southern tip of Bougainville island, Army Flying Fortresses were employed. Results of their attack were not reported.

JUN - 7 1943

**Kiska Blasted Again**

In the North Pacific, aerial raids were resumed upon Kiska, principal base established by the Japanese in the Aleutians. Liberator heavy bombers and the new Ventura medium bombers joined in five assaults there.

Bombs struck squarely in some gun emplacements while others blasted buildings erected by the enemy on Kiska. Lightning and Warhawk fighter planes accompanied the bombers, but there was no report of any enemy opposition.

The assaults on Kiska were interpreted by some observers as a renewal of an aerial drive to soften the Japanese base made vulnerable by capture of the enemy positions on Attu to the west in the Aleutians. In event it should be determined to invade Kiska and drive out the Japanese—as was done on Attu—the bombing raids would aid in weakening defenses.

## ---Quincy Flier Downs Foe

BY RELMAN MORIN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 6 (AP)—Spearheaded by the largest formations of Flying Fortresses ever sent from Africa, Allied air and naval forces struck new and damaging blows yesterday at Pantelleria, Sardinia and Sicily and loosed a cascade of battleship-busting bombs on Mussolini's anti-invasion fleet in its hideaway harbor at La Spezia, headquarters announcements said today.

JUN—7 1943

**TRIPLE ASSAULT**

British warships poured a new weight of hot steel into the battered coastal defenses of Pantelleria at dawn Saturday in the fifth naval bombardment of that eight-mile-long, four-mile-wide stepping stone isle in seven days. Pantelleria shore guns again failed to inflict casualties or damage on the attacking force.

Following this up yesterday, Mitchells, Lightnings and Warhawks made a triple assault on that island.

The official box score of the 1400-mile round trip of the fortresses to La Spezia yesterday was not yet in.

It was the largest four-engined bomber raid ever carried out from Africa, however, and the preliminary reports showed these results: A large number of 2000-pound armor-piercing missiles scattered in the midst of three of Italy's largest battleships, huge harbor areas blasted and rent and consumed in fire, a merchant ship ex-

# U. S. Navy Flyers Sink Destroyer And Down 15 Zeros in Solomons;

JUN - 7 1943

JUN - 7 1943

# NEW AIR AND SEA POUNDING OF AXIS

JUN - 7 1943

## British Fleet Shells Pantelleria as Planes Hit Sardinia and Sicily

JUN - 7 1943

ploded, and a large barge sunk.

### Over 100 Forts in Raid

(Well over 100 Flying Fortresses evidently participated in the bombardment. The biggest previous raids by the "Forts" based in Africa were on March 31, when about 100 of them blasted concentrations of small vessels at Cagliari in Sardinia, possibly spoiling Axis plans for an evacuation of German and Italian forces from Tunisia; on April 10 when 100 attacked La Maddalena in Sardinia, sinking the 10,000-ton cruiser Trieste and damaging the 10,000-ton Gorizia, and on May 30, when more than 100 attacked Naples.)

Dispatches from the Fortress base last night by Associated Press correspondent Harold V. Boyle, which gave the first news of the raid, said the 35,000-ton battleships Littorio, Vittorio Veneto and Roma—perhaps half the backbone of the Italian battle fleet—were damaged by hits and near misses of armor-piercing bombs, and a heavy cruiser was hit.

Southern Sardinia came in for a double attack, with Lightnings sweeping over the airdrome at Monserrato and Marauders working over shipping at Porto Ponte Di Romano, where they hit a 500-foot motor ship and other targets.

### Over in a Flash

Two lightning pilots attacking Monserrato each knocked down Messerschmitt 109's as they raced in over the target. They were Lieutenant Arthur C. Franke of Cary, Ill., and Second Lieutenant William W. Whalen, 4321 Eighth street, Seattle, Wash.

Another participant in that operation, Captain George A. Rush, 3838 Harrison street, Kansas City, Mo., said, "We fooled 'em today. We came in from the sea, skipped over the hills and then headed straight for Monserrato. Just as we came over the hills we formed a company front and picked the target. I landed one right on one of the hangars. It was all over in a flash."

While one force of Lightnings was raking Monserrato, another dumped salvoes on the nearby landing field at Cape Terra. Hits were seen among approximately a dozen aircraft on the ground, as well as buildings.

The only serious fighter opposition encountered in all these operations was over Pantelleria where Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulf 190's attempted to ward off the recurring blows. They failed and lost four planes.

### Smoke Blots Out Area.

The communication from Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters said only that "hits were observed in the dock area, among warships and other shipping. There were large explosions and many fires."

Airmen on the expedition said there was no doubt the harbor and ships in it took a pasting, but fire and smoke blotted out the whole area from view so quickly that accurate observation was impossible, and it has been necessary to wait for later aerial reconnaissance to establish the results.

It was the longest raid yet made from northwest Africa and Lieut. H. A. West, navigator, of Tuckahoe, N. Y., said "we could see Genoa" as the Fortresses roared over their target.

Spezia, 50 miles southeast of Genoa, came in for its first attack of the war April 18, when a destroyer was sunk, but that assault was by the RAF based in Britain.

The Italian communication, received here in a broadcast, asserted that damage was small but described the air bombardment of Pantelleria as repeated and violent.

The raid demonstrated the "blanket coverage" that Allied air power is able to extend over all Italy from north and south. Previously the Fortresses had hit Leghorn, 40 miles south of Spezia, in their farthest north blow.

### Surprise Italian Defenders.

The armada apparently took the Italian defenders by surprise with their long over-water flight and only three fighters were seen to oppose the swarm of bombers. The anti-aircraft guns, too, appeared to be erratic and not up to usual strength. Although they flew without fighter escort all the Fortresses came home safely, despite an Italian claim of shooting one down.

The RAF's heavy four-engined bombers from the Middle East delivered the sole blow against Sicily, attacking the harbor at Catania Friday night.

JUN - 7 1943

Although the Axis' aerial losses at Pantelleria were known to be great and although the land installations there have been battered daily for the last few weeks, the strategic importance of the volcanic little isle is such that it continued to drain the enemy's resources in the Mediterranean area.

In the full 24 hours of operation, the Allies in northwest Africa lost only three planes to the Axis' six. The Italians declared the Allies had lost 10 planes in the forays.

### Aegean Area Raided

The Desert Air Force lost an additional plane, however, in raids which took in Levkas island off the west coast of Greece and Stampalia island in the Aegean as well as Catania in Sicily.

These long-range fighters destroyed two sailing vessels in the harbor of Stampalia, Italian island in the Dodecanese group northeast of Crete, and damaged a tug and dredger off Levkas island, south of Corfu.

# De Gaulle Calls A 4th Republic Goal of French

### At Mass Meeting in Algiers, He Says Nation Will Free Self, Fight as Allies' Equal

DE LUCE

*By The Associated Press*

ALGIERS, June 6.—General Charles de Gaulle, addressing a morning mass meeting of his political adherents at a theater here today accused Marshal Henri Petain, Vichy chief of staff, of being an "evangel of decadence," and asserted that "the instinct of the French people guides them to a fourth republic."

"France does not ask to be liberated by others, even by her best friends—she does not want gifts," he said. "We intend to win liberty ourselves, with the aid of others."

Two thousand listeners, including twenty-six Communist members of the French Chamber of Deputies, soldiers of the Fighting French, several Catholic priests, red-fezzed Moslems and one Arab sheik in a flowing robe applauded De Gaulle's brief speech.

Asking the crowd to give an ovation to the French Committee of National Liberation which he has formed with General Henri Honore Giraud, De Gaulle said: "We are making this unity for the glory of the republic and the republican regime. We are fighting on to victory as the equals of our allies."

The meeting was organized by the De Gaullist "Groupe Combat," which flourished under cover at Algiers for more than three months after the Allied landings in North Africa in November.

### Before De Gaulle and Giraud

reached an agreement last week, Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier, Giraud's deputy in charge of maintaining order at Algiers, had refused to permit today's meeting. Later, however, he was overruled by Giraud.

De Gaulle implied in his speech that the "Groupe Combat" would continue in existence as a political instrument of the Fighting French movement in North Africa.

Many wept when Rene Capitan, local head of the "Groupe Combat," mentioned in his introductory speech that the son of a Communist Deputy named Moquet, who was sitting on the stage with De Gaulle, had been shot by the Germans for resistance in France.

Andre Philip, one of De Gaulle's appointees to the National Liberation Committee, introduced De Gaulle to the audience as "the symbol of our spiritual restoration."

The crowd hissed and booed at every reference by the three speakers to Petain and the "traitor band" at Vichy.

JUN - 7 1943

### Hails R. A. F. in Tunisia

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 6 (AP).—No campaign of the future will overshadow the victory won in North Africa, Prime Minister Churchill told 3,000 cheering Allied troops assembled in the ancient amphitheater at Carthage during his recent Tunisian trip, it was disclosed officially today.

This campaign makes a long step toward peace, home and honor, the Prime Minister declared.

To Allied airmen at one of the bases wrenched from the Axis Churchill commented: "Remember we had Corporal Hitler all the time to help us. This self-made and self-unmade man has added sauce to the goose you've caught, killed and eaten."

Churchill expressed an opinion that the R. A. F. not only had stemmed the tide but carried forward the British 1st and 8th Armies. But, he added jocularly, while the R. A. F. might think it did everything, the army and navy still had a part to play.

He forecast that after the war the Allies would use air power to build up a better world and not to crush small nations as Hitler did.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden spoke briefly, saying: "The first thing a Foreign Secretary must learn to do is obey the Prime Minister. I tried another method once, but it didn't work."

At this point Churchill applauded enthusiastically.

Paying tribute to the R. A. F. for winning the battle of Britain without which there would have been no good tidings now, Eden said a new chapter was about to open—not the least perhaps but no none knew that.

"You may be sure that plans laid in Washington are entirely adequate and I believe their scope will satisfy all who cry out for strong, aggressive and immediate action."

The commanding general of U. S. forces in China, India and Burma attended the recent Washington conferences of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. He came here from London, where he talked with Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, U. S. commander in the European theater of operations. In his globe-girdling trip from and back to China, the general is talking with other United States commanders in the interest of coordinating the Allied war effort.

He expressed optimism and complete satisfaction and events within his own theater, where he is chief of staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as well as American commander.

"I am certain of one thing—as time goes on, we shall have more and more reason to be proud of our great ally, China," Gen. Stilwell said.

JUN - 7 1943

He conferred here with Major Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commanding U. S. forces in the Middle East. Gen. Stilwell was accompanied by Brig. Gen. William D. Olds, chief of staff of the Tenth U. S. Air Force, and Col. Frank D. Merrill, operations officer.

# 'ADEQUATE' PLANS LAID BY ALLIES, SAYS STILWELL

TUCKER

### Far Eastern Commander of U. S. Troops Arrives in Cairo on Way to China.

CAIRO, June 6 — (AP) Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell reached Cairo en route to China today and declared:

### Sicily Harbor Is Bombed

CAIRO, June 6 (AP). — Heavy bombers of the Midle East Air Command attacked the harbor at Catania, on the east coast of Sicily, in a long operational sweep Friday night, an Allied communique said today. The war bulletin did not offer any details of the attack. Catania has been one of the most frequently bombed Sicilian coastal cities.

### Plane Booty in Tunisia Grows

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 6 (AP).—An additional seventy-five abandoned or wrecked Axis aircraft have been found in the Tunis, Bizerte and Cape Bon areas, making a total of 633 such planes discovered in northeastern Tunisia since the campaign ended, it was announced today. Most of the new discoveries were fighter planes and more than forty-five of them were German types.

# MARSHALL HINTED AS INVASION HEAD

### British Journal Publishes Report, Quoting High Allied Sources.

LONDON, Monday, June 7—(AP) Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Army chief-of-staff, may lead the Allied invasion of Europe, The Daily Herald said tonight, speculating that he might transfer his staff officers to the Mediterranean or European theater of operations and remain out of the United States for the duration of the war.

The newspaper, quoting American and British military circles as the source of its information, predicted a reorganization of the Allied command preceding any sea or air invasion across the Mediterranean and went on:

"It is possible that the ultimate lineup may be Gen. George C. Marshall as supreme commander-in-chief, with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Gen. Sir Harold Alexander bracketed as his immediate lieutenants. Everybody expects General Montgomery will again lead the British Eighth army.

### British Would Lead in North

"It is confidently believed that an American will command any Allied offensive in the Mediterranean, while a British general might direct any invasion in northern Europe—that is, an invasion via northern or western France, Belgium, Holland, Norway or Denmark."

The Daily Express called General Marshall a "weighty addition" to the recent North African conferences headed by Prime Minister Churchill and commented that his presence was "deeply significant—more so that General Marshall should have been instructed to accompany Mr. Churchill from Washington. x x x It seems evident that their presence with Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, British chief-of-state, was to set the seal on tactical plans now being put into operation by General Eisenhower and his chiefs."

### No Talk, Only Action

The newspaper said the conference was summed up in London as "putting the finishing touches to the United Nations' summer campaign. Now there will be no more talk, only action." It predicted that American troops—particularly Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army—will play a far larger role than in the past.

The Express cautioned that a Mediterranean invasion may be delayed until the Allied command is certain the Italian naval units are so damaged by bombing that they will be unable to leave port for a considerable period.

# Submarines Hit 8 Axis Ships in Offshore Raids

JUN - 7 1943

## British Craft Hug Italian Coast, Sink Six Vessels and Bombard Airfield

LONDON, June 6 (AP).—British submarines operating off the shores of Monte Carlo and into or near Italian ports on the mainland, Corsica and Sardinia, have sunk six enemy ships, severely damaged another and probably torpedoed an eighth, the Admiralty announced tonight.

JUN - 7 1943

One skipper surfaced his craft off Calvi in northern Corsica and bombarded an enemy airfield.

Ships sunk were one large and two small supply vessels, an unspecified small ship, a medium tanker and an anti-submarine naval auxiliary.

When the Calvi airfield was attacked Italian shore batteries replied ineffectively. The commander then took his craft into the Strait of Bonifacio sea, between Corsica and Sardinia, where he sank two small supply ships.

Later, the submarine found the anti-submarine naval auxiliary lying at anchor in the entrance of Augusta Harbor in Sicily and drove a torpedo into her side. This was reported "followed by a heavy explosion as the vessel blew up."

The tanker was sunk near Monte Carlo, in the Gulf of Genoa. In the same area two torpedo hits were "probably scored on a large supply ship which was proceeding under strong escort," the Admiralty said. Countermeasures prevented the submarine from observing final results, the Admiralty said.

A large supply ship was torpedoed in Catania Bay, Sicily, "and when last seen was stopped and down by the stern."

Yet another submarine "engaged in harassing the enemy's coastwise shipping torpedoed and sank a supply vessel of large size near the Gulf of Policastro in southwest Italy," the communique said. A small ship was sunk by gunfire in that area.

# CHANNEL SHIPPING POUNDED BY R.A.F.

### Axis Rail Transport Hit on Continent; Nazis Attack Town.

LONDON, June 6 — (AP) The

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French coastal districts while a squadron of Nazi bombers hit a southeast coastal town with explosives and machinegun bullets.

The recent idleness of both the United States and R.A.F. heavy bombers, whose last raids were made May 29, had led to some conjecture that British-based squadrons had been transferred to the Mediterranean area, but the lack of activity was attributed officially to bad weather over the continent.

The Nazi attack on the English coastal town (Eastbourne, said the Nazi radio) was made this afternoon, with bombs falling in residential areas causing some casualties and demolishing a number of dwellings, a store and a garage.

Two minesweepers were set on fire, a locomotive derailed and five others damaged in the R.A.F.'s attacks on Axis transport.

Whirlwind bombers with Typhoon escorts found a line of minesweepers in Dover strait, the Air ministry reported, and two of them were left blazing after mast-height attacks with bombs and cannonfire.

Spitfires of a Canadian squadron hunted in pairs over northern France and, despite anti-aircraft fire thrown up by gunners aboard two trains, damaged the locomotives.

## NOTHING BUT GIANT RAIDS FROM NOW ON

**LONDON, Monday, June 7 (AP)—The Daily Mail said flatly today that the RAF has adopted a new bombing policy which will consist hereafter of giant raids only—with no lesser raids of the "pot-boiling" variety.**

**"The requisite scale may well be far ahead even of the recent sensational 2000-ton raids on the Ruhr," the newspaper said. "The actual obliteration of a large industrial centre in a single night already is a physical possibility and one at which the bomber command is aiming."**

## NEW U.S. AIR UNITS ARRIVE IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Monday, June 7—(AP) Another large contingent of American airmen arrived recently at a British port, trained and ready to join the great Allied air offensive to soften up Europe for an invasion, it was announced today.

The new arrivals included operational units.

The dates and numbers of newcomers to the rapidly-growing U. S. army air forces in Britain are kept secret by security regulations, but it is known that flying crews and ground personnel have been arriving at fairly regular intervals.

The latest American arrivals were welcomed by a U. S. military band which made the fliers feel at home with a round of hot jazz numbers.

Bombers themselves have been streaming across the Atlantic in large groups as the weather improved. While these usually carry their own crews, added ground personnel, bombs, ammunition and other supplies are funneled over by sea.

JUN - 7 1943

## *Tass Says Nazis Insist Italy's Navy Get Into War*

### *Berlin Ultimatum to Il Duce Called Probable*

LONDON, June 6 (AP).—Tass, the Russian official news agency, said in an Istanbul, Turkey, dispatch today that the Germans are making "insistent demands" for immediate withdrawal of the Italian Navy from Adriatic bases for effective use in Mediterranean operations. Tass added that the discussion has become so acute that a German ultimatum to Premier Benito Mussolini is regarded at Rome as probable.

German representatives at Rome were reported to be demanding that the Italian fleet "abandon its policy of expectancy, now that the menace of Europe has reached its climax." Admiral Arturo Riccardi, chief of the Italian naval staff, and other high officials were said to have joined in discussing Italian naval strategy with the Germans.

Nazi officials at Rome, the dispatch to Tass said, are talking of the "tragic consequences of the passive attitude of the Italian Navy and its consequences to Marshal Erwin Rommel's and Colonel General Jurgen von Arnim's armies in Tunisia."

## PRE-ATTACK CHECK MADE BY ALLIES

JUN - 7 1943

### Churchill's Talks in Africa Viewed by British as Invasion Preparation.

LONDON, June 6.—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill's visit to North Africa with the British and American chiefs of staff, Gen. Sir Alan Brooke and Gen. George C. Marshall, was widely viewed in the press today as a last minute check-up of plans for the next phase of European invasion, already in progress from the air.

Further evidence of German apprehension came in a Morocco radio report of new mass arrests of potential Allied helpers all along the French coast, mainly at Brest, Dieppe, Lorient and Le Havre.

A report from La Linea, Spain, opposite Gibraltar, said the harbor of the British bastion at the western tip of the Mediterranean was practically bare of shipping and virtually all Allied naval units and merchant ships had sailed. No large warships, and few freighters, were reported in the harbor.

The German radio said occupation authorities had clamped a state of emergency down again on the important Norwegian port of Bergen. The report added that the siege would not be lifted until the Bergen territory had a record of no sabotage for a month. The Germans said military guards were greatly reinforced, that hundreds of storm troopers were patrolling the streets and that 600 residents were sent to labor concentration camps. Bergen is a potential invasion point.

Most of the British press inclined to the view that the next major blow would fall upon the Italian island outposts or the Balkans. There was no general agreement whether the action might start in a few days or be delayed until bombs and shells softened the enemy still further.

**Word of Caution Likely**

Mr. Churchill held a series of private conversations today at 10 Downing street. His brief war report at the next sitting of Commons is not expected to tell much to friend or foe. It was a good guess that he might have a word of caution against the danger of overconfidence since the Tunisian victory.

The lull in the heavy bombing offensive extended to eight days. The last big raids were on May 29 when the R.A.F. bombed Wuppertal and the U. S. A.A.F. raided St. Nazaire and Rennes. Observers, however, attached no tactical significance to the recess, blaming weather over the continent.

The Moscow radio reported fresh fighting inside Hitler's Europe. Yugoslav guerrillas were said to have again repulsed German and Italian punitive forces in heavy fighting in Bosnia and Montenegro.

## BRITISH MINERS RETURN TO WORK

LONDON, June 6 (AP) — Twenty-five hundred miners at Doncaster who went on strike three weeks ago over the dismissal of a worker for alleged insubordination voted today to return to work tomorrow. The vote was taken after an agreement was reached for investigation of the complaint that the worker was fired unjustly.

## FIVE SURVIVORS KEEP OLD NAME

### Back in Action Now With "Pappy's Hellion II"

BY LEO BRANHAM

A U. S. BOMBER STATION IN BRITAIN, June 4 (Delayed)—Ten young men went out in the American flying fortress, "Pappy's Hellion II," to take a crack at Lorient May 17, but only five came back—and these by parachute.

The bomber, badly damaged by enemy shells, fell blazing into the English Channel and half of her crew was swallowed up.

But "Papy's Hellion III" has been freshly painted on a new fortress. Survivors of its predecessor have just returned from a rest leave and, bolstered by replacements, are ready to make the Germans pay for the loss of their comrades.

"We're out for revenge," said Lieutenant Varney D. Cline, 26, of Pineville, W. Va., the pilot and a former school principal.

## NORWOOD [illegible]R IN BOMBER DIVE

### Danforth, Me., Man Also in Thrilling Action

BRANHAM

A U. S. BOMBER STATION IN BRITAIN, June 3 (delayed) (AP)—Captain Elzia le Doux of Eunice, La., pilot and squadron commander, told today how the fortress "Concho Clipper," piloted by Lieutenant Colonel J. (Colonel is Christian name) Russell, 23, of San Angelo, Tex., went down after a recent attack operation.

Crippled by flak, the "Concho Clipper" lagged behind tis formation and spiraled down thousands of feet with a swarm of enemy fighters on its tail, Le Doux said.

Six parachutes billowed out from the plane before Le Doux and other fliers lost sight of it.

Le Doux said he believed Russell attempted to crash land, and was convinced that if the parachutists and other crewmen escaped enemy bullets there was an excellent chance that they survived.

## ROMMEL'S ELITE LAND, ENTER BRITISH CAMPS

AT A BRITISH PORT, June 6—(AP) Thousands of members of Marshal Rommel's Africa corps, who just a year ago threatened Alexandria and the Suez canal, landed in Britain today as prisoners of war.

For hours these Nazi troops, once members of Marshal Rommel's elite, marched along in groups under strong armed guards to temporary camps which had been constructed near this port.

They wore brown uniforms with big yellow patches on their backs denoting their prisoner status. The majority looked fit and seemed interested in their surroundings but were oblivious to a few spectators who saw them taken from a transport. There were no demonstrations.

## 752 NAZI PLANES DOWNED BY REDS

JUN - 7 1943

### Week's Toll Boosts Total Since May 1 to 2,821; Land Fighting Slows.

LONDON, Monday, June 7—(AP) Russian pilots and gunners smashed 752 German planes from May 30 through June 5, a week of violent and massive air raids, Moscow reported early today, to make a five-week toll of 2,821 Nazi aircraft destroyed in the air and on the ground in Russia.

The 752 German planes were wrecked in the week ending Saturday against a los of but 212 Soviet aircraft, said the Russian midnight communique as recorded by the Soviet Monitor. The Germans' May losses had been put at 2,069 planes.

**Ground Fighting Quiet**

With ground fighting on a relatively minor scale—save for a German claim of an advance on the central sector in a six-day battle—the war on the eastern front had been waged mainly in the air, with Russian planes pounding German lines and transport, with the Nazis raiding Kursk with 500 planes and the Soviets striking at German-held Orel with 520 planes. [illegible] Russians reported 123 German planes downed in the Kursk attack.

Three hundred Germans were killed Sunday in fighting on the western front, and 200 more were destroyed in the repulse of tank and infantry counterattacks in the Sevsk area, the midnight communique reported.

German radio reports Sunday declared that the "battle of Velizh" had ended on the central front between Smolensk and Velikie Luki after six days of violent fighting, with Nazi lines "moved forward to a more favorable position."

The Russians made no mention of this area.

The German charges in the Sevsk sector, said the midnight bulletin, were intended to "win back positions lost the day before," but all were beaten back, and four German tanks were disabled.

**German Company Wiped Out**

Scouts on the western front killed 100 Germans in a foray into enemy lines, and brought back prisoners, it continued, and south of Balakleya on the Donets front Soviet heavy guns wiped out nearly a company of Germans and wrecked fortifications.

Twenty-two German planes were reported downed in air battles Sunday, with another five destroyed by anti-aircraft gunners, while Russian planes were credited with smashing several railway trains, sinking four self-propelled troop-carrying barges and damaging three enemy patrol vessels, as well as hitting German trucks and supply dumps.

A German broadcast said that German air attacks had destroyed two "extremely important railway bridges" across the Volkhov Sunday night to break up Russian supply lines on the Leningrad front. It reported seventeen Soviet airplanes were shot down by German escorts, without loss.

**Spain Frees 3,347 Prisoners**

MADRID, Spain, June 6 (AP)—The Spanish Government released 3,347 political prisoners conditionally today. These were part of a group of 6,954 political prisoners whose freedom was approved by the Franco Cabinet on May 27.

## *Incendiaries in Balloons Start Fires in Sweden*

### *Origin of Bombs Unknown; Some Land in Denmark*

STOCKHOLM, June 6 (AP).—Balloons carrying incendiary bombs floated over southern Sweden early today and started fires at various points.

A machine shop was set afire at Varnamo, where ten of the flask-shaped incendiaries were found. The bombs contained a liquid which burst into flame upon touching the ground. Authorities are investigating to ascertain the origin of the bombs.

## *Swedes to Leave Rome, Fearing Allied Bombings*

### *Colony Decides to Remove Families; Diplomats to Stay*

STOCKHOLM, June 6 (AP).—The Rome correspondent of the newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" reported tonight that Swedes in the Italian capital had decided to remove their families, apparently fearing Allied bombings of Rome.

The decision was made as the Swedish colony in Rome met today to celebrate Sweden's flag day, the correspondent said. Since the evacuation is to start immediately, the colony also observed the 85th birthday of King Gustav V of Sweden, which is June 16.

The Swedish diplomatic staff, headed by the Minister, Joen Lagerberg, will remain in Rome, the dispatch said. It gave no indication as to how many persons are involved in the decision to leave and a Foreign Ministry spokesman here said he could not immediately estimate the number.

JUN - 7 1943

## ENEMY RETREAT IS BLOCKED BY CHINESE TROOPS

### Mopping-Up Operations Intensified on Yangtze; Planes Bomb Japs.

CHUNGKING, June 6 — (AP) Counter-attacking Chinese troops have cut off the retreat of several Japanese units on the Yangtze river front of central China and are intensifying their mopping-up operations, the Chinese high command announced tonight.

Enemy troops remaining in the outskirts of Itu, Yangtze river port about 18 miles below Ichang, which the Chinese entered Thursday, were bombed yesterday by Chinese airmen who forced the Japanese to flee in several groups, the communique said.

Chinese forces driving on Owchihkow, about 60 miles southeast of Itu, were reported to have retaken a number of points outside the town.

**Jap Crossing Thwarted**

The war bulletin disclosed that a Japanese attempt to cross a new channel of the flooded Yellow river near Chuhsienchan, 35 miles southeast of Chengchow in eastern Honan province, was repulsed. The Chinese counter-attacked, inflicting considerable losses, and forcing them to retreat toward Chinchengcui.

Japanese planes crossed the pro-

JUN - 7 1943

vincial border this afternoon and headed toward Chungking, causing an air raid alarm in the capital, but the raiders turned northward and attacked Liangshan, 110 miles northeast of here.

Other Japanese planes attacked Enshih, provisional capital of Hupeh province. The Central Chinese News agency said Chinese airmen shot down two Japanese planes at Enshih and two others at Liangshan, in eastern Szechwan province. All four wrecked planes were found with the members of their crews dead, the news agency said.

**Jap Reinforcements Attacked**

Japanese positions at Chaoshih, north of the Yangtze river in central Hupeh province, were attacked by the Chinese yesterday and the communique said losses were inflicted on the enemy. Japanese reinforcements headed toward Chaoshih also were attacked and suffered heavy casualties.

In a Chinese counter-attack on Tuachwochan, south of Linchwan in southeastern Shansi province, several Japanese-held points were said to have been retaken as the enemy retreated northward.

## ALLIED FLIERS LASH JAPANESE IN BURMA

NEW DELHI, June 6—(AP) American and British planes flew through breaks in the monsoon to harass Japanese invaders of Burma, and patrols on the Arakan front were active in the Maungdaw-Buthedaung area near the Indian frontier, communiques said today.

Medium American bombers hit warehouses and rail facilities at Alon in upper Burma, which the monsoon by-passes. The British attacked a ferry and warehouses at Buthedaung and damaged bridges, a river craft and steamer in the drenched Mayu peninsula. Some grounded Japanese planes were damaged at the Kanguang airfield. Neither American nor British forces lost a plane.

A British patrol near Maungdaw killed five Japanese and wounded many others without loss, the British communique said.

# Excellent Hospital Care Provided For Wounded U. S. Troops in India

By THOBURN WIANT

SOMEWHERE IN INDIA, June 5—(Delayed)—(AP) Two bomber crewmen who had amazing escapes from death were among 13 American patients flown 1,300 miles in a special plane to a general hospital in this port town on the Arabian sea today.

I made the trip because I wanted to see how injured and ill Americans are being treated. They are almost as well off as they would be back home.

Lieut. George Wood, 30, of St. Petersburg, Fla., who was in charge of the patients, said none was in grave condition but that they were brought here to be given the best possible treatment available.

The patients, including five stretcher cases, left an advance hospital two hours after dawn and arrived here before nightfall, little the worse for wear. The trip by train would have required several days.

Our pilot, Lieut. Robert Beck, 22, of Long Beach, Ind., made the flight in two hops, stopping at noon to gas up and eat.

The two combat crewmen who had close shaves were Sergeants William Harbes, 25, of Johnson City, Tenn., engineer-gunner, and James McAuliffe, 26, of Boston, radio-gunner.

A few weeks ago their medium bomber caught fire on a takeoff and crashed. Five bombs exploded, killing three other crewmen. Sergeant Harbes suffered hip and head injuries. Gunner McAuliffe had a compound fracture of the right ankle. The bombardier, who also got out alive, already is back on the job.

Gunner McAuliffe said the explosion picked up one of the plane's motors and dropped it only five feet from him. "It's still hard for me to realize I'm still alive," he said.

## *Japanese Dive-Bombers In Fruitless Raid on Wau*

### *Allied Planes Blast Koepang, Down 3 of 8 Zeros*

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, June 7 (Monday) (AP).—Sixteen Japanese dive-bombers and four fighters raided Wau, New Guinea, on Sunday, but inflicted slight damage, an Allied communique announced today.

Allied four-engined bombers struck at Koepang in Timor and shot down three of eight Zeros which attempted interception.

"Our heavy units bombed the town (of Koepang) and Penfoei airdrome, causing fires and explosions in the barracks area and along the waterfront," the communique said.

The last Japanese raid on Wau, Allied base thirty-five miles southwest of Salamaua, was on May 17. The enemy sent forty-three raiding planes that day, but they also failed to inflict major damage.

## *ALLIED BASE AT WAU RAIDED BY JAPANESE*

### *16 Dive-Bombers Do Little Damage—Liberators Hit Timor*

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Monday June 7 (AP)—The Japanese dive-bombed the Allied mountain base at Wau, high n the mountains overlooking the Japanese coastal holdings in the Lae-Salamaua area, with sixteen planes yesterday, but inflicted no appreciable damage. There were no casualties.

Four fighters accompanied the dive-bombers in the eleventh raid against Wau. Anti-aircraft fire caught one enemy plane and it was last seen smoking and falling rapidly.

There was no ground activity in the Mubo area, twelve miles south of Salamaua.

A formation of four-engined Liberators raided Japanese positions in Kupang, Timor and the barracks area at the Penfui airdrome near by. A number of fires and explosions were seen among the barracks and along the waterfront.

After having left the target, which was heavily defended by anti-aircraft fire, the Liberators were intercepted by eight Japanese fighters. Three Zeros were shot down and all the Liberators returned to their base.

Tropical storms, which have been limiting recent offensive measures by air, again probably prevented other air activity throughout the Southwest Pacific area.

# DOVER MAN DRIVES OFF 3 JAP SUBS

JUN - 7 1943

## Tells of Unique Shore Artillery Duel on Tulagi

*(The following story, written by Sergeant John W. Black, Clinehurst, R. F. D., Penns Grove, N. J., marine corps combat correspondent, was distributed by the Associated Press.)*

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, May 29 (Delayed)—How his field artillery unit forced the withdrawal of three Japanese submarines which were shelling Tulagi is told by Major Ernest P. Foley, Centre street, Dover, Mass., holder of the Silver Star medal for gallantry.

**WATCHFUL WAITING**

"There wasn't much for our artillery to do on Tulagi," 28-year-old Major Foley related. "We placed our guns in advantageous positions and adopted a policy of watchful waiting. We were ready for any attempt the Japs might make.

"One afternoon a Jap sub surfaced close to shore, but our gunners plunked a couple of shells alongside his pig boat and he crash dived in a hurry. But the next morning he came back with two more submarines as reinforcements. They laid off shore, almost out of range, and began shelling us with their deck guns. Our boys elevated their guns to maximum range and let go. After we blew the gun crew off one, the three subs gave up."

Just a few weeks after his initial brush with the enemy, Major Foley was transferred to Guadalcanal, where he earned his citation by risking his life repeatedly to maintain artillery supporting fire for the hard-pressed infantry units.

**Continuous Shelling**

Six hours of continuous shelling by the Japs shattered communication links between the forward observation post and his own batteries. Accompanied by Corporal James R. McCarthy, Jr., 399 Pearl street, Waterbury, Conn., Major Foley made several trips between the observation post and the command post, despite heavy enemy fire, to bring back accurate information.

Major Foley, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel J. Foley, Dover, Mass., graduated from Dover High School in 1932 and from Tufts College, Medford, Mass., in 1936. After leaving college, he was employed by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad as an electrical engineer until called to active duty by the marine corps, Feb. 24, 1941, with the rank of first lieutenant.

## AMERICAN ENGINEER LOST

### R. W. Parkhurst Missing 3 Weeks on Trip in Australia

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 5 (Delayed) (AP)—R. W. Parkhurst, American bitumen engineer attached to the Allied Works Council directorate, was reported missing today. The plane in which he was making an inspection tour was three weeks overdue and was presumed lost.

A graduate of Cornell University, Mr. Parkhurst served in the United States Army Engineer Corps in France during the First World War. He later became affiliated with the Trinidad Asphalt Company of London and had represented that firm in Australia and New Zealand since 1925.

# PACIFIC AIR POWER WILL BE INCREASED

JUN - 7 1943

## Substantial Boost Assured, Australian Leader Declares.

SYDNEY, Australia, June 6—(AP) Prime Minister John Curtin said today Allied air strength in the southwest Pacific "is to be considerably increased in the near future" as a result of representations to Washington by Gen. Douglas MacArthur and the Australian government.

Addressing the New South Wales Labor party conference, Mr. Curtin said that the U. S. squadrons in this theater already slightly outnumbered those of the Royal Australian Air Force.

The prime minister said his foreign minister, H. V. Evatt, negotiated in Washington for increased numbers of U. S. aircraft for use by Australians. The aim is to double the strength of the R.A.A.F. as swiftly as personnel can be trained, he said.

Referring to the recent Washington conference, Mr. Curtin said: "I say with gratitude and may say with pride that Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt agreed that the war in the Pacific will be prosecuted with the same vigor as the war in Europe."

(Prime Minister Churchill spoke at a Washington press conference May 25 on sound and good conclusions having been reached for prosecuting the war in the Pacific with the greatest of vigor and he talked of the possibility of waging war with equal force on both fronts.)

## New Zealand Plane Missing

WELLINGTON, N. Z., June 6 (AP).—A Royal New Zealand Air Force flying boat with eight passengers and a crew of seven aboard was reported missing tonight. An announcement that an extensive search was being made gave no further details.

# MALTA SWINGING TO OFFENSIVE; TO GET REVENGE

## Great Rock Caverns Salvation of Island—Many Axis Airmen Downed.

By PAUL KERN LEE

VALETTA, Malta—(AP) Joseph the Hackman waved a gnarled hand as many planes roared past overhead and exclaimed "Ours tajjeb" (good), then gestured deprecatingly toward Sicily and rasped "Mussolini Hitler mhux tajjeb" (no good).

Besieged, bomb-battered and bloody for three years, Malta never gave up. Today, having bound up her wounds, obtained sufficient if not yet abundant food and started the gigantic task of rebuilding, she is on the offensive.

JUN - 7 1943

**Stones Are Sawed**

The horse jogged on past blasted houses where workmen saw broken stones into new, useful shapes as if they were blocks of wood.

The great group of planes quickly became distant specks, outward bound to attack the enemy who failed to defeat this eight-by-17-mile island.

When Italy entered the war in June, 1940, Malta's number appeared to be up, but the island hung on in the face of growing onslaughts. The really heavy attacks began after the Germans came in forces to Sicily and North Africa. Day after day 150 to 200 bombers pounded Malta. Thirteen thousand tons of bombs fell in a year. By this time last year three-fourths of Valetta's buildings were unusuable. The island had been under attack 12 hours a day.

**Spitfires Save Island**

Then, last May, Spitfires were flown to the island from the American carrier Wasp. They saved the day. From then on German and Italian plane losses soared.

**Thanks to Malta's resolute defenses and great rock caverns, casualties had been fewer than Axis airmen killed.**

But after the blitz came the siege. Bringing convoys to Malta with the barest necessities — munitions, food and gasoline — became a most hazardous assignment.

For a long time after the great, damaging convoy battle last August, no supplies came to Malta's harbors. The tiny island with 250,000 persons cannot feed itself. But Malta stuck to her caves and there was no surrender.

**The Axis never tried an invasion, possibly because of the lesson learned when an Italian speedboat attack on Grand harbor cost them 16 raiders out of 16.**

The Allied victory in the African desert and the campaign in Tunisia brought a tremendous boost to morale here. Malta's planes quickly took to the offensive. They pounded German airfields in Tunisia and shot down enemy aerial transports heading for Sicily.

Near the end of November the first convoy since August arrived, and the offensive was strengthened. Malta-based planes played an important role in the final action in Tunisia.

**Only One Raid in Five Months**

"The siren sounds. Malta has been bombed only once in five months, and it was a feeble effort then. The sirens mean little anymore.

"Probably reconnaissance planes," says a knowing Maltese. "They mostly come to look nowadays, but they're lucky to do that. We'll tear them to pieces."

He was right. The alert lasted about five minutes. Men servicing aircraft and repairing blitzed houses hardly paused to glance aloft.

This is Malta, G.C. The initials go with Malta as D.C. goes with Washington. They stand for the George Cross, awarded the entire colony for its heroism against blitz and siege.

The Times of Malta, which hasn't missed a single day's publication, carries in one corner of its front page:

"HM King George VI awarded to Malta the George Cross on the 956th day of the war 15/4/1942."

The Times recently resumed carrying pictures and enlarged to five column width.

In a little nook on Brittania street near the shattered opera house, engraver Anthony Schembri rolled out a silver coin and fashioned a George Cross as a souvenir for a gunner from an American ship.

**Malta Carries On**

"Bad times are over now," said Schembri in a soft voice. "We still need some things: hot baths, perhaps more cigarettes, a wider diet for the children, but Malta goes on. Malta will always go on. Many of our beautiful homes are in ruins. They cannot be restored or replaced. In that respect my lovely Malta will never be the same. It makes me sad, sometimes."

Then his soft brown eyes flashed as he added with unexpected vehemence:

**"Those who did this are paying now; they'll continue to pay, even though they can never repay in full."**

Down the street in a little curio shop another artisan was fashioning ash trays from Malta stone. "This rock saved Malta," he explained. "I am preparing for the tourist boom which must surely follow the war. This rock cuts like cheese, but out in the air hardens like granite. This rock saved Malta as surely as our planes and guns."

He displayed a peculiar necklace. "Here's another Malta souvenir. These are locust beans. Many of us ate them in the bad time. They too saved Malta, these ugly, bitter, little beans." He made a wry face,

JUN - 7 1943

3024-4735

but fondled the necklace reminiscently.

The lace-makers and pipe carvers also expect a boom after the war.

On a broader scale, Malta's business leaders recognize their position at a Mediterranean crossroads and hope to make the island a postwar trade and distribution center.

Stories of such plans occupy the inside pages of the Times, along with homey tales of social functions and letters to the editors, much like in any small American city.

One recent letter suggested the Navy name a new aircraft carrier "Malta" in remembrance of the angry Italian radio exclamation that "Malta is an unsinkable aircraft carrier."

Such it really is. Shaped roughly like a broad-beamed carrier, Malta has great runways across her deck, starting points for the offensive that sweep day and night over Sicily and Italy.

# CONGRESS OUSTED BY GEN. RAWSON

## Argentine Head Also Decrees Ban on Communist Activities.

JUN - 7 1943

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BUENOS AIRES, June 6—Gen. Arturo Rawson's revolutionary government tonight decreed the dissolution of the Argentine Congress, and also displayed an anti-Communist character by ordering the police to suppress any Communist statements and to close down the Communist newspaper La Hora.

The action against the Congress occurred after a long meeting among Gen. Rawson and his new ministers, most of them military officials. All the men who overthrew President Ramon Castillo Friday are to take their oaths of office tomorrow.

(Gen. Rawson's dissolution of Congress was not immediately explained through the Argentine censorship. It was a more drastic step than any taken by the deposed Castillo regime, which was backed by the Senate but opposed by the Chamber majority of Radicals and Socialists who fought Castillo's isolationist policy and his maintenance of diplomatic relations with the Axis.)

### Cooperation Assured

Earlier, sources which are considered reliable had said that Gen. Rawson had assured other hemisphere governments that he would follow a policy of close Pan-American cooperation.

(This in itself did not give any club to Gen. Rawson's intentions, since Castillo's regime also maintained that it was following such a policy, even though that course allowed Axis agents to use Argentina as a listening post and intelligence center against the United Nations.)

It was reported that the only two civilians in Gen. Rawson's cabinet, Jose Maria Rosa, Finance minister, and Horace Calderon, Justice minister, had handed in their resignations tonight.

### Secret Statement Reported

The action against the Communists today was taken after authorities declared that that group was preparing a secret political statement, and La Hora was closed after its morning edition carried a forthright plea for restoration of constitutional rights, for diplomatic relations between Argentina and Russia, and for a pledge to join the United Nations.

Fourteen persons were arrested at La Hora's offices. Other newspapers did not comment on appointments in the new government which took over from the isolationist Castillo regime.

All newspapers published as usual, including the pro-Nazi mouthpieces, El Pampero and El Cabildo.

### Fresh Assurance Given

A competent source in Buenos Aires said Gen. Rawson had given the heads of American diplomatic missions here fresh assurances that his government would follow a policy of pan-American collaboration.

These assurances, this source said, were first conveyed individually to the American ambassadors and ministers through Capt. Carlos Martinez, and then repeated in a message last night to a conference of the American diplomats at the home of the Chilean ambassador, Conrado Rios Gallardo. U. S. Ambassador Norman Armour attended that meeting.

The sincere tone of the message especially impressed the diplomats, the informant said. Such assurances, if confirmed, might reopen the possibilities of resuming Lend-Lease negotiations and enable Argentina to obtain military equipment on the same basis as other American countries.

### Await Formal Notice

Rios Gallardo said the meeting decided that the diplomats should await formal advices from the new government about its make-up "before negotiating its recognition by the governments we are representing."

Gen. Rawson assumed the presidency yesterday immediately after the resignation of the deposed Conservative leader, Ramon S. Castillo. Unconfirmed reports said Gen. Rawson was not prepared to relinquish Argentina's neutrality in the war. At present this is the American nation maintaining diplomatic relations with the Axis. (Travelers reaching Montevideo from Buenos Aaires said there was a growing impression in the Argentine capital that the new regime might adopt a pro-Allied attitude in its international relations.)

No official statement was anticipated before noon tomorrow, when the 10 new cabinet ministers, eight of whom are military men, will be sworn in.

### Calm Prevails

Calm prevailed in Buenos Aires, and the government carried on business as usual except for the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture was occupied by army troops. The government announced it would prosecute both Daniel Amadeo Videla, the former Minister of Agriculture, and Miguel Culaciati, deposed Minister of the Interior, who were arrested yesterday upon their return from Uruguay.

Castillo, himself, and the other members of his regime were set free upon their return from their one-day exile aboard the minesweeper Drummond and were reported resting today at their homes.

Carlos Alberto Acevedo and Salvador Orio, Ministers of Finance and Public Works respectively in the Castillo government, arrived this morning by boat from Montevideo, Uruguay. They were not arrested, and went to their homes. Thus, fifty hours after Señor Castillo and his Ministers had fled the country, al lhad returned.

### Leaves Rio by Plane

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 4 (AP).—President Morinigo left by plane today for Recife en route to the United States, accompanied by American Ambassador Wesley Frost and other officials.

# ARMY LIST HAS 384 WOUNDED IN AFRICA

## Sixty-four From This State, Including Captain Bills of Painted Post, Are on It

## FIVE FROM CONNECTICUT

## New Jersey Names Total 24, Among Them Being 2d Lieut. John L. Maher of Newark

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—The War Department announced today a list of 384 United States soldiers wounded in action in the North African area, including the following having next of kin in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

### New York

ABBOTT, PAUL S.; father, Thomas Abbott, 464 Evergreen Ave., Brooklyn.
ACKLES, MERRITT; mother, Mrs. Sarah Ackles, Spencer.
ACKLEY, JOSEPH F.; aunt, Mrs. Gretchen Barrett, Hudson Falls.
ALEXIS, CLARENCE W.; mother, Mrs. Matilda Alexis, Falconer.
ALFANO, FRANK V.; sister, Miss Emma Alfano, 237-28 Fairbury Ave., Long Island City.
BASEL, ALBERT A.; father, Andrew Basel, 145 Claridge St., Elmont.
BATTAGLIA, ANTHONY; mother, Mrs. Rose Battaglia, Buffalo.
BETANCOURT, ARTHUR; sister, Mrs. Adeline Roff, 164 Kingsbridge Road, Mount Vernon.
BILLS, KENNETH G., captain; wife, Mrs. Freda J. Bills, Painted Post.
BURNS, WALTER O.; father, George Burns, Niagara Falls.
CHARLES, ROBERT G.; mother, Mrs. Alice S. Charles, Albany.
DIETRICH, ANTON J.; father, A. J. Dietrich Sr., 134-01 89th Ave., Richmond Hill.
DOMANSKI, BENNIE; sister, Miss Pola Domanski, 225 East 124th St., New York City.
DOOLEY, JOSEPH R.; mother, Mrs. Mary Dooley, 89-67 218th Place, Queens Village.
DUGGAN, JOHN; sister, Mrs. Sheila Reilly, 320 East 180th St., Bronx.
FINK, VINCENT J.; wife, Mrs. Marie Teresa Fink, 138 Milton St., Brooklyn.
FLAX, SIMON; mother, Mrs. Becky Flax, 29 1st First St., New York.
FOLLEY, DONALD E.; wife, Mrs. Ethel Irene Folley, Syracuse.
FOX, ALEXANDER; father, John Fox, 555 Fox St., Bronx.
GILLIGAN, JOHN E.; father, Joseph A. Gilligan, 70 Lehigh St., Williston Park.
GOTTSCHALK, JOHN M.; mother, Mrs. Harriet Gottschalk, 669 West 182d St., New York.
GRAMATICOS, NICK; brother, Harry Gramaticos, 1319 Bronx River Ave., Bronx.
GRASS, MORRIS J.; father, William R. Grass, Unadilla.
GROSSMAN, JACOB, first lieutenant; father, Dr. Isaac Grossman, 297 East Tenth St., New York.
HOLTZ, LESTER A.; brother, Edward R Holtz, 3600 Fieldston Road, New York.
HOPE, LEE; brother, Lee Gin, 987 East 174th St., New York.
HOUK, DONALD B.; mother, Mrs. Rufus W. Houk, Oneida.
JUNEMAN, HAROLD J.; father, Joseph Juneman, 18 Central Ave., Brooklyn.
KELLETT, DONALD T., first lieutenant; father, William F. Kellett, 96 Maxson Ave., Freeport.
KENNET, FRANK R.; father, Richard Kennet, 253 West Forty-ninth St., New York.
KITTLE, MYRON C.; sister, Mrs. Jennie R. Brennan, Binghamton.
KLEM, HENRY; brother, William Klem, 769 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn.
LANSKY, ALEN I.; mother, Mrs. Betty Lansky, 2923 West Thirty-second St., Brooklyn.
LEWIS, HOWARD W.; mother, Mrs. Una Lewis, Inlet.
McCORMACK, PATRICK J.; father, James McCormack, 628 East 141st St., Bronx.
McNALLY, CHARTER R.; mother, Mrs. Lawrence McNally, Norfolk.
MAGUDA, ANTHONY W.; father, Lawrence Maguda, Buffalo.
MAXON, ARCHIE G.; mother, Mrs. Helen V. Maxon, Canandaigua.
MAZZOTTI, SAMUEL J.; father, Frank Mazzotti, Withebee.
MESSERE, CARMELO M.; mother, Mrs. Carmella M. Messere, Dunkirk.
MORINO, LORENZO R.; friend, Dominick Fernandez 106 East 116th St., New York.
NELSON, RALPH E.; sister, Mrs. Bertha C. Earle, 1608 East Forty-ninth St., Brooklyn.
NEWTON, WILLIAM J.; mother, Mrs. Waneda Newton, Buffalo.
O'DONNELL, JOSEPH F.; wife, Mrs. Catherine O'Donnell, 8602 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn.
PANTONE, VINCENT R.; mother, Mrs. Adeline Pantone, 114 Court St., Brooklyn.
PARENTE, CHARLES; brother, Frank Parente, 8501 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn.
PARKES, LEONARD W.; father, Leonard W. Parkes, 90-40 Desark Road, Ozone Park.
PENZNER, IRA; mother, Mrs. Rebecca Penzner, 3521 Tryon Ave., Bronx.
PETERSON, EDWARD O.; friend, Miss Frances Carson, Buffalo.
PRATICO, VINCENT A.; father, Aurelio Pratico, Buffalo.
RECKAHN, ROBERT L.; mother, Mrs. Alice Reckahn, Buffalo.
RIBYAT, MORRIS, second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Natalie Ribyat, Utica.
ROGUS, ADOLPHE F., wife, Mrs. Genevieve Rogus, 371 Nineteenth St., Brooklyn.
ROMANOWSKI, WALTER; brother, Joseph Romanowski, Amsterdam.
ROSENSTEIN, JOSEPH L.; friend, Isador Alkes, Glens Falls.
SCOTT, FRANKLIN H.; father, Henry Scott, Walker Valley.
SEARLE, GERALD F.; mother, Mrs. Rose V. Searle, Syracuse.
SHURE, IRVING I.; mother, Mrs. Mary Shure, 214 Van Buren St., Brooklyn.
SMITH, BLAIR C.; wife, Mrs. Ruth M. Smith, Avon.
TAYLOR, CLAYTON F.; mother, Mrs. Cecil Taylor, Horseheads.
TOMANEK, ARNOLD E.; wife, Mrs. Louise Tomanek, 18 Ditmars St., Brooklyn.
TOWNSEND, JOHN F.; father, Raymond D. Townsend, 47 Hudson St., Yonkers.
VALENTINO, PETER E.; mother, Mrs. Rose Valentino, 2712 West Fifteenth St., Brooklyn.
VAN HORN, ARTHUR J.; father, Harry W. Van Horn, 694 Wildwood Ave., Salamanca.

### New Jersey

BEDELL, LAVERNE L.; mother, Mrs. Clara Bedell, 232 Fifth St., Ridgefield Park.
BROKING, HENRY W.; mother, Mrs. E. Broking, 230 Sixty-seventh St., West New York.
CORNELISSE, WILLIAM; mother, Mrs. M. H. Cornelisse, 26 William St., West Orange.
DUBOIS, CHARLES A.; mother, Mrs. Emma Dubois, 177 Wilkinson Ave., Jersey City.
IMMORDINO PETER; wife, Mrs. Oceania Immordino, 79 West 30th St., Rear, Bayonne.
JORGENSON, ALFRED C. Jr.; mother, Mrs. Katherine Jorgenson, 14 La France Ave., Bloomfield.
KILGOUR, RAYMOND E.; father, William W. Kilgour, Cologne.
KNOX, THOMAS R.; father, Thomas R. Knox, 607 Sixteenth Ave., Belmar.
MAHER, JOHN L., 2d lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Marie Maher, 587 Summer Ave., Newark.
MENCH, GEORGE M.; mother, Mrs. Emma F. Mench, Merchantville.
MULLANEY, WILLIAM T.; brother, Hubert Mullaney, 116 Cormita Ave., Rutherford.
NIPPES, KENNETH B.; mother, Mrs. Mazie Nippes, 817 Ridge St., Newark.
PENNAMACOOR, WILLIAM J.; mother, Mrs. Cell Goldman, 526 South 17st St., Newark.
POST, GRAFTON W.; sister, Mrs. Sara Clough, Westmont
ROAKE, CHARLES E.; mother, Mrs. Florence Roake, 89 West 53d St., Bayonne.
ROBERTSON, DONALD M.; mother, Mrs. Mary H. Robertson, Lakewood.
SARAMA, WALTER P.; mother, Mrs. Anna P. Sarama 877 Bergen St., Newark.
SAVAGE, RICHARD F.; wife, Mrs. Rita P. Savage, 132 North Essex Ave., Orange.
SCEIGLE, STANLEY J., Jr.; mother, Mrs. Mary Sceigle, Helmetta.
SHARP, JOHN W.; mother, Mrs. Agnes Sharp, 1106 Atlantic Ave. Atlantic City.
TOZOUR, JOHN L.; mother, Mrs. Ida Tozour, Millville.
WALSH, ALBERT T.; brother, Frank Walsh, 55 Bridge St., Newark.
WEINBERG, DAVID; father, Sam Weinberg, 738 Hunterdon St., Newark.
WRIGHT, THOMAS; wife, Mrs. Eva Wright, Whiting.

### Connecticut

AUBREY KENNETH L.; wife, Mrs. Helen D. Aubrey, Hamden.
COHEN, ARTHUR; mother, Mrs. Bertha Cohen, Bridgeport.
KASCHAK, WILLIAM J.; sister, Miss Mary Kaschak, Watertown.
NELSON, STANLEY W.; mother, Mrs. Marie Nelson, Portland.
SALVI, MARIO A.; mother, Mrs. Margaret Salvi, Waterbury.

# Army Air Transport Service Exceeds Pre-War World Total

## Conversion of Passenger Planes Major Factor in Rapid Expansion.

JUN - 7 1943

WASHINGTON, June 6. — (AP) The Office of War Information said tonight that the Army Airforce Transport command now is greater than the world's combined air transport organizations — military and civilian — before the European war started in 1939.

This expansion, the OWI said, has been achieved by converting passenger and bomber planes to meet cargo-carrying needs, for "not a single plane originally conceived solely to carry cargo is in service in the Western hemisphere although several are in process of design and manufacture."

The agency, in a long review of American Army and Navy air transportation accomplishments and possibilities, forsaw continued expansion of air transport facilities after the war and quoted the Civil Aeronautics administration's "sober contemplation" that before 1950 the United States may well have half a million private, commercial and military planes in active service.

### 20 Million Passengers Yearly

And, the OWI added, "the National Resources Planning board estimates that 'within the next decade or two, air travel in the United States will assume approximately 70 per cent of present day Pullman rail travel, or about 6 billion revenue passenger miles, which means approximately the transportation of 20 million passengers a year."

However, the OWI repeated the CAA's warning against "extravagant claims on the subject of peacetime air transport.

"High cost per ton-mile (not a prime consideration in military operations) and immense problems of refueling are deterrent factors, and it is unlikely that the airplane will drive other forms of transportation out of business as some aviation enthusiasts are inclined to prophesy."

"During 1943," the OWI continued, "the total production of the American aviation industry—cargo and combat planes together — will reach the total of $20,100,000,000, a fourth of our war budget for the year and almost a seventh of the estimated national income.

"This is in contrast with the automobile industry which at its peak in 1941 reached only to $3,700,000,000."

### Millions of Men Available

Looking toward the pool of men and plants upon which the aircraft industry could call if needed in the future, the OWI noted:

Two and one-half million trained workers are now turning out cargo and combat planes; among the air-minded persons after the war will be "probably the majority" of over three million men who will be in the air forces by the end of this year; almost all airplane plants are capable of total conversion to the production of civil aircraft.

By 1945, the OWI said, it is expected that transport planes in the 100,000 to 120,000-pound class will be flying in quantity. The agency added:

"On trips the length of New York to Chicago, such airplanes would carry 15 tons at 250 miles an hour. This is a capacity of 3,750 ton miles —about ten times as much as the DC-3, the workhorse of the airlines."

# TERM LIMIT BILL STOPS FIFTH RUN

JUN - 7 1943

## Cannot Affect 1944 Aspirations of Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP)—Reduced to its predictable effect on the moot question of the coming Presidential campaign, the fourth-term enigma, the proposed constitutional amendment limiting Presidential tenure to two terms or parts of terms, looks more like an anti-fifth

JUN - 7 1943

term than an anti-fourth term move.

### MAY AID PRESIDENT

There is evidence it is so viewed by some ardent fourth-term advocates. They are inclined to regard it as calculated to strengthen rather than weaken Roosevelt fourth term sentiment in the country.

It is practically impossible that the amendment could become effective before the 1944 elections. Its author, Senator Bailey, North Carolina Democrat, has safeguarded it against retroactive application as an ouster to Mr. Roosevelt if he should run a fourt time and be elected. If ratified during that fourth term, however, it would bar a fifth-term Roosevelt candidacy.

Anti-fourth termers, Republican or Democratic, appear to be relying largely on their hopes for substantial evidence of public disfavor for multiple White House terms for any effect the Bailey proposal might have on Mr. Roosevelt's decision or on Democratic Presidential ticket making next year. There is unquestionably some smouldering opposition to a fourth term in Democratic Congressional ranks and among some party figures of consequence outside Washington.

It remains to be seen, however, just how far any Democrat might care to go in voicing that opposition at scheduled Senate sub-committee hearings. Nor is there much doubt that the pro-fourth termers can rally favorable testimony, based on the "don't-change-horses-in-the-middle-of - the - stream" argument, if they desire to offset obvious anti-fourth term witnesses who may be called.

The Bailey move, although he described it as not merely a "political gesture," tends to bring to the surface again the fact that even in voicing Roosevelt fourth-term hopes, such Presidential champions as Governor Neely of West Virginia and Senator Guffey of Pennsylvania have made their arguments conditional on continuance of the war. Senator Bailey is understood to have consulted numerous party colleagues in the Senate before handing in his resolution. The fact that he found it desirable to add to it the proviso that it should not apply against any presidential incumbent at the time of its ratification, so far as his current term was concerned, indicates some degree of favor for at least Senate discussion of the question even among pro-fourth termers.

# NAVY BOMBER SINKS U-BOAT IN GUN BATTLE

Washington, D. C., June 6 (AP).—Depth-charges from a Navy patrol plane shattered an enemy submarine and sent it plunging to the bottom of the Atlantic after a short engagement in which shells from the U-boat's guns riddled one wing of the plane.

The sinking, the Navy said today, took place in April. It was the first credited to the new Vega Ventura bombers, high-speed twin-engined medium bombers that have been officially reported in service only in recent weeks.

Piloted by Lieut. (JG) Thomas Kinaszcuk, 141 Court St., Elizabeth, N. J., the plane sighted the sub fully surfaced and dived from several miles distance.

"The submarine commander at first elected to fight it out," the Navy reported. "The sub's deck guns opened fire on the Ventura, riddling one wing. Undeterred, Lieut. Kinaszcuk pushed the rugged warplane through the shellfire.

"Then the sub attempted to crash-dive. Whistling along virtually on the surface of the water, the patrol bomber went in over the nearly-submerged conning tower and four depth bombs were released, three creating an in-line pattern just ahead of the sub's course and the fourth striking just forward of the conning tower."

The plane was pulled up sharply so that results could be observed by Lieut. Robert J. Slagle, Jonesboro, Ark., the second pilot.

Aviation Machinist Mate Joseph A. Holt, 1946 53d St., Brooklyn, was among the Ventura's crew.

## *No, Said Churchill— . I'm No Giant Panda*

WASHINGTON, June 6 (AP). — Prime Minister Winston Churchill is back in London, but his quips still are being repeated in Washington. "The Washington Post" relates this one:

He agreed to meet all of the British Embassy's hundreds of employees at a garden party. Yes, the married men could bring their wives; the married women could bring their husbands. Then came the question of employees' children.

"Would you consent to that, Mr. Prime Minister?" asked Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador.

"No," replied Mr. Churchill. "What do they think I am—a giant panda?"

## MAJOR ROOSEVELT TO BE BURIED IN ALASKA

JUN — 7 1943

WASHINGTON, June 6 — (AP) Major Kermit Roosevelt probably will be buried in Alaska where he died June 4.

This was indicated by wartime custom which calls for burial of members of armed forces overseas until after the war, when bodies can be returned to the United States.

The death of the 53-year-old son of Theodore Roosevelt was announced by the War department yesterday. The wording of the announcement indicated that he probably died from natural causes.

Two other sons of the former president now are on active duty with the Army. They are Brig. Gen. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., in North Africa, and Major Archibald Roosevelt in the Pacific area. A fourth son, Quentin Roosevelt, died in action in the first World war while serving as a flier.

# BLAZING OIL SLICK TRAPS MANY OFF VIRGINIA SHORES

### Terrific Blast Showers Fragments on Coast Guard Ship 1700 Yards Away.

### FREIGHTER IS BLAMED

### Ammunition-Laden Vessel Veered Suddenly, Says Survivor.

JUN — 7 1943

### 35 NAVY MEN LOST

### Personnel of Gun Crews Killed; Investigation Is Launched.

NORFOLK, Va., June 6—(AP) Two American cargo ships, a tanker and an ammunition-laden freighter, collided off the U. S. East coast before dawn several days ago, causing terrific explosions and blazing oil slicks that took the lives of 84 of the 151 men aboard.

Survivors, landed at Norfolk by Coast Guard and naval rescue ships, said the two vessels were proceeding in opposite directions on parallel courses when the freighter veered suddenly and rammed her bow into the tanker's port side aft of the forecastle head.

The explosions were so tremendous that wreckage and debris hurtled through the air and showered the decks of a Coast Guard ship a quarter mile away.

Sixty-six of the 69 men aboard the freighter perished in the blast that tore her to pieces and plunged her to the bottom almost immediately after the collision.

**Lifeboats Burned Quickly**

Eighteen of the tanker's complement of 82 were lost in the inferno that devoured all her lifeboats before they could be launched, and forced her crew to leap overboard.

Among the victims were 35 members of Navy gun crews, 25 of them aboard the freighter and 10 aboard the tanker.

Among the survivors was Deck Cadet W. J. Leonard, 21, of Malverne, N. Y., who was in the tanker's wheelhouse. He said the freighter changed course suddenly and her bow struck the tanker's port side a glancing blow. The impact knocked Cadet Leonard down—and saved his life.

"The amidships house was quickly ringed by flames," he related, "and a sheet of flame swept through while I was on the floor. The captain, the first, second and third mates, six Navy gunners, and two signalmen were in the house. I believe they were all lost. They must have swallowed the flames."

**Two Explosions**

Cadet Leonard heard two explosions, he reported, and he believed the first was aboard the freighter and the second from the tanker. The freighter sank almost immediately, he added.

Escaping from the amidships house, the deck cadet jumped overboard and later climbed on a life raft, carrying about 20 men. A naval ship picked them up an hour later.

"It was hotter than Hades on the raft," said Cadet Leonard, who escaped with minor arm burns. "The wind kept changing, bringing the blazing oil nearer, and then blowing it away from us. I heard some men yelling as they struggled in the oil, but we could not help them."

A messman, Martin Varnell, 30, of Houston, Tex., was asleep. Awakened by a shipmate, he fled from his smoke-filled quarters to the deck and started toward the lifeboats, only to discover they were afire from flaming gasoline scattered by the explosion.

"I saw three men dead on the poop deck," Varnell related. "I believe they were Navy gunners. One had his arms and legs blown off."

**Swam for an Hour**

Varnell leaped over the side and swam for more than an hour before he was rescued by a Coast Guard vessel whose crew told him their deck had been showered by debris which the blast had rocketed across a quarter mile of water.

"I don't see how we got out of it," said the puzzled messman.

He said he did not see the freighter and that at first he thought the tanker had been torpedoed. Several other crewmen said they too thought the tanker had been attacked by a submarine.

Varnell reported the tanker was still afloat and burning when he was picked up by the Coast Guard ship.

The freighter's entire merchant crew of 41 and 25 of her 28-man gun crew were lost. Of the three survivors two were in such serious condition they could not be questioned. The third was Edward Matagora, 20-year-old Navy gunner of Newburgh, N. Y., badly burned about the face.

**Disregarded Lifebelt**

From his bed in a naval hospital Matagora told a reporter how he was awakened by a shipmate, ran to the deck and leaped overboard without a lifebelt. He was rescued by a Coast Guard ship after swimming for two hours, the first ten minutes of which he fought for his life through a blazing oil slick, diving frequently and swimming under water. He said he would have burned to death if he had been wearing a lifebelt, as it would have prevented his swimming beneath the surface.

Matagora too said he did not see the tanker and had not known whether the sinking came from a torpedo, a mine explosion or a collision.

The Navy said that crew lists were not available.

JUN — 7 1943

# Middleditch, First U. S. Ace In Africa, Home

### 9th Air Force Hero Will Show Student Pilots How to Down Messerschmitts

*Special to the Herald Tribune*

UNION, N. J., June 6.—When he was seven years old, Lyman Middleditch jr. caught the flying fever and began building model airplanes for fun. Twenty years later it swept him away to North Africa, where he flew bigger planes, but not for fun. He returned to his temporary home here today, a major in the United States Army Air Forces and the first American ace of the first group of American flyers to help drive the Nazis out of Africa.

Last July Major Middleditch, then a second lieutenant stationed at Mitchel Field, waved goodby to his bride of two months, the former Miss Ruth Melcher, of 12 Carpenter Place, Union, and flew off to Egypt with the 57th Fighter Group to support the British 8th Army.

Before reaching the front, however, Major Middleditch had his first encounter with an aerial enemy against which his guns were powerless. This was the sand fly, which knocked him flat in Palestine. But after becoming immune to the fever planted by this pest, Major Middleditch resumed his trip, reaching the front early in September.

Beginning as the leader of an element of the 64th Squadron, which won fame as the Black Scorpions, flying Curtiss Warhawks (P-40s), Major Middleditch escorted Boston and other American bombers over the German lines to blast enemy troops and supply lines.

In October, Major Middleditch said, he got his first "squirt" at a Messerschmitt during an attack on a landing field near Daba. He hit the Nazi from behind at 300 yards.

A few days later he got his biggest bag of the war, becoming the hero of the heaviest air fighting up to that time. This was Oct. 27, when Major Middleditch, attacked by four Messerschmitts, shot three down in flames and sent the fourth scurrying home.

He was in a flight of Allied fighter-bombers returning from an attack on the Daba airfield when twenty German fighters, twenty Stukas and twenty Italian fighters tried to intercept them.

"Four Messerschitts singled me out and came in for a kill," he said. "I got one at 300 yards and then another at the same distance. But they kept diving on me and as the third passed I gave him a squirt at five feet. He fell into the drink. I gave the fourth a squirt at 600 yards, missing him by three feet. This scared him away."

Major Middleditch won the Distinguished Service Cross for this action, but he was too busy at the front to leave for Cairo to receive it at a ceremony scheduled there, so Major General Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the American forces in the Middle East, came out to the desert on Nov. 15 to pin the medal on him.

Later, when he returned to Cairo after chasing the Nazis all the way to Tunisia, where he downed his fifth Messerschmitt, thereby becoming the first ace of the 9th American Air Force, he received the British Distinguished Flying Cross and was promoted from a captain to major.

For the first time in almost a year, the twenty-eight-year-old flyer enjoyed being grounded today. He was with his wife at the home of her parents here. Major Middleditch is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Middleditch sr., of Monmouth Hill Club, Highlands, N. J. After being graduated from Stevens Institute of Technology in 1937, he got into the air force in 1940 after being turned down twice for high blood pressure and faulty vision.

# 'TROUBLE' FOR JAPS SEEN BY NIMITZ

### Formidable Force Growing in Pacific, Says Naval Commander.

JUN — 7 1943

BERKELEY, Calif., June 6. — (AP) Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the U. S. Pacific fleet, addressed a University of California alumni luncheon today, announcing that he came to the United States for a conference which he hoped would "carry trouble" to the Japanese.

Declaring that "by the end of the year our planes and ships in the Pacific will represent a very formidable force," Admiral Nimitz denied that forces in his theater are being neglected.

"We are really getting our share of the war material in the Pacific," he said.

**Time Aids Allies**

"Time is working for us now. We are turning out planes and ships of war faster than the Japanese can. It is simple arithmetic—subtraction for them and addition for us."

Admiral Nimitz received an honorary doctor of laws degree at the University of California's annual commencement exercises this afternoon. He headed the university's naval R.O.T.C. unit from 1926 to 1929.

"Much as I desire to be here, I couldn't have left my post unless I had a job to do," he explained in his talk to the alumni. "I am happy that commencement day coincided with a conference which I have been called on to attend—a conference which is not particularly solicitous as to the welfare of Hirohito, and which I hope will carry trouble to the Japanese."

**Reserves Are Lauded**

Noting that more than 90 per cent of the Navy's officers are now reservists, he assumed the alumni group that "the reserves are coming through in grand fashion, as if they had been in the Navy all their lives."

The admiral recalled that it was

JUN — 7 1943

3024-4737

30.24—4737

just 12 months ago—June 2, 1942, on the third day of the Battle of Midway that "we turned back the Jap fleet and from that time on the Japanese have never made a serious threat to the security of our Pacific coast."

Then, without mentioning by name Admiral Yamamoto, the Japanese militarist whose death was recently announced in Tokyo, Admiral Nimitz said "The man who planned the attack on Pearl Harbor and who wanted to dictate in the White House has been buried in Tokyo with honors.

"He may have thought that Washington was a hotter place than it is, but he is now thinking over his sins in a still hotter place."

**Japs on Defensive**

He said the Japanese are now on the defensive in the Pacific, attempting to hold what they already have taken.

"They are attempting now to knock out China," he declared. "We must do everything in our power to aid China, because we must use the bases in China to attack Japan."

JUN -7 1943

# Baldwin Lauds Russian Bravery In Letter to Soviet President

HARTFORD, June 6.—(AP) Governor Baldwin today in a letter to Michael Kalinin, president of the U.S.S.R., paid tribute to the "valiant people of Russia" on the second anniversary of their war against Germany and called upon the people of Connecticut to participate in the "write to Russia" program being sponsored now by the Russian War Relief committee.

In his letter to President Kalinin, whose exact title is president of the Presidium Supreme Council, the governor wrote:

"I am writing to you to express the admiration of the people of Connecticut for the heroic defense which the people of Russia have waged against our common enemy during the past two years; and to commend, particularly, the people of Kalinin, the city which bears your name."

The second anniversary of the invasion of Russia by the Nazis will be observed on Tuesday, June 22.

The governor compared Kalinin, Russia, to the city of Hartford and outlined for President Kalinin the efforts Hartford workers are making towards victory.

"The Hartford Russian War Relief organization," the governor wrote, "has informed me that the city of Kalinin is approximately the same size and corresponds in many ways to our capitol city of Hartford. Here in Hartford and throughout Connecticut we are working day and night to produce more and more implements of war, more supplies, more food, because we know that our brave men and the brave men of all countries need these things to carry on the fight for victory."

In a statement to the people of Connecticut, Governor Baldwin urged the writing of congratulatory messages to the people of Russia on the "triumphal struggle."

"We have contributed as a nation, arms and munitions and supplies of food and clothing," the governor said, "and, as individuals we have contributed to the Russian War Relief Fund. Now we are called upon to contribute our time and our effort in sending a note of friendly greeting to a people who have had little to cheer them through these last two years."

Special stationery to be used for these letters to Russia may be obtained, it was announced, at any of the Russian War Relief headquarters throughout the state.

## 18 SOL... ...LLED IN TRUCK ACCIDENT

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 6—(AP) Eighteen soldiers were killed and eight others injured late yesterday when an army truck in which they were returning to a maneuver area after a week-end leave crashed through a bridge rail and down a 30-foot embankment, the Second Army public relations office reported today.

The accident occurred, the announcement said, when the truck left the road on a curve leading to a one-way bridge spanning a railroad track.

Several of the occupants of the truck were pinned beneath the vehicle. Sixteen were dead when the bodies were removed from the wreckage, two died later at hospitals, and the condition of two of the remaining injured was reported still critical.

## Vichy Has a Hard Time Whipping Men Into Line

(By the Associated Press)

The French secretary-general for propaganda, Paul Creyssel, felt it necessary yesterday to protest to Frenchmen that "too many" of them didn't understand "the idea of policy" of the Vichy government, and declared that "all Frenchmen" ought to support the government.

Creyssel made the plea in a speech at Marseilles, the German radio reported, saying that "too many Frenchmen still have not understood the idea of policy of the marshal (Petain) and Chief of Government (Pierre Laval) while expecting from abroad the liberation of the country."

# EISENHOWER IS "DAD" OF YEAR

## Honor Conferred on Him by National Committee

JUN -7 1943

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—General Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief of Allied forces in North Africa, today was designated the "number one father of the year."

Alvin Austin, executive director of the National Father's Day committee, cabled the American general, informing him of his selection by the committee as the outstanding father of 1943:

"Because of the brilliant victory of the United Nations forces, because of its stirring example in fortitude, because of its value to the cause for which we are fighting—the protection of our homes and our liberty—and because of your sterling qualities of leadership and inspiration to the youth of today and all future generals, we have bestowed upon you the designation of the number one father of the year. Congratulations and continued success until complete victory is ours."

General Eisenhower is the father of one son, John, now a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point.

Father's Day this year will be June 20. The national committee said the celebration of the day would be geared to the war effort, with the slogan, "Honor a fighting American—your dad."

## ARGENTINE COUP D'ETAT APPROVED IN BERLIN

NEW YORK, June 6 — (AP) C.B.S. announced today the recording of a Berlin English-language broadcast which implied Nazi approval of Argentina's new government and said that a "desire to intensify the anti-Communist policy" of the Argentine motivated the coup d'etat.

The broadcast, expressing no sympathy for ex-President Ramon S. Castillo, was quoted as saying:

"x x x It is expected that the domestic situation in Argentina will be clarified soon and it remains to be seen whether the high hopes of Washington and London to drag this South American republic into the war will be successful."

JUN -7 1943

## INJURED WRITER RETURNS HOME

NEW YORK, June 6 (AP)—J. Wes Gallagher, Associated Press war correspondent who suffered a compression-type fracture of the spine in a jeep accident near Bizerte, Tunisia, May 7, arrived here by plane today and said he was "feeling fine."

He is in a plaster cast which he expects to wear another four months.

# What's Behind The War News

By CARL C. CRANMER

All indications at this stage are that Germany intends to leave Italy, the down-at-heel ally, to fend for herself in the desperate hour of invasion apparently approaching.

Adolf Hitler seems to have come to regard Benito Mussolini — the Johnny-come-lately in the battle with France, the irresponsible associate in the premature invasion of the Balkans, the less than half-hearted partner on the Russian front, the luckless loser in Africa—more of a liability than an asset.

When Italy lost her empire in Africa and proved unable to maintain an air and sea barrier across the Mediterranean, she lost the only strategic advantage that she was able to contribute to the Axis.

Italy is really outside the fortress of Europe. The 2,592 miles of coastline of her exposed peninsula and the 1,562 miles of sea frontier of her two principal islands, Sicily and Sardinia, apparently are beyond even the resources of Hitler to defend.

If the German Fuehrer meant to make an all-Axis fight for Italy it is certain that the emergence of a powerful, victorious army in Africa, controlling all the southern shore of the Mediterranean within a few hours striking distance of the peninsula, would have provoked a feverish reaction on his part long before now.

The flow of troop trains through the Brenner pass would have been evident. The daily influx of German air squadrons would have become apparent. But the cables from Bern, Anakara and Stockholm, from which such reports might be expected, contain not a single rumor of a German rush to save Rome. Instead, such reports as are available, tell of German efforts to strengthen the Balkan front.

**No Token Force Sent**

More surprising, the Germans apparently have neglected to send a convincing token force to bolster the shaky morale of the Italians. The German radio has made one brief announcement of a German garrison arriving in Sardinia. It apparently was not large or both the German and Italian governments would have created a fanfare over such a demonstration of Axis solidarity.

Most of the estimated 200,000 Germans in Italy apparently have been air force personnel troops for the defense of airports, and technicians sent to advise the Italians.

Another indication of a Hitler decision to cut his losses in Italy's war effort is the virtual absence of a fighter plane defense for La Spezia, where a major part of the Italian fleet was based when American Flying Fortresses made their armor-splitting attack Saturday.

The pilots making that assault reported sighting but three enemy fighters in the air, and the anti-aircraft fire was reported both weak and inaccurate. This ineffectual defense can hardly have been due entirely to surprise of the defenders, for a previous night attack by the R.A.F. in April, and a daylight raid by the Fortresses on nearby Leghorn only a few days ago plainly showed the base was within bombing range.

**Italy's First Line of Defense**

The Italian fleet is Italy's first line of defense, the force which Mussolini might gamble in the last extremity to meet a sea-borne invasion. To preserve that battlefleet intact until the decisive hour might reasonably be expected to have been the chief concern of Axis air forces.

It would be difficult to imagine an attack on one of Germany's key naval bases meeting so little opposition as was encountered at La Spezia.

Yet, the German high command was able to send 500 planes, according to Russian account, on a single day to attack Kursk on the eastern front.

The lack of defense of La Spezia, the strong defenses of German naval bases and the concentration of planes for an attack on Kursk may be an index of the relative importance Hitler attaches to the eastern front, the German front, and the Italian front.

**Russia Decisive Area**

In his view the Russian front still is the decisive area of the war. He may launch a third great summer offensive in Russia or he may count on wearing the Russians out by assuming the defensive.

If he can reduce the Russians to impotence either way, he may calculate that he will yet have time to turn his face the other way.

But unless the Italian army puts more heart into a battle on home soil than it did in Africa, its resistance may collapse with surprising promptness in event of Allied invasion. The nerve war against Italy is of greatest importance, for it is in the amount of the Hitler allows himself in Russia that he may err.

Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army chief of staff, was quoted in North Africa Saturday as saying that the "continuity of offensives" was of paramount concern to the Allies.

This suggests that whatever revisions were made in Allied strategy in the Washington conferences were in the interest of speeding up the schedule and concerned not the next Allied offensive but the subsequent moves.

JUN -7 1943

LONDON, JUNE 6—(AP)—DESTRUCTION RIVALING THE BOMB-DAMAGE AT ROTTERDAM HAS BEEN WROUGHT AT THE HAGUE BY GERMAN DEFENSIVE DEMOLITIONS. A COMPLETELY CLEARED BELT ABOUT 600 YARDS WIDE AND SOME FOUR MILES COMPLETELY ACROSS THE CITY HAS BEEN CLEARED. AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS JUST RELEASED BY THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT-

JUN -7 1943

IN-EXILE CLEARLY SHOW THE GREAT BARREN PATH, ABOUT A MILE AND A HALF IN FROM THE SEA AND PARALLELED BY AN ANTI-TANK DITCH ABOUT 75 FEET WIDE AND 25 FEET DEEP.

BUILDINGS WERE TORN DOWN AND CARTED AWAY. ALL TREES WERE CUT TO GIVE A CLEAR FIELD FOR GUNFIRE. THE CLEARED BELT, WHICH MAKES UP THE SECOND MAIN BARRIER FOR ANY FORCES APPROACHING FROM THE SEA, JUST MISSES THE PEACE PALACE.

THE FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE IS A CONCRETE WALL SEVERAL YARDS THICK RUNNING FOR MANY MILES ALONG THE SHORE LINE.

BETWEEN THE FORTIFIED WALL AND THE CLEARED AREA ARE HUNDREDS OF PILLBOXES, ANTI-TANK GUNS, ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES, INFANTRY TRENCHES AND FLAME-THROWER EMPLACEMENTS.

JUN - 7 1943

NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT SOURCES SAID OTHER STRATEGIC TOWNS WERE SPOTTED WITH LESSER WORKS TO BOLSTER NATURAL DEFENSIVE ADVANTAGES OF THE GENTLY SHELVING COAST, WHICH MAKES IT VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR A SIZEABLE VESSEL TO MAKE A CLOSE APPROACH TO THE BEACHES.

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-AIR MINISTER SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR DECLARED TODAY THAT THE FLYING FORTRESS IS A "WONDERFUL SHIP, AS BEAUTIFUL AS SHE IS FORMIDABLE" AFTER A 90-MINUTE FLIGHT IN THE "DIXIE REBEL," A VETERAN OF 28 RAIDS ON GERMAN TERRITORY.

CAPT. GEORGE P.BIRDSONG OF CLARKSDALE, MISS., PILOTED SIR ARCHIBALD, WHO RODE FIRST IN THE TOP TURRET AND THEN IN THE NOSE AS THE FORTRESS SOARED OVER ENGLAND IN FORMATION WITH A LANCASTER.

IN THE NOSE, HE LEARNED SOME TRICKS OF THE BOMBARDIER TRADE FROM LIEUT. ROBERT G.ABB OF STEVENS POINT, WIS.

London (Add 7455)

THIS COMMENT, THE DISPATCH ADDED, HAS THE DOUBLE PURPOSE OF EXCULPATING THE GERMANS FOR THE LOSS OF NORTH AFRICA AND COMPELLING THE ITALIAN COMMAND TO TRANSFER THE ITALIAN NAVY FROM THE ADRIATIC TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

JUN - 7 1943

THE MAJORITY OF THE ITALIAN ADMIRALS WERE SAID TO BE INSISTING ON A CONTINUATION OF THE PRESENT NAVAL POLICY; THAT IS, THE RETENTION OF THE FLEET IN ADRIATIC BASES TO PRESERVE THE ITALIAN MAINLAND.

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JUNE 7)
BY LAKE SULLIVAN

(ADVANCE) LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-A BOARD OF TRADE SPOKESMAN TODAY SUMMED UP GREAT BRITAIN'S EXPERIENCE WITH CLOTHES RATIONING ON THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF ITS INTRODUCTION AND SAID, "ON THE WHOLE THE SYSTEM HAS WORKED LIKE CLOCKWORK."

HEAVIEST USERS OF CLOTHING COUPONS ARE BOYS BETWEEN 14 AND 16, HE SAID, PRESUMABLY BECAUSE OF LEAVING SCHOOL AT ABOUT THAT AGE AND CHANGING OVER TO ADULT CLOTHING.

OFFICIAL FIGURES SHOW THAT MEN ON THE AVERAGE SPEND 26 PER CENT OF THEIR COUPONS ON SHIRTS AND UNDERWEAR WHILE WOMEN USE 19 PER CENT OF THEIRS ON UNDERWEAR AND 18 PER CENT ON STOCKINGS.

-DASH-

MOST NEW BUSINESS IN COTTON DURING THE WEEK WAS FOR SHEETS, PILLOWCASES AND TOWELS FOR THE UTILITY TRADE. THE CONTROL PLACED SPONSORED ORDERS FOR AUSTRALIA AND ALSO BOOKED QUANTITIES OF HOSIERY YARNS OF ALL COUNTS. OTHER YARN BUSINESS WAS SCRAPPY.

MANUFACTURERS WERE RELUCTANT TO ACCEPT EXPORT ORDERS BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING THE NECESSARY YARNS.

-DASH-

THE WOOL YARN MARKET WAS FAIRLY ACTIVE AND FIRM. EXPORT ALLOCATIONS MAINLY WERE FOR EMPIRE COUNTRIES, LEAVING LITTLE FOR THE UNITED STATES AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE AMOUNT OF BUSINESS AUTHORIZED FOR CANADA WAS LESS THAN IN THE PRECEDING ALLOCATION PERIOD. INDICATIONS ARE THAT A GREATER PROPORTION OF TOTAL PRODUCTION WILL BE REQUIRED FOR THE UTILITY CLOTHING SCHEME.

JUN - 7 1943

-DASH-

PRICE STABILITY WAS THE MOST PROMINENT FEATURE OF THE RAYON YARN INDUSTRY. ORDER BOOKS FOR AUGUST DELIVERY WERE JUST OPENED AT PREVAILING PRICES. IT NOW IS NEARLY TWO YEARS SINCE THE LAST INCREASE.

REPRESENTATIVES OF VARIOUS RAYON SECTIONAL GROUPS MET IN LONDON AND DECIDED TO FORM THE BRITISH RAYON FEDERATION TO COORDINATE TRADE STATISTICS AND RESEARCH AS WELL AS TO ESTABLISH A LIAISON WITH SIMILAR BODIES OF OTHER TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

JUN - 7 1943

30.24-4739

30.24-4739

london, june 6-(ap)-- captain ralph ingersoll, former editor of the new york newspaper PM, was knocked down by a london taxi today, suffering back and head injuries.

his condition was reported not serious at a hospital. ingersoll recently returned from the united states, where he was promoted to captain, and is now assigned to the staff of brig. gen. daniel noce at u. s. army headquarters here.

JUN - 7 1943

Lmam Add Russian ** communiques.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID "THE DAY WAS QUIET" SAVE FOR LIVELY FIGHTING IN THE KUBAN, IN THE WESTERN CAUCASUS.

RUSSIAN DISPATCHES SAID MASSIVE AIR BATTLES WERE JOINED IN THE KURSK AREA, WHICH IS NEAR THE OREL AND BRYANSK REGIONS WHERE THE SOVIETS MOUNTED TWO LARGE BOMBING RAIDS ON GERMAN CONCENTRATIONS.

THE GERMAN REPORT OF THE ALLEGED VELIZH BATTLE IS THE LATEST OF A SERIES OF ACCOUNTS FROM BERLIN OVER SEVERAL WEEKS, TELLING OF LARGE SCALE RUSSIAN ATTACKS, ALL OF WHICH THE NAZIS SAID WERE FRUSTRATED. NONE OF THESE REPORTS EVER HAS BEEN DIGNIFIED BY OFFICIAL RUSSIAN COMMENT. THE FREQUENCY OF SUCH REPORTS SUGGESTS THAT THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA MACHINE MAY BE SERVING THEM UP IN AN EFFORT TO EXPLAIN THE TARDINESS OF A FULL-BLOWN GERMAN OFFENSIVE. THE NAZI DRIVE LAST YEAR WAS LAUNCHED IN MAY.)

THE RUSSIAN NOON COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF LIVELY SKIRMISHES ON THE WESTERN FRONT AND ALONG THE DONETS IN WHICH ABOUT 800 GERMANS WERE KILLED AND NUMEROUS FIRE POINTS WERE CHEWED UP BY SOVIET ARTILLERY. THE RUSSIANS IGNORED THE KUBAN AREA, WHERE THE GERMANS SAID RUMANIAN AND NAZI TROOPS REPULSED A NUMBER OF ATTACKS NORTHWEST OF KRYMSKAYA. THE RUSSIANS TOLD OF EFFECTIVE ARTILLERY FIRE IN THE BALAKLEYA, IZYUM AND SEVSK AREAS OF THE DONETS LINE.

JUN - 7 1943

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID A STRONG FORMATION OF HEAVY GERMAN BOMBERS AGAIN ATTACKED ARMS PLANTS IN GORKI ON THE VOLGA, 250 MILES EAST OF MOSCOW, AND THAT "LARGE FIRES WERE CAUSED." SUCH A FLIGHT WOULD ENTAIL A ROUND TRIP OF ABOUT 1,000 MILES FROM NAZI BASES.

DISPATCHES FROM MOSCOW TOLD OF VIGOROUS AIR ACTIVITY. THE PRAVDA WAR CORRESPONDENT CABLED FROM THE FRONT:

"SOVIET PILOTS, AFTER FINDING THE MOST VULNERABLE PLACES IN THE ENEMY DEFENSE, CONTINUE TO INFLICT CRUSHING BLOWS. RED FIGHTER PILOTS HAVE CONSIDERABLY INCREASED THEIR SKILL."

JUN - 7 1943

A NEW RUSSIAN FIGHTER PLANE, THE LAVOCHKIN-5, WAS MENTIONED FOR THE FIRST TIME. IT AND THE YAROVLEV-7 WERE SAID TO HAVE CARRIED THE BRUNT OF THE DEFENSE OF RUSSIAN-HELD KURSK ON JUNE 2, WHEN THE RUSSIANS SAID 162 OF 500 ATTACKING GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

NO DETAILS OF THE NEW PLANE WERE GIVEN EXCEPT FOR A STATEMENT OF PILOTS WHO DECLARED FLYING IT WAS "LIKE RIDING IN A SLEIGH."

(EDS: FIFTH GRAF BEGINNING THE GERMAN REPORT PLS PUT IN BRACKETS)

London (Add Churchill)

Some sections of the press seemed to anticipate this.

"It is a mistake to regard the Italian campaign as a foregone

JUN - 7 1943

conclusion with victory speedily achieved," said the Sunday Graphic, "Misled by atrocity propaganda, the Italians may very well put up a stubborn and prolonged struggle."

JUN -7 1943

In a similar vein, the Sunday Chronicle said:

"Every sign points to the fact that we are on the edge of what he hope and pray will be decisive events. x x x We know the battle will certainly be bloody. It may well be long."

THE OTHER SURVIVORS ARE LIEUT.DAVID C.COX, 24, OF GREENSBORO, N.C., CO-PILOT; LIEUT.JOSEPH A.ADAMS, 22, OF JASPER, TEX., BOMBARDIER; LIEUT.SIDNEY D.LOVITT, 25, OF PROVIDENCE, R.I., NAVIGATOR, AND SERGT. LYLE G.COLBY, 24, OF HARLOWTON, MONT., TOP TURRET GUNNER.

THE CREW BAILED OUT BEFORE THE FORTRESS FELL. THE SURVIVORS LANDED ON THE COAST, BUT THEIR FIVE COMRADES, WHO HAD JUMPED EARLIER, DROWNED.

THOSE LOST WERE;

JUN -7 1943

SERGEANTS A.J.MCKINNEY, 24, COLGATE, OKLA., LEFT WAIST GUNNER; J.P.PENFIELD, 24, BROCKWAY, PA., TAIL GUNNER; E.M.STURGES, 23, HUGO, OKLA., BALL TURRET GUNNER; V.M.CAREINS, 24, CUMBERLAND, O., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER; AND HENRY J.KOWALIK, 24, SILVERLAKE, WIS., RADIO OPERATOR AND GUNNER.

THE LORIENT MISSION PROVED A ROUGH ONE FOR THE FORTRESS CREWS, BUT THEIR COURAGE, COOLNESS AND FLYING SKILL WERE AN OUTSTANDING EXAMPLE OF THE FIGHTING QUALITIES OF THE U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE.

FLAK BEGAN BURSTING ALL AROUND THE "PAPPY'S HELLION II" THREE MINUTES BEFORE ADAMS GOT HIS BOMBS AWAY. AND IMMEDIATELY FROM 20 TO 30 ENEMY FIGHTERS BEGAN A CONSISTENT ATTACK.

PENFIELD SHOT DOWN TWO AND STURGES DOWNED ONE. THEN THE FOCKE-WULFS POURED A HAIL OF CANNON AND MACHINE-GUN FIRE INTO THE BOMBER, WOUNDING PENFIELD IN BOTH LEGS AND MISSING CLINE'S HEAD AND LEGS BY INCHES.

JUN -7 1943

HALF OF THE SHIP'S HORIZONTAL STABILIZER, THE LANDING GEAR AND ONE WHEEL WERE SHOT AWAY. A THREE-FOOT HOLE WAS TORN IN THE LEFT WING BY CANNON FIRE WHICH EXPLODED THE GASOLINE TANK THERE AND IGNITED THE WING.

"WHEN THAT BLAST HIT OUR BOMBER IT STOOD RIGHT UP ON ITS TAIL AND WENT OUT OF CONTROL," SAID CLINE. "COX AND I HAD A TIME GETTING HER LEVEL AGAIN."

THE RIDDLED BOMBER STARTED TO FALTER, BUT CLINE OUTWITTED A FOCKE-WULF WHICH WAS LURKING BEHIND TO MAKE THE KILL BY DIVING DOWN INTO THE SAFETY OF A FORTRESS FORMATION.

SOON, HOWEVER, THE BOMBER STRAGGLED BEHIND AND AGAIN CLINE AND COX OUTFOXED A FOCKE-WULF BY DIVING STEEPLY INTO ANOTHER FORMATION OF BIG BOMBERS.

JUN -7 1943

ALL THIS TIME IT TOOK THE COMBINED EFFORTS OF THE PILOT AND CO-PILOT TO HOLD THE SHIP ON AN EVEN KEEL.

THE SITUATION WAS GROWING PROGRESSIVELY MORE DANGEROUS. KOWALIK WAS SEEKING TO CONTACT THE OTHER FORTRESSES AND ASK THEM TO THROTTLE BACK TO THE STRICKEN SHIP'S SPEED, AND TO REACH BRITISH AIR AND SEA RESCUE CRAFT, BUT DISCOVERED THAT THE RADIO WAS UNWORKABLE.

COX POLLED THE CREWMEN, WHO VOTED UNANIMOUSLY TO STAY WITH THE FLOUNDERING CRAFT RATHER THAN BAIL OUT OVER ENEMY TERRITORY.

JUN -7 1943

JUN -7 1943

3024-4741

30.24-4741

THE FORTRESS WAS NOW HEADING OUT OVER THE SEA TOWARD ENGLAND AT 27,000 FEET.

CAREINS CRAWLED BACK TO THE WOUNDED PENFIELD AND CARRIED HIM TO THE WAIST GUNNER'S COMPARTMENT.

"CAREINS CAME TO ME WITH TEARS IN HIS EYES AND SAID THAT PENFIELD WAS BADLY WOUNDED, BUT HE HAD PUT A PARACHUTE ON HIM AND FELT SURE HE COULD HELP THE WOUNDED MAN TO BAIL OUT," CLINE RELATED.

"ALL THIS TIME STURGES WAS IN THE BALL TURRET ONLY FOUR FEET FROM THE BLAZING WING WHICH WAS GETTING SO HOT THE ALUMINUM COVERING WAS MELTING AND ROLLING OFF IN LITTLE BALLS," CLINE CONTINUED. "IN A CALM VOICE AND AS COOL AS ICE HE GAVE US RUNNING ACCOUNTS OF THE PROGRESS OF THE FIRE."

JUN -7 1943

FOR THE THIRD TIME CLINE DIVED THE STRAGGLING FORTRESS INTO FORTRESS FORMATIONS BELOW HIM--THIS TIME THE LAST FORMATION. A FOCKE-WULF WAS STILL TRAILING, BUT JUST AS THE BOMBER BEGAN TRAILING BEHIND AGAIN A SPITFIRE ESCORT APPEARED AND ENGAGED THE GERMAN CRAFT.

"THOSE SPITS WERE THE MOST BEAUTIFUL THING I EVER SAW IN THE SKY," SAID LOVITT. "TO US THEY SEEMED LIKE ANGELES FROM HEAVEN."

CLINE CONTINUED; "THE FIRE WAS GETTING PRETTY HOT NOW AND WE WERE AFRAID THE BOMBER MIGHT EXPLODE ANY MINUTE. I ORDERED THE CREW INTO BAIL OUT POSITIONS AS SOON AS WE SIGHTED THE ENGLISH COAST."

COX SAID HE ORDERED THE CREW TO JUMP WHEN THE BOMBER WAS DOWN TO 12,000 FEET AND OVER THE ENGLISH COAST BUT FOUND THAT THE MEN IN THE WAIST SECTION ALREADY HAD BAILED OUT.

THE REST OF THE CREW DELAYED THEIR JUMPS AND LANDED SAFELY ON THE COAST.

"THEY BAILED OUT TOO SOON--WHEN WE WERE STILL 20 MILES FROM THE COAST," COLBY SAID. "I SAW ALL THEIR PARACHUTES OPEN."

AGAIN CLINE TOOK UP THE STORY; "SPITFIRES CIRCLED OVERHEAD, FOLLOWED THEM DOWN TO THE WATER AND RADIOED THEIR POSITIONS TO SEA AND AIR RESCUE BOATS," HE SAID, "BUT BY THE TIME THE BOATS ARRIVED, 30 MINUTES LATER, THE BOYS HAD GONE UNDER. THE BOATS AND A BRITISH FLYING BOAT SEARCHED ALL THAT DAY AND THE NEXT BUT NEVER FOUND ANY TRACE OF OUR FELLOWS."

JUN -7 1943

CLINE, WHO WAS THE LAST TO JUMP, RODE THE SHIP TO 5,000 FEET AND HEADED IT OUT TO SEA TO PREVENT ITS CRASHING ON LAND, THEN SET THE AUTOMATIC PILOT CONTROLS BEFORE HE BAILED OUT AND LANDED IN A PASTURE.

ADAMS LANDED ON THE SHORE ONLY 10 FEET FROM THE EDGE OF THE WATER; COLBY CAME DOWN IN "SOMBODY'S BACK YARD SMACK UP AGAINST A BRICK WALL;" AND COX FELL FLAT ON HIS BACK IN A PASTURE. LOVITT LANDED ONLY 40 YARDS FROM A POWER STATION, NARROWLY MISSING HIGH TENSION WIRES.

JUN -7 1943

SOME OF LOVITT'S TEETH WERE BROKEN. THIS WAS THE MOST SERIOUS INJURY SUFFERED BY THE FIVE SURVIVORS.

"AS I FLOATED DOWN," CLINE SAID, "I SAW THE BOMBER CIRCLE OVERHEAD BEFORE IT WENT INTO A SPIN. SOME PEOPLE ON THE SHORE SAID THAT IT EXPLODED BEFORE IT CRASHED INTO THE CHANNEL."

"FOR THE FELLOWS WHO DIDN'T GET BACK I'D LIKE TO SAY THIS," SAID COX, VETERAN OF 17 RAIDS, "I'VE NEVER SEEN SUCH COOLNESS AND COURAGE UNDER FIRE AS THEY DISPLAYED."

JUN -7 1943

HIS PALS NODDED VIGOROUS ASSENT.

JUN -7 1943

OTHER CREW MEMBERS WERE FLIGHT OFFICER LEO GRIKSTAS, 23, OF RICHMOND HILL, N.Y., CO-PILOT; LIEUT.ROY P.STEALEY, 26, OF CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL., NAVIGATOR; LIEUT.CHARLES B.WOEHRLE, 26, OF GRASSTON, MINN., BOMBARDIER; AND SGTS. JAMES F.WELK, 20, OF RHINELANDER, WIS., RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER; CHARLES T.EATON, 26, OF KANSAS CITY, TOP TURRET GUNNER; WAYNE L.BALDWIN, 22, OF PREBLE, N.Y., BALL TURRET GUNNER NAHANNIE (CORRECT) BADER, 24, OF NORWOOD, MASS., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER; MAURICE A.MCLAUGHLIN, 34, OF DANFORTH, ME., LEFT WAIST GUNNER; AND FRED WILLIAMS, 23, OF JACKSON HEIGHTS, NEW YORK CITY, TAIL GUNNER.

"WHILE WE WERE OVER THE TARGET I SAW FLAK BURSTS IN FRONT OF RUSSEL'S PLANE WHICH EVIDENTLY DAMAGED HIS SHIP, FOR THAT WAS WHEN HE BEGAN TO LAG BEHIND," LE DOUX SAID.

JUN -7 1943

"WHEN HE WAS A FEW HUNDRED FEET BELOW US I SAW SIX FOCKE-WULFS ATTACKING HIM, AND A FEW MINUTES LATER SIX PARACHUTES CAME OUT. RUSSELL'S SHIP WAS STILL UNDER CONTROL, WITH THE PILOT TAKING VIOLENT EVASIVE ACTION.

"MY TAIL GUNNER, SGT.R.C.STUART (OF LOCKPORT,N.Y.) WATCHED RUSSELL UNTIL HE WAS ONLY A FEW THOUSAND FEET ABOVE THE SEA AND SAID THE SHIP WAS STILL UNDER CONTROL. RUSSELL WAS TOO FAR DOWN AND TOO FAR BEHIND FOR STUART TO SEE WHAT HAPPENED AFTER THAT.

JUN -7 1943

"I'VE FLOWN WITH THOSE FELLOWS ON FOUR MISSIONS. KNOWING THEM AS I DO I FIRMLY BELIEVE THE PILOT, CO-PILOT, NAVIGATOR AND BOMBARDIER ORDERED THE OTHERS TO BAIL OUT, WHILE THEY STUCK TO THE SHIP TO FIGHT TO THE LAST AND TRY TO CRASH-LAND THE BOMBER."

THE SENIOR OFFICER AND OTHER FRIENDS DESCRIBED RUSSELL AS "ONE OF THE BEST PILOTS AT THIS STATION."

HIS UNUSUAL CHRISTIAN NAME OF COLONEL CAUSED MUCH GOOD-NATURED RIBBING AND CONFUSION.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH RUSSELL WAS LOST ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE WHICH RECENTLY COST THIS STATION ANOTHER SAN ANGELO PILOT, LIEUT. ROBERT MANSFIELD

**AT A BRITISH PORT -- [illegible] -OD PRISONERS X X X A TRANSPORT.**

**THE MAJORITY SEEMED UNCONCERNED ABOUT THE END OF THE WAR FOR THEM. PASSERSBY ALSO SEEMED DISINTERESTED, AND THERE WERE NO DEMONSTRATIONS OF ANY SORT.**

JUN -7 1943

**EVER SINCE THE TUNISIAN VICTORY WORKMEN HAVE BEEN ERECTING TEMPORARY CAMPS IN BRITAIN FOR THE NORTH AFRICAN PRISONERS, WHO, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, WILL REMAIN ONLY A FEW WEEKS BEFORE BEING SENT ELSEWHERE.**

**STOCKHOLM, JUNE 6-(AP)-PREMIER PER ALBIN HANSSON TOLD A SWEDISH FLAG DAY AUDIENCE AT GAFLE TODAY THAT "WE ARE STILL IN DANGER; THE MORE THE FIGHTING GROWS THE GREATER THE DANGER," WHILE DEFENSE MINISTER PER EDVIN SKOLD DECLARED AT SKOVDE THAT MODERN WARFARE HAD DEMONSTRATED THAT THE "SMALL POWERS' ABILITY TO RESIST HAS DIMINISHED."**

**HANSSON SAID, HOWEVER, THAT "IT SEEMS CERTAIN THAT UNDERSTANDING FOR NEUTRALS HAS RETURNED. NOW THEY DO NOT EXPECT ANYTHING EXCEPT STRICT NEUTRALITY."**

JUN -7 1943

**SKOLD, OBSERVING THAT THE SMALL NATIONS MIGHT HAVE TO SURRENDER SOME ABSOLUTE SOVEREIGNTY IN ORDER TO RETAIN THEIR INDEPENDENCE, SUGGESTED THAT IT IS BEST FOR NATIONS LIKE SWEDEN TO PARTICIPATE IN SOME FORM OF GROUP OR INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD.**

**MEANWHILE, FOREIGN MINISTER CHRISTIAN GUNTHER, SPEAKING AT SANDVIKEN, PRAISED THE UNITY AMONG THE NORWEGIAN AND DANISH PEOPLE. IN BOTH COUNTRIES UNDER AXIS DOMINATION THE PEOPLE STAND TOGETHER IN THEIR RESISTANCE, HE SAID, ADDING THAT SWEDEN IS DOING AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE TO HELP THEM.**

JUN -7 1943

3024-4743

30.24-4743

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 6-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS REPORTED TODAY THAT A SPECULATIVE BUBBLE IN COUNTERFEIT AMERICAN DOLLARS IN RUMANIA HAS BURST, CAUSING THE BOTTOM TO FALL OUT OF THE BLACK MARKET AND STOPPING THE FLOW OF SMUGGLED GOODS FROM THE MIDDLE EAST.

AS TRACED BY DIPLOMATIC SOURCES, THE STORY INVOLVES HIGH RUMANIAN OFFICIALS WHO SAW A CHANCE TO GET RICH ON THE BLACK MARKET, SUPPLIED BY LEGAL AND ILLEGAL CONNECTIONS WITH THE MIDDLE EAST. MIDDLE EAST TRADESMEN, HOWEVER, DELIVERED GOODS ONLY AGAINST DOLLAR PAYMENTS, CREATING A HUGE DEMAND FOR DOLLARS.

JUN - 7 1943

THE BOGUS DOLLARS, ORDERED PRINTED BY THE HIGH OFFICIALS, FLOODED THE BUCHAREST MARKET. FOR A TIME, THOSE CONNECTED WITH THE SCHEME REAPED HUGE REWARDS. THEN THE TURKISH PARTNER OF A BUCHAREST DEALER WHO HAD BEEN SMUGGLING COFFEE INTO RUMANIA AGAINST DOLLAR PAYMENTS DISCOVERED THE CURRENCY WAS COUNTERFEIT WHEN HE ATTEMPTED TO PAY OFF AN AMERICAN FIRM WITH IT. ALARMED, HE AND HIS COLLEAGUES IN SIMILAR DEALS ROLLED A FLOOD OF COUNTERFEIT BILLS BACK TO BUCHAREST WITH DEMANDS FOR RESTITUTION. THE BUBBLE BURST.

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 6-(AP)-SWEDEN CALLED UP ADDITIONAL FORCES FOR ARMY TRAINING TODAY.

JUN - 7 1943

THE CALL WAS BY RADIO, USED AS A TEST. RADIO CALLUPS MAY BE USED IN AN EMERGENCY.

THE SWEDISH ARMY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF EMPHASIZED THAT THE CALLUP WAS NOT CAUSED BY FOREIGN DEVELOPMENTS, BUT WAS PART OF A PROGRAM ANNOUNCED IN DECEMBER FOR EXTENSIVE WINTER AND SPRING TRAINING. THE NUMBER OF MEN INVOLVED WAS NOT ANNOUNCED.

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE ROME CORRESPONDENT OF THE DAGENS NYHETER REPORTED TONIGHT THAT SWEDES IN THE ITALIAN CAPITAL HAD DECIDED TO EVACUATE THEIR FAMILIES, APPARENTLY FEARING ALLIED BOMBINGS.

THE DECISION WAS MADE AS THE SWEDISH COLONY IN ROME MET TODAY TO CELEBRATE SWEDEN'S FLAG DAY, THE CORRESPONDENT SAID. SINCE THE EVACUATION IS TO START IMMEDIATELY, THE COLONY ALSO OBSERVED THE 85TH BIRTHDAY OF KING GUSTAF, WHICH IS JUNE 16.

JUN - 7 1943

THE SWEDISH DIPLOMATIC STAFF, HEADED BY MINISTER JOEN LAGERBERG, WILL REMAIN IN ROME, THE DISPATCH SAID. IT GAVE NO INDICATION OF HOW MANY PERSONS ARE INVOLVED IN THE DECISION AND A FOREIGN OFFICE SPOKESMAN HERE SAID HE COULD NOT IMMEDIATELY ESTIMATE THE NUMBER.

THE RAID DEMONSTRATED THE "BLANKET COVERAGE" THAT ALLIED AIR POWER IS ABLE TO EXTEND OVER ALL ITALY FROM NORTH AND SOUTH. PREVIOUSLY THE FORTRESSES HAD HIT LEGHORN, 40 MILES SOUTH OF LA SPEZIA, IN THEIR FARTHEST NORTH BLOW.

THE ARMADA APPARENTLY TOOK THE ITALIAN DEFENDERS BY COMPLETE SURPRISE BY THEIR LONG OVER-WATER FLIGHT AND ONLY THREE FIGHTERS WERE SEEN IN THE AIR TO OPPOSE THE SWARM OF BOMBERS. THE ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNNERS TOO APPEARED TO BE ERRATIC AND NOT UP TO STRENGTH. ALTHOUGH THEY WENT WITHOUT FIGHTER ESCORT, ALL THE FORTRESSES CAME HOME SAFELY, DESPITE ITALIAN CLAIMS TO SHOOTING ONE DOWN.

THE RAF'S HEAVY FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS FROM THE MIDDLE EAST DELIVERED THE SOLE BLOW AGAINST SICILY, ATTACKING THE HARBOR AT CATANIA FRIDAY NIGHT.

JUN - 7 1943

SOUTHERN SARDINIA CAME IN FOR A DOUBLE ATTACK WITH LIGHTNINGS SWEEPING OVER THE AIRDROME AT MONSERRATO AND MARAUDERS WORKING OVER

JUN - 7 1943

SHIPPING AT PORTO PONTE DI ROMANO WHERE THEY HIT A 500-FOOT MOTOR SHIP AND OTHER TARGETS.

TWO LIGHTNING PILOTS ATTACKING MONSERRATO EACH KNOCKED DOWN MESSERSCHMITT 109'S AS THEY RACED IN OVER THE TARGET. THEY WERE LIEUT. ARTHUR C.FRANKE OF CARY, ILL., AND SECOND LIEUT.WILLIAM W.WHALEN, 4321 EIGHT ST., SEATTLE WASH.

JUN - 7 1943

ANOTHER PARTICIPANT IN THAT OPERATION, CAPT.GEORGE A.RUSH, 3638 HARRISON ST., KANSAS CITY, MO., SAID, "WE FOOLED 'EM TODAY. WE CAME IN FROM THE SEA, SKIPPED OVER THE HILLS AND THEN HEADED STRAIGHT FOR MONSERRATO. JUST AS WE CAME OVER THE HILLS WE FORMED A COMPANY FRONT AND PICKED THE TARGET. I LANDED ONE RIGHT ON ONE OF THE HANGARS. IT WAS ALL OVER IN A FLASH."

WHILE ONE FORCE OF LIGHTNINGS WAS RAKING MONSERRATO, ANOTHER DUMPED SALVOES ON THE NEARBY LANDING FIELD AT CAPE TERRA. HITS WERE SEEN AMONG APPROXIMATELY A DOZEN AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND, AS WELL AS BUILDINGS.

THE ONLY SERIOUS FIGHTER OPPOSITION ENCOUNTERED IN ALL THESE OPERATIONS WAS OVER PANTELLERIA WHERE MESSERSCHMITTS AND FOCKE-WULF 190'S ATTEMPTED TO WARD OFF THE RECURRING BLOWS. THEY FAILED AND LOST FOUR PLANES.

JUN - 7 1943

ALTHOUGH THE AXIS' AERIAL LOSSES AT PANTELLERIA WERE KNOWN TO BE GREAT AND ALTHOUGH THE LAND INSTALLATIONS THERE HAVE BEEN BATTERED DAILY FOR THE LAST FEW WEEKS, THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF THE VOLCANIC LITTLE ISLE IS SUCH THAT IT CONTINUED TO DRAIN THE ENEMY'S RESOURCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA.

AMONG PILOTS CREDITED WITH MAKING KILLS AT PANTELLERIA WERE STAFF SERGEANT ALKIN LANGFORD OF CHESTER, PA., STAFF SERGEANT PHILIP POSEY, 72 NEWBURY AVE., NORTH QUINCY, MASS., EACH SEEING A MESSERSCHMITT 109 GO DOWN IN FLAMES AFTER BURSTS FROM THEIR GUNS, AND STAFF SERGEANT UDY SEKERNESTROVITCH, 1001 BELLEVIEW, AKRON, OHIO.

IN THE FULL 24 HOURS OF OPERATION, THE ALLIES IN NORTHWEST AFRICA LOST ONLY THREE PLANES TO THE AXIS' SIX. THE ITALIANS DECLARED THE ALLIES HAD LOST 10 PLANES IN THE FORAYS.

JUN - 7 1943

THE DESERT AIR FORCE LOST AN ADDITIONAL PLANE, HOWEVER, IN RAIDS WHICH TOOK IN LEVKAS ISLAND OFF THE WEST COAST OF GREECE AND STAMPALIA ISLAND IN THE AEGEAN AS WELL AS CATANIA IN SICILY.

THESE LONG-RANGE FIGHTERS DESTROYED TWO SAILING VESSELS IN THE HARBOR OF STAMPALIA, ITALIAN ISLAND IN THE DODECANESE GROUP NORTHEAST OF CRETE, AND DAMAGED A TUG AND DREDGER OFF LEVKAS ISLAND, SOUTH OF CORFU.

TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE DISCLOSED THAT THE SUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON A CONVOY OFF CAPE SPARTIVENTO, THE TOE OF THE ITALIAN BOOT, ON THE NIGHT OF JUNE 1 WAS CARRIED OUT PRINCIPALLY BY THE BRITISH DESTROYER JERVIS AND THE GREEK DESTROYER QUEEN OLGA.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED LAST THURSDAY THAT TWO ENEMY MERCHANT SHIPS AND A TORPEDO BOAT WERE SUNK AND AN ITALIAN DESTROYER SET AFIRE AND DRIVEN ASHORE IN THE ATTACK.

DESCRIBING THE ATTACK AT LA SPEZIA, CAPT.GEORGE H.SANDER, 1413 MOUNT VERNON ST., SPOKANE, WASH., ALL-PACIFIC COAST BACK FOR WASHINGTON STATE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC OFFICER ON THE EXPEDITION, DECLARED THE BOMB PATTERN WAS "VERY GOOD."

LIEUT.A.L.CARLSON, BOMBARDIER, 1726 CHANCELLOR ST., OF EVANSTON, ILL., DECLARED "WE HAD NEAR MISSES ON THE MAIN TURRET CLOSE TO THE BOW AND A NEAR MISS ON THE OTHER SIDE" OF ONE BATTLESHIP.

JUN - 7 1943

"SOME OF THE ACK ACK GUNNERS ON THE BATTLESHIP WERE SHOOTING AT US, BUT DIDN'T FIRE ANY MORE AFTER THOSE BOMBS HIT," HE DECLARED.

THE BALL TURRET GUNNER ON ANOTHER FORT, STAFF SERGEANT RAY SAULMON (ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE), COMPLETING HIS 45TH MISSION, SAID "I DIDN'T SEE ANY FIGHTERS BUT I DID SEE TWO OF OUR HEAVY BATTLESHIP BUSTERS STRADDLE A BATTLESHIP. I SAW OTHERS HIT TWO OTHER BOATS, ONE A CARGO SHIP ABOUT 550 FEET LONG AND A NAVAL VESSEL THAT LOOKED LIKE A CRUISER. OTHER BOMBS FELL SQUARELY IN THE DOCK AREA. EVERY ACK ACK GUN ON THE BATTLESHIP STOPPED FIRING AFTER OUR STUFF HIT. I'M SURE IT WAS BADLY DAMAGED."

JUN -7 1943

"THE WHOLE AREA WAS WELL PLASTERED, WITH SMOKE EVERYWHERE," REPORTED LIEUT.ARTHUR KUMPF OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., NAVIGATOR.

LIEUT.LELAND A.YOUNKIN OF WENATCHEE, WASH., WHO WAS ON HIS NEXT TO LAST OPERATIONAL MISSION, DECLARED, "THIS ONE WAS A CINCH. LIKE PICKING APPLES IN THE FALL."

LIEUT.H.M.MIDDLETON OF CHILDRESS, TEX., PILOTING THE FORTRESS "PEGASUS," A VETERAN PLANE ON ITS 39TH MISSION, SAID THE "FLAK WAS ALREADY UP WHEN WE GOT THERE, BUT IT DID NO DAMAGE."

STAFF SERGEANT MARVIN MITCHELL, 2612 SOUTH BEULAH ST., PHILADELPHIA, TURRET GUNNER ON THE PEGASUS, SAID "I ONLY SAW TWO ITALIAN FIGHTERS. THEY CAME UP TO ABOUT 800 YARDS. I GAVE THEM A BURST FROM FOUR GUNS, AND THEY TOOK OFF RIGHT AWAY."

OTHER PEGASUS CREW MEMBERS INCLUDED LIEUT.E.G.JORDAN OF MASON, TEX., CO-PILOT; STAFF SERGEANT J.R.PARKINSON OF ANNAPOLIS, MD., UPPER TURRET GUNNER; TECH.SERGEANT E.G.WEBB OF ST.JOSEPH, MO., WAIST GUNNER; STAFF SERGEANT M.J.MUSE OF KENNET, MO., TAIL GUNNER, AND STAFF SERGEANT JOHN WHITE, 919 ERATO ST., NEW ORLEANS, RADIO GUNNER.

3024-4745

30.24-4745

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 6-(AP)-DURING HIS RECENT TOUR OF NORTH AFRICA, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL PAID A SURPRISE VISIT TO AN AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESS GROUP AND WATCHED IT TAKE OFF ON A MISSION, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

JUN -7 1943

AS THE CREWS WERE GOING TO A TENT TO BE BRIEFED, A BIG PLANE LANDED ON THE FIELD AND CHURCHILL, FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN AND GEN. GEORGE C.MARSHALL, U.S. CHIEF OF STAFF, STEPPED OUT. THERE WERE CHEERS AND A RUSH FOR CAMERAS TO GET PICTURES OF THE VISITORS.

THE THREE ENTERED THE BRIEFING TENT, WHERE CHURCHILL SPOKE FOR A FEW MINUTES, SAYING IT WAS A COMPLIMENT TO ALL THREE TO BE PRESENT JUST AS THE AMERICAN FLIERS WERE GOING INTO COMBAT. THE VISITORS THEN LISTENED AS MAJ. ORVILLE CHATT OF OMAHA, NEB., OUTLINED THE ASSIGNMENT.

THE MOST DISAPPOINTED MAN IN NORTH AFRICA WAS A PILOT WHO HANDED HIS CAMERA TO A FRIEND AND ASKED HIM TO SNAP HIS PICTURE AS HE HAD A WORD WITH CHURCHILL. LATER HE DISCOVERED THAT, IN HIS EXCITEMENT, HE HAD FORGOTTEN TO LOAD THE CAMERA WITH FILM.

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT JIM LUCAS, 25131 EAST 14TH PLACE, TULSA, OKLA., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS).

JUN -7 1943

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC,JUNE -(DELAYED)-PRIVATE DON C. HORNBECK SAYS HE WANTS ANOTHER CRACK AT THE JAPANESE AND EXPECTS TO GET IT WHEN HE RECOVERS FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED ON GUADALCANAL BECAUSE HE THINKS HE HAS A CHARMED LIFE--LIKE THE PROVERBIAL CAT WITH NINE LIVES.

THE 18-YEAR-OLD MARINE, WHO LIVED AT 880 SPENCE STREET,

JUN -7 1943

PONTIAC, MICHIGAN, SAYS HE HAS ALMOST MADE A HABIT OF HAVING CLOSE CALLS WITH DEATH. HIS EXPERIENCES, HE SAID, INCLUDED:

IN 1938, DOCTORS SAID HE WOULD NOT RECOVER WHEN HE WAS STRICKEN WITH INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

IN 1939, HE FRACTURED HIS SKULL.

IN 1940, HE BROKE HIS NECK IN A SWIMMING POOL AND WAS UNDER THE WATER UNCONSCIOUS FOR SEVERAL MINUTES BEFORE BEING PULLED OUT.

IN 1941, HIS CANOE TIPPED OVER, HE WAS KNOCKED OUT UNDERWATER AND ALMOST DROWNED.

JUN -7 1943

ON AUGUST 19,1942, HE WAS LEFT FOR DEAD SEVEN MILES INSIDE THE JAPANESE LINES ON GUADALCANAL, WOUNDED BY SHRAPNEL, BUT HE WAS ALIVE ENOUGH TO WALK SEVEN MILES AND OUTSMART AND THEN KILL A JAP SNIPER.

THEN, WHEN HE WAS LEAVING GUADALCANAL ON A DESTROYER, THE VESSEL HAD TO DODGE ENEMY TORPEDOES, WHICH IT DID SUCCESSFULLY.

AND, AFTER FINISHING THAT RECITAL OF HIS CLOSE CALLS, PRIVATE HORNBECK CASUALLY ANNOUNCED HE HAS HAD JUST FIVE "BIRTHDAYS." HE POINTED OUT THAT HE WAS BORN ON FEBRUARY 29,1924.

**(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SERGEANT JOSEPH L.ALLI, 503 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BUFFALO,N.Y., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)**

JUN -7 1943

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**(WX)-SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC,MAY 29-(DELAYED)-FOR CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY IN ACTION AGAINST THE ENEMY ON GUADALCANAL, PHARMACIST MATE, THIRD CLASS, EDWARD F.COLLINS, U.S.N., OF UTICA, NEW YORK, TODAY WAS AWARDED THE SILVER STAR MEDAL.**

**THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE FOLLOWING A CITATION BY ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY, U.S.N. PHARMACIST MATE COLLINS IS ASSIGNED TO A MARINE UNIT.**

**ACCORDING TO THE CITATION, "WHILE THE PLATOON TO WHICH HE WAS ATTACHED WAS ENGAGED IN A HEAVY FIRE FIGHT, CORPSMAN COLLINS WENT FORWARD INTO EXPOSED POSITIONS TO TREAT THE WOUNDED AND SUPERVISE THEIR REMOVAL.**

**"IN DOING SO, HE DEMONSTRATED A COMPLETE DISREGARD FOR HIS OWN SAFETY. HIS CONDUCT WAS IN KEEPING WITH THE HIGHEST TRADITIONS OF THE NAVAL SERVICE."**

JUN -7 1943

**PHARMACIST MATE COLLINS RECALLS THAT ENEMY BULLETS CAME CLOSE TO HIS HEAD AS HE WORKED. "I WAS TREATING SOME MEN BEHIND A TREE," HE RELATES, "AND MACHINE GUN BULLETS GOING THROUGH IT SPRAYED MY HANDS WITH SPLINTERS."**

**PHARMACIST MATE COLLINS IS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS.EDWARD N.COLLINS, OF 229 MARY STREET, UTICA. HE ENLISTED IN THE NAVY JUNE 5, 1941, HIS 17TH BIRTHDAY.**

**HE WAS ASSIGNED TO DUTY WITH THE MARINES IN APRIL, 1942. BEFORE HIS ENLISTMENT COLLINS WAS EMPLOYED AS A MECHANIC'S ASSISTANT.**

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 4 A.M.EASTERN WAR TIME MONDAY, JUNE 7)

(ADVANCE)-ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 7-(AP)-FIVE MEMBERS OF A BOMBER CREW WHO SCORED TWO DIRECT HITS AND TWO NEAR-MISSES ON A JAPANESE CARGO SHIP IN THE BISMARCK SEA BATTLE LAST MARCH, HAVE BEEN AWARDED OAK LEAF CLUSTERS IN LIEU OF A SECOND AIR MEDAL.

A 10,000-TON SHIP WAS THE TARGET FOR THEIR 1,000-POUND BOMBS.

THE RECIPIENTS INCLUDE STAFF SERGEANTS PHILLIP BASSO, 166 EAST 119TH ST., NEW YORK CITY; CHARLES HUNTER, NEW IBERIA, LA., AND MARVIN WOLVERTON, QUICY, ILL.

SIMI

JUN -7 1943

AR AWARD WERE MADE TO SECOND LIEUT.HARVEY CLYMER, TUCKAHOE, N.Y., FIGHTER PILOT WHO SHOT DOWN A ZERO NEAR GASMATA, NEW BRITAIN, LAST JANUARY, AND SECOND LIEUT.ROGER T. GREENE, CANAJOHARIE, N.Y., WHO SHOT DOWN A ZERO OVER WAU, NEW GUINEA, LAST FEBRUARY.

JERUSALEM, JUNE 6-(AP)-A COMPLETE STOPPAGE OF WORK FROM NOON UNTIL EVENING ON JUNE 15 WILL BE OBSERVED BY PALESTINE JEWRY "AS A SIGN OF MOURNING FOR THE PERSECUTED JEWS IN NAZI-OCCUPIED EUROPE AND AS A SIGN OF PROTEST AGAINST INSUFFICIENT RESCUE MEASURES," IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUN -7 1943

MASS MEETINGS AND PRAYERS ARE TO BE HELD IN SYNAGOGUES ON THE SAME DAY. THE DEMONSTRATION WAS DECIDED UPON BY THE JEWISH NATIONAL COUNCIL, THE JEWISH AGENCY AND THE CHIEF RABBINATE.

THE SPECIAL HOSPITAL PLANE'S CREW TODAY INCLUDED LIEUT.PATRICK MCFAULL, 24, OF NEW ORLEANS, CO-PILOT; SERGT.GROVER CHEERY, 28, OF LOUISVILLE, MISS., CREW CHIEF, AND PRIVATE PHILLIP LEVINSKY, 36, OF NEW YORK CITY, RADIO OPERATOR.

THE OTHER PATIENTS, WHO HAVE ASSORTED AILMENTS, ARE SERGT.JOSEPH WATSON, 46, OF COLUMBIA, S.C.; PRIVATE EVERETT E.LA FEVERE, 29, OF LOS ANGELES; SERGT.FRANK GATES, 25, OF DEMING, WASH.; LIEUT.AUGUST URBAN, 32, OF CHICAGO; PRIVATE RAYMOND SCHINZEL, 34, OF LOS ANGELES; LIEUT.IRWIN KLAMM, 27, OF KANSAS CITY, MO.; PRIVATE JAMES ROMINES, 25, OF CHATTANOOGA,TENN.; LIEUT.HENRY GORES, 27, OF WEAVERVILLE,N.C.; PRIVATE GEORGE VICKERS, 21, OF TUCSON,ARIZ.; SERGT.DONALD WILSON, 24, OF HINSDALE.ILL.. AND PRIVATE MAXWELL CRAWFORD, 37, OF PORTLAND,ORE.

30.24-4747

30.24-4747

CHUNGKING, MONDAY, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT A BOMB EXPLODED ON MAY 28 IN A HALL IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT OF SHANGHAI WHERE THE JAPANESE WERE HOLDING A NAVY DAY EXHIBITION.

THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT WAS BLOCKADED FOR MORE THAN FOUR HOURS AND MANY PERSONS WERE ARRESTED, THE CHINESE AGENCY SAID. MANY PERSONS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN INJURED BY THE BLAST.

THIS AND OTHER RECENT INCIDENTS WERE SAID TO HAVE CAUSED THE JAPANESE TO TAKE ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES AGAINST POSSIBLE DISORDERS.

JUN -7 1943

CHUNGKING, JUNE 6- (AP)- CHUNGKING HAD AN AIR RAID ALARM THIS AFTERNOON AS JAPANESE PLANES CROSSED THE PROVINCIAL BORDER IN THE DIRECTION OF THE CAPITAL BUT THE RAIDERS VEERED NORTHWARD AND ATTACKED LIANGSHAN, 110 MILES NORTHEAST OF CHUNGKING, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUN -7 1943

ANKARA, TURKEY, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE TURKISH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STRONGLY DISAPPROVED THE SUGGESTION OF ONE DEPUTY THAT THE ARMY SHOULD BE PARTIALLY DEMOBILIZED BECAUSE OF THE STRENGTH OF TURKEY'S POSITION, AN OFFICIAL REPORT SAID TODAY.

THE DEPUTY HAD DECLARED THAT TURKEY HOLDS THE KEY TO THE MILITARY SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST, AND WOULD THEREFORE NOT BE ATTACKED BECAUSE BOTH AXIS AND ALLIES KNOW THAT TURKEY WOULD CALL IN THE OTHER SIDE IN CASE OF ATTACK.

PREMIER SUKRU SARACOGLU REPLIED SARCASTICALLY THAT "THE DEPUTY

HAS THE KEY TO BOTH DIRECTIONS SAFELY IN HIS POCKET AND ADVISES US TO SLEEP TRANQUILLY. WE ARE NOT SURE AT ALL THAT WE HOLD THE KEY SITUATION IN BOTH DIRECTIONS. THE STRONGER WE ARE, THE MORE WE FEEL IN SAFETY."

BY ROMAN JIMINEZ

JUN - 7 1943

MONTEVIDEO, JUNE 6-(AP)-DIPLOMATS AND FOREIGN OBSERVERS BOTH HERE AND IN BUENOS AIRES HAVE ADOPTED AN ATTITUDE OF "SIT AND WAIT" BEFORE COMMITTING AN OPINION ON THE INTERNATIONAL STAND OF THE ARGENTINE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT, WHICH WILL BE SWORN IN AT NOON TOMORROW.

STRICT CENSORSHIP IMPOSED ON ALL COMMUNICATIONS FROM BUENOS AIRES PREVENTED INTERPRETIVE STORIES BY FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS THERE, BUT TRAVELERS ARRIVING IN URUGUAY TODAY SAID THE NEW CABINET HEADED BY GEN.ARTURO RAWSON MIGHT BE EXPECTED TO FOLLOW AN ULTRA-RIGHTEST ROAD, AT LEAST IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

JUN - 7 1943

THE ONLY ACTIVITIES OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT REPORTED TODAY WAS ATTENDANCE BY PRESIDENT RAWSON AND HIS MINISTER OF WAR, GEN.PEDRO RAMIREZ, AT THE FUNERAL OF 19 OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS KILLED FRIDAY.

THE GENERAL OPINION WAS THAT THE REGIME WOULD NOT STATE ITS AIMS UNTIL AFTER THE SWEARING-IN CEREMONIES TOMORROW. IT WAS REVEALED THAT THREE PROCLAMATIONS SIGNED BY RAWSON ON FRIDAY EMANATED FROM THE PROVISIONAL MILITARY JUNTA, WHICH TOMORROW LEAVES THE REINS OF GOVERNMENT IN THE HANDS OF A CABINET PRESIDED OVER BY RAWSON.

ONE OF THE THREE PROCLAMATIONS PROMISED THAT ARGENTINA WOULD FOLLOW A POLICY OF CLOSER CONTACTS WITH OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES, THE SAME PLEDGE LATER WAS REITERATED TO THE CHILEAN AMBASSADOR, CONRADO RIOS GALLARDO, BY RAWSON HIMSELF THROUGH A SPECIAL ENVOY, A DIPLOMATIC SOURCE SAID HERE.

HOWEVER, THE FACT THAT MOST MEMBERS OF THE NEW CABINET ARE KNOWN TO HAVE VERY CONSERVATIVE IDEAS LED OBSERVERS TO TAKE A CAUTIOUS ATTITUDE.

OF THE TWO CIVILIAN MINISTERS, ONE, JOSE MARIA ROSA, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ACTIVE IN THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN ARGENTINA.

AT LEAST SOME OF THE GENERALS INCLUDED IN THE CABINET HAVE OCCASIONALLY BEEN MENTIONED AS AFFAILIATED WITH NATIONALIST GROUPS.

ONE ABLE FOREIGN OBSERVER WHO ARRIVED TODAY FROM BUENOS AIRES SAID THAT IN HIS OPINION THE NEW ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT MIGHT BE COMPARED TO THE REGIME IN PREWAR POLAND UNDER MARSHAL PILSUDSKI--ULTRA-REACTIONARY IN INTERNAL AFFAIRS BUT READY TO JOIN THE DEMOCRACIES IN A STAND AGAINST THE AXIS.

JUN - 7 1943

EDITORS:

BUENOS AIRES--INSERT IN SECOND LEAD ARGENTINE AFTER SIXTH GRAPH BEGINNING "IT WAS REPORTED, AND ENDING X X X RESIGNATIONS TONIGHT.

THE HEADS OF THE DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS OF THE AMERICAN NATIONS TONIGHT HELD THEIR THIRD CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER THE SITUATION RESULTING FROM FRIDAY'S REVOLUTION. A SPOKESMAN AT THE PERUVIAN EMBASSY, WHERE THE MEETING WAS HELD, SAID THAT IT WAS CONFINED TO AN EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION.

JUN - 7 1943

AN INFORMANT SAID THAT THE DIPLOMATS HAD NOT YET REPLIED TO A MESSAGE RECEIVED FROM GEN. RAWSON LAST NIGHT IN WHICH THE NEW PRESIDENT REAFFIRMED HIS INTENTION TO PURSUE A POLICY OF CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY. IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT THE MESSAGE WAS NOT CONSIDERED AN OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION, SINCE THE GOVERNMENT WAS NOT TO BE FORMALLY CONSTITUTED UNTIL THE SCHEDULED OATH-TAKING CEREMONY TOMORROW.

THE ACTION, ETC., X X X IN SEVENTH GRAPH.

JUN - 7 1943

3024-4749

30.24 4749

HAVANA, JUNE 5-(AP)-THE CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT AMONG THE PASSENGERS ON THE MISSING LISBON-ENGLAND AIRLINER WAS MRS.CECILIA FALLA CINTAS PATON OF THE AUXILIARY PERSONNEL OF THE CUBAN FOREIGN SERVICE AND A GRADUATE OF WAST CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL OF PHILADELPHIA.

IT SAID SHE WAS THE FIRST CASUALTY OF THE WAR IN THE CUBAN FOREIGN SERVICE.

SHE ENTERED THE FOREIGN SERVICE IN 1937 AND WAS ASSIGNED TO THE LISBON CONSULATE, WHERE SHE WAS WORKING WHEN SHE LEARNED THAT HER HUSBAND, JAMES H.M.PATON OF THE ROYAL NAVY, HAD BEEN WOUNDED AND WAS IN LIVERPOOL. SHE ASKED TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE LIVERPOOL CUBAN CONSULATE AND WAS EN ROUTE TO THAT POST IN THE AIRLINER.

VANCOUVER, JUNE 6-(AP)-BOEING AIRCRAFT OF CANADA, LIMITED, HAS STARTED WORK ON A $100,000,000 CONTRACT FOR CATALINA FLYING BOATS FOR THE U.S. NAVY, PRESIDENT STANLEY BURKE ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY. THE NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT INVOLVED WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

THE COMPANY HAS ALREADY BUILT MORE THAN 50 CATALINA PBY'S FOR THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

BY WILLIAM L.WORDEN

CORIES LAKE, ATTU ISLAND, MAY 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE DIFFICULTY OF SUPPLYING HOT FOOD AND DRY CLOTHES TO OUR TROOPS IN THIS FOGGY, MUD-BOUND ISLAND IS PROLONGING THE BATTLE OF ATTU, DESPITE COMPARATIVELY FAVORABLE WEATHER AND RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF ROADS OVER ALMOST IMPASSABLE TERRAIN.

THUS TODAY, ON THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF THE BATTLE, ALTHOUGH THE JAPANESE STILL ARE FIGHTING FEROCIOUSLY, THE FACT IS THAT OUR PRINCIPAL PROBLEMS ARE THOSE OF SUPPLY, DRYNESS AND WARMTH.

IF THE TROOPS ON THE HIGHLANDS COULD GET HOT FOOD REGULARLY, THEIR ADVANCE WOULD BE FASTER. IF THEY COULD GET DRY SOCKS, IT WOULD SPEED UP MORE. IF THEY COULD SLEEP REASONABLY WARM AND DRY, IT WOULD BE A DIFFERENT BATTLE.

ALL THESE FACTORS WORK TO THE DISADVANTAGE OF THE ATTACKERS. THE JAPANESE HAVE HAD POSITIONS PREPARED FOR MONTHS. EACH POSITION INCLUDES DRY SUPPLIES, PLENTY OF FOOD AND AMMUNITION. WHEN THEY RETIRE, THEY LEAVE BEHIND WHAT THEY DON'T WANT TO CARRY.

WHEN WE ADVANCE WE MUST TAKE EVERYTHING WE WANT WITH US ON THE BACKS OF SWEATING, PANTING, FOOTSORE MEN WHO NOW HAVE TO CROSS TWO MOUNTAIN RIDGES ON THE WAY FROM THE BEACH TO THE PRINCIPAL SCENE OF BATTLE. SEVEN HUNDRED MEN IN ONE UNIT ALONE ARE DOING NOTHING BUT CARRYING SUPPLIES UP ONE HILL.

AMERICANS HAVE BUILT MORE MILES OF ROAD UNDER FIRE SINCE THEIR ARRIVAL THAN THE NIPPONESE DID IN 11 MONTHS, BUT THESE REACH ONLY THROUGH THE LOWLANDS. MANPOWER STILL MUST HANDLE THE MOUNTAIN SUPPLY PROBLEM.

(SINCE THIS DISPATCH WAS WRITTEN TEN DAYS AGO, THE NAVY HAS ANNOUNCED VIRTUAL COMPLETION OF THE BATTLE OF ATTU.)

THE JAPANESE STILL ARE TAKING CONSIDERABLE TOLL OF ADVANCING AMERICANS, WHO IN EVERY ACTION MUST COME INTO THE OPEN TO ATTACK WELL BUILT AND WELL PROTECTED ENEMY POSITIONS.

THE WEATHER--BY COMPARISON TO MOST ALEUTIAN WEATHER--HAS BEEN KIND TO AMERICAN TROOPS.

ON THE GOOD SIDE--

NO WINDS HIGH ENOUGH TO BOTHER SHIPPING.

NO TEMPERATURES COLDER THAN 25 ABOVE ZERO, EVEN IN FAIRLY HIGH PEAKS.

NO RAIN HEAVY ENOUGH TO DROWN ANYONE.

SOME SUNSHINE, WHICH IS VERY RARE.

ON THE ALEUTIAN SIDE--

TWO DAYS RAIN HEAVY ENOUGH TO SOAK THROUGH SLEEPING BAGS.

AVERAGE MORNING TEMPERATURES WHERE FIGHTING IS BEING DONE JUST ABOVE FREEZING.

MIXED SNOW AND SLEET TO DUST DECKS OF SHIPS, AND THOROUGHLY RUIN SKINS OF FIGHTING MEN.

FOG-MIXED SUNLIGHT WHICH HAS GIVEN MOST SOLDIERS BAD WEATHER BURNS; MANY OF THEM COLD SORES.

INTERMITTENT SHOWERS ALMOST DAILY, SPOILING MOST ATTEMPTS TO DRY CLOTHING AND BEDDING.

OCCASIONAL SUDDEN BRIEF BITS OF SUNLIGHT WHICH MAKE ALL BRASS SHINE AND ADD TO CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS WHO HAVEN'T THOUGHT TO COVER THEIR INSIGNIA. THEY UNEXPECTEDLY BECOME GOOD SNIPER TARGETS

UNDATED SINKINGS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE SINKING OF TWO MERCHANT VESSELS BY AXIS SUBMARINES IN THE CARIBBEAN AREA, DISCLOSED LAST WEEK, RAISED TO 666 THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TOTAL OF ANNOUNCED WESTERN ATLANTIC ALLIED AND NEUTRAL MERCHANT LOSSES SINCE PEARL HARBOR. BOTH SHIPS WERE TORPEDOED AND SUNK EARLY IN MAY.

ONE WAS A UNITED STATES VESSEL AND BROUGHT THIS COUNTRY'S ANNOUNCED MERCHANT LOSSES IN THOSE WATERS TO 267. THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES AMONG THE CREW OF 30.

THE OTHER SHIP WAS OWNED BY CUBA AND RAISED THAT COUNTRY'S ANNOUNCED LOSSES TO FOUR. TEN OF THE 34 MEN ABOARD THE CUBAN VESSEL WERE KNOWN SURVIVORS.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS o dup

THE FRENCH SECRETARY GENERAL FOR PROPAGANDA, PAUL CREYSSEL, FELT IT NECESSARY YESTERDAY (SUN) TO PROTEST TO FRENCHMEN THAT "TOO MANY" OF THEM DIDN'T UNDERSTAND "THE IDEA OF POLICY" OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT, AND DECLARED THAT "ALL FRENCHMEN" OUGHT TO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT.

CREYSSEL MADE THE PLEA IN A SPEECH AT MARSEILLES, THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAYING THAT "TOO MANY FRENCHMEN STILL HAVE NOT UNDERSTOOD THE IDEA OF POLICY OF THE MARSHAL (PETAIN) AND CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT (PIERRE LAVAL WHILE EXPECTING FROM ABROAD THE LIBERATION OF THE COUNTRY."

HE OUTLINED THE ADVANTAGES THAT FRANCE ALREADY HAD GAINED FROM COLLABORATION, THE BROADCAST CONTINUED, AND STATED "THIS NEW EUROPEAN POLICY IS UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES NECESSARY, AND THAT IS WHY ALL FRENCHMEN OUGHT TO GIVE THE GOVERNMENT THEIR SUPPORT."

NEW YORK, JUNE 6-(AP)-THE JAPANESE PARLIAMENT WILL CONCENTRATE ON A "DRASTIC INCREASE OF FIGHTING STRENGTH," AND A TOTAL MOBILIZATION OF THE CIVILIAN FRONT IN A FOUR-DAY EXTRAORDINARY SESSION BEGINNING JUNE 15, THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TONIGHT IN A HOMELAND BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE GOVERNMENT AND THE IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE POLITICAL SOCIETY WERE PREPARING SEVERAL EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION BILLS NEEDED TO "INCREASE PRODUCTION." AND ALSO WERE

3021 - 4751

30.24 4751

MAKING ARRANGEMENTS SO THAT BOTH HOUSES WOULD "ELIMINATE COMPLICATED LEGAL PROCEDURES."

PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO'S GROWING POWER ALSO WAS SEEN IN THE FACT THAT HE ALONE WILL ADDRESS THE JAPANESE DIET, A DEPARTURE FROM THE USUAL CUSTOM OF HEARING THE FINANCE AND FOREIGN MINISTERS.

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A native of San Francisco, Gallagher covered the invasions of Denmark and Greece and landed with the GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER'S AEF in North Africa seven months ago. He was in charge of the Associated Press field crew which covered the North African campaign.

SKETCH

Gallagher entered Bizerte with the American troops who wrested that vital naval base from the axis and it was while he was coming out of the newly captured city that he met with the accident which sent him to a field hospital.

Two miles outside the city, after Gallagher and his driver had sped safely past German guns still firing their last desperate rounds, the driver swerved suddenly to avoid hitting a French bicyclist and the jeep overturned, pinning Gallagher beneath it.

Cuts on his head and hands were throught at first to be his only injuries, but x-rays disclosed the spinal condition, which Maj. Hiram P. Jones, head of the orthopedic evacuation hospital, described as a "compression-type fracture of the first lumbar vertebra."

(From NCWC but NOT to be attributed to it.)

Read from JE 7/6/42

EXCERPTS FROM THE ADDRESS OF POPE PIUS XII, JUNE 2, TO THE CARDINALS OF THE CURIA ON HIS NAME-DAY.

"The prolongation of conflict, the feverish increase in war machines, the progressive aggravation of the methods of waging war are resulting in the Church's supernatural and peaceful mission being faced with opposition, difficulties and misunderstandings--in times past unknown and unsuspected in such measure--which are becoming dangers for the Church and her work."

"As in addressing the whole world in Our messages, it is not and never was Our intention to accuse, but rather to recall men to the path of truth and salvation: Our voice was that of the vigilant sentry upraised and placed by God for the protection of the entire human family."

"Today, when all behold and experience the awful tragedies to which

war has led, many of those who regarded the call to arms as holding out more advantages and as being more honorable than wise understanding and cooperation, through mutual and loyal concessions in noble concord, are perhaps receptive to new thoughts and quite different sentiments."

Speaking of appeals from those "afflicted as they are with greater misfortunes and heavier sorrows because of their nationality or race," and to "exterminating persecutions." "Let the rulers of peoples not forget to use the words of Scripture: who takes the sword cannot dispose of life and death among men except according to the law of God, from Whom all power derives."

"Our thought and affection go out to the smaller nations, whose geographic or geopolitical situation leaves them open and exposed, in actual disregard of moral and international juridical norms, to being overthrown in the conflict of the greater powers and to witness their homelands made the theaters of destructive struggles and unspeakable horrors, even among noncombitants, and the slaughter of the flower of their youth and their cultured classes.

"Nor will you expect Us to outline in detail here all We have attempted and succeeded in accomplishing to mitigate their sufferings, to ameliorate their moral and juridical status, to safeguard their imprescriptible religious rights, to assist them in straightened circumstances and in need.

"Every word directed by Us for this purpose to competent authorities, and Our every public reference to it, had to be seriously pondered and measured in the interest of the victims themselves, so as not to render, even unwillingly, their situation more serious or more insupportable.

"Unfortunately the improvements visibly obtained do not correspond to the magnitude of the maternal solicitude of the Church in favor of these particular groups subjected to the harshest misfortunes; and as Jesus had mournfully to exclaim before His city 'How often would I have gathered together thy children, as the hen doth gather her chickens under her wings, and thou wouldst not?" so also His Vicar, while requesting only compassion and a sincere return to the elementary norms of law and humanity, has at times found himself before doors which no key could open.

"Confiding to you these bitter experiences which made Our heart bleed, We are not forgetting even one of the suffering peoples, indeed We remember each and every one with paternal compassion and affection, even if now We recall your attention especially to the tragic fate of the Polish people, which, surrounded by powerful nations, is subjected to the vicissitudes and flunctuations of the cyclonic war drama. Our teachings and declarations, so often repeated, leave no doubt regarding the principles by which the Christian conscience must judge such acts whosoever appears to be responsible.

"No one knowing the history of Christian Europe can ignore or forget how much the Polish Saints, heroes, students and intellectuals have contributed to the spiritual patrimony of Europe and the world: and how much the simple, faithful Polish people, with the silent heroism of their sufferings through the centuries, contributed to the development and conservation of Christian Europe. And we implore of the Heavenly Queen that, for this people so severely tried and the others who, with them, have had to drink the bitter cup of this war, there be reserved a future equal to the legitimacy of their aspirations and the magnitude of their sacrifices, in a Europe re-erected on Christian foundations and in an assembly of States freed from errors and deviations of the past.

"No less painful and deplorable, Venerable Brethren and Beloved Sons, is the fact that frequently in this war, moral judgment on certain actions contrasting with right and with human laws is made to depend on whether the party responsible belongs to one side or the other in the conflict, without regard to conformity or non-conformity with the norms sanctioned by the Eternal Judge.

"On the other hand, the retrogradation of technical war, the progressive increase in the use of those methods of warfare which make no distinction between so-called military and non-military objectives in themselves, recalls to mind the dangers inherent in the sad and inexorable competition in actions and reprisals, to the injury not only of single peoples but of the entire community of nations.

"We, who from the beginning have done all in Our power to induce belligerents to respect the laws of humanity in aerial warfare, feel duty bound, for the advantage of all, to exhort them once again to their observance. At a moment, indeed, when the specter of more horrid instruments of destruction and death appears to tempt the minds of men, it is not superfluous to admonish the civilized world that it treads on the brink of an abyss of inexpressible disasters.

"How, then, Venerable Brethren and Beloved Sons, could the peace of justice and understanding, of humanity and brotherhood, come out of such methods of warfare?"

"We therefore confidently hope that the wholesome part which constitutes the leaven of harmony in every nation, and especially those united in the Name of Christ and who place their greatest hope in prayer, will not hesitate at the propitious moment to exert all the powers of their zeal and will to bring back life from the ruins of hatred and to promote the future of a new world, in which all nations, cured of their wounds opened by violence, may recognize one another as sisters and advance harmoniously along the way of righteousness. That is certainly not the spirit at present dominating the world and hovering over mankind, persevering in war; nor is the dawn of that day yet in sight; in the face of every longing desire for life we live and suffer surrounded by death.

"Therefore, intimately persuaded as We are of the weakness and insufficiency of every earthly means and of human understanding, together with you, Venerable Brethren and Beloved Sons, and with the entire Episcopate and the priests and faithful of the Catholic World, We turn to the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Burning Furnace of Charity, King and Center of All Hearts, to Whom the Church consecrates the month just begun."

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30.24-4753

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF MONDAY, JUNE 7)

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GERMAN PILOTS
BETTER FLIERS
THAN JAPANESE

- - -

FLYING TIGER IN
AFRICA FINDS
IT TOUGH (675)

- - -

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

(ADVANCE)...AN AMERICAN AIRBASE IN ALGERIA-(AP)-ONE OF GENERAL CHENNAULT'S BEST KNOWN FLYING TIGERS SAYS THAT THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA IS "A MUCH TOUGHER LEAGUE THAN BURMA EVER WAS."

"COMPETITION IS A LOT KEENER FLYING AGAINST THE GERMANS THATN IT EVER WAS AGAINST THE JAPS, AND YOU HAVE LESS CHANCE OF COMING BACK FROM A MISSION," ACCORDING TO MAJOR JOHN GILPIN BRIGHT, 24, OF READING, PA.

NOA A P38 FIGHTER PILOT, HE CHALKED UP EIGHT VICTORIES IN SIX MONTHS OF FLYING FOR CHINA OVER BURMA, AND HAS SHOT DOWN AN ITALIAN TRANSPORT SINCE COMING HERE A MONTH AGO. HE ALSO SET A GERMAN BOMBER ON FIRE IN A RAID OVER TERRANOVA, SARDINIA, BUT THREE OTHER FLIERS OF THE SQUADRON HE COMMANDS CLOSED IN AND POURED IN BULLETS, SO THEY CUT THE CARDS FOR THE VICTORY.

"I DREW THE DEUCE," BRIGHT RECALLED RUEFULLY AS HE SWUNG HIS STOCKINGED FEET FROM A COT IN A TENT.

THE YOUNG MAJOR, WHO JOINED THE USAAF AFTER THE BREAK-UP OF THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER GROUP IN CHINA, SAID HE PREFERRED FIGHTING IN NORTH AFRICA, ALTHOUGH THE RISK WAS GREATER, BECAUSE OF HIGHER QUALITY FLYING.

"IT ALSO IS MORE FUN FIGHTING ON THE SIDE YOU KNOW IS WINNING," HE ADDED. "OVER THERE WE WERE PURELY ON THE DEFENSIVE, GETTING ONLY AN OCCASIONAL PASS AT THE JAPS, WHO HAD THE EDGE IN AIR POWER. HERE WE ARE ON THE OFFENSIVE AND HAVE THE GERMANS IN THE SAME POSITION THE JAPS HAD US IN BURMA. HERE WE CAN GO OUT OVER ENEMY TERRITORY LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

"THE ONLY REAL SIMILARITY BETWEEN FLYING HERE AND IN BURMA IS THAT IT'S DONE IN THE AIR. EVERYTHING IS BETTER RUN HERE AND THE AVERAGE ABILITY OF ARMY AIR CORPS FLIERS IS MUCH HIGHER THAN IN THE AVG. THERE WERE SOME 110 FLIERS UNDER CONTRACT IN THE AVG, BUT ABOUT 15 OR 20 DID MORE THAN HALF OF THE WORK AGAINST THE JAPS. HERE EVERY GUY CARRIES HIS SHARE OF THE LOAD."

BRIGHT, WHO IS BELIEVED TO BE THE ONLY FLIER FROM THE AVG IN AFRICA, SAID "THE JAPS HAVE PLENTY OF GUTS BUT NO BRAINS. THE GERMANS ARE MORE LIKE US -- THEY LIKE TO GET BACK HOME AND EAT DOUGHNUTS. THE JAPS DON'T SEEM TO CARE. THEY ARE STILL FULL OF THAT OLD 'DIE FOR THE EMPEROR' STUFF. BUT THAT MAKES THEM EVEN MORE DANGEROUS. THE GERMANS ARE MORE CAUTIOUS, SKILLFUL AND SCIENTIFIC FLIERS. YOU CAN'T TAKE CHANCES WITH THEM OR THEY'LL GET YOU."

BRIGHT SAID THAT DESPITE THE MORE CANNY FLYING IN THIS AREA HE WOULD PREFER TO FLY AGAINST A GERMAN FOE THAN A JAPANESE IF THE JAPANESE EVER GET PLANES EQUAL TO THOSE USED BY THE AXIS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER. HE RATED ZEROS AS DISTINCTLY INFERIOR TO MESSERSCH-

JUN -7 1943
JUN -7 1943
JUN -7 1943
JUN -7 1943

MITTS OR ITALIAN FIGHTER PLANES.

"THOSE JAPS REALLY DON'T KNOW HOW TO FLY AT ALL -- LOOK WHAT OUR P38S ARE DOING TO THEM NOW--BUT IN GOOD PLANES THEY WOULD REALLY BE ROUGH TO FIGHT. THEY'RE CRAZY ENOUGH NOW, BUT IN A FASTER SHIP THEY'D BE WORSE. THEY JUST DON'T WORRY ABOUT THEIR OWN SAFETY."

THE YOUNG FLIER WHO GOT A $500 BONUS FOR EVERY JAPANESE PLANE KNOCKED DOWN IN BURMA--THE AVERAGE FLIER ALSO DREW A MONTHLY SALARY OF FROM $600 TO $750 A MONTH--GRINNED AS HE TOLD OF ANOTHER DIFFERENCE MADE BY HIS ENTRY INTO THE ARMY.

"IN BURMA FIVE OF US HAD A 15-ROOM HOUSE AND THREE SERVANTS--THAT WAS LIGHT HOUSEKEEPING THERE. HERE THREE OF US BUNK UP IN A ONE ROOM TENT. BUT I WILL STILL TAKE IT TO BURMA."

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, JUNE 4)

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PEACE OF DEATH
DESCENDING ON
DEVIL'S ISLAND

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ST.JOSEPH'S FAMED
BATIMENTS ARE
TORN DOWN (1,500)

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(PICTURES OF TWO ISLANDS SERVIED THIS WEEK)

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(FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE WAR STARTED, AN AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMAN, JOSEPH E.DYNAN OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, HAS VISITED THE FAMOUS FRENCH PENAL COLONY AT DEVIL'S ISLAND. IN THE FOLLOWING STORY, HE TELLS HOW IT IS GOING TO SEED, WITH ONLY 120 CONVICTS, MOSTLY "OLD AND TAME," REMAINING.)

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BY JOSEPH E.DYNAN

(ADVANCE) CAYENNE, FRENCH GUIANA--(AP)--FRANCE'S NOTORIOUS "DRY GUILLOTINE," THE WORLD-FAMED AND FEARED DEVIL'S ISLAND PRISON COLONY OFF THE COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, IS BEING DISMANTLED.

SOON NO MORE HAPLESS INMATES OF THIS HALF-DREAM WORLD OF CASTAWAY, FORGOTTEN MEN WILL FEEL THEIR MINDS SHEARED INCH BY INCH, DAY BY DAY, YEAR BY YEAR.

JUN - 7 1943

LESS THAN 120 PRISONERS REMAIN ON THE THREE SALVATION ISLANDS, AS THE FRENCH CALL THEM, AND OF THESE ONLY 13 ARE LEFT ON DEVIL'S ISLAND PROPER WHERE YOUNG CAPTAIN DREYFUS WAS SENT IN EXILE AND DISGRACE, CONVICTED OF A TREASON CHARGE OF WHICH HE LATER WAS CLEARED. WHEN THESE DIE, THE ISLAND'S NEAR-CENTURY-OLD HISTORY AS A PRISON WILL END.

MEANWHILE THE CONVICTS ARE TEARING DOWN THE "BATIMENTS" ON ILE ST. JOSEPH TO PROVIDE SPACE FOR VEGETABLE GARDENS AND BUILDING MATERIAL FOR CAYENNE. IN THESE DISMAL DUNGEONS ABOVE GROUND, ALMOST WITHOUT LIGHT AND AIR, SOME 200 MEN WERE ONCE KEPT.

BUT FOR THE MOMENT, "LA BAGNE DU DIABLE" STILL GRINDS ON WITH ALL ITS OLDTIME DREAD, MODIFIED IN RECENT YEARS ONLY FOR THOSE NOT ON ILE DU DIABLE WHERE CONDITIONS ARE MUCH THE SAME AS WHEN DREYFUS WAS THERE.

TOGETHER WITH THE PRISON COMMANDANT, LT. GEORGES MARTINEAU, A FRENCH MEDICAL OFFICER, LT. ALEX GUIBERT-GERMAINE, AND AN AMERICAN

3124-4755

30.24-4755

SAILOR, E.J.BEISEIGEL, JR., OF (7740 ALBRIGHT AV) ELKINS PARK, PA., REPRESENTING LT. CMDR. J.M.KRAUSE, U.S.N., OF ST.LOUIS, MO., HEAD OF THE AMERICAN MILITARY MISSION IN FRENCH GUIANA, I SPENT A DISTRESSING TWO HOURS ON ILE DU DIABLE.

ONE PRISONER, A BELGIAN NATIONAL WHO IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE HELPED SEND EDITH CAVELL TO HER DEATH IN WORLD WAR 1, PLEADED WITH ME TO SEND THE AMERICAN CONSUL TO SEE HIM.

JUN -7 1943

CONVICTED AS A GERMAN SPY, THIS BEARDED OUTCAST INSISTS, LIKE SO MANY CONVICTS, ON HIS INNOCENCE, DECLARES HE WAS NOT A GERMAN SPY, BUT AN AMERICAN SPY BEFORE OUR ENTRY INTO THE LAST WAR. ABSORBED IN BRUSSELLS INTRIGUE 25 YEARS AGO, TODAY HE SPENDS MUCH OF HIS TIME, LIKE MANY OF HIS COLLEAGUES, MAKING TURQUOISE ORNAMENTS.

HE GAVE HIS NAME AS EUGENE JASIENSKI.

THE OTHER MEN ON DIABLE ARE EITHER, LIKE JASIENSKI, CONVICTED TRAITORS CALLED "DEPORTES," OR CONVICTED MURDERERS WHO SHARE WITH OTHER CRIMINALS THE TERM OF "TRANSPORTES." THE DEPORTES CAN DO AS THEY PLEASE WHILE THE TRANSPORTES ARE REQUIRED TO WORK.

JUN -7 1943

ON DIABLE THESE MEN WHO ONCE WERE FRANCE'S MOST VICIOUS MURDERERS OR MOST HATED TRAITORS, ARE CUT ADRIFT, EVEN FROM OTHER CRIMINALS, AND LEFT AS ENFORCED CASTAWAYS. THEIR ONLY CONTACT WITH THE REST OF THE PRISON IS THE DAILY FOOD RATION SENT OVER FROM ILE ROYALE BY BOAT, OR BY CABLE BUCKET ABOVE THE TURBULENT CHANNEL ON STORMY DAYS.

THIS IS PARCELED OUT TO THEM ALONG WITH FIREWOOD BY DIABLE'S CHIEF GUARD, RENE ROUX, A SQUAT GENIAL PROVENCAL, OR HIS ASSISTANT, AND EACH MUST PREPARE HIS OWN MEALS, SUPPLEMENTING THE PRISON HANDOUT AS HE CAN WITH FISH, FOWL OR PORK WHICH IS CAUGHT OFF SHORE OR RAISED ON THE ISLAND. PRISON OFFICIALS DID NOT TELL WHAT THE RATIONS WERE BUT POLITICAL PRISONERS, HELD ON DIABLE DURING VICHY'S REGIME AND RELEASED FOLLOWING THE MARCH 17 "REBELLION," SAID THEY RECEIVED CORNED BEEF, RICE, COFFEE, SUGAR, SALT, BREAD AND OIL.

THE PRISONERS LIVE IN ADOBE HUTS IN ROWS ALONG THE ROAD FROM THE DOCK AT THE SOUTHWESTERN END, WHERE THERE IS A WALLED HOUSE TO SEGREGATE SURLY PRISONERS. OTHERWISE THEY ARE FREE TO ROAM THE ISLE, THE TRANSPORTES AT THEIR WORK, AND THE DEPORTES AT WHATEVER THEY WISH. MOST OF THEM RAISE CHICKENS AND PIGS, GO FISHING ALONG THE SHORE, OR MAKE TRINKETS.

JUN -7 1943

THE HUTS ARE ABOUT 10 BY 12 FEET, WITH A WINDOW AND DOOR IN FRONT, BED OR COUCH INSIDE. ONCE THERE WERE MANY HUTS, BUT NOW THE TRANSPORTES DEMOLISH THEM AS FAST AS THEY ARE VACATED SO THAT THERE ARE ONLY 15 HUTS LEFT AND THE ONE OCCUPIED BY CAPTAIN DREYFUS IS GONE. ROUX AND HIS ASSISTANT LIVE IN A LARGE HOUSE ON A HILLTOP OVERLOOKING THE HUTS.

AS WE WALKED UP THE "STREET" MANY OF THE PRISONERS GAZED AT US WITH DESOLATE, BEATEN EYES, BUT ONLY JASIENSKI APPROACHED TO SPEAK. MARTINEAU WARNED HE WOULD PROBABLY KEEP US THERE ALL NIGHT IF HE COULD, AND THE COMMANDANT WAS UNDOUBTEDLY RIGHT.

ON SUNNY DAYS STRIPS OF LIGHT FILTER THROUGH THE CANOPY OF LEAVES. ROOSTERS CROW OCCASIONALLY AMID THE CHIRPING OF BIRDS OVERHEAD. BUT MOST DAYS IT RAINS--THE DRY GUILLOTINE MAY NOT SHOW BLOOD BUT IT SHOWS PLENTY OF WATER.

AT THE OUTERMOST TIP OF THE ISLAND, AS CLOSE TO FRANCE AS ONE CAN GET, CAPTAIN DREYFUS USED TO SIT, WAITING FOR THE SHIP WHICH WOULD BRING

JUN -7 1943

VINDICATION.

THERE HE BUILT A BENCH OF LAVA ROCKS. THE CRUDE AFFAIR, WORN SLICK BY DREYFUS' SUCCESSORS, IS STILL THERE.

DIABLE IS THE SMALLEST OF THE ISLETS. ILE ROYALE, THE LARGEST, IS THE SEAT OF ADMINISTRATION AND HOLDS MOST OF THE PRISONERS. ST. JOSEPH, ONCE THE CONCENTRATION POINT FOR HARDENED CRIMINALS, IS BEING TURNED INTO VEGETABLE GARDENS.

JUN -7 1943

WORST CONFINEMENT ANYWHERE ON "LES ILES" MUST HAVE BEEN IN THE BATIMENTS OF ST.JOSEPH, NOW BEING TORN DOWN. EACH OF THE THREE LARGE BATIMENTS HELD TWO ROWS OF THIRTY CELLS EACH, WITH A CATWALK ABOVE AND BETWEEN THEM FOR GUARDS TO PEER INTO THE GLOOM INSIDE. ENOUGH OF THESE CUBICLES ARE STILL INTACT TO GIVE A GOOD IDEA OF WHAT LIFE MUST HAVE BEEN WITHIN THEM.

EACH IS ABOUT 6 BY 4 FEET, WITH A BARRED DOOR AND CONCRETE-FACED WALLS WHICH CURVE IN AT THE TOP TO FORM AN ARCHED CEILING.

THE GUARD'S PEEP-HOLE AT THE BACK AND TOP WAS THE ONLY SOURCE OF LIGHT SINCE THE BARRED DOOR GAVE ONLY ONTO THE WALK AROUND THE CELL-BLOCK. IF THE GUARDS CHOSE, THEY COULD KEEP THE CELLS ENTIRELY BLACK.

IN THESE HOLES THE INCORRIGIBLES WERE KEPT, SOMETIMES FOR FIVE OR TEN YEARS.

JUN -7 1943

NEAR THE BATIMENTS WERE 10 CONCRETE HUTS FOR CONVICTS PERMITTED TO WORK AND MOVE AROUND OUTSIDE. THESE ONCE HELD FROM FOUR TO SIX MEN WHO ENJOYED BARRED WINDOWS, SOME FRESH AIR AND LIGHT. THESE WERE DEROOFED ALMOST A YEAR AGO AND ALREADY THE SITE IS SO OVERGROWN IT SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN ABANDONED FOR AT LEAST A DECADE. THE FORMER HOSPITAL BUILT IN 1835 AND ASYLUM HAVE ALSO HAD THEIR ROOFS TAKEN OFF.

FOUR SPACIOUS FRAME AND BRICK HOMES ONCE OCCUPIED BY PRISON OFFICIALS STAND DESERTED ABOVE THE WHARF.

ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF ST.JOSEPH NEAR THE SEA IS A NEAT LITTLE CEMETERY WHERE MEMBERS OF THE GARRISON AND THEIR FAMILIES WHO DIE ON DUTY ARE BURIED.

WE INQUIRED HOW PRISONERS WERE BURIED. THEY ARE NOT. THEIR BODIES ARE GIVEN TO THE SEA, ALIVE WITH MAN-EATING TIGER SHARKS, OR USED IN MEDICAL RESEARCH IN THE PRISON HOSPITALS. THE DIRECTOR OF THE CAYENNE PRISON HOSPITAL SAID THIS WORK IS VERY VALUABLE FOR THE OPPORTUNITIES IT GIVES TO PRY INTO ACTUAL HUMAN BODIES. FEW OF THE MEN LEAVE ANY INSTRUCTION AS TO DISPOSITION OF THEIR BODIES, AND THE FAMILIES OR RELATIVES ARE SELDOM HEARD FROM, EITHER.

WHEN MEN ARE SENT OUT FOR OVER FIVE YEARS, HE SAID, THEIR FAMILIES AND FRIENDS WRITE FOR PERHAPS ONE OR TWO YEARS, BUT THEN LETTERS USUALLY BECOME FARTHER APART AND FINALLY CEASE ENTIRELY. A MAN ON "LES ILES" IS TRULY ABANDONED, GONE, FORGOTTEN.

JUN -7 1943

EXCEPT FOR THE CASTAWAYS ON DIABLE, ILE ROYALE IS NOW THE WHOLE ESTABLISHMENT. IN THE CENTER THE HOMES FOR THE GUARDS AND CELLBLOCKS FOR THE CONVICTS ARE GROUPED AROUND A SHADED GREEN QUADRANGLE. THE CELLBLOCKS HOUSE A LITTLE MORE THAN 100 MEN.

TODAY THERE ARE ONLY 21 GUARDS, OF WHOM FIVE HAVE THEIR WIVES WITH THEM.

ALL AROUND ROYALE'S SLOPES CONVICTS HAVE PLANTED VEGETABLE PATCHES, AND THEY OPERATE A COCONUT OIL FACTORY WHERE THE PRISON'S SUPPLY OF OILS FOR COOKING AND EATING IS PRODUCED BY HANDPOWER ON A ROTARY GRINDER. BELOW THE FACTORY IS THE BAKERY WHERE OTHER CONVICTS

JUN -7 1943

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TURN OUT THE BREAD FOR "LES ILES."

THE CHAPEL BOASTS MURALS BY ONE OF THE CONVICTS, AN ARTIST NAMED F. LAGRANGE, WHO PAINTED THEM IN 1940. LIEUT.JEAN MARTINEAU, CHIEF GUARD, SAID THE BISHOP OF CAYENNE, WHO COMES OUT TO SAY MASS OCCASIONALLY, WAS SOMEWHAT IRKED WHEN HE FIRST SAW THEM. THE BISHOP THOUGHT THE VIRGIN MARY WAS A LITTLE TOO WORLDLY LOOKING AND THE ANGELS TOO BEAUTIFUL.

JUN - 7 1943

ONE OF THE MOST PROMINENT MURALS DEPICTS THE PRODIGAL SON RECEIVING A GRAND WELCOME HOME FROM HIS FATHER AND MOTHER. THE GUARDS SHRUGGED. CONVICTS ON "LES ILES" MUST AWAIT THEIR WELCOME, IF ANY, IN THE OTHER WORLD.

LIKE OTHER ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES, THE CHAPEL HAS A CONFESSIONAL, BUT YOU NOTICE IMMEDIATELY THAT THIS ONE IS QUITE LARGE.

SOME YEARS AGO ONE OF THE CONVICTS, A CARPENTER, ASKED PERMISSION
LD IT. HE GOT THE MATERIALS AND WENT TO WORK--ON A RAFT WITH
ESCAPE. HE WAS CAUGHT JUST IN TIME, AND THE CONFESSIONAL WAS
, AS BIG AS A RAFT.

JUN - 7 1943

OTHERS TOLD US SOME PRISONERS HAD ESCAPED IN BARRELS--WITH ROCK BALLAST--PADDLING TO THE JUNGLE COAST SOME FIVE OR SIX MILES AWAY ACROSS SWIFT AND TRICKY CURRENTS, AND THENCE BY FOOT TO DUTCH GUIANA, BRAZIL OR VENEZUELA. ANOTHER CONSTRUCTED A BOAT WITH CAVAS STRETCHED OVER A LIGHT WOODEN FRAME WHICH IS NOW ON EXHIBIT IN THE CAYENNE "MUSEUM." MOST OF THOSE WHO TRIED TO SWIM WERE ENDED BY SHARKS.

THROUGH THE PERMISSION OF FRANCE GUIANA'S NEW GOVERNOR, JEAN RAPENNE, I BECAME THE FIRST AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMAN TO VISIT DEVIL'S ISLAND IN SEVERAL YEARS. THE TRIP MEANT LEAVING CAYENNE AT 4 A.M. IN A SMALL LAUNCH AND BOUNCING AND ROCKING FOR FOUR HOURS OUT AND SIX HOURS BACK--LONGER ON THE RETURN BECAUSE OF THE OCEAN CURRENT. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MANY VOYAGES, INCLUDING A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD, I WAS SEASICK.

HEARTY, JOVIAL AND QUITE TALKATIVE MARTINEAU GREETED US AT THE ROYALE PIER, WHERE CUSTOMS AND STOREHOUSES LENT A COMMERCIAL ATMOSPHERE.

AT ANY EVENT, THE ISLES WILL ASSUME IMPORTANCE AS AN ANCHORAGE FOR LARGE STEAMERS EXPECTED TO APPROACH CAYENNE AS THE FRENCH COLONY TAKES A GREATER PLACE IN WORLD TRADE AS AN OUTLET FOR GOLD, IRON, BAUXITE AND TIMBER FROM THE VAST UNPEOPLED INTERIOR. THE HARBOR AT CAYENNE HAS ALWAYS BEEN TOO SHALLOW FOR LARGE SHIPS.

OTHER BRANCHES OF THE FRENCH PENAL ESTABLISHMENT IN GUIANA ARE ALSO APPROACHING THEIR END. ALTOGETHER THEY HOLD TODAY ONLY 2,000 PERSONS AS COMPARED WITH 6,000 OR 7,000 FORMERLY ON "LES ILES," AT CAYENNE AND AT SAINT LAURENT.

JUN - 7 1943

NO "CONVOYS" OF NEW PRISONERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED SINCE BEFORE THE WAR AND PRESENT COLONIAL OFFICIALS SAY THEY WANT NO MORE. CONVICTS WERE ORIGINALLY BROUGHT TO GUIANA, BEGINNING IN 1854, WITH THE IDEA THAT THEY WOULD STAY ON AFTER THEIR TERMS WERE FINISHED AND THUS HELP TOWARD COLONIZATION.

THAT WAS THE REASON BEHIND THE SO-CALLED "DOUBLAGE" WHEREBY A CONVICT WAS FORCED TO REMAIN IN THE COLONY AFTER HIS RELEASE FROM PRISON FOR AS LONG AS HIS PRISON TERM.

BUT POTENTIAL INVESTORS AND POTENTIAL IMMIGRANTS WERE FRIGHTENED AWAY FROM GUIANA, OFFICIALS SAY. CONVICTS, INSTEAD OF PROMOTING COLONIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT, HINDERED IT.

"WE USED TO HAVE SOME HARD CHARACTERS HERE, BUT NOW THEY'RE ALL PRETTY OLD AND TAME," SAID MARTINEAU, WHO ADDED HE EXPECTED TO SEE THE

JUN - 7 1943

END OF THE PRISON COLONY. JOKINGLY HE TALKS OF RENTING THE ISLANDS FROM THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AFTER THE WAR AND BUILDING A SWANK TOURIST HOTEL WHERE PASSENGERS ON BIG OCEAN LINERS COULD SPEND A FEW DAYS INSPECTING "LES ILES."

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, JUNE 4)

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DAKAR HAS HARD
TIME AMID BOOM

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HOUSING AND FOOD
SHORTAGES HIT
FRENCH CITY (600)

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BY JOSEPH E.MORTON

DARKA, FRENCH WEST AFRICA-(AP)-ESTABLISHMENT OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN BASES IN AND NEAR STRATEGIC DAKAR, WELCOMED FIVE MONTHS AGO AS A SIGN THAT THE CITY SOON WOULD RETURN TO ITS OLD PROSPEROUS MANNER OF LIVING, HAS NOT PRODUCED THE EXPECTED RESULT.

ALTHOUGH SHIPS OF A DOZEN NATIONS PUT INTO ITS HARBOR AND ITS STREET HUM WITH ACTIVITY ONCE AGAIN, DAKAR STILL IS FAR FROM A COMFORTABLE PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE.

THE INFLUX OF BRITISH AND AMERICANS, PLUS THE RECENT RETURN OF SEVERAL HUNDRED WOMEN AND CHILDREN EVACUATED TO NORTH AFRICA LAST OCTOBER, HAS MADE THE HOUSING SITUATION CRITICAL. COMPARED TO DAKAR, WASHINGTON IS SITTING PRETTY.

THE HOTELS ALL HAVE LONG WAITING LISTS AND TRANSIENT BUSINESS NO LONGER EXISTS. MANY FAMILIES HAVE DOUBLED UP. EVEN THE HOTEL DU GOUVERNEUR, NORMALLY HELD OPEN FOR VISITORS OF STATE, IS FILLED UP WITH REGULAR RESIDENTS. NEW HOMES AND APARTMENTS ARE BEING BUILT BY THE DOZEN YET THE GOVERNMENT HAS FOUND INSPECTIONS NECESSARY TO SEE THAT NO ONE FAMILY OCCUPIES TOO MUCH SPACE. IF A NEWCOMER HAS CONNECTIONS HE CAN ASK THAT A HOUSE BE "REQUISITIONED." IF THE GOVERNMENT OBLIGES, HE GETS A PLACE, AND SOME FRENCH FAMILY MOVES OUT.

IRONICALLY, BRITISH OFFICERS ARE QUARTERED IN AN AUDITORIUM USED LESS THAN EIGHT MONTHS AGO TO HOUSE APPARATUS FOR JAMMING BBC BROADCASTS.

RATIONING LIKEWISE HAS BECOME MORE AND MORE SEVERE, PARTLY BECAUSE MANY THINGS ONCE IMPORTED FROM NORTH AFRICA ARE BEING USED TO SUSTAIN TROOPS THERE. THOUSANDS OF TONS OF LEND-LEASE GOODS FROM AMERICA HAVE GONE TO THE FRENCH ARMY OR TO THE INTERIOR FOR USE IN STIMULATING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

THERE ARE TWO MEATLESS DAYS EACH WEEK AND FISH HAS BEEN LARGELY SUBSTITUTED FOR FRESH MEAT. WHITE BREAD IS ENJOYED ONLY BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS, WHO IMPORT THEIR OWN FLOUR AND OPERATE THEIR OWN BAKERY. EVEN RED TABLE WINE, CORNERSTONE OF FRENCH CUISINE, IS SCARCE.

CLOTHING RATION CARDS PERMIT EXPENDITURE OF 25 POINTS A MONTH, ENABLING A HOUSEWIFE TO HAVE A NEW DRESS ABOUT EVERY 60 DAYS AT ABOUT 360 FOR AN ORDINARY GARMENT. STOCKINGS HAVE DISAPPEARED.

A BLACK MARKET FLOURISHES THROUGH DAKAR'S SEVERAL THOUSAND SYRIANS -- ALIENS ABLE TO SUPPLY ALMOST ANYTHING AT A PRICE. THE GOVERNMENT HAS IMPOSED HEAVY FINES, BUT ANYONE WHO NEEDS "UNOBTAINABLE" ITEMS CAN FIND THEM BY GOING TO THE RIGHT PERSON.

JUN - 7 1943
JUN - 7 1943
JUN - 7 1943

30.24-4759

CONTINUED DROUGHT AND OVER-POPULATION MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO DRAW WATER ONLY AT BREAKFAST AND DINNER TIME, AND BECAUSE OF THE SHORTAGE THE CITY'S SEWAGE SYSTEM LIKEWISE DOES NOT FUNCTION PROPERLY. THE APPROACHING RAINY SEASON MAY RELIEVE THIS SITUATION, BUT WITH IT COMES THREE MONTHS OF MERCILESS HEAT.

JUN - 7 1943

BICYCLES AND HORSE-DRAWN CARTS AND CARRIAGES CONTINUE TO FILL DAKAR'S STREETS. MOST OF ITS AUTOMOBILES STILL ARE CHARCOAL-BURNING "GAS-O-GENES." GASOLINE SHIPMENTS FROM THE UNITED STATES PROVIDE ONLY FOR MILITARY NEEDS.

MILITARY MOBILIZATION IS PROGRESSING AT A FAST CLIP, PROVIDING DAKAR'S INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESS WITH AN ADDITIONAL HEADACHE. AS IN OTHER QUARTERS OF THE GLOBE, WOMEN ARE FILLING MEN'S SHOES. PARIS-DAKAR, GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED DAILY NEWSPAPER, HAS, FOR EXAMPLE, FOUR WOMEN ON ITS EDITORIAL STAFF WHERE FORMERLY IT HAD NONE. ITS CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING COLUMNS CONTAIN, EACH DAY, A LONG STRING OF HELP-WANTED NOTICES.

JUN - 7 1943

DESPITE EVERYTHING THE PEOPLE HAVE THEIR CHINS WAY UP. THANKFUL THEY WERE NOT CAUGHT IN FRANCE, THEY APPEAR A LITTLE PROUD OF THEIR ABILITY TO ADAPT THEMSELVES TO ALMOST ANY CIRCUMSTANCES AND STILL GET SOME FUN OUT OF LIFE.

# Non-Stop Raids Shake Italy's Defenses, Islands and Mainland Supply Ports Torn

JUN - 8 1943

JUN - 8 1943

## Instrumente Is Pounded, Messina, San Giovanni, Reggio Calabria Struck

## Enemy's Resistance In Air Ripped Apart

## 19 Axis Planes Are Shot Down, With Loss of Only One by Allied Forces

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 7.—Tearing apart the Axis air opposition at the rate of nineteen enemy planes destroyed to one Allied craft lost, squadrons of Allied bombers and fighter-bombers struck at the Italian islands and Italy under almost continual attack during the week end.

Communiques issued today here and at Cairo, the headquarters of the Middle East Command, told a story of shattering assaults all along the Italian Mediterranean island defenses against both sides of the Messina Strait.

Allied planes sweeping out from North Africa and the Middle East attacked mainly the long-punished island of Pantelleria, but Sicily and the continental supply ports of Messina, San Giovanni and Reggio Calabria were hard hit as well.

**Many Types of Planes Used**

The Allies threw in virtually every sort of plane now in the great force built up on the shores of Africa—Wellingtons, Fortresses, Liberators, Baltimores, Bostons, Marauders, Mitchells, Warhawks and Spitfires.

They again met considerable German fighter strength, particularly over Pantelleria, but they smashed through every enemy formation, downing an aggregate of sixteen fighters, two bombers and one transport at the cost of a single Allied plane lost over Pantelleria.

The biggest single blow dealt the enemy's fighter strength was struck by fifty Liberators of the Middle East Command, which went over to pound Messina, Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni. They blew out of the sky at least eight Axis planes and in all probability three more, of an enemy force of about thirty.

Not one of the fifty American raiders was lost.

**Pantelleria Pounded Again**

Pantelleria, a strip of Axis ground which for weeks now has shaken in flames under Allied bombs, was hit first by heavy bombers and then by medium and fighter bombers. Eight enemy fighters were shot down.

At Messina the railroad yards were sprayed with bombs, and explosives fell also in the vicinity of the power station, naval barracks and oil tanks. Bomb bursts lighted up Reggio Calabria's harbor area; the ferry terminal at San Giovanni was squarely hit.

[The Italians asserted that five Allied planes were brought down in the Messina Strait raids and seven over Pantelleria and that three other Allied planes were knocked down in other operations. Sinking of an Allied submarine by Italian naval action also was asserted.]

## Two-Way Smash Follows Attacks On Battleships

JUN - 8 1943

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 7.—Hitting from two directions, American and British Empire airmen yesterday smashed rail and ferry facilities on both sides of Messina Strait at the toe of the Italian boot, and pounded Pantelleria again, following up Saturday's smashing attack on three big battleships of the Italian fleet at La Spezia.

At least eight of a formation of more than 30 fighter planes which attempted to intercept American heavy bombers of the Middle East command which raided San Giovanni, Reggio Calabria and Messina, were shot down and others were damaged, a Cairo communique said.

It was officially announced that "approximately 50 of our aircraft took part in the attacks" from Middle East bases and every one returned safely.

Hits were scored on railway sidings, oil installations and other terminal facilities, the communique declared.

**No Allied Planes Lost.**

RAF fighters yesterday also shot down two Cant Z-1007s, three-engined heavy bombers, in the Eastern Mediterranean, it was announced. No Allied planes were lost.

(The Italian communique, broadcast by the Rome radio and recorded by the Associated Press, asserted without offering any further detail that an Allied submarine was sunk by the Royal Italian Navy in the Mediterranean.

(The Italians also said their fighter planes brought down four four-engined bombers and anti-aircraft guns downed a fifth in the Allied raids on Messina, Reggio Calabria and other localities on the Messina Strait. They acknowledged further bombing of Pantelleria.

(In the Pantelleria raids the Italians asserted seven Allied planes were brought down by their fighters and anti-aircraft guns. They said German fighter planes brought down two other bombers south of Sicily and a Spitfire near Lampedusa Island. Three Italian planes were lost, it was said.

(Another Rome radio broadcast said 50 were killed and seven injured in the vicinity of Reggio Calabria.)

**Daylight Plane Attacks.**

The aerial softening of Pantelleria continued yesterday after daylight plane attacks Saturday which, in turn, had followed a dawn bombardment by the British Navy—the fifth time in seven days its guns had thundered against enemy batteries on the volcanic Italian outpost.

The Italian batteries answered, but yesterday's communique said no damage was done the Allied fleet.

Along with the concerted air and navy surface craft attacks paving the way for the day when Allied ground troops may be ferried across the 90 miles of the Sicilian strait, came official accounts of submarine action that battered Axis shipping in the area.

Monserrato airdrome and shipping in Porto Ponte de Romano in Southern Sardinia also were hit in Saturday's aerial action, which was climaxed by the American daylight bombing of La Spezia, during which armor-piercing 2,000-pound bombs were laid among the Italian battleships.

The Middle East Air Command added to the wide range of operations with an attack Friday night on Catania, Eastern Sicily port, and sank four enemy vessels off Greece.

**Six Enemy Ships Sunk.**

British submarines, invading Italian and island harbors, sank six enemy ships, severely damaged another, and probably torpedoed an eighth, and one surfaced submarine dropped shells on an enemy airfield in Northern Corsica, it was announced in London last night by the Admiralty.

Listed as destroyed were an anti-submarine naval auxiliary in Augusta Harbor, Sicily; two small supply ships in the strait between Cirsica and Sardinia; a tanker near Monte Carlo in the Gulf of Genoa;

JUN - 8 1943

a large supply ship near the Gulf of Policastro in Southwest Italy, and a small ship in the same area.

One large supply ship torpedoed in Catania Bay was seen to be down at the stern, and another large supply ship suffered probable torpedo hits in the Gulf of Genoa, the Admiralty said.

The raid on the Italian navy in hiding at La Spezia was a 1,400-mile round trip made by the largest group of Flying Fortresses ever sent out from Africa. Some previous raids have been in strength of more than 100 bombers.

La Spezia is 50 miles southeast of Genoa and 40 miles north of Leghorn (Livorno) which was attacked by American bombers May 28. La Spezia was bombed once before, last April 18, in a night attack by RAF Britain-based bombers. Genoa also has been raided by bombers that crossed the Alps after flying from Britain.

Yesterday's Allied headquarters communique said only that "hits were observed in the dock area, among warships and other shipping. There were large explosions and many fires."

Preliminary reports at headquarters showed that a large number of 1-ton bombs were scattered among the battleships, huge harbor areas were blasted and set afire, a merchant ship was blown up and a large barge was sunk.

Harold V. Boyle, Associated Press correspondent at an advanced bomber base in North Africa, provided the first news of the raid Saturday night and his reports from pilots indicated the 35,000-ton battleships Littorio, Vittorio Veneto and Roma were damaged by hits and near misses. A heavy cruiser also was reported hit.

Fire and smoke blotted out the whole area quickly and headquarters was waiting for air reconnaissance photographs to tell the complete story.

The Fortresses flew without fighter escort and all returned to base.

### Italy Attacked by Daylight

CAIRO, Egypt, June 7 (AP)—A strong force of American heavy bombers attacked Messina, Sicily, and the towns of San Giovanni and Reggio Calabria, at the "toe" of the Italian "boot," in daylight yesterday, it was announced today.

The raiders destroyed at least eight Messerschmitt-109s and damaged others in an air battle with more than thirty enemy fighters. The bombers returned home without loss, the announcement said.

"At Messina," a communiqué said, "bursts were seen in railway sidings near the naval barracks and oil installations in the harbor area.

"Direct hits were scored on the ferry terminus at San Giovanni and at Reggio Calabria bursts were seen south of the terminus and on a ferryboat."

The announcement also reported that R. A. F. fighters had shot down two Italian three-engined bombers over the Eastern Mediterranean yesterday.

# CABINET OF 11 IS NAMED TO RULE FRENCH

## Organization In Algiers Expanded To 14 By Appointments

JUN - 8 1943

## Announcement Fails To Give Makeup Of War Committee

*[By the Associated Press]*

Algiers, June 7—The French Committee of National Liberation officially announced formation of a Cabinet of eleven members tonight to act as the governing agency until a provisional Government is established upon liberation of the home country.

The announcement came at the end of a day of rumors and, coming in three separate communiques, was vague in some respects. It also spoke of the formation of a war committee "to assure general conduct of the war."

### Become Committee Of 14

At this stage, the committee was disclosed to consist of fourteen members—eleven Cabinet members, the copresidents, Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud, and Gen. Alphonse Georges, who is said to be slated to become Minister without portfolio. He is the only one of the original seven members of the committee not listed for a department and it appeared he is to be sidetracked because of his age and his oppotition to de Gaulle.

### Makeup Of Cabinet

The official makeup of the new Cabinet is:

RENE MASSIGLI, Foreign Affairs.

GEN. GEORGES CATROUX, Coordinator of Moslem Affairs.

JEAN MONNET, Armaments.

RENE PLEVEN, Colonies.

RENE MEYER, Communications and Merchant Marine.

HENRI, BONNET, Information.

ANDRE PHILIP, Interior.

DR. JULES ABADIE, Justice, Education and Health.

MAURICE COUVE DE MURVILLE, Finance.

ANDREW DIETHELM, Production and Commerce.

ADRIEN TIXIER, Labor and Social Affairs.

Dr. Abadie had been Gen. Henri Giraud's Secretary of the Interior.

### Name Successor To Nogues

The committee appointed Gabriel Puaux, former High Commissioner in Syria, as successor to Gen. Auguste Nogues as Resident General of Morocco and named Jean Hellen High Commissioner in Syria to succeed Catroux, now a member of the committee and Governor General of Algiera.

Membership of the war committee was not announced, nor was its size disclosed.

Giraud and de Gaulle, the copresidents, were not listed for portfolios, indicating there was no agreement yet on this point.

It was generally expected, however, that Giraud would continue a commander in chief of the French army.

The only important cabinet posts still unfilled are those of minister of war, navy and air—which might be grouped in a single portfolio, as has been done before in France.

### Not Formally Set Up

As the committee is not formally set up as a government, the members will not be called ministers, but will be merely ho'ders of portfolios. What would in normal French Government be known as ministries will be given the American name of departments.

The committee in its pronouncements once more declared itself the sole central French authority and once more pledged itself to surrender its powers to the provisional government to be set up when France is liberated.

It asserted, however, its right to negotiate treaties with foreign powers and to accredit diplomatic representatives to foreign powers and to receive foreign diplomatic representatives.

### Lack Diplomatic Status

So far the United States and Britain, while receiving representatives of both de Gaulle's and Giraud's factions, have not accorded them full diplomatic status and since they regard the present committee as a *de facto* organization with attributes of Government rather than as the Government of France, it is uncertain under what terms they will receive its representatives.

Today's announcements were signed by Giraud and de Gaulle as joint presidents of the committee.

Informed sources said Pierre Boissan now is expected to remain as Governor General of French West Africa, despite the opposition of de Gaulle, who led an unsuccessful attack against Dakar earlier in the war.

### Party Lines Broken

Giraud's press chief, Andre Labarthe, has been removed from office, it was learned.

Reliable sources said that the committee in its task of establishing a united government had broken away from "party lines" of Giraudists and de Gaullists, and that each member has been voting his individual opinion.

De Gaulle's appointees, Massigli and Philip, both were reported to have voted against his proposals on several occasions, and de Gaulle found himself in a minority of one over certain points, these sources said.

Publication of the daily Algier Republican, which had suspended in the early days of the war, and of the Communist weekly Liberte was authorized by the committee, following its declared policy of permitting greater freedom of the press. Algiers has three other dailies, La Depeche Algerienne, Echo d'Alger, and the Dernieres Nouvelles. Two other weeklies are the pro-Giraud Tam and the pro-de Gaulle Combat.

## Sending Gold To France From Morocco Blocked

Casablanca, French Morocco, June 7 (AP)—The Bank of Morocco attempted to send almost $750,000 worth of gold to German-occupied France last February but was blocked when Gen. Henri Giraud's regime discovered the plan, reliable sources said today.

These sources, who cannot be identified by name, said Giraud authorities acted on the ground that the transaction violated Giraud's December decree forbidding commercial transactions with metropolitan France.

The incident was reported to be one of the reasons for the pressure for supplanting of Gen. Auguste Nogues as resident general. It was expected that some officers of the bank—a state institution formerly affiliated with the Bank of France—will go because of it.

# NAZI THRUSTS IN 3 SECTORS

JUN - 8 1943

# PUSHED BACK

## Reds Repel Strong Feeler Attacks—Main Action Still In Air

## Soviet Bombers Hit Rail Junction Near Orel. Oil Dumps Fired

JUN - 8 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Tuesday*, June 8—Strong German feeler thrusts into Soviet lines were smashed back Monday on three main sectors, the Russians reported early today, but the main action on the long front still appeared to be in the air, with Red army and German airmen trading especially heavy blows Sunday night.

Soviet bombers smashed at the Nazi-held railway junction of Unecha in the Orel district, pounding ammunition, fuel and arms dumps and concentrations of enemy trains moving troops up to the front, a Moscow broadcast declared.

"Many fires broke out and heavy explosions were observed," said the Broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press. It reported only one Russian plane lost.

### Twelve Shot Down

The radio declared twelve German planes were shot down out of a force of about one hundred that struck at Gorki, industrial center on the Volga some 250 miles east of Moscow.

The Germans declared the raid was the third successive night attack on Gorki, and that their planes set huge fires with 500 tons of explosives and 100,000 incendiaries. The Russians said bombs hit in residential areas, causing damage and casualties, while the Germans reported widespread damage to industrial sections.

Repulse of German scouting raids in force on the western front, in the Balakleya region of the Donets front, and before Rostov was reported in the Russian midnight communique recorded by the Soviet monitor.

### 300 Reported Killed

Three hundred Germans were killed in fighting on the western front, the bulletin said, and an enemy scouting raid was beaten off. The Germans threw a company of infantry and tanks against Soviet outposts in the Balakleya area, but were driven back with one hundred killed.

"West of Rostov the Germans attempted on various sectors to reconnoiter in force our positions," the communique reported "they were everywhere repelled by our troops, suffering heavy losses," with seventy killed in one attack.

Russian planes sank an enemy transport in the Gulf of Riga, and in the Black Sea sent down three cutters and five motorboats carrying soldiers and ammunition, the communique added.

### Snipers Get Credit

Snipers of one unit on the northwestern front were credited with killing 504 enemy troops during May, with one sharpshooter getting twenty-three. Kalinin guerrillas, the communique said, recently derailed three enemy trains and killed one hundred Germans.

The Russians, pre-occupied with gathering German forces for an expected imminent summer offensive, declared their planes concentrated on German airdromes causing explosions and consuming flames. The air battle over the Russian front was one of immense attrition: Each side was trying to cripple the other to smooth way for the combat of decision.

The magnitude of the air combat was attested by official Russian figures of 752 Nazi planes destroyed in the week ended Saturday running the five weeks total to 2,821. The Russians admitted losing 212 aircraft in the week.

The front stirred at both ends near the Baltic and Black seas and in the middle on the Donets river front, accounts from the Moscow and Berlin radios—recorded by the Associated Press—said.

The Germans tried twice to cross the Donets near Lisichansk, 125 miles southeast of Kharkov, but the Russian noon communique said the Nazis were forced back each time. Russian guns pulverized more German fire points in the Sevsk and western front areas in the center and on the Volkov river south of Leningrad.

German reports told of futile Russian attacks in the Kuban area of the western Caucasus, south of Schluesselburg near Leningrad, south of Lake Ilmen, on the Volkhov front and near Staraya Russa.

### 1,000 Planes Used

The Germans said more than 1,000 planes were used in three raids on Gorki and that half of the tank-producing Molotov plant was "turned into a huge ocean of flames," fed by bursting oil tanks. The Gorki raids were described as "the hardest blows struck at Soviet war industry still under Soviet control." Flyers Sunday night and Monday morning were declared guided to Gorki from the Moscow district by large fires set on Friday and Saturday night. Ground fire was described as much weaker than in previous raids.

Arms plants near Gorki also were attacked and largely destroyed, the Germans said. The Russians said nothing of the German claims.

# RED FLYERS BLAST GERMAN AIRFIELDS

London, June 7 (A. P.).—Russian bombers battered again at German airdromes behind the lines last night, the Soviet midday communique said today, continuing the relentless aerial warfare which was reported to have cost the Germans 752 planes from May 30 through June 5.

The Russians lost 212 planes in the week ending Saturday, according to the midnight communique. The week's action brought Nazi craft destroyed in the air and on the ground to 2,821 during the past five weeks.

On the ground, overnight attacks near Lisichansk in which the Germans attempted to force a Donets River crossing, and German counter-attacks near Sevsk, northwest of Kharkov, were beaten back after scores of the enemy had been killed, the Russians said.

The, m,i d d a y communique broadcast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor here, also described heavy Soviet artillery fire directed at German fortifications and supply lines.

Concentrated shelling to soften up enemy defenses was reported along the 2,000-mile front from the Rostov area of the southern sector to the Volkhov area, eighty-five miles southeast of Leningrad on the northern front.

[The German High Command communique, broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, said but one plane was lost in the raid upon Corki last night and declared that eighty-three Soviet planes were destroyed Saturday and Sunday. "The air force, off the Caucasian coast, has sunk two enemy motor torpedo boats and one submarine chaser," it said.]

JUN - 8 1943

3024-4761

3024—4761

## *Russians Report Plot To Get Rid Of Il Duce*

Moscow, June 7 (AP)—A *Tass* dispatch quoted unconfirmed reports in Geneva today as saying a military conspiracy against Premier Mussolini was recently disclosed in Italy and that sensational arrests had been made among former army officers.

"Threads of the conspiracy allegedly led to the Quirinal (the hilltop residence of King Vittorio Emmanuel, where opposition officers always find support." the dispatch said.

It asserted that Gen. Ezio Rosi, who recently was removed as chief of the army staff, "is mentioned among persons implicated in the plot." The dispatch added: "It is noteworthy that German journalists in Geneva do not dispute the veracity of these reports."

## SOVIET LOAN OVER TOP

Moscow, June 7 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia's second war loan of 12,000,000,000 rubles was oversubscribed by 2,561,000,000 rubles in the first twenty-four hours, it was announced today, and subscriptions were said to be mounting steadily.

In foreign trade the ruble has had a nominal value of 19 cents, but conditions governing Russia's economic contacts with the outside world make accurate conversion into the dollar impossible. On the basis of a 19-cent figure, however, 12,000,000,000 rubles would be $2,280,000,000.

# AXIS SEES SHIFT OF WAR TO SPAIN IN ALLIED MOVES

JUN - 8 1943

### U. S., British Leaders Remain Blandly Silent on Invasion Plans.

LONDON, June 7. — (AP) The Axis was at pains today to suggest that Spain might be the path of Allied invasion of Europe, dispatches from both Berlin and Rome taking that line.

The Allied leaders drew enemy nerves yet tauter by the bland mask thrown over their plans, and the best available information indicated that confusion was spreading in Italy.

**No Aid for Italy**

In all the complex of whispering and propaganda overlaying Europe one of the most interesting circumstances was the fact that the Germans—who so far as could be seen here were doing nothing to reinforce their Italian partner — seemed to be doing nothing to discourage the belief that Italy was reeling under the Allied air offensive.

The organ of Reichsmarshal Goering, the Essener National Zeitung, proclaimed: "The Italians must stand up under bombings; they have to do it to win the war or they can't exist."

From Stockholm, the Associated Press correspondent remarked that acknowledgment of Italy's shaky position by both the Germans and Italians were being accompanied by an apparent attempt to divert attention in the direction of Spain, and it was recalled that accusations that the Allies were about to attack this or that country have often been used by the Axis to cover up a planned attack of their own.

**See Italy's Fall**

Neutral observers who had been traveling of late in Germany said in Stockholm that responsible Germans had readily conceded their belief that Italy was in a bad way and that some had even predicted the Italians would be unable to last another two months under a continuance of the Allied bombing.

Stockholm also heard roundabout reports that many German officers in southern Italy and Sicily already had written Italy off, quietly acquiring mufti and even Italian identification papers so that if an invasion or an internal crack-up came they could lose themselves among the Italians.

Swedish correspondents in Rome reported to Stockholm that the Italian press on one hand was proclaiming that the Allies had failed to split Germany and Italy but on the other hand for the first time was printing from abroad accusations that the Nazis were the oppressors of Europe and that Italy was stringing along for mere opportunist reasons.

**Orders Believed Given**

Here in London, where Prime Minister Churchill's round of war conferences was continuing and the time and place of the next major Allied moves remained secrets, the British press seemed agreed on two points:

That detailed orders have now been given to the commanders who will carry them out, and that the nature of those orders will be known only when the guns open up.

## Churchill Holds Numerous Conferences—Plans Are Seen Completed.

### BAD WEATHER CURBS RAIDS

### R. A. F. Reported to Have New Mass Bombing Method Ready for Nazis.

JUN - 8 1943

London, June 7 (A. P.).—The Eighth United States Army Air Force was expanded today by the arrival of another large contingent of airmen and equipment, and already-feverish invasion speculation was heightened by Prime Minister Churchill's continuing round of conferences believed to bear directly on the Washington war strategy meeting and his visit to North Africa.

For military reasons the strength of the United States air unit just arrived at a British port was kept secret, but it is known that bombers and their crews have streamed across the Atlantic as the weather improved and that ground personnel, bombs and other equipment have been arriving regularly by boat.

The lull in the aerial onslaught to soften Europe for land invasion continued into its ninth day. The last heavy raids were May 29, when United States flyers hammered Rennes and St. Nazaire and the R. A. F. smashed at Wuppertal.

**Bad Weather Curbs Raids.**

Bad weather over the continent was given as the reason for the lay-off, although there was some speculation the heavy bombers had shifted to the Mediterranean area for concentrated action on that potential invasion front. The Daily Mail said the R. A. F. had a new bombing policy — giant raids aimed at obliterating a large industrial center in a single night.

The R. A. F. struck at channel shipping and French coastal districts Sunday and Nazi fighter-bombers hit at a southeast coastal town, which the German radio said was Eastbourne.

The invasion guessing continued in London's press, with the Daily Herald declaring Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, probably would head invasion forces in the Mediterranean theater while a British general might direct any invasion against the northern Europe coast.

**U. S. to Play Big Part.**

The Daily Express said the North African conferences, attended by Mr. Churchill, Gen. George C. Marshall and Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, "put the finishing touches to the United Nations' summer campaign" and that Lieut.-Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth United States Army would play a large role.

The invasion-conscious Germans clamped another state of emergency down on the Norwegian port of Bergen, a potential landing point, and it was disclosed that German defensive demolitions had blasted a 600-yard wide belt with anti-tank ditches more than a mile from the sea, clear across the four miles of the Hague, Holland.

The Morocco radio reported new mass arrests of persons along the French coast who might have aided Allied invaders. A Spanish report said Gibraltar was practically bare of shipping.

**Axis Sees Danger to Spain.**

Stockholm, June 7 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Berlin and Rome today said Axis leaders were expressing fears that the Allies may strike a hard invasion blow through Spain.

Observers here immediately surmised that the reports, filtered through strict censorship, might be the prelude to German and Italian plans to march into Spain to set up air bases to defend the "European Fortress" better. It also was recalled that Gen. Francisco Franco was reported to have said he would call on the other side for assistance, should the Allies or Axis invade Spain.

Spain would provide either belligerent with good air bases. For the Allies, observers said, it would be an ideal bridgehead from which to furnish aerial cover for landing operations in western or southern France.

Berlin dispatches said German leaders were looking anxiously toward Spain, but the Nazis were quoted as saying Franco was prepared for any eventually.

After the Hitler and Mussolini conference April 12, there was considerable speculation that Spain might figure in Axis plans to buttress Europe, were North Africa lost.

Neutral observers who had been traveling of late in Germany said in Stockholm that responsible Germans had readily conceded their belief Italy was in a bad way and that some had even predicted the Italians would be unable to last another two months under Allied bombing. Stockholm also heard roundabout reports that many German officers in southern Italy and Sicily already had written Italy off, quietly acquiring mufti and even Italian identification papers so that if an invasion or an internal crack-up came they could lose themselves among the Italians.

## DUTCH NAZI SLAIN IN NEW OUTBREAK

JUN - 8 1943

**London, June 7 (A. P.).—Aneta, the Dutch news agency, reported today that Dr. Folkert E. Posthuma, described as one of the most prominent Dutch Nazis, had been shot and killed. He was a member of the puppet Secretariat of State set up by Anton Mussert, the leading Dutch Nazi. He specialized in agricultural and fisheries affairs.**

**During the first world war, Posthuma was Minister of Agriculture. Aneta said he was shot on Thursday by Dutch patriots. Several shots were fired, according to the report, which came via Stockholm.**

**Posthuma was the fifth prominent Dutch Nazi attacked in recent months. He was 69 years old.**

**In a broadcast heard at New York today by CBS, the British radio said that the German Government has set up a special colony for the growing number of refugee Quislings flocking to Berlin and Vienna. The colony, which already numbers 800 persons, is in Straubing, Bavaria, and is guarded by strong S. S. detachments, London declared, and added:**

**"Among twenty prominent Quisling families now in Berlin are those of Quisling himself and of Mussert, the Dutch Nazi leader. The family of De Grelle, the Belgian Rexist leader, recently arrived in Vienna."**

## King Decorates Yank Pilots Of Churchill Plane

London, *Tuesday*, June 8 (AP)—American pilots of the Liberator plane Commando, which Prime Minister Churchill uses for globe-trotting, were appointed to the Order of the British Empire today by King George VI.

Capt. William John A. Vanderkloot, 29, the pilot, was appointed honorary commander of the order. Capt. John Howard Ruggles, 26, the copilot, was named an honorary member. Vanderkloot is from Sarasota, Fla.; Ruggles is from San Francisco.

The Commando's most recent flights were from the United States to North Africa to England. The Commando also took Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to Washington on his recent visit.

## British Anti-Aircraft Boosts Toll Of Raiders

London, June 7 (AP)—Anti-aircraft guns have brought down seven German raiders not previously reported in the last eight days, the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security said tonight in a joint communique.

This brought the total destroyed on May 30 alone to nine planes.

The Air Ministry also anonunced that Spitfires attacked and damaged locomotives in Brittany in an offensive sweep today with a loss of four British planes. One of the pilots was rescued.

JUN - 8 1943

## Burgess Meredith Arrives in London

London, June 7 (A. P.).—First Lieut. Burgess Meredith, star of the stage, screen and radio, has arrived in London and has been assigned to the public relations office of the Air Transport Command, it was learned today. He came here from Washington.

**Admiral Stark Inspects Fl...**

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—Admiral Harold R. Stark, commanding United States Naval Forces in the European theatre, has just completed a swift tour of United States warships and shore installations in the British Isles. "Some of the new training features will be invaluable in future operations of both the United States and Royal Navies," Admiral Stark said today.

## London Slicker Sells Yank A Barrage Balloon

London, June 7 (AP)—An American soldier—presumably the son of the man who bought the Brooklyn Bridge—purchased a London barrage balloon for $180, Scotland Yard reported tonight.

The soldier told police that a man came up while he was walking through Hyde Park and said "would you like to take a barrage balloon home as a souvenir of war?"

"How much?" asked the soldier, thinking of the folks back home.

"One hundred and eighty dollers, cash."

"How soon can it be packed and ready?"

"Call back in an hour."

The soldier is now trying to identify the salesman from Scotland Yard photograph files.

**Fourteen Fascists Expelled**

London, June 7 (AP)—The Rome radio said tonight that fourteen more members of the Fascist party had been expelled, among them an employe of the Ministry of Foreign Exchange, ousted for "neglect of duty." The Associated Press recorded the broadcast.

## *Tokio Reports Japanese Trying to Raise Repulse*

### *London Doubtful of Success, Cites Normandie Problem*

LONDON, June 7 (AP).—The Tokio radio reported today that Japanese engineers had started efforts to raise the British battle-cruiser Repulse, which was sunk by Japanese planes off the east coast of Malaya in December, 1941, together with the battleship Prince of Wales.

[Attempts to refloat the Repulse, which went down in deep water in the Gulf of Siam after suffering severe damage, would appear to present almost insurmountable difficulties. An indication of this is the amount of work involved in the attempt to right the French liner Normandie, which capsized at her pier in New York after a fire, and the length of time required to refloat American warships sunk at Pearl Harbor.]

## German Military Analyst Fails To Give Weekly Talk

London, June 7 (AP)—The leading German military analyst, Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dittmar, who asserted in an outspoken broadcast last week that the period of the lightning war had passed, failed to appear on the German radio today for his weekly review.

Foreign sources suggested that last week's remarks, in which he

JUN - 8 1943

said Germany planned a purely defensive strategy, was the reason.

A substitute said today in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press:

"Germany is prepared for both defensive and offensive military actions. German forces on land and sea and in the air are prepared for offensive and defensive actions not only as far as their numerical strength is concerned, but also in view of their training and, in particular, their weapons. The war potential of the tri-partite powers has strongly increased during the past few months, and still is on the upgrade and gives scope for offensive actions."

## U. S. WOOD MEN ON TOUR

### Four Experts in Britain to Study Production Problems

LONDON, June 7 (AP)—A four-man mission from the United States has arrived in Britain to discuss matters of common interest regarding the control and production of wood.

The members of the mission are David Winton, head of the pulp and paper division of the War Production Board; George Trayer, head of the products division of the Forest Service; George Thompson, representing the plywood and veneer section of the War Production Board, and Thorward W. Carlson, head of the materials and containers division of the Forest Products Laboratory.

The delegation plans to visit the principal centers of production.

## BOMBERS DROP RADIO FAN MAIL

A United States Bomber Station in Britain, June 7 (A. P.).—The crew of the Flying Fortress Old Puss delivered what members described as "a little souvenir for Herr Schicklgruber" (Hitler) during a recent mission to Lorient where they saw their bombs knock out power installations.

The souvenir was an empty 100-pound training bomb which carried a note to the woman announcer of a musical radio program from Berlin's station DLB which the crew sometimes hears.

"Dear Miss Midge," the note said, "this is just a dud but we are sending it to you because we love you so much. Hope to see you soon and leave another calling card—but it will be much bigger. P. S.—Please play on your program the song 'Der Fuehrer's Face.' From your fans—The Beaver Bomber Patrol."

## *Italy Bars Street Music To Put Up Warlike Front*

By The Associated Press.

**BERNE, Switzerland, June 7—Open air players of mandolins and other musical instruments in Italy will henceforth be liable to three months' imprisonment and fines by decrees that are intended to impress the people with the seriousness of the war situation.**

**A Rome dispatch to the Basler Nachrichten said that in addition to banning the time-honored strolling players the decree forbids the wearing of bathing suits except at bathing beaches and swimming pools.**

**Women are forbidden the use of short skirts and may wear slacks and shorts only when bicycling. Men may not wear shorts.**

**Dispatches from Rome to the Tribune de Geneve said that many Germans in Italy were unable to understand how the Italians were able to continue to show interest in bicycle racing and other amusements amid the crisis.**

### Italian Courts Moved.

Berne, June 7 (A. P.).—An Italian Government decree published in the official Gazette today has ordered the transfer of various branches of courts in heavily bombed Palermo and Messina, Sicily, to Alcamo and Castroreale, in Sicily, and to Reggio Calabria on the Italian mainland.

### FINNISH MEAT SHORTAGE

HELSINKI—(AP) Finnish military ski patrols have had their hands full this spring hundreds of miles behind the front.

Soldiers have been used to track down illicit hunters on orders from the Civic Guard headquarters. Meat shortage led to widespread, off-season hunting in Finland's forests and threatened elk herds with extinction.

## U. S. FLYERS BACK CHINESE

JUN - 8 1943

### Jap Bases And Installations All Along Yangtze Are Hammered

### Chiang's Troop Continue Advance On Ichang And Hwajung Stronghold

*[By the Associated Press]*

Chungking, June 7—United States warplanes lashed out at the Japanese all along the upper Yangtze battlefront yesterday in support of heartened Chinese troops who continued to hurl the enemy back in one of his biggest defeats in China.

The Chinese high command said more than 1,000 Japanese, fleeing in all directions from Itu, Yangtze port eighteen miles below Ichang, were killed or wounded Sunday in a mopping operation at that place, and that a number of strategic points were seized in the area south of the Yangtze between Ichang and Shasi, seventy miles to the southeast.

#### Chinese Advance On Eastern Line

The Chinese continued to thrust toward the river all along the line in southern Hupeh and northern Hunan provinces and reported more than 200 of the enemy killed in widespread operations in which Japanese communications were cut and garrisons raided.

One advance was reported to be carrying forward toward Hwajung, Japanese stronghold north of Tungting Lake.

The fall of Hwajung would greatly relieve the already diminished threat to China's rice bowl.

The Chinese Central News said the American air force was giving strong support to this drive, covering many key Japanese positions around the town with explosives Saturday.

#### Runways Are Hammered

Fighters of the Fourteenth United States Air Force of Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault swept the seventy-mile stretch of the Yangtze between Ichang and Shasi yesterday, making it hot for Japanese troops retreating in junks and other small craft.

Mitchell bombers and Warhawk fighters scored hits on runways and revetments in an attack on Pailoki, a Japanese air force headquarters 140 miles down river from Ichang, the Warhawks hit a second airdrome at Shasi, destroying a plane, a truck and an operations shack. Pailoki, opposite Yochow, was attacked once before on June 2.

#### Over 15 Trucks Smashed

The Warhawks smashed more than fifteen trucks and shot up barracks and shelters in a surprise attack on a motor pool at Tangyang, enemy stronghold thirty-five miles northeast of Ichang, dive-bombed a bridge near Puch, fifty miles northeast of Yochow, and destroyed two locomotives between Puchi and Yochow.

The United States communique said no American planes were lost and no opposition encountered.

## U. S. BOMBERS HIT JAPS ON YANGTZE

JUN - 8 1943

Chungking, June 7 (A. P.).—American bombers and fighters supporting the advancing central Chinese armies on the western Hupeh front carried out widespread operations against the Japanese yesterday. A communique from American headquarters said today.

They swept the Yangtze from Ichang to Shasi, damaged one large boat and raked a gunboat with strafing fire, among other things, the communique said.

Chinese dispatches, meanwhile, said Chiang Kai-shek's forces were battering their way toward Hwajung, a Hunan Province town 100 miles southeast of the main Japanese base of Ichang. The capture of Hwajung, north of Tungting Lake, which the Japs used as a springboard for their abortive offensive down the Yangtze Valley, would greatly relieve the threat to the great China rice bowl.

Chinese troops were reported to have recovered several strategic points south of the Yangtze between Ichang and Shasi, which are seventy miles apart.

The American aerial sweeps along the Ichang-Shasi stretch of the Yangtze obviously were intended to demoralize Japanese forces retiring aboard junks and other small craft, exploiting what the Chinese regarded as the biggest enemy rout of the war.

## *American Airmen Raid Mandalay in Monsoon*

### *British Bomb Troops at Kalemyo; All Allied Planes Return*

NEW DELHI, India, June 7 (AP). Large formations of American medium bombers weaved through the Burma monsoon Saturday and yesterday to spread destruction at Mandalay and at other widely scattered Japanese installations as British planes attacked Kalemyo, bombing troop positions. Communiques from both forces said all the Allied planes returned safely.

Mandalay was attacked on both days, and much damage was done to tracks and trains there and at Ywataung and Monywa, the American communique said.

Japanese oil storages were raided at Chauk. A water filtration plant, a large building near by and oil works were declared hit. A large barge was left sinking. Buildings were destroyed at Pukkan, rail sidings were smashed at Wetlet and Japanese barracks were demolished at Monywa, the bulletin said.

## STILWELL REACHES CAIRO

### Promises Satisfaction to Those Who Ask Action in East

CAIRO, Egypt, June 7 (AP)—Arriving here from conferences in Washington with other Allied leaders, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell expressed the belief that plans laid in those talks would "satisfy all who cry out for strong, aggressive and immediate action."

General Stilwell, commander of the United States forces in China, India and Burma, is en route back to his post in China. Before coming here he visited London to talk with Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, United States commander in the European theatre of operations.

In Cairo General Stilwell continued his round of conferences. He met Major Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commanding the United States forces in the Middle East.

He indicated satisfaction with events within his own theatre, where he is Chief of Staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as well as American commander.

"I am certain of one thing," General Stilwell declared. "As time goes on we will have more and more reason to be proud of our great ally China.

### Turkey's President to Speak

ANKARA, Turkey, June 7 (AP).—President Ismet Inonu will address the People's Party Congress tomorrow in what Turkish quarters said would be a speech of considerable importance dealing with the international situation as well as internal affairs.

## NEW GUINEA RAIDS STAGED BY ALLIES

### Jap Bases Pounded in Light Attacks; 2 Cargo Barges Set Afire.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Tuesday, June 8—(AP) Allied bombers struck yesterday at Japanese New Guinea bases, hitting Madang and Lae and attacking enemy troop positions at Mubo, the high command announced.

Wewak, which recently took 74 tons of bombs in four heavy raids, was another New Guinea target. All the raids were on a light scale.

The Wewak raiders struck at the town area. Those over Madang bombed the airdrome. The Lae raiders struck the airdrome and building area.

Below Wewak in the Spik river area, two loaded motor barges were set afire by Allied planes on reconnaissance.

Wewak, Madang and Lae are north coastal cities. Mubo is 12 miles south of Salamaua in a sector where Allied and Japanese ground troops face each other.

## Jap Dive Bombers And Fighters Again Try to Blast Wau

### Damage in Attack On New Guinea Base Called Negligible

JUN - 8 1943

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, June 7.—Japanese dive-bombers, escorted by fighters, took another unsuccessful crack at the Allied base at Wau, New Guinea, yesterday.

There were no casualties and Gen. Douglas MacArthur's noon communique described damage as negligible.

Sixteen dive-bombers and four fighters were employed in the attack. One of the enemy ships was hit by anti-aircraft fire and when last seen it was trailing smoke and losing altitude.

It was the strongest force sent against Wau since May 15. The Japanese that day hurled more than 100 planes at Allied points in New Guinea, directing 20 dive-bombers and 14 fighters against Wau. They were even less successful than yesterday's raiders, causing neither casualties nor damage.

Four-engined Liberators bombed Koepang, Timor, and Penfoei airdrome there. Fires and explosions were observed in the barracks area and along the water front. Eight Zeros rose to intercept. Three were shot down. All the Liberators returned.

## *New U. S. Contingent Gets To New Zealand*

Auckland, New Zealand, June 7 (AP)—Rear Admiral Theodore Wilkinson, deputy commander of the South Pacific area, disclosed today that a large body of United States troops recently came direct to New Zealand from the United States.

They now are training intensively before being sent to a combat zone, he said in a broadcast.

Some troops also recently came to New Zealand after fighting at Guadalcanal. All except those suffering from malaria are training to return to combat.

JUN - 8 1943

## ARGENTINA HOLDS NEUTRALITY POLICY UNDER NEW CHIEF

### Ramirez Gives Pledge of Friendship to American Nations.

### GENERAL TAKES OFFICE

### Succeeds Rawson as Head of Provisional Government at Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, June 7—(AP) Gen. Arturo Rawson resigned as president of Argentina today and was succeeded by Gen. Pedro Ramirez, whose new provisional government announced its intention to maintain the existing Argentine policy of neutrality "for the present."

But the government pledged itself "to affirm the traditional policy of friendship and loyal cooperation with nations of the Americas in conformance with existing pacts."

#### One Civilian in Cabinet

Gen. Ramirez' new cabinet contains eight military men and one civilian.

A communique issued shortly before the new government took office said "The Republic of Argentina affirms its traditional policy of friendship and loyal cooperation with the nations of the Americas in conformance with existing pacts.

"With respect to the rest of the world its policy is for the present one of neutrality. The provisional government believes, moreover, that it is necessary to express that it sustains the principle of absol-

JUN - 8 1943

30.24-4763

ute autonomy of states to set up their own standards of government.

"In that concept it will not tolerate any foreign influence because the Argentine people maintain and will maintain in the face of any vicissitudes that might occur the representative republic form of government in conformance with the constitution."

**Rawson Resigns Suddenly**

The statement was signed by Gen. Ramirez, who took the reins after Gen. Rawson resigned unexpectedly when he met difficulties in establishing a cabinet. Gen. Rawson stepped out just before he was to be sworn in as president in a midday ceremony in succession to Ramon S. Castillo, ousted in a lightning revolution Friday.

Members of Gen. Ramirez' cabinet are:

Vice-president, Admiral Saba Sueyro minister of the interior, Col. Albert Gilbert; foreign relations, Rear Admiral Segundo Storni; finance, Jorges Santamarina justice and public instruction, Col. Elbio Anaya; war, Gen. Edelmiro Farrell; Navy, Rear Admiral Benjto Sueyro; agriculture, Gen. Diego Mason; public works, Vice-Admiral Ismael Galindez. The only civilian, Santa Marina, was president of the bank of the Nation.

Gen. Rawson's resignation followed a long conference of the revolutionary leaders at Government House last night. Gen. Domingo Martinez, who had been acting as foreign minister under Gen. Rawson, handed in his own resignation shortly after the latter stepped down in favor of Gen. Ramirez.

Gen. Rawson himself announced in Buenos Aires that he was compelled to resign a few hours before he was scheduled to be sworn in as president because of "the impossibility of reaching an agreement on the constitution of a new cabinet."

Then came the reports of the resignations of four designated cabinet members—Foreign Minister Gen. Domingo Martinez, Finance Minister Jose Maria Rosa, Public Works Minister Juan Pistarini and Horace Caderon, minister of justice and public instruction.

The vacated positions were filled immediately by Gen. Ramirez, and his full cabinet was sworn in tonight along with the new president.

**New Ministers Sworn In**

After taking the oath of office and swearing in each of the eight new ministers individually, Gen. Ramirez appeared on the balcony of the Government House and made a speech which an announcer on the Argentine broadcasting network said was interrupted by shouts of "Neutrality! Neutrality!" from the people crowded in the plaza below.

In this brief talk, Gen. Ramirez said: "As a soldier and citizen I cannot hide by emotion at seeing a people united around its leader, which shows the unity of the people and armed forces of the nation.

"As a soldier I will discharge faithfully my duties and the people will not be disappointed in its hopes. Now shout with me—long live the country."

Gen. Rawson, who ousted President Ramon S. Castillo in a coup d'etat last Friday, told the Associated Press late today that the international situation was the "fundamental cause" of the military uprising, which he declared was "indispensable to save the situation and rectify the isolationist situation in which we now so unjustly find ourselves."

**Admits Unfavorable Reaction**

As for the cabinet shakeup, Gen. Rawson acknowledged that the rightist sympathies of some of his ministers-designate created unfavorable reaction among liberal partisans of the revolution.

"In picking men I completely overlooked their ideologies and tendences," he said, "thinking only of their technical capacity because I believe that the triumph of the patriotic revolution would have united all Argentines behind the same ideal—that of greatness."

Despite the relieved feeling among democratic elements toward the provisional government as the result of today's developments, Argentine liberals were said to feel that the prospects are rather better for an earlier realization of their desires in the field of foreign policy than in domestic affairs.

They are struck by the fact that the revised cabinet, while free of conspicuously nationalistic personalities, contains no one who ever distinguished himself for democratic zeal. This aspect of the government was said to have fallen short of democratic hopes since the Radical leaders were known to have discussed the possibilities of revolution with Gen. Ramirez in advance.

**Press Reserved**

The pro-democratic press of Argentina was conspicuously reserved in its comment on the new regime, limiting itself to the analyzing of the problems facing the provisional government. The only paper to embrace the military administration openly has been the nationalist newspaper, Cabildo, organ of the anti-democratic faction. Cabildo noted with approval that civilians had been virtually excluded from the movement.

Tonight's swearing-in ceremonies were broadcast by the Buenos Aires radio, which listed the new ministers and their portfolios as: Gen. Alberto Gilbert, interior; Vice Admiral Segundo Storni, foreign affairs; Jorge Santa Marina, finance; Col. Helvio Anaya, justice and public instruction; Gen. Diego Mason, agriculture; Rear Admiral Ismael Galindez, public works; Rear Admiral Benito Sueyro, navy, and Gen. Edelmiro Far

Information available in diplomatic quarters here also indicated that the cabinet reshuffle helped to reassure the disappointed democrats. While these quarters were said to be still awaiting a formal declaration of the Ramirez government's principles, they welcomed the disappearance from the government of four ministers designate whose nationalistic sympathies were commonly recognized in Argentina.

## Ramirez Charged With Forming New Regime

JUN - 8 1943

By the Associated Press.

BUENOS AIRES, June 7.—Gen. Arturo Rawson resigned as head of Argentina's new government today and charged Gen. Pedro Ramirez with organizing a new regime after the two revolutionary leaders had failed to agree on the constitution of a cabinet.

Gen. Domingo Martinez resigned as Foreign Minister in a continuation of the reshuffling of the provisional government cabinet.

Gen. Rawson, who ousted President Ramon S. Castillo in a coup d'etat last Friday, was to have been sworn in as President at noon today.

In a brief statement he announced that "the impossibility of reaching an agreement on the constitution of a new cabinet" had compelled him to resign "as leader of the revoluntionary forces and chief of the provisional government."

At the same time Gen. Ramirez, minister of war under Castillo and slated to hold the same post under Gen. Rawson, issued a statement advising the people and the armed forces that he had assumed the powers abandoned by Gen. Rawson.

**Swearing-in Postponed.**

He also announced postponement of today's scheduled swearing-in ceremonies for which a national holiday had been decreed. There was no indication as to when the Ramirez administration might be sworn in.

Gen. Rawson's communique was addressed to the national armed forces and said: "Having fulfilled the aim to overthrow the government and being unable to reach an agreement on the constitution of the cabinet, I deliver to Gen. Pedro Ramirez my indeclinable resignation from the position as chief of the provisional government, for which I was scheduled to swear oath today."

Gen. Ramirez addressed the armed forces and the people in a communique which said: "On this date I take charge of the provisional government and command of the national armed forces."

The rapid change in Argentina's confusing political situation followed by only a few hours the issuance of a decree by Gen. Rawson dissolving Congress, which was to have convened tomorrow. The decree said that "at the proper time, measures will be taken for the constitution of a new Congress."

There were no further details on the disagreement between the two leaders of the revolution.

**Effect of Change Not Clear.**

Some observers expressed the opinion, however, that Gen. Rawson had been considered from the very first as not quite in line with the ultra-rightest political tinge of his new ministers.

Gen. Ramirez was generally regarded as having more pronounced rightest tendencies than Gen. Rawson, but the effect his leadership would have on Argentina's foreign policy was not immediately clear.

(Dispatches from Montevideo said observers there had seen a clear pattern of ultra-rightest tendencies in the first moves of the Rawson government, which in several proclamations, decrees and orders failed to mention even once the words democracy and freedom.

(These observers noted, the dispatches said, that the decree dissolving Congress had carefully avoided the word "elections," and had referred instead to the "constitution of a new Congress," which might leave the door open to the appointment of a legislative branch of the government rather than an elected body.

(These sources, who are mainly interested in Argentina's foreign policy, said nothing had yet happened either to confirm or deny initial assurances following Castillo's ouster that the revolution would mean the end of Argentina's aloof attitude toward Pan-American solidarity.)

**No Reason for Action Given.**

Gen. Rawson gave no reason for dissolving Congress, but it seemed logical to suppose that the Ramirez government would not call it into session immediately and that the democratic form of government would remain in cold storage during a period of readjustment, at least in domestic affairs.

The functions of Congress had been nullified during the last two years by the inability of the lower house, which was controlled by opposition parties to agree with the government-dominated Senate on any vital legislation.

Whether Gen. Ramirez would carry over with him the cabinet Gen. Rawson had planned to swear in today also was not made clear. There had been unconfirmed reports last night before Gen. Rawson resigned that three members of his cabinet—Jose Maria Rosa and Horace Calderon, its only civilians, as well as Gen. Martinez—might resign, although there was no hint of the reason for such a move. Rosa

# Revolt Leader Asserts Aim Was To Rectify Isolationism

## Rawson, In Statement To Associated Press, Calls International Situation Case Of Coup

JUN - 8 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Montevideo, June 7—Gen. Arturo Rawson, week-end provisional president of the Argentine revolutionary government, told the Associated Press today that the international situation was the "fundamental cause" of the military uprising last Friday.

Rawson's statement, delivered to the Associated Press by courier in response to questions submitted to him, said that the revolution was "indispensable to save the situation and rectify the isolationist situation in which we now so unjustly find ourselves. . . ."

The general also tacitly acknowledged that unfavorable reaction among liberal partisans of the revolution toward some of the Cabinet members known for rightist sympathies may have been a factor in the sudden crisis.

**Overlooked Ideologies**

"In picking men I completely overlooked their ideologies and tendencies," he said, "thinking only of their technical capacity because I believed that the triumph of the patriotic revolution would have united all Argentines behind the same ideal—that of greatness."

Explaining the revolution, Rawson said that "I proclaimed then and I insist again today upon compliance in international agreements. I resigned this morning because I think that in order to govern one must have absolute freedom of action and therefore considered it necessary to terminate my mission once the triumph of the armed forces was assured."

Rawson's statement indicated that Gen. Pedro Ramirez, who succeeded him as President, is reshaping his Cabinet in a manner to remove first doubts concerning the determination of his regime to follow a pro-democratic policy in foreign affairs.

**Reaffirms Own Stand**

Rawson affirmed his own continued adherence to proposals for reestablishment of institutional normality which figured in the revolution's first manifesto.

"I have not modified any fundamental ideas enunciated in the proclamation distributed by the army on the morning of June 4 with regard to national or international policy as well as any observations upon state, administrative and public decency. At that time I gave my full support to legality as indispensable for the normality of the country by putting an end to fraud and corruption and restoring the popular rights of citizens," the general said.

**Conservatives Reported Out.**

Montevideo, June 7 (A. P.).—Diplomats here today said that four Ultra-Conservative Cabinet members of Argentina's new provisional government had resigned in a crisis developed by differences over prospective foreign policies. These informants, who cannot be identified by name, reported that those who stepped out after a week end in office were:

Jose Maria Rosa, Minister of Finance; Horace Calderon, described variously as Minister of Justice and Minister of Public Education; Gen. Juan Pistarini, Minister of Public Works, and Gen. Domingo Martinez, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The haze enveloping Argentine foreign policy appeared to be clearing up as diplomats said they had been assured that the Cabinet under Gen. Pedro Ramirez is now free of extreme Right-wing nationalists. They added, however, that official advices on the membership of the new Cabinet are still lacking. The revisions unofficially reported have led to this line-up:

Colbert Gilbert, Interior; Vice-Admiral Segundo Storni, Foreign Affairs; Col. Anaya, Public Education; Admiral Galindez, Finance; Gen. Farrel, War; Rear Admiral Benito Sueyro, Navy; Gen. Diego Mason, Agriculture; Gen. Sarmiento, Public Works.

Before Gen. Rawson's resignation, observers here saw a clear pattern of ultra-rightist tendencies in the first moves of the Rawson government which in several proclamations, decrees and orders failed to mention even once the words democracy and freedom.

These observers noted that the decree dissolving Congress carefully avoided the word "elections" and referred instead to the "constitution of a new congress," which might leave the door open to the appointment of a legislative branch of the government rather than an elected body.

These informants, who are mainly interested in Argentina's foreign policy, said that nothing had yet happened either to confirm or deny initial assurances following Castillo's ouster that the revolution would mean the end of Argentina's aloof attitude toward Pan-American solidarity.

## LEFTISTS 'UNION SLATED IN CHILE

### End Of Comintern Said To Clear Way For Communist-Socialist Merger

JUN - 8 1943

Santiago, Chile, June 7 (AP)—Quickly resolving a sudden Cabinet crisis, President Juan Antonio Rios tonight named a new group of ministers who immediately took the oath of office.

The President, however, announced that his trip to the United States, which was to have begun June 15 or 17, was indefinitely postponed.

The crisis began when Raul Morales, Minister of the Interior, resigned and was followed by the entire Cabinet. The new Cabinet retains five members of the old in their original posts, names a sixth to a new post and new men to the other portfolios.

JUN - 8 1943

Dr. Morales resigned because of 'attacks from members of my own (Radical) party," he said. As is customary, the rest of the Cabinet followed the head of the Cabinet in a gesture of solidarity.

President Rios accepted Dr. Morales's resignation. Since Dr. Morales had been scheduled to serve as Acting President during the President's forthcoming visit to the United States, President Rios announced that duties to the nation required his presence and that he would not make the trip he had planned to begin either June 15 or June 17.

The President also announced that he shared Dr. Morales's conviction that the latter had been the victim of politicians. He rebuked those politicians in and out of Congress who "occupy their time frustrating" the public's persistent demand for order and work.

President Rios has conferred with political party leaders.

The interior minister joined the cabinet when President Rios took office in April, 1942. Chile severed relations with the Axis nations following Mr. Morales' trip to Brazil, Argentina and the United States.

# PRESS CONGRESS MEETS IN HAVANA

## President Batista Presides At Opening Of Pan-American Conference

*[By the Associated Press]*

Havana, June 7—President Fulgencio Batista of Cuba presided today at the opening session of the second annual International Pan-American Press Congress, which elected Miguel Coyula, of Havana, as congress president.

Coyula, a commander in the Cuban Army of Independence in the Spanish-American War, is a veteran newspaperman.

More than 140 delegates from nineteen American nations met in the Cuban House of Representatives. They elected William P. Carney, of the New York *Times*, as vice-president and Ralph McGill, of the Atlanta *Constitution*, assistant secretary. Lee Hills, of the Miami (Fla.) *Herald* was named president of a commission on the economic problems of newspaper management.

**U. S. Newspapermen Present**

Lisle Baker, Jr., of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and Tom Wallace, of the Louisville *Times*, Robert U. Brown, of New York, from *Editor and Publisher*, Herbert F. Corn, of the Washington *Star*, and Marion B. Chenoweth, of New York, editor of the ~~Pan-American Airways~~ PANAMERICAN magazine, *New Horizons*, arrived before the first session.

Allan Anderson, of Ottawa, represented the Canadian Wartime Information Board.

current and acting roughly like the crystal in a crystal radio set.

The talking and music heard by the staff was radio station CKCH at Hull, Que., across the Ottawa river.

If they tried for years, said the signal corps men, they couldn't make the Dictaphone do it again.

## Gen. Chennault Thanks Brazil For China Aid

Rio de Janeiro, June 7 (AP)—The Government news agency Agencia Nacional in a dispatch from Natal today quoted Maj. Gen. Claire Chennault, commander of the Fourteenth United States Air Force in China, as expressing thanks to Brazilians for relaying aid through the Natal air base to the fighting fronts, including China.

Chennault, whose visit to Natal was described as unexpected, told a press conference that "with your continued aid our young men and the Chinese people will do a great job."

## Release Of Bolivian Workers Requested

Bogota, Colombia, June 7 (AP)—The Colombian Workers' Confederation, this nation's most powerful labor organization, today petitioned President Enrique Penaranda, a visitor at La Paz, to free Bolivian workers held prisoner since recent labor disturbances.

The petition asked their release in the name of American democratic liberty, since, it said, they had been imprisoned "for seeking to better their way of life."

## Cost-Of-Living Bonus Is Ordered In Canada

**Ottawa, June 7 (AP)—The National War Labor Board tonight ordered that all adult males engaged in manual labor in the construction industry in Canada should receive a cost-of-living bonus of $2.25 a week, effective June 1.**

All other employes in the industry receiving $25 or more weekly will receive a similar bonus, and females and male minors paid less than $25 will receive a bonus of nine per cent. of weekly wages.

A Labor Department spokesman estimated the order would apply to about 12,000 workers. While few women are employed in the industry, many boys will be affected.

## Ottawa Prepares For 3-Day Visit Of Mme. Chiang

Ottawa, June 7 (AP)—A spokesman for the Chinese Legation said today Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Chinese generalissimo, will arrive in Ottawa for a three-day stay June 15.

Although final arrangements for her Ottawa visit have not been completed, it is believed her only Canadian address will be the one she will deliver to a joint meeting of the House of Commons and Senate.

In her honor, the Chinese Minister will entertain at an official dinner. During her stay she will be a guest at Government House.

JUN -8 1943

# *Dictaphone's Parts All Mixed Up, Pick Up Radio Station Programs*

OTTAWA, June 7—(AP) A munitions department stenographer put the Dictaphone earphones on her head and reached for a record for the recordless instrument.

Then she exclaimed:

"This darn thing is talking to itself."

Departmental officials tried the earphones. There were voices coming through—plus the latest songhits. So they called a repair man.

Finally the experimental division of the Army Signal corps was called in. They reported:

The motor turning the record-holder wasn't working at proper speed and the governor had gone out of kilter. The mercury switch controlling the speaker device was acting as a rectifier, altering the

# HEAVY BOMBER OUTPUT HITS PEAK IN APRIL

## Production Up 18% Above March—New Facilities In Preparation

## Nelson Reports 7% Over-All Increase In Munitions For Month

JUN -8 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 7 — Heavy bombers to carry the war to the enemy came off American assembly lines in record volume in April, and "extensive new facilities" are being made ready to place even greater emphasis on their manufacture.

In his monthly report on munitions production, Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, said today the output of heavy bombers in April was eighteen per cent. above March.

While he did not announce production in numbers, the increases indicated production of about 600 four-engine bombers in April, since Nelson previously had announced that the March production exceeded 500 for the first time.

**Depends On New Facilities**

As greater emphasis is placed on heavy bombers, Nelson said, extensive new facilities for their manufacture will become available. The rapidity with which these new facilities can be brought into production, he added, will partly determine the success in meeting this year's airplane goals.

Nelson conceded, however, that it will be "difficult" to meet the goals since in the first four months only nineteen per cent. of the year's objective for combat planes was attained. Production of service planes, including observation and photographic types, was twenty per cent. of the year's goals, while trainer production ran ahead with thirty-six per cent.

**Gain In Two Types**

On a dollar-weighted basis, production of airplanes, airplane armament and related items increased eight per cent. in April, the outstanding gain being in heavy bombers and navy fighter planes. On the dollar-weighted basis, a heavy bomber gives more credit than a medium bomber, a medium bomber more than a fighter, and so on. Consequently, the figure does not necessarily represent a corresponding increase in all types of planes.

In airplanes alone there was an increase of eleven per cent. The output of single-engine navy fighters jumped by nearly fifty per cent.

**Munitions Output Up 7 P. C.**

The over-all increase in munitions production was seven per cent. over March. Principal categories, in addition to planes, are: Ground ordnance, up four per cent.; navy and army vessels, up three per cent.; merchant vessels, up eleven per cent.; miscellaneous munitions, up eleven per cent.

Nelson described the seven per cent. increase as "somewhat more than can be expected as an average" at this stage of the program, and said that by the end of this year the monthly rate of increase probably would be tapered off considerably, with maximum output to be reached sometime in 1944.

# Bombers Raid Kiska, Pound Base at Munda

JUN -8 1943

## Japanese in Aleutians Fail to Employ Anti-Aircraft; Choiseul Island Bombed

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP).—American pilots, flying through the perpetual fogs of the Aleutians, have pounded the Japanese on Kiska Island again with heavy bombs, the Navy Department announced today. Big Army Liberators and the new and highly effective Ventura medium bombers joined in the attack. Not even anti-aircraft opposition was reported.

"Due to a heavy overcast, results of the attack could not be observed," a communique added.

Renewed aerial assaults in the South Pacific also were announced, including another raid on Munda, which has been bombed numerous times by American planes.

Dauntless dive bombers, Avenger torpedo planes and Wildcat fighter escorts took part June 6 (Solomons Time) in the new raid on Munda, an enemy base on New Georgia Island in the central Solomons. Results were not observed, but all American planes returned safely to their base.

Another group of fighter planes flew out on the same day to strafe the Japanese on Choiseul Island just north of the New Georgia group. Fire from the Lightning and Warhawk fighters silenced enemy gun emplacements on Choiseul, and all planes returned.

**Japanese Tell of Raid**

Japanese Imperial Headquarters announced in a Tokio broadcast Monday that a Japanese naval air unit shot down Saturday twenty Allied planes which attempted to raid Shortland Island, in the Solomons group, and damaged five others. The Japanese broadcast, recorded by The Associated Press, asserted only three Japanese planes had not returned from the engagement.

Tokio's assertion was not confirmed by any Allied source. A Navy communique issued Sunday at Washington announced that American planes had attacked a Japanese destroyer, a corvette and a cargo vessel in the Bougainville area of the Solomons Saturday. The destroyer was hit by several large-caliber bombs and undoubtedly sank, a Navy communique said, and the other two vessels were set on fire. Fifteen intercepting Zero planes were shot down and three others damaged and four American planes were missing afterward the communique said.

# Roosevelt Speech on Food

JUN -8 1943

*WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP).—The text of President Roosevelt's remarks to delegates to the United Nations Food Conference:*

It gives me great pleasure to welcome to the White House you who have served so splendidly at the epoch-making United Nations conference on food and agriculture.

I use that word "epoch-making" advisedly. The conference could not have failed to be significant because it was the first United Nations conference. But it has succeeded even beyond our hopes; it is truly epoch-making because, in reaching unanimity upon complex and difficult problems, you have demonstrated beyond question that the United Nations really are united—not only for the prosecution of the war, but for the solution of the many and difficult problems of peace. This conference has been a living demonstration of the methods by which the conversations of nations of like mind contemplated by Article VII of the mutual aid agreement can and will give practical application to the principles of the Atlantic Charter.

You have been dealing with agriculture, the most basic of all human activities, and with food, the most basic of all human needs. Twice as many people are employed in work on food and agriculture as in work in all other fields combined. And all people have, in the literal sense of the word, a vital interest in food.

That a child or adult should get the nourishment necessary for full health is too important a thing to be left to mere chance.

You have recognized that society must accept this responsibility. As you stated in your declaration, "the primary responsibility lies with each nation for seeing that its own people have the food needed for health and life; steps to this end are for national determination. But each nation can fully achieve its goal only if all work together." On behalf of the United States I accept this declaration.

You have gone beyond the general recognition of principles to deal in specific terms with specific tasks and projects.

You have examined the needs of all countries for food and other agricultural products, both as they will exist in the short-run period of recovery from the devastation of war, and as they will exist over the longer run, when our efforts can be fully devoted to expanding the production of food so that it will be adequate for health the world over.

You have surveyed with courage and with realism the magnitude of these problems and have reached unanimous agreement that they can, and must—and will—be solved.

It is true that no nation has ever had enough food to feed all of its people as we now know human beings should be fed. But neither have nations representing over 80 per cent of the world's two billion inhabitants ever before been joined together to achieve such an aim. Never before have they set out to bend their united efforts to the development of the world's resources so that all men might seek to attain food they need.

For the short run you have

JUN -8 1943

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pointed out steps which have to be taken both in increasing supplies and in maintaining economy of use and co-ordination of distribution.

In considering our long-range problems, you have surveyed our knowledge of the inadequacy in the quantity and quality of the diet of peoples in all lands. You have pooled our knowledge of the means of expanding our output, of increasing our agricultural efficiency, and of adjusting agricultural production to consumption needs. In the fields of both production and consumption you have recognized the need for the better utilization of the knowledge we now have and for extending still further the boundaries of our knowledge through education and research.

You have called upon your governments individually and collectively to enlarge and improve their activities in these fields.

For the perfection and rapid execution of these plans, you have recommended the creation of a permanent United Nations organization. To facilitate and hasten the creation of that organization, and to carry on the work you have begun until its creation, you have established an interim commission. The government of the United States is honored that you have asked that the interim commission have its seat in Washington, and will be glad to take the preliminary action for the establishment of that commission which you have intrusted to it.

Finally, you have expressed your deep conviction that our goal in this field cannot be attained without forward action in other fields as well. Increased food production must be accompanied by increased industrial production and by increased purchasing power. There must be measures for dealing with trade barriers, international exchange stability and international investment. The better use of natural and human resources must be assured to improve living standards. Many of these questions lie outside the scope of the work you have undertaken, but their solution is none the less essential to its success. They require, and shall receive, our united attention.

In the political field these relationships are equally important. And they work both ways. A sound world agricultural program will depend upon world political security, while that security will, in turn, be greatly strengthened if each country can be assured of the food it needs. Freedom from want and freedom from fear go hand in hand.

Our ultimate objective can be simply stated: it is to build for ourselves, for all men, a world in which each individual human being shall have the opportunity to live out his life in peace, to work productively, earning at least enough for his actual needs and those of his family; to associate with the friends of his choice; to think and worship freely; and to die secure in the knowledge that his children, and their children, shall have the same opportunities.

That objective, as men know from long and bitter experience, will not be easy to achieve. But you and I know also that, throughout history, there has been no more worthwhile, no more inspiring challenge.

That challenge will be met.

You have demonstrated beyond question that free peoples all over the world can agree upon a common course of action and upon common machinery for action. You have brought new hope to the world that, through the establishment of orderly international procedures for the solution of international problems, there will be attained freedom from want and freedom from fear. The United Nations are united in the war against fear and want as solidly and effectively as they are united on the battle front in this world-wide war against aggression.

And we are winning by action and unity.

# O'Daniel Fears Dictatorship

## Texas Senator Suspects 'High Officials' of Planning Regimentation.

JUN - 8 1943

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—Senator O'Daniel (D.-Tex.) expressed the belief today that high Federal authorities were carrying out a plan for a dictatorship, and "regimentation of our people" and declared that a big house cleaning of elected officials was necessary to save the nation.

He set forth his views in a letter to south Texas poultry raisers who had pleaded for an incerase in price ceilings on broilers.

After reporting that he had conefrred with "these Washington czars and bureaucarts," he said:

"You may think they are ignorant or are not fully informed. I have a different conception of them and their 'planning.' I believe they are taking orders from somebody and that what they are doing is only part of a plot to change our form of government into 'Communism,' 'Socialism' or some other foreign 'ism' which means a dictatorship, and a regimentation of our people and abolishing our 'private system' of enterprise.

"The only way to save our nation, if it can be saved at this late hour, is for the people to make a big house cleaning of elected officials of our Federal Government, and put men in office who believe in our Constitution and our American system of private enterprise and who will not only make speeches favoring it, but will vote the same way they talk.

"I never in my life saw as much deceit and deception per square inch anywhere else as there is here in the nation's capital. Austin [capital of Texas, where Mr. O'Daniel once served as Governor] was bad enough, but this is so bad that it makes Austin by comparison look as harmless as a Sunday school convention."

The OPA set a price ceiling of 27½ cents a pound on South Texas broilers. The growers are seeking an increase of 3 cents per pound, contending that because of increased feed and labor costs they are losing money under present regulations.

"If you can figure out anything more 'screwy' than the dope the minds of these czars and bureaucrats are developing, I would like to know what it is," wrote the Senator.

"They now keep the ceiling prices of chickens low to stop production of chickens because they say we are short on chicken feed, and the bureaucrats brought on the shortage of chicken feed by restricting the acreage of feed crops, and the prices of feed."

The Senator said he knew something of the hazards involved in raising chickens, in as much as his mother had raised them to buy school clothes and books for her children, and that he would never forget the chicken lice, the cholera, the chicken hawks and buzzards, egg-sucking dogs and snakes. Then he added:

"I imagine she would be shocked to see this greatest chicken plague of all time—'the Washington Buzzards.'

"I'm glad to have at least tried to help you and I shall keep on fighting this gang of czars and bureaucrats."

# SENATE APPROVES HUGE NAVY FUND, HEARS NEW NEEDS

JUN - 8 1943

## $27,637,000,000 Voted, $3,922,637,000 More to Be Sought for Ships.

WASHINGTON, June 7 — (AP) A $27,637,000,000 naval appropriations bill, biggest single year's allotment to the Navy in history, was approved today by the Senate even as Congress learned of plans for a new $3,922,637,400 naval shipbuilding program.

The measure, providing $9,118,000,000 for construction of surface ships and $4,583,000,000 for 29,142 airplanes, goes back to the House for consideration of Senate additions. The Senate added $73,000,000 for maintaining and operating shore activities, $95,000,000 for pay, subsistence and transportation and $28,900,000 for Marine corps provisions and supplies.

### House Bill Increased

While the Senate transferred $2,786,000,000 in direct cash appropriations previously approved by the House to contract authority, the total funds made available in the bill are slightly higher than provided by the House.

The Senate version also authorized the Navy to build replacements for over-age and destroyed vessels in line with the projected new shipbuilding program, disclosed by Rear Admiral E. L. Cochrane, chief of the Bureau of Ships, to supplement construction projects designed to add 600 vessels to the fighting fleets in the next fiscal year.

### Will Push Plans

Without making public any of the details, Admiral Cochrane told the Senate Appropriations committee that the Navy is prepared to go ahead with preliminary plans this year on a tremendous addition to its combat strength. Actual construction would not start for more than a year.

Admiral Cochrane testified that the Navy expects to utilize most of the 480,000 tons authorization made previously in Congress, and while he did not reveal the types of vessels to be built, experts said that more than 100 ships easily could be included.

If the 480,000 tons were broken down into major categories, it could include six 30,000-ton aircraft carriers, ten 15,000-ton cruisers, fifty 1,500-ton destroyers and 50 submarines of about the same tonnage. There was no indication, however, that any such schedule would be followed.

### 728 Ships in Operation

Admiral Cochrane reported that the Navy now has 728 vessels in operation, adding that the number of landing craft "is increasing tremendously."

Rear Admiral J. C. McCain, chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, said that funds for aviation in the appropriations bill would finance the purchase of 27,642 combat, training and cargo planes and 1,500 special airplanes." He said it is proposed to take care of and supply an operating force of approximately 30,000 planes, "of which the greatest number are for aircraft carriers and auxiliary aircraft carriers."

# UNION, OWNERS UNABLE TO REACH BASIS FOR PEACE

## U.M.W. Demands Are 'Out of Reason,' Says Spokesman for Operators.

## LEWIS HOLDS FIRM

## Workers' Leader Seeks $1.50 a Day Increase for Travel Time.

JUN - 8 1943

## ILLINOIS GROUP YIELDS

# Management Agrees to Wage Boost, but WLB Stand Is in Doubt.

WASHINGTON, June 7. — (AP) Edward R. Burke, spokesman for the southern Appalachian bituminous coal operators, said tonight that there was "no chance" of agreement between the industry representatives and the United Mine Workers in conferences here. He proposed that the wage dispute, which has twice halted production in the nation's coal fields, be submitted again to the War Labor board.

JUN - 8 1943

Mr. Burke, former U. S. senator from Nebraska, said that the mine workers' demands, including a $1.50 daily increase to cover portal-to-portal time the miners spend getting to their work underground, were "out of reason."

### No Basis for Settlement

"There is not any basis for reaching a settlement unless the miners recede from their present demand, and Lewis (John L. Lewis, U.M.W. president) has given no indication that he will do that," Mr. Burke said.

"We're going to report the situation to the War Labor board on Wednesday. We will have to report that we cannot reach a settlement," Mr. Burke asserted.

The War Labor board has asked on May 25 that the conferees report their progress in negotiating within 15 days, expiring Wednesday.

Mr. Burke said that Charles O'Neill, representing the northern Appalachian operators, and himself were in "complete accord" in Mr. Burke's statement that a settlement was out of sight by direct negotiations.

### Refuses Comment

Mr. O'Neill declined comment when questioned by newspapermen, saying he would "rather wait until tomorrow before I say anything."

As for an agreement announced by Governor Green of Illinois today, between Illinois operators and 23,000 U.M.W.A. miners, granting a $1.50 a day boost, Mr. Burke asserted that it would have no effect on the conferences in Washington.

"Any agreement in Illinois is subject to approval by the War Labor board," Mr. Burke said, "and I can't see how they can approve it. It is a straight wage increase."

### Huge Loss in Coal

At the same time Secretary Ickes estimated that last week's idleness in the mines cost 11,000,000 tons of coal, and called on Mr. Lewis to seek an end to scattered strikes which remained in effect today as most of the 500,000 miners went back to the pits under a two-week truce.

The Illinois operators offered to make the $1.50 increase retroactive to April 1. While the miners originally demanded $2 a day increase in this and other fields, Mr. Lewis said last week that the mine workers had offered—and the Appalachian and southern operators rejected—a compromise on a temporary basis of $1.50 while a commission considered the miners' demands for underground travel pay. The Illinois offer was accepted as the basis of negotiations by Ray Edmundson, state U.M.W. president, who said at Chicago that the Illinois operators have coal interests in eight other states, covered by the Washington negotiations.

"These (Illinois) negotiations should serve as somewhat of a pattern for the rest of the industry," Mr. Edmundson observed.

But Harry Moses, an official of U. S. Steel Corp. mining companies, said the Illinois bargaining "affects only 25,000 miners—less than we have in one company," and observed:

"Any agreement there certainly does not bind us here and we are not a party to it."

For himself, Mr. Moses said he would prefer to resign from the Illinois Coal Operators association rather than be committed to the $1.50 raise.

In the past Illinois operators normally have waited for negotiation of the Appalachian contract, covering big eastern fields, before entering negotiations. Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois said the decision to go ahead without waiting for an Appalachian agreement means that Illinois coal production will continue beyond Mr. Lewis' June 20 deadline for conclusion of negotiations, regardless of action in other fields.

### Labor May Bar Increase

There remained, however, the question whether the War Labor board would approve any increase of $1.50 or more. WLB turned down the miners' original $2 demand, but left the way open to negotiations on underground travel pay.

Secretary Ickes, Federal operator of the coal mines, sent this telegram to the president of the United Mine Workers of America:

"It is reported to me that Lane Colliery, Glen Alden Coal company, Plymouth, Pa. Midland Mine, Pittsburgh Coal company, and Watson mine, Westmoreland company Conemaugh, Pa., closed today be-

JUN - 8 1943

cause the miners have refused to report for duty.

"I expect that you will use your best efforts to see that these men and any others who may still be out on strike to return to their posts immediately.

"It is estimated that the interruption of production last week resulted in the loss of about 11,000,000 tons of coal which cannot be recaptured. This loss of tonnage substantially interfers with the conduct of the war and with the nation's ability to provide coal for house heating next winter. Every ton of coal that can be mined now is vital. I expect your assistance and that of every person in the coal industry to the end that there is no interruption of work however restricted it may be, so that the nation can be assured the supply of coal which it needs. It is my job to see that this coal is provided. I must insist that coal be supplied.

"I expect you to do your part in this job and I shall expect and insist that the operators and the operating managers of the mines do their part."

### Miners Return to Work

Almost simultaneously John P. Busarello, president of the Miners' District 5, announced in Pittsburgh that all western Pennsylvania soft coal miners were now in line with the back-to-work order. This resulted when the Midland local voted late today to return to posts tomorrow.

The miners returned to their jobs under a deadline set by Mr. Lewis to expire June 20, and bargaining between the operators and the union was resumed meanwhile in Washington conferences.

Before the truce expires, Senator Connally (D-Tex.) predicted, anti-strike legislation will have received congressional approval. A joint conference committee of the Senate and House made this bill even more far-reaching today by inserting a section to provide for fining and imprisoning any person agreeing with another person to aid a strike interfering with production in a government-operated plant.

### Some Miners Out

About half of the 13,000 men who work 41 mines in Kentucky's Harlan county still were out, and Ed Bean, United Mine workers representative at Harlan, said the men were dissatisfied over Washington negotiations, did not want to work under another truce, and wanted a definite wage contract.

In Ohio, six mines remained idle —with 3,546 of the state's 21,000 coal diggers failing to answer the whistle blasts—but they had a meeting scheduled to determine whether to resume work.

# NEW CASUALTY LIST ANNOUNCED

## 286 U. S. Soldiers Are Killed on Two Fronts.

Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 286 United States soldiers killed in action in the European and North African theaters of operations.

Those with next of kin in New York:

JUN -8 1943

**NEW YORK.**

**(European.)**

WEISER, SAMUEL S., technical sergeant; Mrs. Samuel S. Weiser, wife, 7211 19th avenue, Brooklyn.

**(North Africa.)**

BEDNARSKY, EDWARD A., private; Mrs. Jean Tyska, sister, 824 East 169th street, Bronx.

BONFIGLIO, BENJAMIN J., technician fifth grade; Mrs. Mary Bonfiglio, mother, 370 47th street, Brooklyn.

BROOKOFF, ISADORE, private; Mrs. Anna Brookoff, mother, 129 East 96th street, Brooklyn.

CINIGLIA, AMADEO, private; Ralph Ciniglia, father, 2301 Belmont avenue, Bronx.

COUNIHAN, TIMOTHY T., private; Mrs. Katherine Counihan, mother, 300 Sherman street, Brooklyn.

CUNEO, PETER F., private first class; Mrs. Madeline Cuneo, mother, 1231 Tinton avenue, Bronx.

ERKLAVEC, FRANK J., private; Miss Ann Erklavec, sister, 231 East 56th street, Manhattan.

FRIEDMAN, JOHN N., sergeant; Joseph Friedman, father, 109-16 126th street, Richmond Hill, Queens.

GARGANO, PETER J., private; John Gargano, father, 825 57th street, Brooklyn.

GARGER, JOHN S., private first class; Mrs. Mary Garger, mother, 19 Tompkins avenue, White Plains.

GILROY, PATRICK, private first class; Mrs. Bridget Conroy, aunt, 157 East 99th street, Manhattan.

GOLDIE, HAROLD, private first class; Mrs. Tillie Goldie, mother, 99-19 202d street, Hollis, L. I.

GRABOWSKI, EDWARD J., private first class; Mrs. Lottie Grabowski, mother, 65 Diamond street, Brooklyn.

GREITZER, SAM, private first class; Julius Greitzer, brother, 185 Sheridan avenue, Brooklyn.

GUIRADO, DIEGO, private; William Herrerias, friend, 181 East 102d street, Manhattan.

HOBBY, THOMAS E., private first class; William McK. Hobby, father, 13 Jackson Place, Brooklyn.

JALAZO, ABRAHAM, private; Mrs. Anna Jalazo, mother, 103-26 108th street, Richmond Hill, Queens.

KRYK, EDWARD J., private; Mrs. Catherine Tumm, sister, 651 Evergreen avenue, Brooklyn.

McQUARRIE, DONALD F., staff sergeant; Mrs. William Morley, sister, 261 62d street, Brooklyn.

MAZZEO, FERDINAND, private; Mrs. Anna M. Bastos, mother, 525 Ocean Point avenue, Cedarhurst, L. I.

NAROZNY, EDWARD F., private; John Narozny, father, 95-24 90th street, Ozone Park, L. I.

PINZON, MARIANO L., technician fifth grade; Mrs. Mary Pinzon, wife, 76 West 101st street, Manhattan.

SCAFIDE, ANTONIO J., private first class; Mrs. Millie Ferraha, sister, 2364 82d street, Brooklyn.

SCAZZERO, ANTHONY R., sergeant; Mrs. Lena Scazzero, mother, 1275 Herkimer stret, Brooklyn.

SCHWARTZ, IRVING, first sergeant; Mrs. Lillie Schwartz, mother, 1297 East New York avenue, Brooklyn.

SICILIANO, FRANK, private; Mrs. Josephine Siciliano, mother, 1216 58th street, Brooklyn.

STANTON, JOHN F., second lieutenant; Mrs. Vera E. Stanton, wife, 751 Pelhamdale avenue, Pelham.

TUGYA, ANDREW, private; Mrs. Mary Szabo, sister, 529 East Fifth street, Manhattan.

WARBURTON, WILLIAM E., sergeant; Mrs. Anna Warburton, mother, 174 Norman avenue, Brooklyn.

WARNER, KARL C., private; Joseph Vdijiak, cousin, 230 East 80th street, Manhattan.

**NEW JERSEY DEAD.**

The New Jersey dead, all in the North African area, and their next of kin were:

ANGRISANO, SALVATORE V., private first class; Mrs. Mildred Angrisano, mother, Newark.

CEMARADA, LOUIS J., private first class; Mrs. Eva Cemarada, mother, Irvington.

DIGIACOMO, PETER, private; Mrs. Adeline M. Digiacomo, wife, Union City.

ELLENBROOK, CARLOS Jr., private first class; Mrs. Mabel Ellenbrook, aunt, Paterson.

FISHER, DAVE, private first class; Mrs. Bertha Fisher, mother, Newark.

KOSCIOTEK, ALEXANDER, private first class; Mrs. Louise Kosciotek, mother, Elizabeth.

MILAZZO, SAMUEL F., private first class; Mrs. Catherine Milazzo, mother, Hammonton.

TILTON, HERBERT, corporal; Mrs. Katherine Tilton, mother, Burlington.

TUCKER, Richard S., private; Mrs. Annie Young Tucker, mother, Elizabeth.

TUTIN, MICHAEL, private first class; James Tutin, father, Port Reading.

**NEW JERSEY WOUNDED.**

New Jersey men reported wounded and their next of kin were:

BEDELL, LAVERNE L., private; Mrs. Clara Bedell, mother, Ridgefield Park.

BROKING, HENRY W., corporal; Mrs. E. Broking, mother, West New York.

CORNELISSE, WILLIAM, sergeant; Mrs. M. H. Cornelisse, mother, West Orange.

DUBOIS, CHARLES A., private; Mrs. Emma Dubois, mother, Jersey City.

IMMORDINO, PETER, first sergeant; Mrs. Oceania Catherine Immordino, wife, 79 West 30th street, rear, Bayonne.

JORGENSON, ALFRED C. Jr., sergeant; Mrs. Katherine Jorgenson, mother, Bloomfield.

KNOX, THOMAS R., private; Thomas R. Knox, father, Belmar.

MAHER, JOHN L., second lieutenant; Mrs. Marie Maher, mother, Newark.

MULLANEY, WILLIAM T., private; Hubert Mullaney, brother, Rutherford.

NIPPES, KENNETH B., private first class; Mrs. Mazie Nippes, mother, Newark.

PENNAMACOOR, WILLIAM J., private; Mrs. Ceil Goldman, mother, Newark.

POST, GRAFTON W., private; Mrs. Sarah Clough, sister, Westmont.

ROAKE, CHARLES E., private first class; Mrs. Florence Roake, mother, Bayonne.

ROBERTSON, DONALD M., private; Mrs. Mary H. Robertson, mother, Lakewood.

SARAMA, WALTER P., private; Mrs. Anna P. Sarama, mother, Newark.

SAVAGE, RICHARD P., private first class; Mrs. Rita P. Savage, wife, Orange.

WALSH, ALBERT T., private; Frank Walsh, bother, Newark.

WEINBERG, DAVID, private first class; Sam Weinberg, father, Newark.

WRIGHT, THOMAS, private; Mrs. Eva Wright, wife, Whiting.

### Navy's Casualties Up to 23,242

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP)—The Navy today announced nine casualties, including four dead and five wounded. The status of one man previously reported missing was changed to dead. This lifts to 23,242 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next-of-kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 7,389 dead, 4,713 wounded and 11,140 missing. On today's list was Lieutenant William M. Dexter of the marines as dead. His mother, Mrs. Flore[illegible]tter, lives in Schenectady, N. Y.

# New Bill to Let Chinese Enter U.S. Introduced

## Provides for Immigration Quota of 100 Annually, Permits Naturalization

JUN -8 1943

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP).—Undismayed by a setback today in the House Immigration Committee, sponsors of a movement to repeal Chinese exclusion acts immediately offered a new bill.

The new measure, introduced by Representative Ed Gossett, Democrat, of Texas, a committee member, is based on a bill which failed to win approval of committee members during a stormy executive session.

Chairman Samuel Dickstein, Democrat, of New York, said introduction of the measure meant "starting again almost from scratch" and that new hearings, possibly including testimony by State Department representatives, would be held.

Members, determined to obtain some kind of bill to delete from the statutes what they termed the "stigma" of Chinese exclusion, said they hoped to report to the House a measure that could be acted upon before Congress recessed for the summer.

Meanwhile, a committee member said opponents of the movement had stated in executive session they would be willing to have the exclusion acts wiped off the books, but not willing to permit immigration of Chinese to this country.

Describing such sentiment as "preposterous," one supporter said privately this would have the effect of saying to the Chinese: "We no longer prohibit you from entering this country, but we will not permit you the immigration quota on which to enter."

Representative Warren G. Magnuson, Democrat, of Washington, told reporters if a measure were introduced which merely repealed the exclusion acts, he would immediately offer an amendment to provide entry of Chinese on a quota basis.

The new measure, a substitute for bills offered by Magnuson and Representative Martin G. Kennedy, Democrat, of New York, would provide:

1. A quota of slightly more than 100 annually for Chinese immigration to this country.

2. Naturalization of Chinese as citizens of the United States.

3. Division of the quota allowed Chinese, permitting 75 per cent of it to be allotted Chinese residents of China proper and the remainder to Chinese residing outside China, in order to prevent immigration of Chinese under quotas of other countries.

The measure would repeal statutes dating back to 1882 prohibiting entry of Chinese specifically and which were adopted following laying of the Union Pacific Railroad when numerous Chinese were brought to this country to help in road gangs laying the first transcontinental rail span.

# Japanese Soldiers' Diet Found Highly Nutritious

## B. E. W. Reports Rations Are 'Scientifically Balanced'

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP).—The Board of Economic Warfare, after a study of Japanese Army rations, reported today that the Japanese soldiers in the field eats a "highly nutritious, scientifically balanced" diet.

Instead of just rice, as many Americans imagined, the ration consists of a standard ration biscuit, a health drink called "Marin" which contains lactic acid, a yeast preparation called "florylin," wheat germ tablets and a tinned ration labeled "rice and bean curd."

B. E. W. experts decided some of these foods, while strange and unappetizing to Western taste, supply all essential elements of a balanced diet, including vitamins and minerals.

The ration biscuit, a concentrated energy food, is made from wheat flour and seaweed, baked without leavening, and vitaminized with rice polishings. Vitamins include B1 and G and nicotinic acid in about the same proportions as enriched flour sold in the United States.

"Marin" is a tonic and digestive stimulant and is fermented from rice. Although 60 per cent sugar, small amounts of lactic and other acids, which develop as the rice ferments, make it tart.

The Japanese call wheat germ tablets "Wakamoto." These tablets provide natural vitamins of the B family and vitamin E. "Florylin," the yeast preparation, is designed to combat beriberi, the scourge of the East. Rice and bean curd is a mixture of cooked rice and soy bean. The B. E. W. said this brownish paste contains valuable proteins, making it a satisfactory substitute for meat or fish.

The field ration, the B. E. W. concluded, is considerably better than the customary diet of the Japanese civilian.

**Washington, June 7 (AP)—The War Department tonight announced the return from overseas of Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff.**

**No details were given, but Marshall was reported to have accompanied Prime Minister Winston Churchill to North Africa for an on-the-spot review of plans to carry the war to the European continent.**

JUN -8 1943

## Benes Calls at White House

### Bids Farewell to Roosevelt, Tells of "Complete Agreement"

WASHINGTON, June 7 (AP).—President Eduard Benes of Czecho-Slovakia, paying a farewell call on President Roosevelt today, said that he and the Chief Executive were in "complete agreement" on points they have discussed. The details must remain confidential, Dr. Benes told reporters, but will become known later.

The head of the exiled Czech government, who has been in this country a fortnight, said the objectives of his visit to the United States "have been accomplished." Vladimir Hurban, the Czech Minister, came to the White House with Dr. Benes.

### Jap Warship Sunk.

**Washington, June 7 (A. P.).—America's mounting air might in the Pacific made itself tellingly felt over the week end. Wading through a swarm of Jap Zero fighters, a formation of dive and torpedo bombers escorted by United States fighter planes sent an enemy destroyer to the bottom and set fire to a cargo ship and a corvette off Bougainville Island in the northwestern Solomons.**

**At least fifteen of what the Navy described yesterday as a "large force" of Japanese Zero planes were downed and three others damaged in the battle, which occurred Saturday noon. Four United States' planes were reported missing.**

**[Japanese Imperial Headquarters announced in a Tokio radio broadcast today that a Japanese naval air unit shot down twenty Allied planes that attempted to raid Shortland Island Saturday and damaged five others. The Japanese broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, asserted only three Jap planes had not returned from the engagement.]**

Heavy bombing raids on the Japanese at Kiska in the Aleutians were reported by the Navy today in a communique which told also of the bombing of Munda on New Georgia Island and enemy positions on Choiseul Island in the Solomons. At Choiseul bombs silenced enemy gun emplacements, but at Kiska and Munda results of the attacks were not observed.

# PLANE DELIVERIES TO BRITISH SPURT

Cincinnati, June 7 (A. P.).—Two years ago today the first plane was ferried to the British in Canada under lend-lease.

Today Col. William H. Turner, commanding the Ferrying Division of the Army Transport Command, announced that in the first five months of 1943 the division had increased its foreign deliveries over the comparable period of 1942 by 6,000 per cent.

"This," he remarked, "is the story behind the story of the great Allied raids dropping thousands of tons of bombs on enemy strongholds."

Exactly how many planes are being delivered by ferry pilots from the United States is a secret which the enemy would be glad to get, Col. Turner said.

Gen. H. H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, told the graduating class at West Point last week that May deliveries alone across the Atlantic and Pacific oceans aggregated 1,800.

# Land Envisions 20-Million-Ton Merchant Fleet

## Advocates Tramp Shipping After War in U.S. Bid for Due Share of Sea Trade

BALTIMORE, June 7 (AP).—Rear Admiral Emory S. Land visualized tonight a record-breaking peacetime merchant fleet of from fifteen to twenty million tons under the American flag after the war.

The chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, laying down the most concrete postwar shipping program yet advanced by a government official, advocated reversal of former com-

3024-4767

mission policy by adoption of tramp shipping as a definite part of the maritime economy after the war.

Tramp shipping, heretofore frowned on by the commission as uneconomic, is shipping which follows no definite routes or schedules, but goes when and where cargo may be found.

The admiral spoke at a dinner given by the Maryland Historical Society in observance of Maritime Day.

**Favors Private Ownership**

Other suggestions which Admiral Land's program embraced were private ownership, private operation and private construction; shipment of "a liberal percentage of our overseas traffic" in American bottoms; establishment of "proper routes, lines and services with a minimum of American competition, as foreign flags will furnish all possible competition necessary," and maintenance for the duration of the commission's present policy of holding title to new ships.

Senator Josiah W. Bailey, Democrat, of North Carolina, chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, told the dinner gathering that construction this year of 20,000,000 tons of cargo ships was a "miraculous achievement . . . without precedent in all the history of the world."

Credit for the record-breaking program was given to Admiral Land, whom Senator Bailey described a "a first-class example of the type of man our government needs at the head of each of its war activities."

Post-war maritime objectives, Admiral Land assured his audience, "are not being overlooked because of the exigencies of war."

**Economic Survey Under Way**

"We are not losing sight of the objective manifestly set up in the merchant marine act of 1936, which gives to the Maritime Commission the duty of proper rehabilitation of the merchant marine," he said. "The commission has a new economic survey well under way. We have a tentative program in formulation and a skeleton organization in being.

"In order to plan properly for the after-the-war period, consideration must be given to the probable fleet under the American flag that will be in existence at the end of the war. We should definitely earmark for United States commerce, under the United States flag, a modern fleet of from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 deadweight tons. As a nation of 135,000,000 people, we are entitled to that tonnage. As the greatest shipbuilding nation in the world, we are entitled to have it as modern and up to date as the exigencies of the war permit."

Admiral Land said that in order to give reasonable consideration to the over-all shipping industry of the United States, "we should so set our sights as to hold this fleet of about 20,000,000 deadweight tons and in addition, even though not necessary from a world-economic point of view, it is very desirable that we lay out our plans so that our best shipyards properly distributed throughout the United States should be able to proceed with a nucleus of construction of new ships even though we may build up a reserve."

# *Attu Cold And Fighting Described By Veterans*

## 200 At San Francisco Hospital Suffer From Frostbite And Are Unable To Walk

JUN -8 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

San Francisco, June 7—Nearly 400 veterans of Attu grinned through the pain of severe frost-bit and gunshot wounds today to tell stories of incredible hardships and bitter fighting on that now-captured Aleutian outpost.

Their worst enemies were dampness and cold. Two hundred of the fighters arrived at a San Francisco army hospital yesterday were suffering from frost-bite, mostly in the feet. The other 195 had stopped Japanese lead or been injured in accidents.

Victims of the cold were unable to walk. The feet of many were swollen to twice their normal size.

**Couldn't Always Change**

As Corporal Laddie Gargulak, 24, of Chicago, explained:

"We got wet feet on the original landing and we got wet feet every couple hours. It was all right when we could change socks regularly, but when we could not, boy, the frost-bite would set in."

Gargulak's outfit was headed for a surprise attack on a Japanese position in the Holtz Bay region. His group sneaked through the fog until the men were about a quarter of a mile from the Japanese.

Then the fog suddenly lifted, and the Americans were in pla... The enemy opened up with a ... purpose guns and pinned dow... soldiers for about an hour.

"We got them later," Gargulak added.

A story of American bravery was told by Private Anthony Sniegolski, 28, of Chicago.

His outfit was situated on the side of a hill, with enemy soldiers just over the hump. Sniegolski was out of action with shrapnel wounds, but he watched the proceedings.

"Both sides were tossing hand grenades back and forth," he said. "Then our boys just got tired of that and climbed to the top of the hill and started firing down at the Japs.

"Eight or ten Japs then would come up the hill yelling a battle cry, but our guys just stood there. They had ammunition left in their guns, but they wanted to get at those Japs with bayonets. They cleaned out that group of Japs with cold steel."

**Don't Like Bayonets**

Sniegolski said the Japanese soldiers do not like the American bayonets.

"Once I saw two Japs start running backward when they saw the steel," he said. "They were shot down by their own officers. That sure made our morale go up."

Private Ben Moyhnihan, 27, of St. Louis, Mo., went ashore with the first scouting party on May 11. He began to feel his feet tingle after a couple days.

After the sixth day his feet were badly swollen and he could no longer walk.

The snipers were just about as bad as the climate, according to Staff Bergeant Harold L. Steve... of Whitefish, Mont.

Stevens was laying mortar fire on a foggy hill on the morning of May 26. The tricky fog suddenly lifted again. A Japanese sniper in a hole back of the lines fired and got Stevens in the right leg.

Private Jacob Chir, a young Korean from Honolulu, who suffered frostbite in both feet saw one American soldier crawl in a hole with three Japanese and slash all three of them to death with a hunting knife.

Among other soldiers recovering at the hospital are:

Private Harold Lucas, 31, Amsterdam, N. Y., gunshot wound in the haid; Private George Barrier, 22, Savannah, Tenn., gunshot wound in left hand where a Japanese sniper got him; Private Stanley R. Gerow, 29, Clare, Mich., gunshot wounds; Private Bernard R. Kist, 23, Cincinnati, Ohio, shrapnel in the left hand; Corp. James W. Parish, 31, Marshall, Mo., shot through both hands by snipers; Technician James Capps, 21, Jakin, Ga., gunshot wounds in right arm; Private Anthony Surell, 24, Stubenville, Ohio, and Sergt. Stanley Yanukanas, 23, Chicago, gun-shot wounds.

### 20 Die in Army Plane Crash

MAXTON, N. C., June 7 (AP)—At least twenty men were killed in the crash of an Army transport plane today about four miles from here, Maxton air base officials said tonight. Captain S. B. Mayer, adjutant, said that the transport, based at Pope Field, Fort Bragg, was on a routine flight.

## *Pilot Receives D. F. C. For 'Trimming' Fortress*

### *Braved Fire to Set Stabilizer, Permitting Crew to Jump*

CINCINNATI, June 7 (AP).—The Distinguished Flying Cross was awarded today to Major Owen F. Clarke, twenty-eight-year-old Army ferry pilot, for extraordinary heroism in "trimming and retrimming" his burning Flying Fortress over rugged California terrain until his crew bailed out—an accident in which he saved himself when only 300 feet from the ground.

Major Clarke, a native of St. Catherines, Ont., and resident of Phoenix, Ariz., was awarded the D. F. C. by Colonel William H. Tunner, commanding the Air Transport Command's ferry unit.

The accident occurred March 23, 1942, the Army said, near Coalinga, Calif. Fire started in the nose section of the four-engine ship at an altitude of 2,500 feet. Unable to make an emergency landing because of the mountainous country, Clarke, then a lieutenant, directed his crew to the rear for an emergency jump.

"Lieutenant Clarke started toward the rear of the ship and . . . noticed that the ship was about to stall, the Army reported. "He took off his parachute, returned to the pilot's cockpit . . . rolling the elevator stabilizer forward . . . all crew members by this time had executed an emergency jump. By this time the ship had reached an altitude of about 300 feet and . . . an air speed of . . . 300 miles an hour. . . . Lieutenant Clarke jumped, with only one (parachute) leg fastener and the chest buckle fastened."

## Censured As Critic Of Roosevelt's Sons

Emporia, Kan., June 7 (AP)—A resolution censuring Representative W. P. Lambertson (R., Kan.) for criticizing in Congress the military records of President Roosevelt's sons was adopted at the closing session of the Kansas Veterans of Foreign Wars twenty-third annual encampment.

The resolution commended the military conduct of the Roosevelts.

# STANDLEY LIKELY TO LEAVE MOSCOW

## Ambassador Said To Be Irked By Flood Of Visiting Diplomats From U. S.

JUN -8 1943

*Admiral Standley, Ambassador to Russia, is tired of being bypassed by Washington on important matters and will resign before next winter, according to Eddy Gilmore, who has just arrived home for a vacation after nearly two years as an Associated Press correspondent in Moscow. A similar report recently brought word from the White House and State Department that nothing was known there of such a situation.*

By EDDY GILMORE

New York, June 7—The United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union—Admiral William H. Standley—was planning no immediate resignation when I told him goodby on a Russian airport a few days ago, but he probably will not go through another winter.

This is not because of the chilling blasts of Moscow and Kuibyshev, but because of a little frigid diplomatic air which breezes in from time to time fron. his own country.

As the Admiral (for most of those who know this distinguished man of the Navy call him that) said recently:

"You know, I don't feel that I'm trying to make my career. I feel I've already made it. I made it in the navy. I don't have any ambitions over here. I'm not trying to change any worlds. I'm just trying to serve my country in the only way I know how."

The Admiral gets along fine with the Russians. He's a plain-speaking, blunt man and the Soviets like that. He has had no major differences with them. They like and respect him. The Admiral likes the Russians. He likes particularly Stalin, Molotov, Kalinin and Mikoyan.

**Irked By Visiting Firemen**

The thing that is freezing out the Admiral is the visiting diplomatic firemen—men from his own country who fly into his diplomatic preserve with special missions and special messages, most of which the United States Ambassador doesn't know about and doesn't have explained to him.

Since Standley has been Ambassador there have been several prominent visiting firemen such as Wendell Willkie, Patrick Hurley, Averell Harriman and most lately Joseph E. Davies.

In more than one case the first news the United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union got of these gentlemen was when he heard it over the British broadcasting system.

**Courtesy Of Reply Denied Him**

In one case he cabled to ask what it was all about, and in at least one case he never did get a reply.

The admiral waited, and it might be added, fumed—fumed as he would have if he had heard someone clattering up the bridge of his battleship and taking over while he still was in command technically.

The latest of the visiting firemen was, of course, former Ambassador Davies, on his second mission to Moscow—a fact, incidentally, which he had painted on the Government airplane after it arrived in Moscow. He came back to the United States with "Mission to Moscow," written in both English and Russian, on the side of the plane in bright yellow letters.

**Davies' Mission The Climax**

Davies' mission, which may or may not have been of the highest political significance, was the one which may have caused the admiral to make up his mind to quit.

In a way, Davies was very considerate of the United States Ambassador. He held his first press conference at the admiral's house, and he held his second one with the admiral present.

But when Davies went to see Stalin and present the letter from President Roosevelt there was a different story. The United States Ambassador went along to present Davies to the Soviet Premier, but he didn't sit in on the conversation.

In fact, he was told to go home—and he did.

It is likely, of course, that Davies was acting under higher instructions. But it is still very hard for the former chief of naval operations, the United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, not to be told what was in that letter delivered in his territory.

# DEATH RATE CUT FOR U.S. WOUNDED IN TUNISIA DRIVE

JUN -8 1943

## Plasma, Surgery, Sulfa Drugs Brought Reduction, Says Surgeon General.

CHICAGO, June 7—(AP) Major General Norman T. Kirk, surgeon-general of the army, told the American Medical association house of delegates today that the American wounded death rate in Tunisia was "unbelievably low."

The rate was two-and-one-half to three-and-one half per cent, for the Americans' first campaign before they moved north to attack Bizerte. These are the first official figures. They are higher than in some other fighting, but are miraculous because of the long distances the wounded had to be carried. In World War One under like conditions deaths would have been 15

JUN -8 1943

to 18 per cent.

General Kirk went through the Tunisian campaign until after the German surrender, and told the A.M.A. of some new aids in life-saving. He was appointed surgeon general after his return to the United States, June 1.

**Battery of Improvements**

On life-saving aid, for abdominal wounds, is a stomach tube, to withdraw gas from the digestive tract. It is not new in medicine, but is one of a battery of improvements which the military medical men are using to set new records.

In Tunisia, said General Kirk, the wounded had to be carried on the average 8 to 20 miles through mountains to the first medical stations, and after that another 650 miles by ambulance to evacuation hospitals. Later there was another 400 to 500 miles back to base hospitals.

Planes, which carried war supplies to the front, brought back 13,000 men to hospitals, including both battle casualties and the sick.

Sulfa drugs were definitely not the first reason for the saving of lives, General Kirk asserted.

**Plasma of Great Value**

The foremost lifesaver was plasma, the dried blood extract which millions of Americans have been giving the Red Cross for nearly two years. Plasma saved shock and bleeding, and without that, General Kirk said, many men would have died before they could reach medical care.

Second in life saving was surgery, which cleaned up the wounds to reduce risk of infection. In third place were the sulfa drugs, aiding to minimize infection.

In this southern campaign an unbelievable record was a total of only 77 cases of bone infection. That trouble afflicted 75 per cent of the wounded in previous wars. The 77 cases were an almost astronomically small fraction of one per cent of wounded.

**Gas Gangrene Minimized**

Gas gangrene, another killer, caused just one death, and there were only 12 cases altogether. Proper surgery was the main reason, General Kirk said, but added that lack of manure for farm fertilization in North Africa undoubtedly was a great help, since manure carries this infection.

He quoted General Eisenhower as saying that the "outstanding service of the whole A.E.F. in Africa was that rendered by the medical department."

## Service Men Attack Zoot-Suited Hoodlums

LOS ANGELES, June 7 — (AP) Traffic was halted and crowds of curious jammed downtown streets from curb to curb tonight to watch incensed service men ferret out zoot-suited hoodlums they blame for numerous unprovoked assaults upon uniformed men, civilians and women.

It was the third consecutive night the service men ranged the streets in search of the rakishly attired rowdies, but in most instances they fled in time to escape beating similar to those administered by uniformed men, mostly sailors, to the youthful gangs over the week-end.

A number of them were caught and badly mauled, however, the police reported.

In some instances, the service men tore the draping zoot suits off the victims and left them lying nude in the street.

# Dutch Nazi Cabinet Member Killed By Patriots' Shots

## Another Minister Attempts Suicide — Hundreds Reported Executed In Strike Reprisals

JUN -8 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

New York, June 7—Dr. Folkert E. Posthuma, Dutch Nazi and secretary for agriculture in the German-controlled Dutch Cabinet, has been shot fatally and another Cabinet member has attempted suicide while German masters of the Netherlands have executed hundreds and perhaps thousands of Dutch citizens who took part in a general strike, reports reaching here tonight said.

An Aneta dispatch from Stockholm said Posthuma was attacked last Thursday by patriots who fired several shots at him. He died shortly afterward.

**Suicide Report Current**

The same source said that reports were current throughout Holland that Prof. Rudolf van Genechten, delegate for arts, education and sciences and commissioner for South Holland, tried to commit suicide but failed. On May 6 he was given an indefinite leave of absence by Anton A. Mussert, leading Dutch Nazi, because of "ill health."

Posthuma's death brought to four the number of Dutch Nazi ministers who have been eliminated in the past five months, Aneta said. The former minister was virtual dictator of agriculture. Aged 69, he had been Netherlands Minister of Agriculture during the First World War but later became an adherent of the Nazis. He was always considered pro-German.

Van Genechten, a Belgian by birth, sided with the Germans when they invaded Belgium in 1914. He was convicted of high treason by the Belgian authorities but was granted asylum in Holland where he became naturalized and joined the Mussert party.

**Strike Details Revealed**

The general strike in Holland took place in late April and early May, the Office of War Information said. Details had been withheld by the Nazi censorship but an OWI outpost bureau was able to make them public.

Despite the activity of the Nazi execution squads, the Dutch people "revealed a remarkable solidarity," the report said, and added that as a result the "Nazi occupant must have lost his last hope of conquering the spiritual resistance of this people to National Socialism."

The strike began Apri 29 when Nazi authorities announced that all members of the "former Dutch army," most of whom had been freed in 1940, would be reclassified as prisoners of war and would be sent to Germany for forced labor in Nazi war plants.

Within half an hour, the OWI report asserted, cities and villages throughout the country completely changed appearance. Factories, shops and public offices closed. Busses stopped in the streets. Only automatic telephones operated and only railroads, gas, light and water services continued. Farmers left their fields, slaughtered their animals and hid the carcasses to prevent their seizure by the Nazis. Law courts suspended sessions.

**Wholesale Arrests Follow**

Wholesale arrests began the next day, particularly in industrial centers, in an effort to break the strike.

Many of those arrested during the next few days were kept as hostages. German police trucks, armed with machine guns, cruised the deserted streets.

Curfew from 8 P. M. until 6 A. M. was strictly enforced and groups of more than five were forbidden to gather. People looking out of windows during curfew hours were shot at, and those who misunderstood the curfew orders also were fired upon by the German police, the report said.

## Laval To Recruit 3,000 To Serve In French Garrisons

New York, June 7 (AP) — The Nazi-controlled Paris radio said today 3,000 volunteers would make up a "First Regiment" of France for garrison duty, probably in central France, under plans announced by Pierre Laval.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said the regimental uniforms would be the same as that worn by the French armistice army, demobilized by Adolf Hitler when he engulfed the unoccupied territory last November 11.

Among the officers, it reported, will be those "who, in the course of fights in Tunisia and Syria safeguarded the tradition of France's military honor," which is the Axis' way of saying they fought against the Allies.

## Classifying Austrians As Germans Protested

New York, June 7 (AP)—John W. Davis, Democratic Presidential nominee in 1924, today protested in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on behalf of Austrians in the United States who were classed as German citizens by the United States Attorney's office here.

## ITALY DISCIPLINES SCORE OF FASCISTI

### Some Imprisoned, While Party Suspends Others

JUN -8 1943

The Rome radio said yesterday that Carlo Scorza, newly appointed secretary of the Fascist party, had "adopted disciplinary acts" against more than a score of party members, according to the Office of War Information.

The penalties ranged from a fourteen-year prison term "for violating war economic measures" to suspension from the party "for misuse of a gasoline allowance," the broadcast said. It was reported by the Federal Communications Commission.

Others were expelled from the party for "gambling," "for having an illegal amount of iron," for avoiding "risks in bombed areas," for "entertaining British prisoners" and for withholding "large amounts of grain," the broadcast said. One party member was "sent to a concentration camp for violating food ration laws." Another received a five-year sentence for "hoarding," while "a storekeeper got three years for hoarding oil," the broadcast continued.

## What's Behind The War News

By GLENN BABB

The air fighting over the long Russian front has reached a pitch of intensity which indicates that this preliminary phase of the great battles of 1943 is near its end. Moscow reports that 752 Nazi planes were knocked down last week and Red army fliers are hammering airfields and gathering points for the huge forces the enemy is bringing to the front. Berlin tells of heavy assaults on Soviet war industries and communications behind the front.

It is difficult to see how the opening of the 1943 summer offensive can be much longer delayed. Most authorities believe the attack will come within a few days and that Hitler will make it. Already the season is late for his purpose. He began the big push of 1941 on June 22 and found that the weeks before winter's coming were too few for his main purpose, the capture of Moscow. Last lear he began a little earlier, delivering the big blow in the Kharkov area on June 11, and again winter came before he could achieve any of his major objectives.

This year his urgency is even greater if he is to stave off disaster through a victory in the east he must win it before Russia's western Allies compel him to divert the major portion of his armies to meet the blows with which they hope to crack his fortress of Europe.

In spite of the propaganda emanating from Berlin suggesting that the German armies may withhold their offensive in the east, that to remain on the defensive would be a sign of strength and not weakness, the overwhelming consensus of informed opinion is that Hitler must attack Russia. He must, as Winston Churchill said, make his "supreme gambler's throw" in the form of a third attempt to destroy the Red army. Where the blow will fall is of course the secret of the German High Command, but there are strong indications that it may be delivered in approximately the same region as last year, somewhere along the Kharkov-Kursk sector some 300 miles south of Moscow. The first objective may be Voronezh, beyond the Don.

That was the avenue followed last June. Voronezh was reached after four weeks of heavy fighting but in that sector the Germans got no further and when the tide turned last winter they had to abandon that hinge of their southern front. Joseph Stalin disclosed last autumn that Moscow itself was the main goal of the enemy's 1942 drive. Apparently it had been the intention to wheel the main forces to the north somewhere beyond Voronezh and drive upon Moscow from the south and east.

But this plan broke down, apparently because Hitler could not be satisfied with one objective but had to try at the same time to grab the oil of the Caucasus and win the prestige he hoped would come from capture of Stalingrad, the city named for his adversary. This year it is unlikely that the field marshals who have taken over from Corporal Hitler will permit any diversions from the primary goals, seizure of Moscow and destruction of the Red army.

If there are to be diversions it is Russia's western Allies who must supply them. That fundamentally is what any campaigns the Americans and British may launch against southern or western Europe this year must be. The Russian battles still will be the main show as far as the war on Hitler is concerned. The Allies' chief purpose for 1943 must be to enable Russia to withstand the terrible blows that will be aimed at her. Thus it probably will be found that any attacks from the south or the west will be designed to serve the double purpose of diverting some of the 218 divisions Hitler has arrayed against the Soviet Union or opening or safeguarding the routes by which planes, tanks and war supplies flow to the Russian armies.

This reasoning points to the Mediterranean and Norway as logical theaters for the chief Allied actions of the summer. In the former many islands now in Axis hands must be seized to open the shorter searoute not only to Russia by the Persian gulf but also to India, Burma and China. A descent on Norway would be logical because the first fruits of success would be wiping out the bases from which German planes, submarines and surface craft prey on the convoys bound for Murmansk and Archangel.

**Downs His First Enemy Plane**

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 7 (AP).—Staff Sergeant Vincent D. Rylka, of Irvington, N. J., was credited today with shooting down his first enemy plane, a Messerschmitt.

JUN -8 1943

## 19 U. S. FLIERS HONORED

### Sank Japanese Ship in Raid on Rabaul Last Year

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, (AP)—Nineteen men of the Fifth United States Air Force, who took part in a raid on Rabaul, New Britain, more than a year ago and sank a Japanese cargo vessel and seriously damaged two others, have received the Distinguished Flying Cross "for extraordinary achievement."

The recipients included Captain Jay Zeamer of Orange, N. J.; Lieutenant Joseph B. Moringstar of Bronxville, N. Y., and Sergeant Richard I. Slater of Watkins Glen, N. Y.

**Japs Bomb Wau.**

Allied Headquarters in Australia, June 7 (A. P.).—The Japanese dive-bombed the Allied mountain base of Wau, high in the mountains overlooking the Japanese coastal holdings in the Lae-Salamaua area with sixteen planes yesterday but failed to inflict appreciable damage. Four fighters accompanied the dive-bombers in the eleventh raid against Wau. Anti-aircraft fire caught one enemy plane, and it was last seen smoking and falling rapidly. Damage caused was slight and there were no casualties.

Ground activity in the Mubo area, twelve miles south of Salamaua, remained static.

A formation of four-engined Liberators raided Japanese positions in Koepang, Timor, and the Barraccs area in the Penfoei airdrome near by. A number of fires and explosions were seen among the barracks and along the water front.

After leaving the target, which was heavily defended by anti-aircraft fire, the Liberators were intercepted by eight Japanese fighters. Three of the Zeros were shot down, and all the Liberators returned to their base.

Tropical storms, which have been limiting recent offensive measure by air, again probably prevented other air activity throughout the Southwest Pacific area.

## 5 U. S. Flyers Decorated For Heroism in Pacific

### N. Y. Sergeant Wins Oak Leaf Cluster in Australia

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN

JUN -8 1943

30.24-4769

AUSTRALIA, June 7 (AP).—Five members of a bomber crew who scored two direct hits and two near-misses on a Japanese cargo ship in the Bismarck Sea battle last March have received Oak Leaf clusters in lieu of a second Air Medal. The recipients include Staff Sergeant Phillip Basso, of 166 East 119th Street, New York.

Similar awards were made to Second Lieutenant Harvey Clymer, Tuckahoe, N. Y., a fighter pilot who shot down a Zero near Gasmata, New Britain, last January, and Second Lieutenant Roger T. Greene, of Canajoharie, N. Y., who shot down a Zero over Wau, New Guinea, last February.

**Allied Submarine Reported Sunk.**

The Italian communique, broadcast by the Rome radio and recorded by the Associated Press, asserted without offering any further detail that an Allied submarine was sunk by the Royal Italian Navy in the Mediterranean.

The Italians also said their fighter planes brought down four four-engined bombers and anti-aircraft guns downed a fifth in the Allied raids on Messina, Reggio Calabria and other localities on the Messina Strait. They acknowledged further bombing of Pantelleria where, they asserted, seven Allied planes were brought down by fighters and anti-aircraft guns. They said German fighter planes brought down two other bombers south of Sicily and a Spitfire near Lampedusa Island. Three Italian planes were lost, it was said.

Another Rome radio broadcast said fifty were killed and seven injured in the vicinity of Reggio Calabria.

# *Mediterranean Flyers Like Performance Of Marauders*

## Maneuverability, Fire Power And Ability To Take It Praised By Handlers Of Medium Bomber

JUN - 8 1943

By HAROLD V. BOYLE
*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

A USAAF Bomber Base in Algeria, June 2 (Delayed)—Speedy, tub-winged Marauders (the B-26)—they fly like a bumblebee but pack the wallop of a mule—have made a name for themselves in the Mediterranean combat, and the boys who fly them praise them as the best medium bombers in action.

In tryouts back home this short-winged bomber drew some criticism by its reported heavy accident rate, but pilots who have flown it against the Germans say it is a safe and durable ship in trained hands.

"The way it has been bringing us home from missions all beat up by flak really sold us on it," said Lieut. C. S. Church, of San Francisco. "We like it the way it performs now and we don't want them to put any gadgets on it to slow it up."

**Would Not Trade For Fortress**

"We are very well satisfied with it and I wouldn't trade it for the Flying Fortress," said Lieut. A. J. McGlannen, of Catonsville, Md. "I don't like to take oxygen."

"They had trouble back home because they checked the B-26s out too fast, before a man really knew how to handle them," said Lieut. Robert P. Own, of Seattle.

"Those engines really have power—best on any bomber," said Lieut. A. J. Riley, of Hammond, Minnesota.

**Formidably Armed**

Citing the combat record of the Marauder in this theater, Major William A. Adams, of Natchez, Miss., a ground officer, said: "From the very start, when they came up here as a green outfit, they've done the best job imaginable on targets everywhere from Bizerte and Tunis to Sardinia and Sicily. They are formidably armed with heavy .50-caliber machine guns and have proved time and again they can take care of themselves when attacked by enemy fighters."

One group of B-26's, which since April 23 have flown twenty-three missions and several hundred sorties, also made several trips unescorted into enemy country, defending themselves with bristling guns while unloading their cargoes.

In one call on the east coast of Sardinia they were jumped by dozens of ME-109s. In a 32-minute running battle, during which one ME-109 was shot down and another damaged, the Marauders swept home intact as a result of their superior fire power, which kept other enemy fighters at a respectful distance.

**Enemy Aircraft Shot Down**

In other encounters B-26s in raids on Decimonannu shot down seven Axis aircraft in one day, and on another mission they knocked down ten more. In a bombing attack on forty-five planes caught on the ground they destroyed many and damaged others.

The Flying Fortress can pack its three-ton load farther than the two-ton burden which the B-26s can tote 350 miles before turning back home. The Marauders work at around 12,000 feet and have to brave all sorts of light and heavy flak, while the cloud-spurning Fortresses have only to worry about heavy flak.

"Our B-26s are faster and more maneuverable, however, so they are better able to carry out evasive tactics," said Adams. "In one trip over Cap Bon a Marauder formation of thirty-four planes flew one hundred miles through the worst flak we have ever seen. Only two ships were unmarked. Three were shot down, but only one crew was lost.

**Show They Can Take It**

"The rest came back with an average of 80 holes in each ship and some had as many or 115 or 120. I think that proves that they can take it. One plane, with one of its two engines out of commission and with its ailerons shot up, passed an ammunition ship and blew it up on the way home.

"Our flyers are thoroughly trained and they respect and have full confidence in their B-26s. We feel that the results from the raids prove they can bomb with accuracy from medium altitude even in the face of the heaviest flak and fighter opposition."

# Jungle Suits Sent To Aleutian Isles In Shipping Mixup

## New Caledonia Natives Are Delighted With Supply of Arctic Clothes

By EUGENE BURNS,
Associated Press Staff Writer.

WITH UNITED STATES TROOPS IN ALEUTIANS.—Enough crazy things happen in this Army to keep a man sane.

A shipload of sand was sent to an island which resembles nothing so much in the world as an abandoned gravel pit. In a chaplain's hut, about 200 miles from Jap-held Kiska, hangs a heavy lithographed poster of Italian soldiers and sailors. The chaplain received none for the Japs.

On a flight over a barren seal-infested cape one sees a silo. It was a camouflaged building intended for England's restful countryside where they have cows.

**80 Jungle Suits.**

Eighty jungle camouflage suits, reversible for wet and dry weather, arrived here with leafy green helmet covers to match. Anything which would remotely resemble an upright piece of greenery on this treeless, bushless waste would be shot on sight.

A shipment of WAAC's brassieres and silk panties threw the troops into a panic, since there is not one woman within 1,000 miles of this front. They figured the exact size of the contingent because each WAAC is issued four panties and two brassieres.

**Tropical Butter.**

We are still hacking our way through thousands of pounds of tropical butter which mixed with paraffin refuses to melt at 120 degrees Fahrenheit, we have been told.

It has been a chore to make comfortable dwellings out of some fresh air tropical huts delivered to this base.

However, in steamy New Caledonia natives were delighted with Arctic clothing—the more clothes they wore, the higher their rank.

# Russia May Be Isolationist After War, Educator Says

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 7.—An educator contended yesterday that fear of a wave of postwar revolutions in Europe may have prompted Joseph Stalin's order for dissolution of the Third International.

Speaking on the University of Chicago round table broadcast over NBC, Prof. Peter Drucker of Bennington (Vt.) College said.

"I believe that the dissolution of the Comintern has implications for Russian postwar policy. I think that it is possible that Russia will become the great isolationist country after the war. * * * He can only do this with a peaceful Europe. He does not want internal revolutions."

Sir Bernard Pares, professor of Russian history at the University of London, agreed with the contention that Stalin did not wish to stir up world revolutions.

"Communism is dead in Russia," he said. "They have a regime of state capitalism." He added that Stalin "has always been more interested in home affairs and in developing his own country than in stirring up world revolution."

LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE EVENING STANDARD PUBLISHED TODAY A DISPATCH BY F.G.A. COOK, ITS UNITED STATES CORRESPONDENT, IN WHICH HE QUOTED GOVERNOR JOHN W.BRICKER OF OHIO AS TELLING HIM IN AN INTERVIEW THAT HE WAS OPPOSED TO A POST-WAR LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND AN INTERNATIONAL ARMED FORCE.

COOK'S ACCOUNT IN THE STANDARD, ONE OF LORD BEAVERBROOK'S NEWSPAPERS, DESCRIBED BRICKER AS HAVING THE REPUTATION OF A MAN WHOSE OPINIONS ARE UNFORMED (CORRECT) AND DECLARED "CERTAINLY HE IS CAUTIOUS WHEN WORLD AFFAIRS COME UP FOR DISCUSSION, BUT HE IS FRANK ABOUT THE REASON."

"I JUST DON'T KNOW ENOUGH," HE QUOTED BRICKER AS SAYING. COOK ADDED: "ONE THING AT LEAST MR.BRICKER ZILL TALK ABOUT. HE IS INFLEXIBLY OPPOSED TO ANY FORM OF AN INTERNATIONAL ARMED FORCE. A NAVY BIGGER THAN BRITAIN'S? AN ARMY BIGGER THAN RUSSIA'S? HE JUST SMILES."

JUN - 8 1943

(AT COLUMBUS, BRICKER DECLARED COOK'S STORY WAS NOT CORRECT.

("THOSE ARE NOT MY WORDS," THE GOVERNOR SAID. "THEY ARE STRICTLY THOSE OF THE WRITER, TO WHOM I DID NOT GIVE ANY DIRECT QUOTATIONS. I DID HAVE AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. COOK DURING WHICH NO NOTES WERE TAKEN. IT WAS A CONVERSATION AND THE LANGUAGE OF MR. COOK'S STORY

JUN -8 1943

COOK'S STORY SAID BRICKER SUGGESTED THAT THERE IS DANGER THAT AN INTERNATIONAL AGENCY CONTROLLING AN ARMED FORCE "MIGHT USE THAT FORCE AGAINST THE LITTLE NATIONS BUT WOULD HESITATE TO USE IT ON YOU (BRITAIN) OR ON US OR ON RUSSIA."

"THERE OUGHT TO BE SOME MEANS OF IMPLEMENTING THE WORLDWIDE DESIRE OF THE PEOPLE FOR PEACE," COOK QUOTED BRICKER AS ADDING IN REPLY TO THE QUESTION OF HOW MUCH THE UNITED STATES SHOULD COOPERATE WITH THE REST OF THE WORLD. "THERE MUST BE AND YOU MAY BE SURE AMERICA WILL BE INNIT X X X X WE ARE IN THIS FIGHT BECAUSE WE BELIEVE IN (ANGLO-SAXON) SYSTEM AND WE WILL DO OUR PART WHEN ITS OVER; BUT NO LEAGUE AND NO INTERNATIONAL ARMED FORCE.

"AMERICANS WILL NEVER SURRENDER THEIR OWN SOVEREIGNTY OR INTEGRITY ANY MORE THAN YOU WOULD. WE WANT NO TERRITORY FROM ANYBODY."

COOK'S STORY SAID BRICKER DESCRIBED THE LABELS "ISOLATIONIST" AND "INTERNATIONALIST" AS EPITHETS WITHOUT ANY REAL MEANING. COOK SAID THAT BRICKER DID NOT BELIEVE THE ISOLATIONISTS ARE AS STUPID, AS IGNORANT OR AS NATIONALISTICALLY EGOTISTIC AS THEIR OPPONENTS THINK AND QUOTED THE GOVERNOR AS SAYING:

JUN -8 1943

"CERTAINLY I AM NEITHER. I AM AN AMERICAN. I BELIEVE IN OUR WAY OF LIFE, THE ANGLO-SAXON WAY--THE BRITISH WAY IF YOU LIKE."

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LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-LONG-RANGE SOVIET PLANES RAIDED THE RAILWAY JUNCTION OF UNECHA IN THE OREL DISTRICT LAST NIGHT, BOMBING AMMUNITION, ARMS AND FUEL DUMPS AND CONCENTRATIONS OF ENEMY TRAINS, THE SOVIET RADIO, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID TONIGHT.

"MANY FIRES BROKE OUT AND HEAVY EXPLOSIONS WERE OBSERVED" THE BROADCAST SAID. ALL SOVIET PLANES BUT ONE RETURNED SAFELY.

THE RADIO ALSO SAID THAT ABOUT 100 GERMAN PLANES ATTEMPTED TO RAID THE TOWN OF GORKI SUNDAY NIGHT. BOMBS WERE SCATTERED IN THE RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS CAUSING CASUALTIES AND DAMAGE. TWELVE OF THE GERMAN BOMBERS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN BROUGHT DOWN.

JUN -8 1943

GORKI IS 290 MILES WEST OF MOSCOW.

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LONDON, JUNE 7-(AP)-RAF PLANES KNOCKED OUT ABOUT 150 LOCOMOTIVES IN GERMANY, FRANCE AND THE LOW COUNTRIES DURING MAY IN INTRUDER PATROLS AIMED AT DISRUPTING ADOLF HITLER'S OVER-BURDENED COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FREIGHT TRAINS, SIGNAL BOXES, SIDINGS AND BARGES ALSO WERE SHOT UP "AND MORE OR LESS SERIOUSLY DAMAGED," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

JUN -8 1943

THE ATTACKS WERE MADE BY FIGHTERS, FIGHTER-BOMBERS AND LIGHT BOMBERS, SOME OF WHICH FLEW SO LOW THAT THEY CAME HOME WITH STRANDS OF TELEPHONE WIRE TANGLED IN THEIR UNDER-CARRIAGES AND THEIR WINGS BLACKENED BY SOOT FROM CHIMNEYS.

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FOLKESTONE, JUNE 7-(AP)-A BIG FORCE OF ALLIED AIRCRAFT, BELIEVED TO HAVE INCLUDED BOMBING PLANES, SWEPT ACROSS THE STRAIT OF DOVER TOWARD THE CONTINENT SHORTLY BEFORE NOON TODAY.

THE ATTACKERS WERE ON A COURSE THAT WOULD PUT THEM OVER THE COAST BETWEEN CALAIS AND DUNKERQUE.

JUN -8 1943

3024-4771

30.24—4771

A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN BRITAIN--FIRST ADD "OLD PUSS" (WHICH MAY BE BYLINED: BY LEO BRANHAM) XXX CROCKETT, TEXAS.

piloted by Capt John T. FORD of Crockett, Texas,

"OLD PUSS" WAS HIT 12 TIMES ON THE RAID BUT RETURNED SAFELY WITH ONLY ONE CREWMAN WOUNDED, SECOND LIEUTENANT JOE W.TURNER OF LUBBOCK, TEX., CO-PILOT, WHO WAS STRUCK IN THE BACK BY SHELL FRAGMENTS.

THE CREW BAGGED TWO ENEMY FIGHTERS.

THE FOCKE-WULF WHICH FIRED THE 20 MILLIMETER SHELL WHICH WOUNDED TURNER WAS SHOT DOWN BY SERGEANT GEORGE A.HASLIP OF PROVIDENCE, R.I., TOP-TURRENT GUNNER. THE ENEMY FIGHTER EXPLODED ONLY 30 YARDS FROM THE FLYING FORTRESS.

THE SECOND VICTIM WAS BAGGED BY SERGEANT FRANK C.KACZAR OF CLEVELAND, O., WAIST-GUNNER.

JUN - 8 1943

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE:

SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM M.MILLER OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., BOMBARDIER.

SECOND LIEUTENANT C.A.KIESLER, TAYLOR, TEX., NAVIGATOR.

SERGT.WILLIAM E.ANDERSON OF DALLAS, TEX., WAIST-GUNNER.

SERGT.CHESTER S.PRIVITT OF LUBBOCK, TEX., BALL-TURRET GUNNER.

SERGT.WILLIAM E.EKLLEY, CAMDEN, N.J., TAIL-GUNNER.

SERGT.MONTGOMERY G.JAMISON OF FAIRMOUNT, IND

JUN - 8 1943

SERGT.WILLIAM E.E KELLEY, CAMDEN, N.J., TAIL-GUNNER.

SERGT.MONTGOMERY G.JAMISON OF FAIRMOUNT, IND., RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER.

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SOMEWHERE IN THE SUN-DRENCHED HILLS OF NORTH AFRICA, 23-YEAR-OLD FIRST LIEUT. BILLY H. KERR OF HUNTSVILLE, MO., AND HIS COMRADES OF A VETERAN AMERICAN ARMORED DIVISION ARE GETTING READY FOR ANOTHER SOCK AT THE AXIS.

JUN - 8 1943

IT IS A KIND OF PHONEY ARMISTICE RIGHT NOW FOR THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN FIGHTING MEN. TUNISIA BLOODED THEM AND TRIED THEM BY FIRE. FACING THE FORTRESS OF EUROPE ABOUT WHICH HITLER HAS RANTED SO MUCH THEY WAIT IMPATIENTLY TO BE TOLD WHERE TO LAND THE NEXT BLOW.

BLOND BILLY KERR, WHO WENT FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI INTO THE ARMY AND NOW EARS THREE RIBBONS ON HIS KHAKI SHIRT, IS TYPICAL OF THE CIVILIAN YOUTH MOULDED BY WAR.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS, THE SILVER STAR, THE PURPLE HEART WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTER--THOSE ARE KERR'S PRESENT DECORATIONS. HE'D RATHER HAVE A TOOTH PULLED THAN TALK ABOUT HOW HE GOT THEM.

BUT IN THE BULGING FILES OF ALLIED HEADQUARTERS WHERE THOUSANDS OF TALES OF HEROISM ARE RECORDED, THERE IS A CASE HISTORY OF THE YOUNG MISSOURIAN. IT IS ALSO A CASE HISTORY OF WHAT THE GERMANS ARE UP AGAINST IN FIGHTING AMERICANS.

THERE IS NO HOOPLA IN THESE REPORTS ON WHICH AMERICAN MILITARY AWARDS ARE BASED. THEY COME FROM PRECISE STATEMENTS BY INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS AND COMMANDERS, AND ARE BACKED UP BY ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS OF AT LEAST TWO WITNESSES TO THE HEROIC ACTIONS. TAKE KERR'S FILE:

THE FIRST ITEM IS A COMMENDATION FROM HIS SUPERIOR OFFICER FOR HIS PERFORMANCE WITH A FIELD ARTILLERY BATTALION AT SENED STATION JAN.31.

JUN - 8 1943

"HE CONTINUOUSLY, WITH COMPLETE DISREGARD OF HIS OWN WELFARE AND UNDER THE MOST ADVERSE CIRCUMSTANCES, RENDERED SUPERIOR SERVICE."

THAT WAS WHEN COL. GEN. JURGEN VON ARNIM'S GROWING AXIS FORCES WERE GETTING TOUGH.

THE SECOND ITEM DESCRIBES ACTION WHICH WON FOR KERR THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS FOR EXTRAORDINARY GALLANTRY FEB.15 AT SIDI BOU ZID WHEN FIELD MARSHAL ERWIN ROMMEL STAGED HIS BIG TANK SMASH AGAINST THE AMERICAN FRONT:

JUN -8 1943

"AS FORWARD ARTILLERY OBSERVER, LIEUTENANT KERR ACCOMPANIED A TANK BATTALION IN AN ATTACK. THE BATTALION WAS SHELLED HEAVILY BUT HIS ACCURATE INFORMATION ENABLED OUR GUNS TO SILENCE THE ENEMY BATTERY. COMPLETELY DISREGARDING HIS SAFETY, HE OBSERVED FROM A TURRET. HIS TANK WAS SET AFIRE BY A SHELL AND HAD TO BE EVACUATED, BUT KERR REMAINED UNDER SHELLFIRE AND HELPED EXTINGUISH THE BLAZE. HE THEN THREW SMOKE GRENADES TO CREATE THE IMPRESSION THAT THE TANK WAS STILL BURNING AND USED IT AS A STATIONARY OBSERVATION POST. HIS TANK RECEIVED MANY HITS AND HE WAS PAINFULLY WOUNDED BUT HE REMAINED AT HIS POST CALMLY AND CONTINUED TO SEND BACK ACCURATE FIRE DATA UNTIL THE BATTLE WAS DISCONTINUED BY DARKNESS. ALTHOUGH SURROUNDED BY THE ENEMY, HE REMOVED VALUABLE EQUIPMENT, DESTROYED THE TANK AND LED THE CREW THROUGH THE ENEMY LINE TO SAFETY."

KERR'S FIRST WOUNDS, WHILE PAINFUL, DIDN'T PUT HIM OUT OF ACTION.

JUN -8 1943

FOR ON FEB.25, IN THE KASSERINE PASS AREA, HE WON THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY IN AN INCIDENT OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

"WHILE HE WAS ACTING AS A FORWARD OBSERVER, KERR'S VEHICLE RAN OVER A MINE AND HE WAS SEVERELY INJURED. HIS FIRST CONCERN WAS FOR HIS MEN AND HE ADMINISTERED FIRST AID TO ONE WOUNDED MAN.

"HE DISMOUNTED A RADIO AND UNDER ENEMY FIRE CLIMBED A HILL TO AN OBSERVATION POST WHERE HE CONTINUED TO OBSERVE THE ENEMY FIRE. HE REPORTED THE SITUATION BY RADIO, HELP ARRIVING TWO HOURS LATER. HE REFUSED TREATMENT UNTIL THE WOUNDED SOLDIER WAS CARED FOR AND THEN COLLAPSED FROM EXHAUSTION AND SHOCK."

BEING WOUNDED TWICE IN ACTION MADE KERR ELIGIBLE FOR THE PURPLE HEART WITH OAK LEAF CLUSTER.

THE ARMY CLERK SMILED PROUDLY AS HE GATHERED UP KERR'S FILE FROM THE INQUISITIVE CORRESPONDENT AND PUT IT BACK IN THE CABINET.

"QUITE A SOLDIER, ISN'T HE?" THE CLERK SAID.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--SECOND ADD SECOND LEAD MEDITERRANEAN XXX OF REGGIO CALABRIA.)

JUN -8 1943

ALLIED ANNOUNCEMENTS SAID 19 AXIS PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN ALL OPERATIONS AGAINST THE LOSS OF ONE ALLIED CRAFT, THIS ONE OF THOSE ATTACKING PANTELLERIA.

BOTH THE STRATEGIC AND TACTICAL AIR FORCES OF THE NORTH AFRICAN COMMAND CONCENTRATED EFFORTS OVER THE WEEKEND ON PANTELLERIA, SMALL AND ALREADY BATTERED ISLAND, HALFWAY BETWEEN TUNISIA AND SICILY, AND IN THE RAID UPON THE ITALIAN FLEET BASE AT LA SPEZIA, WHICH DREW THE LARGEST FORMATION OF FLYING FORTRESSES EVER DISPATCHED FROM NORTH AFRICA.

JUN -8 1943

THE WELLINGTONS WHICH SHOWERED PANTELLERIA WITH EXPLOSIVES SATURDAY NIGHT OPERATED UNDER MAJ.GEN.JAMES H.DOOLITTLE'S STRATEGIC COMMAND.

SCARCELY HAD THE SUN PEEPED ABOVE THE HORIZON YESTERDAY BEFORE A GREAT ATTACK BY SQUADRONS OF AIR MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR CONINGHAM'S

JUN -8 1943

3024-4773

3024-4773

TACTICAL COMMAND WAS LAUNCHED.

PARTICIPATING WERE BALTIMORES AND BOSTONS OF THE RAF AND SOUTH AFRICAN AIR FORCES AND HAVOCS AND MITCHELLS OF THE U.S. AAF. THEY WERE ESCORTED BY AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS FLYING SPITFIRES AND LIGHTNINGS.

JUN -8 1943

ENEMY FIGHTERS ATTEMPTED TO INTERVENE, BUT WERE BEATEN OFF.

AMERICAN-PILOTED SPITFIRES DROVE OFF A GROUP OF FIVE MESSERSCHMITTS AND FOCKE-WULFS SWEPT DOWN ON SOUTH AFRICAN BALTIMORE BOMBERS AND THE SPITFIRES RACED IN TO FRUSTRATE THEM ALSO.

LATER IN THE DAY IT WAS THE STRATEGIC AIR FORCE'S TURN AGAIN AND IT WENT AT OBJECTIVES ON THE ISLAND WITH MEDIUM BOMBERS AND FIGHTER-BOMBERS.

B-26 MARAUDERS SHOT DOWN TWO MESSERSCHMITTS OUT OF AN ATTACKING PACK OF 12.

JUN -8 1943

A FORMATION OF P-40 WARHAWK FIGHTER-BOMBERS WAS ATTACKED BY ABOUT 25 MESSERSCHMITTS AND SHOT DOWN SIX OF THEM IN ENSUING DOGFIGHTS.

A BRITISH BEAUFIGHTER OF THE COASTAL COMMAND INTERCEPTED AND SHOT DOWN A JUNKERS-52 TRANSPORT NEAR SARDINIA. AN UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT--PERHAPS FREIGHT OR MUNITIONS--WAS JETTISONED BEFORE THE PLANE CREASHED INTO THE SEA. LATER 12 PERSONS WERE SEEN STRUGGLING IN THE WATER.

MARAUDER GUNNERS WHO SHOT DOWN THE TWO MESSERSCHMITTS WERE STAFF SERGT. VINCENT D.RYLKA OF IRVINGTON, N.J.; AND CORP. RAYMOND J.STALL SMITH OF 102 WINONA DRIVE, MIDDLETON, O.

IT WAS THE FIRST ENEMY PLANE ACCREDITED TO RYLKA, A TURRET GUNNER, AND HE SAID: "I SURE HOPE I CAN KEEP UP MY BATTING AVERAGE."

THE AERIAL SOFTENING ETC. XXX AS BEFORE.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA-SECOND ADD MEDITERRANEAN X X X FLIERS SAID.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED AT HEADQUARTERS HERE THAT A TOTAL OF 633 ABANDONED OR WRECKED AXIS AIRCRAFT HAVE BEEN FOUND IN NORTHWEST TUNISIA SINCE THE CAMPAIGN ENDED. OF AN ADDITIONAL 75 RECENTLY DISCOVERED, MOST WERE FIGHTER PLANES AND NEARLY TWO-THIRDS WERE GERMAN TYPES.

A FOOTNOTE TO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S VISIT TO TUNISIA AND ALGERIA, AS HE WAS ENROUTE HOME FROM THE WASHINGTON WAR STRATEGY CONFERENCE, WAS GIVEN IN THE REVELATION THAT HE TOLD 3,000 CHEERING ALLIED TROOPS IN THE ANCIENT AMPHITHEATER AT CARTHAGE THAT NO FUTURE CAMPAIGN WOULD OVERSHADOW THE NORTH AFRICAN VICTORY.

HE ALSO TOLD ALLIED AIRMEN AT ONE BASE "REMEMBER WE HAD CORPORAL HITLER ALL THE TIME TO HELP US. THIS SELF-MADE AND SELF-UNMADE MAN HAS ADDED SAUCE TO THE GOOSE YOU'VE CAUGHT, KILLED AND EATEN."

HE FORECAST THAT THE ALLIED POST-WAR POWER WOULD BE USED TO BUILD UP A BETTER WORLD AND NOT TO CRUSH SMALL NATIONS.

JUN -8 1943

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBER BASE, NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 6 -(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS WAS THE INTRODUCTION TO WAR OF LIEUT.HOWARD L.GLICK, OF 2412 39TH ST., GALVESTON, TEX., WHO HAD THESE THINGS HAPPEN DURING HIS FIRST COMBAT MISSION AS THE BOMBARDIER OF A MEDIUM BOMBER:

JUN -8 1943

ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND ENEMY FIGHTER BULLETS RIPPED 75 HOLES IN THE RUGGED PLANE AS IT WAS OVER A TARGET AREA IN SICILY.

FIRING FROM THE NOSE OF THE BOMBER, GLICK DAMAGED TWO ATTACKING ME-109S.

JUN -8 1943

LEAVING HIS 50-CALIBER MACHINE-GUN TEMPORARILY, HE RELEASED A LOAD OF FRAGMENTATION BOMBS ON THE TARGET, BUT FOUR OF THEM STUCK TO THE BOMB RACKS, WHICH HAD BEEN DAMAGED BY THE FLAK.

DONNING A PARACHUTE, GLICK CRAWLED OUT OF HIS COMPARTMENT IN THE PLANE'S NOSE TO THE CATWALK TO TRY TO RELEASE THE FOUR BOMBS FOR FEAR THEY WOULD BE HIT BY ENEMY FIRE AND EXPLODE OR BE SET OFF IF THE PLANE WAS FORCED TO MAKE A CRASH LANDING. FLUID LEAKING FROM THE PLANE'S HYDRAULIC SYSTEM AND GASOLINE MADE THE CATWALK SLIPPERY AS A COLD WIND SWISHED IN THROUGH THE BOMB BAY DOORS WHICH WOULD NOT CLOSE BECAUSE THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM WAS DAMAGED.

JUN -8 1943

REACHING DOWN FROM HIS PRECARIOUS PERCH, GLICK CUT THE WIRE ON THE BOMBS WITH A PAIR OF PLIERS, ENABLING THEM TO FALL FREE, ONE AFTER THE OTHER. THEN HE CRAWLED BACK ALONG THE CATWALK TO TAKE UP HIS POSITION BY THE MACHINE GUN AND TO HELP PILOT LIEUT.WILLIAM R.KEMP OF CHICAGO LAND THE DISABLED PLANE.

MEMBERS OF THE CREW PREPARED TO BAIL OUT AS THE PLANE NEARED ITS HOME BASE, BUT AFTER JUGGLING WITH THE EMERGENCY LANDING SYSTEM FOR FIVE MINUTES, THE WHEELS SLOWLY CAME DOWN INTO POSITION. KEMP THEN BROUGHT THE FLAK-RIDDLED BOMBER DOWN FOR A PERFECT LANDING.

"GREASE MONKEYS" WHO CHECKED THE BOMBER FOUND THAT HOLES HAD BEEN SHOT IN FOUR GASOLINE TANKS, BOTH ENGINES HAD BEEN HIT, THE GASOLINE LINES HAD BEEN BROKEN IN TWO PLACES AND THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM WAS PUNCTURED IN EIGHT PLACES.

ALGIERS, JUNE 7-(AP)-MARSHAL PETAIN WAS DESCRIBED AS AN "EVANGEL OF DECADENCE" AND PIERRE LAVAL'S VICHY GOVERNMENT AS THE "TRATOR BAND" BY GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE AND OTHER SPEAKERS AT A MASS MEETING OF 2,000 OF DE GAULLE'S POLITICAL ADMIRERS YESTERDAY.

THE MEETING WAS ORGANIZED BY THE DE GAULLIST "GROUPE COMBAT," WHICH FLOURISHED UNDER COVER IN ALGIERS FOR MORE THAN THREE MONTHS AFTER THE ALLIED LANDINGS IN AFRICA LAST NOVEMBER.

A PERMIT FOR THE MEETING HAD BEEN REFUSED BEFORE DE GAULLE'S AGREEMENT WITH GEN.HENRI GIRAUD LAST WEEK BY VICE ADMIRAL EMILE MUSELIER, GIRAUD'S DEPUTY IN CHARGE OF MAINTAINING ORDER. LATER HOWEVER, HE WAS OVERRULED BY GIRAUD.

JUN -8 1943

BY THOBURN WIANT

WITH U.S.HEAVY BOMBERS OVER THE BAY OF BENGAL, MAY 30-(DELAYED) (AP)-WE SMACKED INTO A SOLID WALL OF STORM CLOUDS OVER THE BAY OF BENGAL THIS MORNING--MY FIRST ENCOUNTER WITH THE MONSOON WHICH WILL LIMIT AIR OPERATIONS IN THIS THEATER UNTIL FOUR MONTHS HENCE.

WE STARTED AT DAWN ON WHAT THE FLIERS CALL A "SNIFFER MISSION"--SEARCH FOR ENEMY SHIPS WITH AN AMAZING RADIO DEVICE WHICH INSTANTLY SHOWS THE PRESENCE OF ANY VESSEL WITHIN A WIDE RADIUS OF THE PLANE.

JUST BEFORE WE TOOK OFF OUR PILOT, LIEUT.WALTER STEWART, 24, OF HOUSTON, MISSMN DRAWLED: "I'M AFRAID WE'RE GONNA HAVE SOME MONSOON TROUBLES."

JUN -8 1943

WE SURE DID. WE HIT A FIERCE LOOKING, LIGHTNING-STREAKED WALL OF CLOUD ABOUT 100 MILES SOUTHEAST OF CALCUTTA. WE COULDN'T GET ABOVE, BELOW OR AROUND IT. THERE WAS NOTHING TO DO BUT TURN BACK.

THE ENTIRE CREW WAS DISSAPOINTED BECAUSE SEVERAL DAYS' OF IDLENESS HAD MADE THEM RIPE FOR ACTION.

IN ADDITION TO STEWART, THE CREW MEMBERS WERE:

LIEUT.CHARLES DUNCAN OF OSBORN, MO., CO-PILOT, WHO CELEBRATED HIS

JUN -8 1943

3024-4775

30.24-4775

22ND BIRTHDAY BY GOING ON THIS MISSION; LIEUT.JOHN THORNTON, 23, OF OLNEY, TEX., NAVIGATOR; LIEUT.JOE COAMBS, 26, OF EVANSTON, ILL., BOMBARDIER; SGT.JOSEPH LEBLANC (CAP B), 28, OF NEW ORLEANS, WHO OPERATED THE "SNIFFER"; SGT.WILLIAM ROBERTS, 24, OF HUNDRED, W.VA., ENGINEER; SGT.FRANKLIN HOBBS, 24, OF MINNEAPOLIS, GUNNER; SGT.VICTOR ELIAS, 28, OF SPARTANBURG, S.C., GUNNER; AND SGT.EDWARD FRIEDMAN, 23, OF AKRON, O., GUNNER.

AS WE TURNED BACK, THORNTON SAID:

"IT LOOKS LIKE OUR THEME SONG FOR THE NEXT FOUR MONTHS WILL BE 'TIME ON MY HANDS.'"

JUN -8 1943

RUSSIAN (STANDS FOR LONDON ON BJT)

MOSCOW, JUNE 7-(AP)-CITIZENS OF MOSCOW LOOKED FORWARD TO ANOTHER SIGNIFICANT WEEK OF AERIAL WARFARE TODAY AS THEY WENT TO WORK READING OF THE RED AIR FORCE'S REPORTED ACHIEVEMENTS IN KNOCKING DOWN 752 GERMAN PLANES TO RUSSIAN LOSSES OF 212 FROM MAY 30 THROUGH JUNE 5.

THE WEEK'S AIR BATTLES BROUGHT GERMAN LOSSES TO 2,821 PLANES DURING THE LAST FIVE WEEKS, RUSSIAN DISPATCHES SAID.

(THE SOVIET MIDDAY COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED IN LONDON FROM A MOSCOW BROADCAST, SAID RUSSIAN BOMBERS WERE ACTIVE AGAIN LAST NIGHT, HAMMERING AT AIRDROMES BEHIND THE NAZI LINES IN THE LISICHANSK AREA OF THE DONETS RIVER FRONT.

JUN -8 1943

(A BERLIN BROADCAST QUOTING DNB SAID GERMAN BOMBERS ALSO WERE ACTIVE LAST NIGHT, AGAIN HEAVILY RAIDING GORKI, IMPORTANT RUSSIAN ARMAMENT CENTER ON THE MIDDLE VOLGA EAST OF MOSCOW.

(STEPPED-UP ARTILLERY ACTION AND GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO FORCE A DONETS RIVER CROSSING AND COUNTERATTACKS NEAR SEVSK, NORTHWEST OF KHARKOV, ALSO WERE REPORTED IN THE MIDDAY COMMUNIQUE.

(IT SAID THE GERMAN ATTEMPTS TO CROSS THE DONETS AND THEIR STRONG SEVSK COUNTERATTACKS WERE THROWN BACK AFTER SCORES OF THE ENEMY HAD BEEN KILLED.)

JUN -8 1943

RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUES CONTINUED TO IGNORE GERMAN RADIO REPORTS OF VIOLENT FIGHTING ON THE CENTRAL FRONT BETWEEN SMOLENSK AND VELIKIE LUKI. THE BERLIN RADIO IN A SUNDAY BROADCAST HAD TERMED THE FIGHTING THERE THE "BATTLE OF VELIZH," AND SAID THAT NAZI LINES HAD BEEN "MOVED FORWARD TO A MORE FAVORABLE POSITION" AFTER SIX DAYS OF BITTER FIGHTING.

THE SOVIET MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE, DESCRIBING SUNDAY FIGHTING, SAID GERMAN FORCES ATTACKED IN THE SEVSK AREA, "ATTEMPTING TO WIN BACK POSITIONS LOST THE DAY BEFORE." IT SAID RUSSIAN PLANES HAD SMASHED SEVERAL RAILWAY TRAINS DURING THE DAY'S BOMBING AND STRAFING FORAYS.

(THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST FROM BERLIN AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID BUT ONE PLANE WAS LOST IN THE RAID UPON GORKI LAST NIGHT AND DECLARED THAT 83 SOVIET PLANES WERE DESTROYED SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

("THE AIR FORCE, OFF THE CAUCASIAN COAST, HAS SUNK TWO ENEMY MOTOR TORPEDOBOATS AND ONE SUBMARINE CHASER," IT SAID.

BY WILLIAM MCGAFFIN

MOSCOW, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE JUGGERNAUT "TIGER" TANKS, WHICH THE GERMANS USED AGAINST AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE CLOSING STAGES OF THE TUNISIAN BATTLE AND WHICH LATER APPEARED ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT, WERE CHARACTERIZED BY SOVIET EXPERTS TODAY AS CLUMSY, OVERLOADED AND LACKING IN MANEUVERABILITY.

RED STAR, RUSSIAN ARMY ORGAN, SAID THESE CONCLUSIONS HAD BEEN

JUN -8 1943

REACHED AFTER EXHAUSTIVE TESTS OF RECENTLY CAPTURED ENEMY TANKS.

THEY WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN DESIGNED BY GERMAN ENGINEERS TO CORRECT DEFECTS OF EARLIER MODELS WHICH WERE LACKING IN ARMAMENT.

THE GERMANS GAVE THE "TIGERS" A THICK SKIN, ALL RIGHT, THE RUSSIANS SAID, BUT THEY SACRIFICED MANEUVERABILITY IN SO DOING.

TESTS SHOW THAT THE TANKS--KNOWN TO THE GERMANS AS THE "T-SIX" --BOG DOWN EASILY IN SWAMPY GROUND.

JUN -8 1943

IN FIGHTING AT CLOSE QUARTERS, THE RUSSIANS ADDED, IT WAS FOUND THAT THE CATERPILLER TRACKS AND WHEELS OF THE "TIGERS" WERE EASILY AFFECTED BY ANTI-TANK GRENADES AND MINES. BOTTLES OF GASOLINE THROWN AGAINST THE TANKS ALSO PROVED EFFECTIVE, THEY SAID.

THE STOUTEST ARMOR WAS SAID TO PROTECT THE FRONT OF THE JUGGER-NAUTS. THEREFORE THE RUSSIANS PERFECTED A TECHNIQUE OF LETTING THE TANKS CLOSE IN UNTIL THEY WERE ABLE TO SHOWER ARMOR-PIERCING BULLETS ON THE SIDES AND REAR.

THE MAIN ADVANTAGE OF THE "TIGER" WAS SAID TO BE ITS LONG RANGE GUN, WHICH PERMITS IT TO SIT BACK AND FIRE AT THE RUSSIAN TANKS FROM GREAT DISTANCES. SINCE DISCOVERING THAT IT IS NOT ADAPTED FOR CLOSE FIGHTING, THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN KEEPING IT WELL TO THE REAR EXCEPT FOR USE IN OCCASIONAL AMBUSHES, THE RUSSIANS SAID.

THE "TIGERS" REPRESENT 15 PER CENT OF THE GERMAN TANK PRODUCTION PROGRAM FOR 1942, ACCORDING TO THE RUSSIANS. TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT WAS SAID TO BE DEVOTED TO THE PRODUCTION OF LIGHT TANKS AND 60 PER CENT TO MEDIUM MODELS.

STRAFACI

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

JUN -8 1943

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA--(AP)--EXCEPT FOR THE FACT THAT HE HAS PUT ON ENOUGH WEIGHT TO BE NICKNAMED "PORKY" BY HIS AUSTRALIAN FRIENDS, FRANKIE STRAFACI HASN'T CHANGED MUCH SINCE THE DAYS WHEN HE WAS WINNING THE NATIONAL PUBLIC LINKS AND NEW YORK'S METROPOLI-TAN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS.

HE'S A TECHNICAL SERGEANT NOW IN THE ARMY'S TRANSPORTATON CORPS AT A NORTHEASTERN AUSTRALIAN BASE. HE PUT IN SOME LONG HOURS--16 TO 18 A DAY--WHEN HIS UNIT FIRST MOVED TO ITS PRESENT STATION.

JUN -8 1943

AT 27, STRAFACI IS STILL AN ATTRACTIVE BROOKLYN YOUTH, WITH AS MANY FRIENDS IN AUSTRALIA AS HE LEFT OLD ONES BEHIND IN THE STATES. HE PLAYS A SOUND GAME OF GOLF YET, ALTHOUGH NOW IT IS FAR MORE OF A PASTIME THAN THE PASSION IT USED TO BE. HE USUALLY GETS A CHANCE TO PLAY ONLY ON WEEK-ENDS, BUT EVEN SO HE HOLDS THE RECORD FOR THE LOCAL NINE-HOLE COURSE--31 ON A PAR-37 LAYOUT.

WITH THE REST OF THE HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT, STRAFACI IS IN A REASONABLY COMFORTABLE ARMY BILLET. BUT OVER AND ABOVE THAT, HE HAS ACQUIRED A HOME AWAY FROM HOME. HE HAS BEEN TAKEN IN AS ONE OF THE FAMILY BY A LOCAL COUPLE, ROGER (YANK) GATES AND HIS WIFE.

HERE FRANKIE GETS A CHANCE TO DISPLAY HIS CULINARY ABILITY, ESPECIALLY AS REGARDS HIS FAVORITE SPAGHETTI. IT IS NOTHING UNUSUAL FOR 15 OR 20 PEOPLE TO HAVE SUPPER---OR TEA AS THE ASSIES HAVE IT---AT THE GATES HOUSEHOLD, WITH SPAGHETTI AND A SPECIAL STRAFACI MEAT SAUCE AS THE EVENING'S HIGHLIGHT.

SOME OF THE GUESTS ARE USUALLY AUSTRALIAN, SOME AMERICAN. ONE RECENT EVENING THEY INCLUDED CAPT. DAVID C. MITCHELL OF SALAMANCA, N.Y., STRAFACI'S COMMANDING OFFICER; MASTER SGT. VERNON (BULL) GARNER, SERGEANT MAJOR OF A CRACK OUTFIT STATIONED NEARBY, AND YOURS TRULY.

CAPT. MITCHELL, ALMOST A DAINTY EATER AMONG SUCH TRENCHER-MEN, IS A NATIVE OF OHIO. BACK IN THE EARLY 20'S, AS A PROMIS-

JUN -8 1943

3024-4777

3024-4777

ING YOUNG CATCHER AND BATTERY-MATE TO EDDIE WELLS, HE HAD A TRYOUT WITH THE DETROIT TIGERS. HE HAD A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE THE GRADE UNTIL THE AFTERNOON HE BROKE HIS ANKLE SLIDING INTO SECOND.

SGT. GARNER, ON THE OTHER HAND, TAKES A BACK SEAT TO NO ONE WHEN IT COMES TO EATING---SPAGHETTI ESPECIALLY. A VETERAN OF SIX YEARS ARMY SERVICE, HE COMES FROM ALABAMA. HIS ATTRACTIVE WIFE, A SIOUX CITY (IA.) GIRL, IS WORKING FOR THE ARMY IN PANAMA NOW.

JUN - 8 1943

BY TOM YARBROUGH

JUN - 8 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 3-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE FACT THAT MANY ALLIED PLANES IN THE BATTLE OF THE BISMARCK SEA IN NEW GUINEA'S HUON GULF LAST MARCH, FLEW TWO MISSIONS THE SAME DAY, ECHOED TODAY IN THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF MORE AWARDS FOR THAT BATTLE.

A JAPANESE CONVOY WAS ANNIHILATED.

LIEUT.-GENERAL GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, HAS REWARDED FOUR MORE SECOND LIEUTENANTS AND 17 ENLISTED MEN WITH THE AIR MEDAL.

AS THE BOMBERS RETURNED FROM THEIR MORNING MISSION MANY CREW MEMBERS WERE HEARD BEGGING FOR PERMISSION TO HAVE ANOTHER CRACK AT THE CONVOY IN THE AFTERNOON. FOR MOST OF THE CREWS IT WAS THEIR FIRST LOW-LEVEL BOMBING MISSION.

HERE ARE THE MEN AND WHAT THEY DID:

PFC WOODROW W. BUTLER OF GAINESBORO, TENN., AND STAFF SGT. ANDREW J. SWAIN, (28 FAIR ST.) NANTUCKET, MASS., WERE IN THE CREW OF A BOMBER THAT SCORED TWO DIRECT HITS AND TWO NEAR MISSES ON A LARGE DESTROYER.

PFC WILLIAM E.BYRKETT, (770 NORTH AUDUBON RD., INDIANAPOLIS, AND STAFF SGT. JOSEPH H. CLARK, CICERO, IND., WERE IN THE PLANE THAT ATTACKED A LARGE MERCHANT VESSEL IN THE FACE OF SEVERE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND SCORED TWO HITS THAT LEFT IT SINKING IN THE MORNING ATTACK. IN THE AFTERNOON THEIR PLANE GOT DIRECT HITS ON TWO BURNING TRANSPORTS AND STRAFED OTHER VESSELS OF THE CONVOY.

PVT. JOHN C.BOGGS OF (RT. 2), ATLANTA, GA., AND STAFF SGT. PAUL W. MAILTO, (15816 TURLINGTON AVE.) HARVEY, ILL., WERE IN A CREW THAT MADE SEVERAL STRAFING RUNS ON THE CONVOY AND GOT TWO DIRECT HITS ON AN 8,000-TON TRANSPORT. THAT AFTERNOON THEY STRAFED THE DECKS OF A DESTROYER AND MADE THREE DIRECT HITS ON IT WITH 500-LB BOMBS.

JUN - 8 1943

STAFF SGT. HAROLD AXT, SIDNEY, AUSTRALIA, AND 2D. LT. LEE H. JONES OF WAUSAU, WISC., LERE ON MORNING AND AFTERNOON MISSIONS THAT DAY. IN THE MORNING THEY GOT A DIRECT HIT ON A 3,000-TO-5,000-TON TRANSPORT, WHICH EXPLODED. IN THE AFTERNOON THEIR PLANE REPULSED TWO ATTACKS BY THREE ZEROS.

STAFF SGT. CHARLES H.NAUPIN OF CROZET, VA., AND STAFF SGT. CHARLES C. THOMPSON OF COLUMBIA, N.C., WERE IN A MEDIUM BOMBER THAT FLEW THROUGH HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND GOT TWO DIRECT HITS ON A TRANSPORT, LEAVING IT SINKING. IN THE AFTERNOON THEY GOT A DIRECT HIT ON A DESTROYER.

JUN - 8 1943

CORP. S.P.NEWELL, AUSTIS, FLA., 2D LT. ORVAL A. SANDERSON OF ROCK ISLAND, ILL., AND SGT. FORREST C. SAMPSON OF MARIONVILLE, MO., WERE IN A CREW THAT PLANTED TWO BOMBS ON A CRUISER AND SCORED HITS ON TWO TRANSPORTS.

JUN - 8 1943

STAFF SGT. BENNIE ESTEIP OF LONDON, OHIO, 2D. LT. KENNETH E.ROSEBUSH OF IOLA, KAS., AND STAFF SGT. JESS W.ROWLAND OF KENOE, KY., WERE IN A BOMBER CREW THAT SCORED TWO HITS ON A 5,000-TON CARGO SHIP WHICH SETTLED IN THE WATER.

STAFF SGT. WILLIAM H.EPPERSON, (1000 DEWEY AVE), EVANSTON, ILL., 2D. LT. WALTER S.LEE, VOLGA, S.D., AND STAFF SGT. RICHARD S.MCKINNEY OF CHIPPEWA FALLS, WISC., WERE IN A PLANE THAT SCORED A DIRECT HIT ON A TRANSPORT OF 5,000 TO 8,000 TONS AND SET IT AFIRE. THAT AFTERNOON THEY DAMAGED A DESTROYER SEVERELY WITH A DIRECT HIT, AND REPULSED AN ATTACK BY SIX ZEROK

JUN - 8 1943

SEVERELY WITH A DIRECT HIT, AND REPULSED AN ATTACK BY SIX ZEROS, ONE OF WHICH FELL AWAY IN FLAMES.

CORP. ROBERT E.BERUBE OF NORTHAMPTON, MASS., AND PFC KENNETH G.WARD OF AUSTIN, MINN., WON THEIR AIR MEDALS AS PHOTOGRAPHERS FOR "MAKING A RECORD OF THE VESSELS DESTROYED AND SECURING PHOTOGRAPHS OF GREAT VALUE IN APPRAISING THE DAMAGE DONE TO THE ENEMY CONVOY."

SECOND NIGHT LEAD ARGENTINE (PRECEDE BUENOS AIRES)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN - 8 1943

MONTEVIDEO, JUNE 7--GEN.PEDRO RAMIREZ SUCCEEDED GEN. ARTURO RAWSON AS HEAD OF ARGENTINA'S NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TODAY AND, AFTER RESHUFFLING THE CABINET IN A SERIES OF MOVES WHICH LIBERALS HOPED WOULD MAKE FOR A LESS REACTIONARY REGIME, HE DECLARED THAT HIS COUNTRY'S POLICY WOULD BE ONE OF FRIENDSHIP TOWARD AMERICAN PEOPLES AND OF NEUTRALITY TOWARD OTHERS.

IN A SPEECH BROADCAST FROM BUENOS AIRES IMMEDIATELY AFTER HE WAS SWORN IN AS PRESIDENT TONIGHT, RAMIREZ SAID HE INTENDED TO FOLLOW A "CORDIAL POLICY TOWARD AMERICAN PEOPLES WITH WHOM WE HAVE BEEN UNITED SINCE TIMES PAST."

"AS REGARDS OTHER COUNTRIES," HE ADDED, "ARGENTINA'S POLICY IS AT PRESENT THAT OF NEUTRALITY."

"THE DESTINIES OF THE ARGENTINES HAVE BEEN PLACED BY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE HANDS OF A SOLDIER WHO WILL RULE WITH RECTITUDE, HUMAN SENSE AND FIRMNESS," THE NEW PRESIDENT DECLARED.

UPON HEARING RAMIREZ' BROADCAST, FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCES AND MEMBERS OF THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS HERE TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THEY PREFERRED TO WITHHOLD COMMENT ON THE FINAL CONSTITUTION OF ARGENTINA'S PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT UNTIL AFTER A CLEARER STATEMENT OF ITS FOREIGN POLICY IS KNOWN.

JUN - 8 1943

ONE FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCE, PUZZLED OVER RAMIREZ' REFERENCE TO "OTHER COUNTRIES," WONDERED WHETHER THE PHRASE, "AT PRESENT," MIGHT CONCEIVABLY BE TAKEN AS MEANING THAT THE FUTURE POLICY WILL BE DIFFERENT. HE ADDED THAT RAMIREZ OBVIOUSLY REFERRED TO GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN IN HIS MENTION OF "OTHER COUNTRIES."

RAWSON RESIGNED SUDDENLY EARLY TODAY AFTER FAILING TO REACH AN AGREEMENT ON THE CONSTITUTION OF A NEW CABINET. IN SPITE OF NEW RESTRICTIONS IN AN ALREADY SEVERE CENSORSHIP, IT WAS LEARNED THROUGH PRESS DISPATCHES AND RADIO BROADCASTS FROM BUENOS AIRES AND TRAVELERS REACHING HERE FROM ARGENTINA THAT FOUR ULTRA-CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS OF RAWSON'S CABINET HAD FOLLOWED HIM IN RESIGNATION.

THIS BROUGHT HOPE TO THE PRO-DEMOCRATS AND THEY LOOKED FOR AN EARLY STATEMENT OF THE RAMIREZ GOVERNMENT AFFIRMING A PRO-DEMOCRATIC FOREIGN

JUN - 8 1943

30.24-4779

POLICY. THERE WAS SOME DISAPPOINTMENT, HOWEVER, THAT SUCH A STATEMENT WAS NOT MADE DURING THE OATH-TAKING CEREMONY TONIGHT.

THE ARGENTINE SUPREME COURT GAVE IMMEDIATE RECOGNITION TO THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TONIGHT, BASING ITS DECISION ON SIMILAR ACTION TAKEN IN THE 1930 REVOLUTION.

RAWSON HIMSELF ANNOUNCED IN BUENOS AIRES THAT HE WAS COMPELLED TO RESIGN A FEW HOURS BEFORE HE WAS SCHEDULED TO BE SWORN IN AS PRESIDENT BECAUSE OF "THE POSSIBILITY OF REACHING AN AGREEMENT ON THE CONSTITUTION OF A NEW CABINET."

JUN -8 1943

THEN CAME THE REPORTS OF THE RESIGNATIONS OF FOUR DESIGNATED CABINET MEMBERS--FOREIGN MINISTER GEN. DOMINGO MARTINEZ, FINANCE MINISTER JOSE MARIA ROSA, PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER JUAN PISTARINI AND HORACE CADERON, MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

THE VACATED POSITIONS WERE FILLED IMMEDIATELY BY RAMIREZ, AND HIS FULL CABINET WAS SWORN IN TONIGHT ALONG WITH THE NEW PRESIDENT.

AFTER TAKING THE OATH OF OFFICE AND SWEARING IN EACH OF THE EIGHT NEW MINISTERS INDIVIDUALLY, RAMIREZ APPEARED ON THE BALCONY OF THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND MADE A SPEECH WHICH AN ANNOUNCER ON THE ARGENTINE BROADCASTING NETWORK SAID WAS INTERRUPTED BY SHOUTS OF "NEUTRALITY! NEUTRALITY!" FROM THE PEOPLE CROWDED IN THE PLAZA BELOW.

IN THIS BRIEF TALK, RAMIREZ SAID: "AS A SOLDIER AND CITIZEN I CANNOT HIDE MY EMOTION AT SEEING A PEOPLE UNITED AROUND ITS LEADER, WHICH SHOWS THE UNITY OF THE PEOPLE AND ARMED FORCES OF THE NATION.

"AS A SOLDIER I WILL DISCHARGE FAITHFULLY MY DUTIES AND THE PEOPLE WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED IN ITS HOPES. NOW SHOUT WITH ME--LONG LIVE THE COUNTRY."

RAWSON, WHO OUSTED PRESIDENT RAMON S.CASTILLO IN A COUP D'ETAT LAST FRIDAY, TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LATE TODAY THAT THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION WAS THE "FUNDAMENTAL CAUSE" OF THE MILITARY UPRISING, WHICH HE DECLARED WAS "INDISPENSABLE TO SAVE THE SITUATION AND RECTIFY THE ISOLATIONIST SITUATION IN WHICH WE NOW SO UNJUSTLY FIND OURSELVES."

JUN -8 1943

AS FOR THE CABINET SHAKEUP, RAWSON ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE RIGHTIST SYMPATHIES OF SOME OF HIS MINISTERS-DESIGNATE CREATED UNFAVORABLE REACTION AMONG LIBERAL PARTISANS OF THE REVOLUTION.

"IN PICKING MEN I COMPLETELY OVERLOOKED THEIR IDEOLOGIES AND TENDENCIES," HE SAID, "THINKING ONLY OF THEIR TECHNICAL CAPACITY BECAUSE I BELIEVED THAT THE TRIUMPH OF THE PATRIOTIC REVOLUTION WOULD HAVE UNITED ALL ARGENTINES BEHIND THE SAME IDEAL--THAT OF GREATNESS."

DESPITE THE RELIEVED FEELING AMONG DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS TOWARD THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT AS THE RESULT OF TODAY'S DEVELOPMENTS, ARGENTINE LIBERALS WERE SAID TO FEEL THAT THE PROSPECTS ARE RATHER BETTER FOR AN EARLIER REALIZATION OF THEIR DESIRES IN THE FIELD OF FOREIGN POLICY THAN IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

JUN -8 1943

THEY ARE STRUCK BY THE FACT THAT THE REVISED CABINET, WHILE FREE OF CONSPICUOUSLY NATIONALISTIC PERSONALITIES, CONTAINS NO ONE WHO EVER DISTINGUISHED HIMSELF FOR DEMOCRATIC ZEAL. THIS ASPECT OF THE GOVERNMENT WAS SAID TO HAVE FALLEN SHORT OF DEMOCRATIC HOPES SINCE THE RADICAL LEADERS WERE KNOWN TO HAVE DISCUSSED THE POSSIBILITIES OF REVOLUTION WITH RAMIREZ IN ADVANCE.

THE PRO-DEMOCRATIC PRESS OF ARGENTINA WAS CONSPICUOUSLY RESERVED IN ITS COMMENT ON THE NEW REGIME, LIMITING ITSELF TO THE ANALYZING OF THE PROBLEMS FACING THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT. THE ONLY PAPER TO

JUN -8 1943

EMBRACE THE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION OPENLY HAS BEEN THE NATIONALIST NEWSPAPER, CABILDO, ORGAN OF THE ANTI-DEMOCRATIC FACTION. CABILDO NOTED WITH APPROVAL THAT CIVILIANS HAD BEEN VIRTUALLY EXCLUDED FROM THE MOVEMENT.

TONIGHT'S SWEARING-IN CEREMONIES WERE BROADCAST BY THE BUENOS AIRES RADIO, WHICH LISTED THE NEW MINISTERS AND THEIR PORTFOLIOS AS: GEN. ALBERTO GILBERT, INTERIOR; VICE ADMIRAL SEGUNDO STORNI, FOREIGN AFFAIRS; JORGE SANTA MARINA, FINANCE; COL. HELVIO ANAYA, JUSTICE AND PUBLIC INSTRUCTION; GEN. DIEGO MASON, AGRICULTURE; REAR ADMIRAL ISMAEL GALINDEZ, PUBLIC WORKS; REAR ADMIRAL BENITO SUEYRO, NAVY, AND GEN. EDELMIRO FARRELL, WAR.

JUN -8 1943

INFORMATION AVAILABLE IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS HERE ALSO INDICATED THAT THE CABINET RESHUFFLE HELPED TO REASSURE THE DISAPPOINTED DEMOCRATS. WHILE THESE QUARTERS WERE SAID TO BE STILL AWAITING A FORMAL DECLARATION OF THE RAMIREZ GOVERNMENT'S PRINCIPLES, THEY WELCOMED THE DISAPPEARANCE FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF FOUR MINISTERS DESIGNATE WHOSE NATIONALISTIC SYMPATHIES WERE COMMONLY RECOGNIZED IN ARGENTINA.

SYMPTOMATIC OF THE NEW FEELING WAS THE STATEMENT OF DR. MARIO CASTEX, A PROMINENT LEADER OF THE RADICAL (LIBERAL) PARTY FORECASTING THAT THE NEW GOVERNMENT SOON WOULD ISSUE A COMMUNIQUE REAFFIRMING THE PRO-DEMOCRATIC PROPOSALS OF THE ORIGINAL REVOLUTIONARY PROCLAMATION.

THAT MANIFESTO, DISTRIBUTED AS RAWSON'S TROOPS MARCHED ON BUENOS AIRES, UPHELD A RETURN TO CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT AT HOME AND A PRO-DEMOCRATIC POLICY IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS. IT'S DECLARATION IN FAVOR OF STRICT OBSERVANCE OF INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS WAS GENERALLY INTERPRETED TO MEAN A BREAK OF RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

SOME DOUBT EXISTED CONCERNING THE AUTHENTICITY OF THIS DOCUMENT, SINCE IT WAS UNSIGNED. THE COMPLEXION OF THE FIRST CABINET SERVED TO DEEPEN THESE DOUBTS. NOW, HOWEVER, RAWSON'S STATEMENT TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MADE IT PLAIN THAT THE PROCLAMATION DID IN FACT EMBODY THE AIMS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS.

JUN -8 1943

RAWSON'S STATEMENT AND THE REVELATIONS OF TRAVELERS FROM ARGENTINA SHED SOME LIGHT ON THE STRANGE SEQUENCE OF EVENTS WHICH ROBBED THE REVOLUTION OF ITS PRO-DEMOCRATIC TINGE ON SATURDAY NIGHT AND BROUGHT ON THE DOWNFALL OF THE UNSWORN MINISTERS EARLY TODAY.

CLOSE OBSERVERS OF THE MANEUVERS SAID THAT WHEN THE REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS ESTABLISHED THEMSELVES IN THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE LAST FRIDAY NIGHT THEY IMMEDIATELY FOUND THEMSELVES THE CENTER OF PRESSURE FROM VARIOUS NATIONALIST SECTORS, EAGER TO MAKE THE TRIUMPH A MOVEMENT OF THEIR OWN.

JUN -8 1943

ONE INFORMANT SAID RAWSON, SURROUNDED BY CONFUSION, ACCEPTED THE COLLABORATIONS WITH SCANT REGARD TO POPULAR REACTION. THE GENERAL HIMSELF ADMITTED AS MUCH IN HIS STATEMENT TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

JUN -8 1943

THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT APPARENTLY WAS QUITE UNPREPARED FOR THE FRIGID RECEPTION HIS CABINET ANNOUNCEMENT RECEIVED IN ALL EXCEPT NATIONALIST CIRCLES. THE EXTENT OF THE DISAPPOINTMENT BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD IMPRESSED UPON THE REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS THE DANGER OF WRECKING WHAT RAWSON DESCRIBED AS ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION--A DESIRE TO END ARGMLNA'S

WRECKING WHAT RAWSON DESCRIBED AS ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION--A DESIRE TO END ARGENTINA'S ISOLATION.

ASIDE FROM THE QUESTIONS OF IDEOLOGY, THAT DESIRE HAD A VERY

JUN 8 1943

3024-4781

REALISTIC MOTIVE. IT WAS A MOTIVE WHICH HAD BEEN GROWING EVER SINCE AN ARGENTINE MILITARY PURCHASE MISSION RETURNED EMPTY-£-,$3$ 149.

JUN - 8 1943

SINCE AN ARGENTINE MILITARY PURCHASE MISSION RETURNED EMPTY-HANDED FROM WASHINGTON MORE THAN A YEAR AGO AFTER THE COLLAPSE OF LEND-LEASE NEGOTIATIONS.

ARGENTINA'S ARMY, WELL-TRAINED AND ONCE WELL-EQUIPPED, IS THE PRIDE OF THE NATION AND ESPECIALLY ITS OFFICERS. THE FAILURE TO RECEIVE MILITARY SUPPLIES AT A TIME WHEN NEIGHBORING SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS WERE QUALIFYING FOR LEND-LEASE AID WAS A SOURCE OF GROWING WORRY TO ARMY LEADERS.

THIS CONCERN WAS BROUGHT TO CASTILLO'S ATTENTION REPEATEDLY, BUT THE UNCOMPROMISING CHIEF MAGISTRATE REFUSED TO MODIFY THE NEUTRALITY POLICY, OF WHICH HE WAS THE DOTING CREATOR. MOREOVER HE HAND-PICKED SENATE PRESIDENT RUBUSTIANO PATRON COSTAS TO BECOME HIS SUCCESSOR IN THE EXPECTATION THAT HIS ELECTION WOULD INSURE THE CONTINUATION OF ISOLATIONISM.

JUN - 8 1943

AFTER THEIR SWIFT TRIUMPH LAST WEEK, THE REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS SUDDENLY SAW WHAT THEY HOPED WOULD BE ONE OF THE IMPORTANT FRUITS OF VICTORY--THE END OF ISOLATIONISM--RECEDING AMID THE SUSPICION DIRECTED AGAINST THE REACTIONARY CABINET MEMBERS.

INFORMANTS SAID THERE WAS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT'S ATTENTION WAS CALLED TO THE DIFFICULTY OF ARGENTINA'S BEING ACCEPTED AS AN EQUAL PARTNER AMONG AMERICAN DEMOCRACIES WHEN ITS GOVERNMENT CONTAINED NOTORIOUSLY NATIONALISTIC PERSONALITIES.

30.24-4781

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 7-(AP)-THE BELL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING PUERTO RICAN AFFAIRS BEGAN ITS SECOND WEEK OF HEARINGS TODAY WITH RAFAEL BUSCAGLIA, INSULAR TREASURER, APPEARING FOR QUESTIONING.

JUN - 8 1943

PUBLIC INTEREST WANED IN THE HEARINGS, HOWEVER, AS NEWSPAPERS GAVE THEM LITTLE SPACE AND CAFE GOSSIP CENTERED ON THE ARGENTINE REVOLT.

MANY PUERTO RICANS EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE COMMITTEE HAD LITTLE TO OFFER SINCE THE SENATE INQUIRY COMMITTEE, UNDER SENATOR DENNIS CHAVEZ (D-NM), COVERED VIRTUALLY THE SAME GROUND EARLIER IN THE YEAR.

ATTENDANCE AT THE HEARINGS HAS BEEN USUALLY SMALL WITH FIVE OR SIX REPORTERS, AN EQUAL NUMBER OF PROSPECTIVE WITNESSES AND TWO OR THREE SPECTATORS.

THE PUERTO RICO WORLD JOURNAL, IN AN EDITORIAL, SAID THAT "AFTER ONE WEEK OF HEARINGS IT APPEARS THAT THE USE TO WHICH THE BELL COMMITTEE HAS PUT THESE BROAD POWERS (OF INVESTIGATION) LEAVES SOMETHING TO BE DESIRED FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE PUERTO RICAN PEOPLE."

JUN - 8 1943

THE PAPER ALSO CRITICIZED PROCEDURE AS WELL AS THE INITIAL ABSENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES J.W. ROBINSON (D-UTAH), DAN R.MCGEHEE (D-MISS) AND W.STERLING COLE (R-NY) WHO JOINED THE COMMITTEE HEARINGS THIS MORNING. IT CALLED THE AGENDA FOR THE FIRST FEW DAYS "AN ENTIRELY HIT OR MISS AFFAIR" AND SAID THAT ONE WITNESS WAS CALLED MERELY BECAUSE HE HAPPENED TO BE LUNCHING IN A HOTEL WHEN THE COMMITTEE WAS WONDERING WHERE THE NEXT WITNESS WOULD COME FROM.

THE NEWSPAPER ALSO CONTENDED THAT GOV. REXFORD G.TUGWELL AND

JUN - 8 1943

SENATE PRESIDENT LUIS MUNOZ MARIN SHOULD NOT HAVE BEEN CALLED UNTIL THEIR SUBORDINATES AND TUGWELL ADVERSARIES HAD BEEN HEARD FIRST.

INVESTIGATION (FIRST LEAD TO REGIONALS)

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 7-(AP)-A DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR REPRESENTATIVE WHO HAS BEEN TAKING NOTES IN HEARINGS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING PUERTO RICAN AFFAIRS WAS HIMSELF CALLED TO THE STAND TODAY AND ASKED IF HE HAD BEEN SENT TO COACH WITNESSES IN FAVOR OF GOV.REXFORD G.TUGWELL.

THE REPRESENTATIVE, WILLIAM BROPHY, TOLD REP.JAMES DOMENGEAUX, (D-LA.) A MEMBER OF THE BELL COMMITTEE, THAT HIS ONLY FUNCTION WAS TO HELP THE COMMITTEE.

JUN - 8 1943

DOMENGEAUX BROKE IN TO ASSERT "YOU HAVEN'T HELPED US SO FAR."

BROPHY HOTLY ASKED WHETHER HIS INTEGRITY WAS BEING CHALLENGED, BUT THE INCIDENT WAS SMOOTHED OVER AND BROPHY RETURNED TO TAKING NOTES.

THE COMMITTEE, ENTERING ITS SECOND WEEK OF HEARINGS ON PUERTO RICAN SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS, HEARD LOUIS STRUCKE, INSULAR BUDGET DIRECTOR, TESTIFY THAT THE ISLAND'S DEBT OF $23,700,000 LAST JULY WILL BE REDUCED TO ABOUT $16,400,000 AT THE END OF THIS FISCAL YEAR.

ROBERTO SANCHEZ, DIRECTOR OF THE TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY WHICH IS CURRENTLY THE OPERATING BACKBONE OF SAN JUAN'S MUNICIPAL TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM, DENIED THAT EMPLOYES WERE EVER DISCHARGED OR REPLACED BECAUSE OF POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS.

MONTREAL, JUNE 7-(CANADIAN PRESS)-AN INCREASED FLOW OF ELECTRICAL POWER FROM THE SHIPSHAW,QUE., DEVELOPMENT OF THE ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA DISPELLED A POWER PROBLEM FOR QUEBEC NEWSPRINT MILLS BUT ANOTHER "BIGGER" PROBLEM OF MANPOWER AND CONSEQUENT WOOD SHORTAGE HAS DEVELOPED, A NEWSPRINT OFFICIAL SAID HERE TODAY.

"POWER, WHICH SEEMED OUR BIG PROBLEM LAST YEAR, IS NOW NORMAL," THE SPOKESMAN SAID. "BUT WE HAVE ANOTHER WORRY. THE MANPOWER SHORTAGE IS BOUND TO REFLECT ON OUR WOOD SUPPLY. WE ARE WORRIED THAT THERE MAY NOT BE ENOUGH MEN TO CUT ENOUGH WOOD TO MAINTAIN NORMAL PRODUCTION AFTER THE PRESENT SUPPLY RUNS OUT NEXT MAY."

THE POWER FLOW FROM THE SHIPSHAW PROJECT RESULTED IN RELAXATION ON MAY 25 OF ELECTRICAL CONSERVATION REGULATIONS DESIGNED TO CURTAIL SUPPLIES TO NEWSPRINT MILLS SO AS TO FURNISH EXTRA "JUICE" FOR WAR PLANTS.

THE REGULATINS WHICH HAVE BEEN DROPPED INCLUDE A POWER QUOTA SYSTEM TO ALL MILLS AND A STAGGERED DAY OFF. BEFORE THE STAGGERED DAY OFF ALL MILLS CLOSED DOWN ON SUNDAY. BY STAGGERING THE CLOSE DOWN THROUGH THE WEEK THE DRAIN ON POWER SUPPLIES WAS KEPT EVEN.

JUN - 8 1943

THE RETURN TO NORMAL POWER "MAY HAVE CAUSED A SLIGHT INCREASE IN PRODUCTION" BUT MOST MILLS ARE GUARDING THEIR WOOD PILES WITH A VIEW TO A POSSIBLE SHORTAGE OF MATERIAL NEXT YEAR, THE OFFICIAL SAID.

FORT WILLIAM, JUNE 7-(CANADIAN PRESS)-NEWSPRING PRODUCTION AT THE PLANT AT THE GREAT LAKES PAPER CO. LTD., WAS AT A STANDSTILL TODAY WHEN PAPER MAKERS REFUSED TO START THE TWO BIG MACHINES IN THE MILL AFTER THE USUAL SUNDAY SHUTDOWN.

CONFIRMING THE STRIKE OF THE PAPER MAKERS, COMPANY OFFICIALS WERE UNABLE AT THE MOMENT TO ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYES AFFECTED. THE COMPANY NORMALLY EMPLOYES APPROXIMATELY 800 MEN. THEY SAID OPERATIONS IN THE SULPHITE MILL WERE CONTINUING.

NO STATEMENT IMMEDIATELY WAS FORTHCOMING FROM EITHER THE COMPANY OR PAPER MAKERS' UNION ON THE REASON FOR THE STRIKE.

OTTAWA,JUNE 7-(AP)-NAVY MINISTER ANGUS MACDONALD TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TONIGHT THAT CANADA'S NAVAL STRENGTH IN SHIPS HAD INCREASED BY 36 TIMES SINCE THE START OF THE WAR AND PERSONNEL BY 34 TIMES IN AN EXPANSION "UNPARALLELED IN NAVAL HISTORY."

SHIPS HAVE GROWN IN NUMBER FROM 15 TO 500 AND PERSONNEL FROM 1,774 TO ABOUT 60,000, HE SAID, BY THE END OF NEXT YEAR THE NAVY IS EXPECTED TO HAVE 90,000 MEN, EQUAL TO THE PRE-WAR STRENGTH OF BRITAIN'S NAVY.

JUN - 8 1943

THE MINISTER ALSO SAID THAT THE ROYAL NAVY HAS GIVEN CANADA FOUR OF ITS ESCORT DESTROYERS AND BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR WILL GIVE IT TWO MORE.

CANADA NOW STANDS SECOND ONLY TO THE BRITISH NAVY ITSELF IN THE COMMONWEALTH, HE ADDED.

DESPITE ITS GROWTH, MACDONALD SAID, THE NAVY STILL HAS A

JUN - 8 1943

3704- 4783

30.24-4783

WAITING LIST AT SOME OF ITS NAVAL VOLUNTEER RESERVE DIVISIONS. THE NAVY HAS ABANDONED THE SYSTEM OF DIRECT ENTRY TO OFFICER RANK OF CIVILIANS AND HAS PROMOTED TO COMMISSIONS 1,086 RATINGS.

ANOTHER PETITION ASKED THAT BOLIVIAN WORKERS BE GIVEN THE "RIGHT AND LIBERTY TO FORM WITHOUT INTERRUPTION A LABOR ORGANIZATION WHICH WILL PERMIT THE CONSTITUTION OF A CENTRAL DIRECTORATE OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT."

THE PETITION ASKED PENARANDA TO REAFFIRM DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPALS BY ACCEDING TO THE REQUEST.

JUN -8 1943

CORIES LAKE, ATTU ISLAND, MAY 28-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WHAT DO MEN TALK ABOUT UNDER FIRE?

IT TOOK CAPT. JOHN O'DAY OF DES MOINES, IA., AND ME MORE THAN HALF AN HOUR YESTERDAY TO THINK OF THE NAME OF THE DRAKE UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL CAPTAIN IN 1929.

ARTILLERY FIRING KEPT INTERRUPTING OUR EFFORTS, BUT O'DAY FINALLY REMEMBERED AND TOLD ME.

(EDITOR'S NOTE--WILLIAM L. WORDEN, WHO FILED THIS DISPATCH, FAILED TO INCLUDE THE DRAKE CAPTAIN'S NAME SO THERE'S NO WAY TO CHECK THE ACCURACY OF UNDERFIRE MEMORIES.)

UNDATED JAPANESE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN -8 1943

JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED IN A TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST TODAY THAT A JAPANESE NAVAL AIR UNIT SHOT DOWN 20 ALLIED PLANES THAT ATTEMPTED TO RAID SHORTLAND ISLAND, IN THE SOLOMONS GROUP, SATURDAY AND DAMAGED FIVE OTHERS.

THE JAPANESE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, ASSERTED ONLY THREE JAPANESE PLANES HAD NOT RETURNED FROM THE ENGAGEMENT.

TOKYO'S CLAIMS WERE NOT CONFIRMED BY ANY ALLIED SOURCE. A U.S. NAVY COMMUNIQUE ISSUED SUNDAY IN WASHINGTON, ANNOUNCED THAT AMERICAN PLANES HAD ATTACKED A JAPANESE DESTROYER, A CORVETTE AND A CARGO VESSEL IN THE BOUGAINVILLE AREA OF THE SOLOMONS SATURDAY. THE DESTROYER WAS HIT BY SEVERAL LARGE CALIBER BOMBS AND UNDOUBTEDLY SANK, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, AND THE OTHER TWO VESSELS WERE SET AFIRE.

FIFTEEN INTERCEPTING ZERO PLANES WERE REPORTED SHOT DOWN AND THREE OTHERS DAMAGED. FOUR U.S. PLANES ARE MISSING, THE NAVY COMMUNIQUE SAID.

SHORTLAND ISLAND LIES SOUTH OF BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND.

UNDATED LOCKILLER

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN -8 1943

A NEW SPECIAL COMMAND WITHIN THE GERMAN AIRFORCE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED TO CONCENTRATE ON ATTACKING LOCOMOTIVES IN RUSSIA, A GERMAN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID TODAY.

AIRCRAFT CREWS HAVE BEEN SPECIALLY TRAINED TO SEEK OUT LOCOMOTIVES AND AMMUNITION TRAINS IN THE SOVIET HINTERLAND, THE BROADCAST SAID, AND IN TWO AND A HALF MONTHS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DESTROY 225 SOVIET LOCOMOTIVES AND DAMAGE 52 OTHERS.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIRCRAFT IN OFFENSIVE SWEEPS OVER FRANCE HAVE LONG ATTACKED GERMAN RAILROAD ENGINES IN AN ATTEMPT TO CRIPPLE VITAL GERMAN TRANSPORTATION.

UNDATED SINKINGS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN -8 1943

ANNOUNCEMENT LAST WEEK OF THE LOSS IN EARLY MAY OF TWO MERCHANT SHIPS IN THE CARIBBEAN SEA AS A RESULT OF ENEMY SUBMARINE ACTION BROUGHT TO 666 THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TOTAL OF ANNOUNCED ALLIED AND NEUTRAL MERCHANT SINKINGS IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC SINCE PEARL

HARBOR.

ONE WAS AN AMERICAN VESSEL, THIS COUNTRY'S 267TH ANNOUNCED MERCHANT LOSS IN THOSE WATERS. THE SECOND CRAFT WAS OWNED BY CUBA AND BROUGHT THAT COUNTRY'S ANNOUNCED SINKINGS TO FOUR.

LONDON, JUNE 6-(AP)-AIR MINISTER SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR DECLARED TODAY THAT THE FLYING FORTRESS IS A "WONDERFUL SHIP, AS BEAUTIFUL AS SHE IS FORMIDABLE" AFTER A 90-MINUTE FLIGHT IN THE "DIXIE REBEL," A VETERAN OF 28 RAIDS ON GERMAN TERRITORY.

CAPT. GEORGE P.BIRDSONG OF CLARKSDALE, MISS., PILOTED SIR ARCHIBALD, WHO RODE FIRST IN THE TOP TURRET AND THEN IN THE NOSE AS THE FORTRESS SOARED OVER ENGLAND IN FORMATION WITH A LANCASTER.

IN THE NOSE, HE LEARNED SOME TRICKS OF THE BOMBARDIER TRADE FROM LIEUT. ROBERT G.ABB OF STEVENS POINT, WIS.

THE WAR TODAY

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JUN - 8 1943

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

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WHAT JUSTIFICATION IS THERE FOR THE GERMAN CLAIM THAT EVEN THOUGH THE ALLIES INVADE SOUTHERN EUROPE THEY WILL FIND THE AXIS ARMIES UNCONQUERABLE?

THAT ASSERTION WAS MADE IN A BERLIN BROADCAST, PICKED UP BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. A COMMENTATOR WAS DISCUSSING INVASION ARTICLES IN THE GERMAN ARMY ORGAN DIE WEHRMACHT. HE ADMITTED THAT THE ALLIES MIGHT MAKE A LANDING SOMEWHERE BUT DECLARED THEY "WOULD NOT HAVE THE SLIGHTEST CHANCE IN BATTLE AGAINST THE AXIS CONTINENTAL ARMIES WITH THEIR MILLIONS OF WELL-TRAINED AND WELL-EQUIPPED TROOPS."

WELL, THE ANSWER TO THAT IS THE KEY TO THE DEFEAT WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS ARE NOW IN PROCESS OF ADMINISTERING TO HERR HITLER.

THE BOCHE ARE ARGUING FROM A PREMISE WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN SOUND A YEAR AGO BUT NO LONGER HOLDS GOOD. THEY'RE CLUTCHING AT STRAWS WHICH ALREADY HAVE BEEN SWEPT PAST THEM DOWN THE STREAM.

IT IS A FACT -- AND ONE NOT TO BE OVERLOOKED--THAT THE FUEHRER'S MOST POWERFUL WEAPON IS HIS ARMY, ALTHOUGH WHAT ONCE WAS THE MIGHTIEST FIGHTING-MACHINE EVER PUT TOGETHER IS NOW SHOWING MANY SIGNS OF WEAR AND TEAR. IT'S TRUE, TOO, THAT THE ALLIES WOULD BE UP AGAINST A TERRIFIC TASK IF THEY WERE FACED WITH THE NECESSITY OF SMASHING THAT NAZI ARMY WITH LAND FORCES ALONE. HITLER MIGHT BE ABLE TO DEFEND HIMSELF INDEFINITELY.

JUN - 8 1943

THE POINT IS THAT HE WOULD BE SITTING INSIDE A GREAT DEFENSIVE CIRCLE. HIS COMMUNICATIONS WOULD BE SHORT AND HE WOULD BE ABLE TO FLING HIS FORCES IN ANY DIRECTION QUICKLY TO MEET ATTACK. ALL HIS WAR INDUSTRIES WOULD BE SAFE INSIDE THAT RING. THE ALLIES, ON THE OTHER HAND, WOULD BE STRIKING THEM FROM THE OUTSIDE OF THE HUGE PERIMETER, AND THEIR COMMUNICATIONS WOULD BE LONG AND DIFFICULT. SUCH A GERMAN DEFENSIVE POSITION WOULD BE JUST ABOUT IMPREGNABLE.

HOWEVER, THAT'S ONE OF THOSE "MIGHT HAVE BEEN" SITUATIONS. AS THINGS STAND, THE ALLIES AREN'T COMPELLED TO CRUSH HITLER ENTIRELY WITH LAND TROOPS. IN FACT, THEY CAN DO A GOODLY PORTION OF THE JOB IN A MUCH EASIER WAY. THAT'S BY BOMBING.

YOU WILL NOTE THAT THE BERLIN COMMENTATOR ASSUMED HIS MASTER'S TROOPS WOULD BE "WELL EQUIPPED." HE OVERLOOKED THE FACT THAT HITLER'S IRON RING, FOR DEFENSE AGAINST A LAND ARMY, RENDERS HIS ENTIRE SET-UP VULNERABLE TO BOMBING IN VIEW OF THE SHIFT OF THE BALANCE OF AIR-POWER TO THE ALLIES.

JUN - 8 1943

THE UNITED NATIONS NOW CAN REACH HITLER'S COMMUNICATIONS AND WAR INDUSTRIES ACROSS ALL PARTS OF THE CIRCLE. WHEN THEY ACHIEVE THEIR

JUN - 8 1943

INVASION OF SOUTHERN EUROPE THEY WILL ADD FURTHER TO THEIR FACILITIES FOR REACHING EVERY AXIS MANUFACTURING CENTER AND LINE OF COMMUNICATIONS. AIR BASES IN NORTHERN ITALY, FOR INSTANCE, WOULD BE A TREMENDOUS ASSET.

THE DAY AND NIGHT BLASTING WHICH THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN AIR-FORCES ARE ADMINISTERING TO THE REICH IS STRIPPING HITLER OF HIS ABILITY TO KEEP HIS ARMY "WELL EQUIPPED." ONE OF THESE DAYS THE CUMULATIVE EFFECT OF THIS AERIAL OFFENSIVE IS GOING TO HIT HIM ALL OF A SUDDEN AND HE WILL FIND HIMSELF WITH A WEHRMACHT WHICH STILL WILL HAVE GREAT STRENGTH IN MANPOWER BUT WILL LACK THE ARMS WITH WHICH TO DEFEND ITSELF.

THEN WILL BE THE TIME WHEN THE ALLIES WILL SEND THEIR OWN ARMIES MARCHING AGAINST THE HITLERIAN FORCES. ACTUALLY, OF COURSE, THE TERRIFIC AERIAL AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENTS WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS ARE LAYING DOWN AGAINST THE ENEMY, AS FURTHER EVIDENCED IN TODAY'S NEWS DESPATCHES, ARE THE PRELIMINARIES TO INVASION. THAT IS TO SAY, THE INVASION OPERATIONS ALREADY ARE UNDER WAY EVEN THOUGH WE CAN'T FORESEE THE EXACT MOMENT OF LANDING.

MEANWHILE, WITH THE ALLIES HOLDING AERIAL SUPERIORITY--AND OUTRIGHT SUPREMACY IN SOME AREAS LIKE THE NORTH AFRICAN THEATRE--HITLER'S LUFTWAFFE IS UNABLE TO STRIKE FROM WITHIN HIS CHAIRMED CIRCLE AT THE DISTANT PRODUCTION CENTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS. OUR STRENGTH GROWS DAILY WHILE HIS DECREASES.

30.24-4785

# Large-Scale Invasion of Destruction of Enemy Europe Approaching, Churchill Asserts, Promising

JUN - 9 1943

## Submarine Menace Being Overcome, Commons Told

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 8.—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that a large-scale invasion of Europe was approaching, that the Allies were determined to destroy the Axis by air and other means and voiced confidence that the deadly submarine menace was swiftly being overcome.

"It is evident that amphibious operations of a peculiar complexity and hazard on a large scale are approaching," he said in his first war review since his Washington and North African conferences. "Operations now impending in the European theater of war have been fitted into their proper place in relation to the general war."

About the Allied air offensive, which many term the actual first phase of the invasion, Mr. Churchill said:

"So far as the British government and the dominion governments and also the governments of the United States and the Russian Soviet Republics are concerned, nothing will turn us from our endeavor and intention to accomplish the complete destruction of our foes by bombing from the air, in addition to all other means. The steady wearing down of the German and Japanese air forces is proceeding remorselessly."

**Long-Range Aircraft Used.**

He disclosed that a "very long-range air power—V. L. R. as it is called"—was in effective operation against submarines and that the first week of June "is the best ever" in U-boat kills. May was the best month of the war in the battle at sea, he said, and this may be a "fateful milestone" toward Axis defeat since the Axis was banking heavily on the U-boat.

He said the prisoners captured in Tunisia totaled 248,000—24,000 more than any previous estimate. He said 50,000 Axis troops had been killed, making total enemy casualties in Tunisia about 300,000. Tunisia and Stalingrad were the greatest military disasters that ever have befallen Germany, he said.

"The suddenness of the collapse of these great numbers of brave and skillful fighting men with every form of excellent equipment must be regarded as significant and in a sense characteristic of the German psychology generally after Jena and after the last war," he declared, "but no undue expectations should be placed on it. We prepared to win this war by hard fighting and, if necessary, by hard fighting alone."

Napoleon defeated the Prussians at Jena October 14, 1806.

**Other Points in Speech.**

Other points made by Mr. Churchill to the cheering Commons in his first long review since February 11 were these:

1. "Taking some of the weight off Russia and giving more speedy and effective aid to China * * * are never absent for one moment from our thoughts and aims." He expressed regrets that no recent conference had yet been arranged with Premier-Marshal Stalin.

2. "The might of America is deployed far over the Pacific and is laying an ever stronger grip on the outlying defenses of Japan and offering every moment to the Japanese fleet the supreme challenge of sea power."

3. That no pressure was exerted to bring the French together.

4. That Allied troops and commanders were eager for "the most intense and violent" attack on the Axis.

5. That the American 2d Corps in Tunisia captured 33,000 Germans and 6,000 Italians. British 1st Army casualties were 23,500 and the 8th Army casualties since crossing from Tripolitania were 11,500. Only 638 enemy troops escaped, mostly by air.

Immediately after speaking, Mr. Churchill went to Buckingham Palace to have lunch and report to the King. His speech was heard by American Ambassador John G. Winant, Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky and other envoys, Mrs. Churchill and several American officers.

In the Upper House the Lords cheered Lord Cranborne's report on the Prime Minister's return.

**Reports to George VI.**

Immediately after speaking, Mr. Churchill went to Buckingham Palace to have lunch and report to the King. His buoyant speech was heard by United States Ambassador John G. Winant, Soviet Ambassador Ivan Maisky and other envoys, Mrs. Churchill and several American officers. In the upper house, the Lords cheered Lord Cranborne's report on the Prime Minister's return.

JUN - 9 1943

The German radio in mid-afternoon referred briefly to the Churchill broadcast giving most attention to his remarks about the coming amphibious operations and to his figures on British casualties in North Africa. It made no mention whatever of the much larger Axis losses.

Optimistic but restrained, Mr. Churchill's statement to Commons served to confirm the British public's hopes that a large-scale Allied invasion of Europe is not far off. Warning against overconfidence, Mr. Churchill said

JUN - 9 1943

that much hard fighting lay ahead before final victory could be achieved.

He made it plain that plans laid in Washington called for "the most intense and violent" attack upon the Axis and referred to "operations now impending in the European theater" as if they were a foregone conclusion.

**Troops Eager for Attack.**

The plans, he indicated, embrace all aspects of the global war, but he reported particularly that Allied commanders in North Africa were "resolute in the plans they have made" and that their troops are eager for the attack at the earliest moment.

The Russian front, as is nearly always the case, stood toward the front of the Prime Minister's address, for, as he said, "it is here that the greatest battles seem to impend."

"I am very sorry that we have not yet been able to bring into counsel Marshal Stalin or other representatives of our great ally, Russia, which is bearing the heaviest burden and paying by far the highest price in blood and life," he said.

"But I can assure the House that taking some of the weight off Russia and giving more speedy and effective aid to China and giving a stronger measure of security to our beloved Australia and New Zealand—these are never absent for one moment from our thoughts and aims."

Mr. Churchill opened his first war review since the statement he gave the House on February 11, after the Casablanca conferences by declaring: "As the Allied war effort passes into the offensive phase and as its scale and pace grow continually, more and more frequent consultations between the staffs and those concerned with the high control become necessary."

The House cheered as he said that the latest talks were imperative because "the progress of events become more rapid and the armies marched faster than we have foreseen."

'At Washington the entire expanse of the world war on which the mellow light of victory now begins to play was laid open to British and American leaders," Mr. Churchill said.

"We have shown we can work together," he added. "We have shown we can face disaster. We have still to show we can keep ourselves at the height and level of successful events and be worthy of good fortune. Perhaps it might be the hardest task of all."

**In Complete Agreement.**

He declared that "a complete agreement about the forward steps has been reached between the two governments" of Great Britain and the United States.

"There have been no sort of differences such as occurred in the last war inevitably on account of the forces at work between politicians and military men," he said, adding:

"I shall make no predictions as to what will happen in the future and still less in the near future. All I can say is that the Anglo-American policy, strategy and economy of the war was brought into full focus and function in those fifteen days of talks in Washington."

JUN -9 1943

**Praises America.**

The Prime Minister paid glowing tribute today to the United States, its President, its Congress and its Army Chief of Staff.

He told the House that the United States is "the most powerful community in the world." He called President Roosevelt "illustrious." Congress, he said, is an "august assembly."

He referred to Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff who accompanied him to North Africa, as "a man of singular eminence of mind and character."

At the close of his thirty-five-minute 3,500-word speech to the Commons, the Prime Minister apologized for the brevity of his review, saying:

"The reason why I have not to make a longer speech today is that I have already given to the joint sessions of the Congress of the United States the statement (May 19) which I should have made to this House on the victories in Tunisia had I been in this country. That, I think, is the valid explanation.

"Certainly when I found myself walking into that august assembly, the free Congress of the most powerful community in the world, and when I gave them, exactly as I would do in this House, a business-like stock-taking survey of the war and of our joint interests, even touching upon controversial matters or matters of domestic controversy over there, and when I thought of our common history and of the hopes that lie between us, I felt that this was an age of memorable importance to mankind."

**Cites Friendship for Roosevelt.**

He said his relations "with the illustrious President of the United States have become in these years of war those of a personal friendship and regard, and nothing will ever happen to separate us in the comradeship and partnership of thought while we remain responsible for the conduct of affairs."

Mr. Churchill referred to the plans made in North Africa as "plans I can best describe as directed to the application upon the enemy of force in its most intense and violent form."

He described the Allied commanders in North Africa as "men in the full tide of a successful experiment." He added that "they are proud of the troops they lead and resolute in the plans they have made."

The Prime Minister said that he was sorry he recently let slip the expression "brilliant prospects."

"I would prefer to substitute the words 'brighter and solid prospects lie before us,'" he explained "That I think would be more appropriate and becoming in such anxious days."

Reporting severe British losses in Tunisia, Mr. Churchill said the Eighth Army suffered about 11,500 casualties from the time it crossed the frontier from Tripolitania and the First Army about 23,500. In all there were 35,000 killed and missing during the Tunisian campaign by the two British armies.

Mr. Churchill was buoyant about the successful turn of the battle of the Atlantic.

"We took the measures which have thrown the very long range air power—V. L. R. as it is called—effectively into the anti-U-boat struggle," he said. "All this is being brought to bear."

He did not further amplify "V. L. R." which obviously stands for "very long range."

**Success in U-Boat War.**

The Prime Minister stated that "the month of May is from every point of view the best month we have had in the U-boat war since the United States was attacked. The combined new building has exceeded our losses by more than three to one. This first week in June could not possibly be taken as a criterion but as a matter of fact it is the best ever."

"In May," he continued, "for the first time our killings of U-boats substantially outnumbered the U-boat output. That may be a fateful milestone. The Germans seem to be staking their hopes on the U-boat war.

"If it should be made clear that this hope has failed, then they may be seriously disappointed and they are a people who, when seriously disappointed, do not always find resources to confront an approaching disaster, once their reason tells them that it is inevitable. I make that observation in passing. Do not let us build on such deductions.

"I feel confident that the U-boat war will not stand between the United Nations and their final victory, while all the time the air war will grow in weight and severity."

He concluded that "there can be no doubt that whatever world organization is brought into being after this war it must be the richer and stronger if it is founded on the friendship, fraternal relations and deep understanding prevailing and now growing between the British Commonwealth of Nations and the U. S. A."

As a prelude to Mr. Churchill's address the Speaker of the House read a message from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower expressing appreciation for the tribute previously paid by the House to the Allied victories in North Africa.

The members loudly cheered the reading of the message, which said:

"I have received with pride the text of the motion passed by the House of Commons on May 18. I ask that you will convey to the members of the House of Commons the thanks of all ranks of the Allied forces under my command for this generous appreciation of their services.

"Strengthened by your encouraging message we look forward with increasing confidence to a future of still greater effort and achievement until complete and final destruction of the Axis forces throughout the world has been achieved."

**Conservative, Says Knox.**

Washington, June 8 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Knox was asked at a press conference today whether he had any comment on Winston Churchill's statement that "amphibious operations of peculiar complexity and hazard" are approaching for the Allies.

"No comment," Mr. Knox said, "but I should say that was a conservative statement."

JUN -9 1943

# PLANS COMPLETED FOR GRAND DRIVE, COMMONS IS TOLD

## Prime Minister Reports Attack in European Theater to Come Soon.

## U-BOAT LOSSES MOUNT

## Allied Sea, Air Forces Reported Winning Battle of Atlantic.

JUN -9 1943

LONDON, June 8—(AP) Winston Churchill, as though raising at last the bright signal that will send the invading Allied armies plunging forward, quietly told the world today that amphibious attacks of "a peculiar complexity and hazard on a large scale" were very near at hand in the European theater—operations already "fitted into their proper place in relation to the general war."

All is in readiness for this grand assault, he made clear in a vigorous and heartening report to commons in which he declared the Allied submarine position was getting better and better by the day and suggested, although throwing this out with his customary conservative qualifications, that the prospective defeat of the U-boat might mean the moral and actual defeat of the Germans.

**Gives Confident War Review**

The prime minister stood proud and confident before Commons—reflecting, as he had put it in another connection, that "mellow light of victory" which he saw playing over the Allied cause—and gave to the members the most confident review in the years of his war leadership.

Telling of an American-British strategy and unity of war purpose "brought into full focus and punch" in the Washington negotiations recently concluded with President Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill thus proclaimed that the time of decision was now at hand:

**Great Operations Impending**

"It is evident that amphibious operations of a peculiar complexity and hazard on a large scale are approaching.

"I can give no guarantee any more than I have done in the past of what will happen xxx yet all the same I have good hopes that neither the Parliament nor the Congress of the United States will find themselves ill-served by their forces, whether in the British isles or on the African shore."

More than once he made it plain that this coming offensive, grand though its conception, was but a part of what had been planned for the three Axis enemies.

"The steady wearing down of German and Japanese air forces is proceeding remorselessly," he said in this connection. "The enemy who thought that air would be their weapon of victory are now finding in it the cause of their ruin.

"It is necessary for me to make it plain that so far as the British government and the governments of the dominions and also the governments of the United States and of the Russian Soviet Republics are concerned nothing will turn us from our endeavor and intention to accomplish the complete destruction of our foes by bombing from the air in addition to all other methods."

**Greatest Battle in Russia**

The Russian front, as is nearly always the case, stood toward the front of the prime minister's address, for, as he said, "It is here that the greatest battles seem to impend."

"I am very sorry," he declared, "that we have not yet been able to bring into counsel Marshal Stalin or other representatives of our great ally, Russia, which is bearing the heaviest burden and paying by far the highest price in blood and life.

"But I can assure the House that taking some of the weight off Russia and giving more speedy and effective aid to China and giving a stronger measure of security to our beloved Australia and New Zealand—these are never absent one moment from our thoughts."

Again and again the prime minister emphasized the brotherly association of the two great English-speaking powers in this greatest test of history and, momentarily ranging beyond the struggles of the day, he declared that when the victory came the English-speaking democracies "shall be stronger than ever before, in force, and, I trust, also in faith." And, he added:

"x x x There can be no doubt that whatever world organization is brought into being after this war, that organization must be richer and stronger if it is founded on the fraternal relations and the deep understanding prevailing and now growing between the British commonwealth of nations and the United States."

It was of the war against the submarine that Mr. Churchill spoke with particular pride, for, as he said, "We British must continue to place the anti-U-boat war first because it is only by conquering the U-boats that we can live and act."

**Planes Join U-Boat Fight**

He went on to say that "very long-range air power—V.L.R. as it is called"—had been thrown effectively into the battle of the Atlantic, and added:

"The month of May has from every point of view been the best month we have ever had in the anti-U-boat war since the U. S. was attacked x x x Sinkings have been greatly less than we apprehended and buildings have more than made good the prodigious programs undertaken by the American nation.

"This month of May has been one of the very best for imports carried safely into this island since the end of 1941. Our combined new buildings have exceeded our losses by more than three to one.

"This first week in June could not possibly be taken as a criterion, but as a matter of fact it is the best ever for many, many months past x x x new weapons and new methods and close coordination of effort between surface and air escorts have enabled us to inflict casualties which have surpassed all previous records.

**U-Boat Killings Increase**

"x x x In May for the first time our killings of U-boats substantially outnumbered the U-boat output. That may be a fateful milestone. The Germans seem to be staking their hopes upon the U-boat war x x x They are encouraged to bear the evils—the terror, as they call it, perhaps not an ill-chosen word—of the air bombardment by the hope that on the sea the U-boats are taking their revenge.

"If it should be made clear that this hope has failed them they may be seriously disappointed and they are a people who when seriously disappointed do not always find resources to confront approaching disaster once their reason tells them it is inevitable.

"Again I say — I make the observation in passing—do not let us build on such deductions."

A good section of the prime minister's report was devoted to his stop in Africa, where he had long war discussions with the American and British commanders, and to the "extraordinary ardor and zeal" of the troops there.

**35,000 British Casualties**

Recapitulating the Tunisian campaign, Mr. Churchill reported that the British First and Eighth armies had suffered 35,000 in killed, missing or wounded, whereas the Axis had lost more than 248,000 men in captured and 50,000 or more killed for a total loss of about 300,000. Only 638 Axis personnel escaped from Tunisia, he said.

"The suddenness of the collapse of these great numbers of brave and skillful fighting men, with every form of excellent equipment, must be regarded as significant," he went on, "and in a sense characteristic of the German psychology, which was shown after Jena and also at the very end of the last war."

He added that Hitler had expected his Tunisian armies to hold on

JUN -9 1943

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at least until August.

As to the political situation in North Africa, the prime minister saluted the new French National Committee of Liberation jointly headed by Generals de Gaulle and Giraud and remarked that its creation meant that British financial and other dealings previously carried out direct with Gen. de Gaulle "will henceforward be with the committee as a whole."

# Text of Ch

JUN - 9 1943

*LONDON, June 18 (AP).—Following is the text of Prime Minister Churchill's report to the House of Commons today on his war conferences in Washington and North Africa:*

As the Allied war effort passes into the offensive phase and its scale and pace grow, continually more frequent consultations between the staffs and those concerned with high control become necessary. In January, 1942, broad agreements on principle and on our joint or respective tasks were reached at our conference in Washington.

In the meeting these took a sharper point and among other things the operations in North Africa began to shape themselves. In October and November action occurred at Casablanca. In January of this year the President and I, with combined British and United States staffs, were able to survey new scenes and wider prospects. Plans and programs were approved which have by no means yet been accomplished.

Nevertheless, as the progress of events became more rapid and the armies marched faster than had been foreseen it became necessary to explore a new field. To have the initiative is immense advantage. At the same time it is a heavy and exacting responsibility. Left to itself opportunity may easily lead to emergency.

Therefore, having consulted the President, I thought it necessary at the beginning of May to go with our chiefs of staff and very large body of officers and secretaries, nearly 100, for the third time to Washington in order that the success then imminent in Tunisia should be examined and comprehended from the common viewpoint and then turned to the best possible account.

**"We Can Work Together"**

At Washington the entire expanse of the world war on which mellow light of victory now begins to play was laid open to British and American leaders. We have shown that we can work together. We have shown that we can face disaster. We have still to show that we can keep ourselves at the height and level of successful events and to be worthy of good fortune.

Perhaps that may be the hardest task of all. It would not be right, of course, for me to attempt to give even in outline an account of the decisions which we reached. All I can say is that we have done our best. A complete agreement about forward steps has been reached between the two governments.

There have been no sort of differences such as occurred in the last war—inevitable on account of the forces at work—between the politicians and the military men. I shall make no predictions as to what will happen in the future and still less in the near future. All I can say is, Anglo-American policy, strategy and economy were brought into the full focus and punch in those fifteen days' talks at Washington.

The elaboration of modern war renders these prolonged discussions necessary. A conference lasting a day or two such as sufficed in previous wars is no longer sufficient to cover the ground and test the different propositions. As I have said, very large numbers of officers expert in their different branches are required at the various levels to be in close consultation. This gives the best chances to the troops and the sailors and airmen wherever they may be from Gibraltar to New Guinea and from the Aleutian Islands to the Burma Road.

**Questions of Priority**

In so vast and diverse a scene many questions of emphasis and priority arise, even where principles are agreed upon, and beneath them lie all those problems of transportations of munitions, of industry, of the food of nations, of the distribution and application of resources, most of which questions can best be settled, and many of which can only be settled, at the summit of the war direction and which at that summit present themselves in fairly simple and yet at the same time in somewhat awe-inspiring forms.

After we had completed our task at Washington I thought it well to go to North Africa and I was very glad that the President decided to send along with me General Marshall, chief of the United States Army and Air Force, a man of singular eminence of mind and character. We flew together across the Atlantic to Gibraltar and Algiers in order to deal more particularly and precisely on the spot with the problems of the Mediterranean theater.

There for another week we had the advantage of full discussions with General Eisenhower, the supreme commander, with General Alexander, Admiral Cunningham, Air Chief Marshal Tedder, Air Marshal Conyngham, General Montgomery, General Spaatz, General Bedell and other high British and United States officers directly concerned with the execution of plans—of plans which I can best describe as directed to the application upon the enemy of force in its most intense and violent forms.

I can assure the House that the most complete concord and confidence prevails at General Eisenhower's headquarters and the forces of the two great nations of the English-speaking world are working together literally as if they were one single army. I was told by the officers of both countries that in the movement of troops or the distribution of supplies no questions of national origin arise between the staff officers who are interlaced at every stage and tier of the vast organization. It is just a question of what is the best thing to do—that and no more.

JUN - 9 1943

**"Extraordinary Ardor"**

The commanders are men in the full tide of successful experiment. They are proud of the troops they lead and are resolute on the plans they have made. In traveling about these armies and seeing perhaps 20,000 troops and airmen in a day, I sustained the impression of their extraordinary ardour and zeal to engage the enemy again at the earliest moment.

Vast armies have come into being in this Africa war and to become conscious of their spirit is an ennobling influence for a visitor. Cheered by the remarkable victory after many baffings and disappointments, the British and American Armies and now the new French Army have become a most powerful and finely tempered weapon.

They have full confidence in themselves and also in the high command in the war direction. This is also true of the more numerous and powerful forces—British, Canadian and American—which have formed and are forming in the United Kingdom.

It is evident that amphibious operations of a peculiar complexity and hazard on a large scale are approaching.

I can give no guarantee any more than I have done in the past of what will happen. I am sorry that a few days ago in the press of travel and affairs I let slip the expression "brilliant prospects lie before us." I would prefer to substitute the words "brighter and solid prospects lie before us." That, I think, would be more appropriate and becoming in such anxious days.

Yet all the same I have good hopes that neither Parliament nor the Congress of the United States will find themselves ill-served by their forces whether in the British Isles or on the African shore. At any rate I can assure the House that on neither side, British nor American, have any narrow or selfish motives entered into the common task. The rest I must leave to action and to the march of events.

**Enemy Loss Put at 300,000**

When I visited Tripolitania in January I had the pleasure of seeing the troops of the 8th Army, whom I had met beforehand in the now far-off El Alamein position before their victory and marvelous advance across the desert.

I was particularly glad on this last occasion to meet the men of the 1st Army who, after a very hard time in the rainy winter, have come into their own and who had the honor with their comrades of the 2d U. S. Army Corps of striking the final blow.

The British losses in Tunisia have been severe. The 8th Army since they crossed the frontier of Tripolitania have sustained about 11,500 casualties and the 1st Army about 23,500 casualties. In all, 37,000 were killed, missing and wounded during the campaign of the two British Armies.

The total number of prisoners taken who have passed through the cages of the Allies now amounts to more than 248,000—an increase of 24,000 on the previous published total. There must certainly have been 50,000 of enemy killed, making a total loss of about 300,000 men to the enemy since Tunisia alone. More than half of these men are Germans. In fact, of 37,000 prisoners taken by the U. S. 2d Corps, actually it was more of the size of any army than a corps, 33,000 were Germans.

The French 19th Corps also led tens of thousands of Germans and Italians captives to the rear and must have felt after all their country had gone through that they were once again reliving the great days of Foch and Clemenceau.

All this takes no account of the very heavy tolls taken of German and Italian forces as they crossed over the sea or passed through the air. This toll was taken by the Allied air force and by the British submarines, cruisers, destroyers and motor-torpedo boats.

This British naval force at the same time caused an impassable barrier between the enemy in Tunisia and all prospects of escape. During the latter phases the fixed patrol was maintained in a force which would have prevented any attempt at escape except by individuals.

**Only 638 Escape**

In fact, I believe only 638 persons have escaped and these for most part by air on this scene of surrender. One cannot doubt that both Stalingrad and Tunisia are the greatest military disasters that have ever befallen Germany in all the wars she has made, and they are many.

There is no doubt, from the statements of captured generals, that Hitler expected his Tunisian army to hold out at least till August and that this was the view and intention of the German high command. The suddenness of the collapse of these great numbers of brave and skillful fighting men, with every form of excellent equipment, must be regarded as significant and in a sense characteristic of the German psychology which was shown after Jena, and also at the very end of the last war.

Though this fact should certainly be noted and weighed, no undue expectations should be based upon it. We are prepared to win this war by hard fighting, and if necessary by hard fighting alone.

In years of peace peoples of the British Commonwealth and those of the United States were an easygoing folk, wishing to live a free life, with active politics and other opportunities of innocent diversion, and of national self-improvement.

They do not covet anything from others, perhaps because they have enough themselves, and they have even failed to keep a good lockout upon their own safety.

They have martial qualities, but they certainly do not like to drill. Nevertheless, when they are attacked and assaulted and forced in defense of their life and liberty to make war and to subject all their habits of life to war conditions and to war discipline, they are not incapable, if time is granted to them—and time was granted to them—of making the necessary transformation.

Indeed, a great many of them are taking to it with increasing zest and zeal.

**Democracies Will Be Stronger**

Such nations do not become exhausted by war. On the contrary, they get stronger as it goes on. It is an error on the part of certain neutrals to suppose that the previously unprepared and ill-armed Anglo-Saxon democracies will emerge from this war weakened and prostrate even though victorious.

On the contrary, we shall be stronger than ever before in force and, I trust, also in faith.

It may well be that these guilty races that trumpeted the glories of war at the beginning will be extolling the virtues of peace before the end. It would certainly seem right, however, that those who fix on their own terms the moment for beginning wars should not be the same men who fix on their own terms the moment for ending them.

These observations are of general character, but not without their particular application.

I must not neglect to make it clear that operations now impending in the European theater have been fitted into their proper place in relation to the general war.

I am very sorry that we have not yet been able to bring into counsel Marshal Stalin or other representatives of our great ally, Russia, which is bearing the heaviest burden and paying by far the highest price in blood and life.

But I can assure the House that taking some of the weight off Russia and giving more speedy and effective aid to China and giving a stronger measure of security to our beloved Australia and New Zealand—these are never absent for one moment from our thoughts and aims.

This war is so universal and world wide it would take several hours to make an exposition of what is happening in various theaters.

Each of the Allies naturally sees these theaters from a different angle and in a somewhat different relation. We British must continue to place the anti-U-boat war first because it is only by conquering the U-boats that we can live and act.

**America's Might in Pacific**

The might of America is deployed far over the Pacific and is laying an ever stronger grip on the outlying defenses of Japan and offering every moment to the Japanese fleet the supreme challenge of sea power.

Russian armies, as I mentioned to the Congress the other day, are in deadly grapple with what we estimate to be 190 German and twenty-eight satellite divisions along their 2,000 miles of front. It is here that the greatest battles seem to impend. Then there is the war in the air. The steady wearing down of German and Japanese air forces is proceeding remorselessly. The enemy who thought that air would be their weapon of victory are now finding in it the first cause of their ruin.

It is necessary for me to make it plain that so far as the British government and the governments of the dominions and also the government of the United States and of the Russian Soviet Republic are concerned, nothing will turn us from our endeavor and intention to accomplish the complete destruction of our foes by bombing from the air in addition to all other methods.

Loud and lamentable outcries are being made by the enemy now that this form of warfare by which they thought to obtain the mastery of the world has turned markedly to their disadvantage.

These outcries will only be regarded by us as a very satisfactory proof of the growing efficiency of our attack.

Compared with this time last year, we British alone can now drop more than double the weight of bombs at the 1,500-mile range there and back.

In the summer of last year as Minister of Defense I set on foot a policy of increasing our bomber effort which of course entails certain sacrifices in other directions. All that is now coming into hand.

At the same time we took the measures which have thrown the very long range air power—V. L. R. as it is called—effectively into the anti-U-boat struggle. All this is now being brought to bear.

**Gains Against U-Boats**

The month of May has from every point of view been the best month we have ever had in

JUN - 9 1943

the anti-U-boat war since the United States was attacked by Japan, Germany and Italy. At that time we gained much greater combined resources but we exposed much larger targets. We made at that time a budget of sinkings and buildings on which we knew we could survive indefinitely.

Sinkings have been greatly less than we apprehended and buildings have more than made good the prodigious programs undertaken by the American nation.

This month of May has been one of the very best for imports carried safely into this island since the end of 1941. Our combined new buildings has exceeded our losses by more than 3 to 1.

This first week in June could not possibly be taken as a criterion but as a matter of fact it is the best ever for many, many months past. During the last few months the enemy has made very heavy attacks on our convoys.

This has given us the opportunity to hit him hard in open battle. There are so many U-boats employed now that it is almost impossible not to run into one or another of these great fields or screens of U-boats which are spread out.

Therefore you have to fight your way through, but there is no reason why we should regret that. On the contrary it is around convoys that U-boats can best be destroyed.

New weapons and new methods and close co-ordination of effort between surface and air escorts have enabled us to inflict casualties which have surpassed all previous records.

The first Lord of the Admiralty made a statement of very reassuring character upon this subject the other day, and I can only repeat that in May for the first time our killings of U-boats substantially outnumbered the U-boat output. That may be a fateful milestone. The Germans seem to be staking their hopes upon the U-boat war, we may judge by appeals made to them. They are encouraged to bear the evils—the terror, as they call it, perhaps not an ill chosen word—of the air bombardment by the hopes that on the sea the U-boats are taking their revenge.

If it should be made clear that this hope has failed them, they may be seriously disappointed, and they are a people who when seriously disappointed do not always find resources to confront approaching disaster, once their reason tells them it is inevitable.

Again I say—I make the observation in passing—do not let us build on such deductions.

It would be foolish to assume that the good results of a single month are a guaranty of a continuing process.

We may have setbacks, though I have always looked forward to this summer as being a period which would be favorable to us.

Moreover, of course, the enemy may decline battle or he may look only for the most tempting opportunities. In this case we shall have fewer killings but more imports, and the freer movement of troops and munitions will be possible to all the various theaters.

I must say I feel confident that the U-boat war will not stand between the United Nations and their final victory, while all the time the air war will grow in weight and severity.

I might well speak with more emphasis upon this point, but it is prudent to forbear. I have touched on these matters connected with the war. It happened at the time when I was in Algiers that General de Gaulle and his friends arrived and I thought it would be well if the Foreign Secretary were on the spot, in case it should be proved in our power to help.

We did not in fact intervene at all in those tense discussions between the French, but, like General Eisenhower, the supreme commander, we watched closely and vigilantly in the light of British and United States interests and of the well-being of our armies in North Africa.

JUN - 9 1943

**Rejoices Over French Accord**

We all rejoiced when the agreement was made and the French National Committee of Liberation was set up and constituted as the single and sole authority for all Frenchmen seeking to free France from the German yoke.

When we met these seven men by and around whom the new French Cabinet has been formed one cannot but be struck by the many different aspects of French energy and capacity to resist which they represented, and also by their high personal qualities.

So the gravest responsibility lies upon these men and opportunities shine brightly before them. They have only to act together in good faith and loyalty to one another and to set aside sectional or personal interests and to keep all their hatreds for the enemy—they have only to do this to help to regain for France her inheritance, and in doing so become themselves inheritors of the gratitude of future generation of Frenchmen.

Formation of this committee with its collective responsibility supersedes the situation created by the correspondence between General de Gaulle and myself in 1940. Our dealings, financial and otherwise, will henceforth be with the committee as a whole. There is a further and larger question, namely the degree of recognition of this committee as representatives of France. These questions require consideration from the British and the United States governments, but if things go well I should hope that a solution satisfactory to all parties may shortly be reached.

Let me now sum up the two predominant impressions that I have sustained from this journey.

First is the spirit and quality and organization of the British and allied armies in North Africa. Second is the intimacy and strength of ties now uniting the British and the United States governments and the British and American peoples. All sorts of divergencies, all sorts of differences of outlook, all sorts of awkward little jars necessarily occur as we roll ponderously forward together along the rough and broken road of war, but none of these makes the slightest difference to our growing concert and unity, and there are none of them that cannot be settled face to face by heart to heart talks and patient argument.

My own relations with the illustrious President of the United States have become in these years of war those of a personal friendship and regard, and nothing will ever happen to separate us in the comradeship and partnership of thought and action while we remain responsible for the conduct of affairs. The reason why I have not to make a longer speech today is that I have already given to the joint sessions of the Congress of the United States the statement which I should have made to this House on the victories in Tunisia had I been in this country. That, I think, is the valid explanation.

Certainly when I found myself walking into that august assembly, the free congress of the most powerful community in the world, and when I gave them, exactly as I would do in this House, a business-like stock-taking survey of the war and of our joint interests, even touching upon controversial matters, or matters of domestic controversy over there, and when I thought of our common history and of the hopes that lie before us, I felt this was an age of memorable importance to mankind.

For there can be no doubt that whatever world organization is brought into being after this war that organization must be richer and stronger if it is founded on the fraternal relations and the deep understanding prevailing and now growing between the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United States.

I have one thing more to say before sitting down. I must acknowledge with gratitude the extraordinary kindness with which I have been treated both by the House and out of doors throughout the land. And that is a very great help in these days of continuing crises and storm.

Let me in return record the fact that this House is a democratic institution founded upon universal suffrage, a House which has preserved its function and authority intact and undiminished during the war and has shown it can change, correct and sustain governments with equal consistency of purpose. It has proved itself a foundation and an instrument for the waging of successful war and for the safety of the state, never surpassed in modern or ancient times.

# Germans Talk of Attacking

## Berlin Propagandists Drop Defensive Tone —Hint at Strategic Surprises

JUN - 9 1943

London, June 8 (A. P.).—German propagandists, reverting again to drum beating, have suddenly shifted from talk of defensive to offensive action, but British sources suggested today the new tone is merely an attempt to bemuse Allied leaders working on invasion plans.

The new line, first apparent in a Berlin broadcast last night, was begun only four days short of the anniversary of the start of the Nazi summer offensive in the Kharkov area, on June 11, 1942, and in the midst of increased air activity on that front in recent days. Germany's first attack on Russia also was sprung in June—on June 22, 1941.

Some sources here thought the shift in tone might be intended to stiffen German home morale, but Morley Richards, Daily Express military writer, conceded that the Nazis might try to wrest the initiative from the United Nations.

**Possible Nazi Moves.**

"To do that," he wrote, "they might attack again in Russia or attempt invasion of Turkey or Spain to jeopardize the flanks of the Allied armies stretched across the southern Mediterranean. Last night's propaganda seeks to suggest one or more of these three plans are being considered."

A DNB military commentator declared from Berlin last night that "Germany is prepared for both defensive and offensive military actions." This commentator replaced Lieut.-Gen. Kurt Dittmar, a leading Nazi military analyst, who asserted last week that Germany planned a purely defensive strategy. For the past week Nazi propagandists generally had harped upon Germany's need for replenishment and rest before undertaking further offensive actions.

The new line also contained hints of strategic surprises and formidable new weapons, last night's Nazi military commentator declaring an Allied invasion would only enable the Axis to "show its power."

**Invasion Talk Continues.**

London newspapers, meanwhile, continued to splash invasion headlines and comment editorially on Axis speculation over the plan of assault. British and Allied quarters in London heard reports that the Nazis in Norway expected a Soviet attack on the northern Finland front to coincide with a British-American blow from the west, perhaps at Narvik.

CBS, said that, "as a result, the activity of the Albanian patriots in the interor of the country has increased. Numerous localities are indisputably ruled by the patriots."

# NAZIS PICTURE INVASION TRY

## 50,000 Men Would Be Used In First Assault Under Air Cover, It Is Said

JUN - 9 1943

## Report To Stockholm Paper Predicts 90,000 Casualties In Early Stages

COLBURN

*[By the Associated Press]*

Stockholm, June 8—The Germans, said to be counting from hour to hour on an Allied invasion of Europe, presented today their advance story of just what the first few days of assault would be like if northern France is struck from across the English Channel.

Here is the imagined picture—highly favorable to the Germans—as forecast by German military sources quoted by the Berlin correspondent for the *Stockholms Tidningen:*

A terrific barrage by British warships and a mass aerial bombardment would be set up simultaneously against European coastal batteries.

**50,000 At First**

Small landing boats, each with 120 men, would proceed under the barrage toward the coast, carrying about 50,000 men in the first attack wave. This wave also would include other boats carrying light weapons and small tanks.

Upon the discovery of the attack, the Germans would concentrate U-boat packs—presumed to be stationed at possible invasion areas since they hope to use them to ward off any Allied blow—and aerial power in an attempt to wreck the landing plans.

According to the correspondent, the Germans estimate that no more than 13,000 of the first 50,000 troops can be landed to establish a bridgehead.

**Combat Inits Next**

The first invasion wave would be troops trained especially to establish a bridgehead, while a second wave of 50,000 men would be combat units assigned to push inland and keep the main forces of the Axis from getting set in defensive positions. These attacking combat forces may be able to penetrate a distance of five or six miles.

If the U-boat and aerial defenses are effective, the invaders would lose fifty per cent. of the second wave of troops, but once a bridgehead is established the losses of succeeding attacking waves of 50,000 men each might diminish.

The Nazis say that the Allies, after the first two assaults have stormed the heavily fortified positions, might have only 10,000 of the 100,000 men fit to fight.

**Critical Third Day**

The first day would be a crisis for the attacking troops but the third day would be the critical one for the entire invasion operation. By the third day the Germans would have drawn up heavy reinforcements, while the Allies would have been able to land the main force of the invaders.

Speculating on the size of the Allied invasion force, German military circles said 500,000 men would be too few and that 1,500,000 troops would be necessary for an effective attack.

While a Channel fog might contribute to the element of surprise in an Allied landing, the rugged French coasts would hinder the use of light tanks and motorized units, it was pointed out by German sources, who predicted that any invasion blow of that nature would be accompanied by violent naval action between Nazi U-boats and Allied warships.

**75 Per Cent. Casualties**

Before any real fighting can start on the Continent, the Allies must expect seventy-five per cent. casualties, Nazi military experts predicted.

They said that in lining up tonnage for an invasion the Allies must figure on fifteen tons of shipping displacement for each man and his equipment and supplies to serve him.

The *Stockholms Tidningen* correspondent said German military sources told him they were watching for Allied blows against Belgium, southern France, Italy and the Balkans, as well as northern France. He quoted them as saying that the Allies were growing stronger, that they could not be underestimated and likely would engineer a "clever invasion plan."

**Mediterranean Attack**

At the same time, however, the Berlin correspondent of the *Sevenska Dagbladet* quoted Dr. Kurt Pseisser, German military analyst, as saying that the first attack would come from the Mediterranean. He was quoted as basing his prediction on the fact that the Allies have three well-drilled and excellently equipped armies—two British and one American—and a reserve of

JUN - 9 1943

French troops ready for action.

In addition to strong ground forces, the Allies have mighty air power in North Africa to supplement a ground attack, Pseisser was quoted as pointing out. He added that Malta had shown that modern fortifications could withstand heavy bombings and that the Axis had prepared similar installations around the European fortress.

The German air force still must be considered a strong defensive unit, Pseisser told the correspondent.

# *Multiple Invasion Planned, American Expert Declares*

## General Noce Says Landing Barges And Equipment Are At Hand For Blows At Several Points

JUN - 9 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 8—Brig. Gen. Daniel Noce, amphibious war expert of United States forces, described today well advanced preparations for invasions at any one or several European fronts.

Soon after Prime Minister Churchill had told Commons that "amphibious operations of a peculiar hazard on a large scale are approaching" in the European theater, General Noce assured a press conference that landing barges and other specialized equipment would "be on hand for each operation as needed."

**"Diversions Very Essential"**

"Diversions are a very essential part of any large-scale operation," he commented.

The recently appointed chief of organization and training in the European theater of operations of the United States Army said the Allies had considerable experience in land-sea operations and learned much at Dieppe, North Africa, the Solomons, Madagascar and Attu.

He recoginzed command of the air as vital to any invasion and declared:

"We already have air superiority" in a broad sense and will make certain that "we dominate the skies when we invade the Continent."

**First Phase May Be Long**

Noce said softening-up operations, now under way against the Italian outpost islands, might be regarded as the first phase of operations and might be carried out over a considerable period of time.

"Our country has been training for amphibious operations for a long time," he said, in declaring that a high degree of training was needed for troops engaging in landing operations. He added that British methods were "very thorough."

When the invasion comes, "it will go according to plan" and wherever the Allies choose to make the big break, Noce said.

**"Will Have The Force"**

"We will have the force there necessary to do it," in the sea, air and on the land, the general said. He made clear that the Allies had mastered new techniques.

"We have strong air power and strong sea power," he said. "Their full use is envisioned."

He said the high command was "fully aware of the possibilities of air-borne troops."

# ROME RADIO SAYS IT'S TOO LATE TO TURN

## Commentator Notes War Enters Second Stage, Sees New Issues

## Pellizzi Sees State Of Confusion Which Can't Last Long

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 8—The war looks different today than it did at the outset, but it is "too late, far too late, to turn back now," an Italian radio commentator said today in a broadcast from Rome recorded by the Associated Press.

The commentator was Camillo Pellizzi, national councillor, who noted that "there is at present a general state of confusion which cannot last long.

"The war has entered its second stage," he said, "and many issues relied upon at the beginning now look different." He explained that at the outset it appeared the war was to be confined to Europe, but later became a world war.

"It is regrettable that Great Britain has decided to live on next door to a Europe in misery and ruins," he said, adding, "It is now too late, far too late, to turn back and think over the facts and proposals of that (early) period."

**Offshore Forts Described**

London, June 8 (AP)—The German radio said tonight that the west coast of Europe was guarded against invasion by sea forts built offshore of "thousands of tons of steel and concrete" and manned night and day. The forts were said to be armed with batteries of heavy and anti-aircraft guns.

"The forts are approached by hundreds of narrow steps leading up to the platform from the water level," the broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said. "Exits are carefully secured with heavy barbed wire entanglements and extensive mine fields surround the forts."

The broadcast attributed its account to *der Alder*, an illustrated journal of the German Air Ministry.

# PANTELLERIA HIT AGAIN BY U.S. PLANES

## New Technique To Blast Underground Hangars Is Reported

JUN - 9 1943

## "Skip Bombing" Tactics Used At Sea Adapted To Land Action

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 8—Italy's anti-invasion outpost at Pantelleria, 180 miles from the Italian mainland, underwent violent air attacks again yesterday and it was disclosed that American fighter bombers have a novel technique to blast the enemy from underground hideouts in the island's volcanic mountains.

Adapting the tactic of low-level "skip bombing" used against enemy ships at sea, United States flyers have begun hammering Pantelleria's subterranean aircraft hangars by aiming steel-shelled packets of explosives against the cave entrances.

[The dispatch did not elaborate, but apparently the new mode of attack was designed to strike directly at the cavern hangars, skipping the bombs across the land like pebbles across the water, instead of attempting to smash through deep layers of rock by direct overhead assault.]

**Sixteenth Successive Day**

It was the sixteenth successive day of aerial bombardment of the island, which lies about midway between Tunisia and Sicily on the trans-Mediterranean "invasion route" to Italy.

Every type of bomber in the mammoth Northwest African Air Forces has taken a crack at the midget enemy base during the past month, but Flying Fortresses supplemented by Marauders, Mitchells, Baltimores, Bostons and fighter-bomber Warhawks teamed up yesterday in raids lasting from dawn to dark.

Billowing smoke clouds which drifted as far as the Sicilian coast sixty-five miles away rose to a height of 4,000 feet over the northwest shore of the island.

Since the Axis high command sent German and Italian fighters back to Pantelleria last Saturday to wage a defense, twenty-two have been shot down in battles against continuous waves of Allied raiders, the majority of which have been Americans.

**Ten Axis Craft Destroyed**

Ten Axis aircraft were destroyed yesterday, while only two Allied planes have been lost in the Pantelleria area since last Saturday morning.

In an effort to weaken the Allied air offensive, the enemy has built up anti-aircraft defenses. Last week American pilots reported that "enemy flak is light and inaccurate." Now it is described as "intense but still inaccurate."

Pantelleria's history is a record of successive invasions and conquests. Ancient Rome made it a place of banishment, and Arabs, Spaniards and Turks have all occupied the island at one time or another in the past 1,000 years.

# 11 Enemy Warplanes Shot Down in New Pantelleria Raid

## Two Allied Craft Lost; Smoke Pall Drifts Almost 65 Miles

JUN 9 1943

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 8.—The concentrated strength of the Allied Northwest African Air Forces poured a deluge of bombs and fire onto Italy's sentinel island of Pantelleria yesterday.

Formations of every type of plane, from Flying Fortresses to small Warhawks, flew to the attack, Allied headquarters said, giving rise to smoke clouds which soared 4,000 feet above the battered island and drifted wide over the sea.

**Defenders' Efforts Futile.**

Eleven enemy planes were shot down in the onslaught when outnumbered defenders tried to ward off the waves of attacks. Two Allied planes were lost, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's communique said.

The smoke pall spreading from the bombardment reached almost to Sicily, 65 miles away, in the late afternoon.

In one of the shortest communiques in recent months Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters said "many missions were carried out by heavy, medium and fighter bombers" against Pantelleria. No other targets were mentioned.

(The Italian communique, however, said "considerable damage" was done in Allied raids on Messina and Trapani, Sicily. It described the Pantelleria garrison as "reacting with unchanged bravery against uninterrupted enemy air action.")

**Gunners Get 6 Planes.**

Fortress gunners accounted for 6 of the 11 enemy planes shot down yesterday when the interceptors tried to break up the heavy formations.

Warhawks tangled with an enemy fighter group and shot down four more.

The eleventh enemy machine, a twin-engined float plane, was shot down by RAF coastal air force fighters in the Gulf of Orstano off the west coast of Sardinia.

Fighter-bombers from Malta attacked warehouses, road transport and signal lights at Pozzallo, Comiso and Cape Stilo in Sicily.

The battering of Pantelleria started off in the morning, with American, British and South African Bostons, RAF Baltimores and American Mitchells and Warhawks dealing out widespread havoc.

American Boston crewmen reported their formation blew up two buildings and caused six other large explosions in the target area.

German Messerschmitt 109s and Italian Macchi 202s patrolled the sea between Pantelleria and Africa, trying to divert the Allied fury and the Warhawks bagged two of each in two strenuous dog fights.

Flying Fortresses spearheaded the Allied attack in the afternoon, with American Marauders and fighter bombers supplementing the assault.

"I thought I was doing my part when I was on the assembly line back in Michigan," said a Fortress staff sergeant, J. S. Rzonca of Saint Claire, Mich., who formerly worked in an automobile plant. "Today things were reversed. I felt I was a part of the de-assembly plant after I saw our bombs going below."

"I kept my B-26, 'Birmingham Blitzkrieg,' on the bomb run as smooth as a boy carrying a basket of eggs," remarked Marauder Pilot First Lt. Robert H. Borden of Beatrice, Ala. "I told my bombardier (Second Lt. W. C. Sawyer, Shreveport, La.) if he didn't hit the target I would drop him out. We brought him back."

# COMMANDO ATTACK ON ISLAND CLAIMED

## Axis Reports Say British Units Were Wiped Out On Lampedusa

JUN - 9 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 8—Rome and Berlin reported today that British Commandos assaulted the tiny turtle-shaped island of Lampedusa Monday night and were repulsed in the first attempt of Allied forces massed in North Africa to invade Italian soil in the Mediterranean.

Allied military and naval quarters were silent on enemy accounts of the operation which—if true—appeared nothing more than a minor-scale probing for bigger blows to come.

Despite the attempts of the Italian and German high commands to magnify the action, it was regarded in some London quarters as possibly only a forerunner of a series of widespread operations which might precede the main strike.

**Italian Claim Broadcast**

"The enemy attempted a landing on the island of Lampedusa," said the Italian communique, as recorded here in a broadcast. "The attempt was carried out by British units. It was promptly repulsed by our defenses which sank several enemy naval vessels."

German broadcasts considerably amplified this account of the attack on Lampedusa, a barren bit of desert 120 miles south of Sicily and seventy miles east of the Tunisian coast which is reported to have been the original uninhabited isle of Shakespeare's "The Tempest."

DNB said it was a "serious effort" by about five companies of Commandos and the German communique said it was an attempt to occupy the seven-mile long island "by a *coup de main*."

**Claims Force Wiped Out**

The communique implied that the attempt had gained at least some initial success by declaring that the forces which landed were wiped out.

Asserting the attempt had failed "one hundred per cent.," DNB said "if the Allies by this attempt intended to test the resistance of Italian troops when they are defending their home soil, then the Italians have stood the test in a brilliant manner."

The Commandos, masters of night landing tactics, were described as superbly trained and equipped.

**Southernmost Point**

Lampedusa, one of the Pelagie group which includes Lampione and Linosa, is the southernmost of the Italian steppingstone dotting the Mediterranean between Tunisia and the European mainland. It is about eighty miles south of the air track which Allied bombers have been traversing in their assaults on Pantelleria.

Its population is about 3,500, normally including 700 convicts. One village and a single harbor accommodating small craft are its only features, but the southeastern coast provides several places for possible beachheads.

**Bases Reported Knocked Out**

JUN - 9 1943

# Axis Reports Repulse of Allies In Lampedusa Landing Attempt

## Italian Island East of Tunisian Coast Declared Objective of Commando Attack

JUN - 9 1943

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 8.—Communiques broadcast from Rome and Berlin reported today that the first Allied landing attempt on one of Italy's outlying islands, the desolate prison island of Lampedusa, was repulsed last night.

Official military and naval quarters in London did not confirm the Axis announcements immediately, and the Axis itself appeared to recognize that Lampedusa would not be an objective in a full-blown invasion attempt when a German-controlled broadcast from Vichy said "a British and American offensive against Italy may be expected at any moment."

DNB, official German News agency, said in a broadcast, however, that the attempt on Lampedusa was a "serious effort" to take the island by five companies of British Commandos superbly trained and equipped.

Lampedusa, 70 miles east of Sousse on the east Tunisian coast and 120 miles south of Sicily, normally has a population of about 3,500 of whom a fifth are convicts. It is a spot of desert jutting up from the Mediterranean and the most southerly of Italy's outlying defense positions. Although it once figured as a secondary Italian air base, it has not been a recent objective of Allied air attacks.

The Italian communique today declared, however, that it was under heavy attack just prior to the landing attempt.

"The enemy attempted a landing on the island of Lampedusa," the war bulletin said. "The attempt was carried out by British units. It was promptly repulsed by our defenses which sank several enemy naval vessels."

A Berlin broadcast heard here by the Associated Press said the attack occurred last night and was a Commando raid carried out by "about five companies" of British troops.

**Landing Craft Declared Destroyed.**

This report claimed that several Allied landing craft were sunk and asserted forces which had landed "were destroyed."

The German high command communique stated that "the enemy yesterday tried to take the Mediterranean Island of Lampedusa by a coupe de main. The Italian garrison repulsed the attack, sank several boats and destroyed enemy troops which had landed."

Declaring the attempt failed "100 per cent," the German radio added:

"If the Allies by this attempt intended to test the resistance of Italian troops when they are defending their home soil, then the Italians have stood the test in a brilliant manner."

**Has Single Harbor.**

The German broadcast said Berlin military quarters had "no doubts" it was "a serious landing attempt."

Lampedusa is a one-town island of bare rock and a few fertile valleys, measuring about seven miles by two, and lies some 100 miles west of British Malta.

Il Porto, on the southern coast, provides its only harbor, but even this can accommodate only small craft. Several scattered beaches on the southeastern coast provide other sites for bridgeheads, but the rest of the coastline is protected by high cliffs.

Although the island has been mentioned rarely in the war news, there have been reports that it was used as a limited Axis air base.

**Pantelleria Blasted Again.**

The Italian communique said "considerable damage" was caused by enemy bombers in raids against Messina, ferry port at the eastern tip of Sicily, and on Trapani, also on Sicily, while "uninterrupted enemy air activity" was acknowledged over Pantelleria.

"The garrison of Pantelleria," the bulletin said, "reacting with unchanged bravery against the uninterrupted enemy air action, destroyed yesterday six planes. Three more crashed in the course of aerial combats with German fighters over the island."

The Rome announcement asserted that one Allied plane was shot down over Messina by anti-aircraft defenses and four over Trapani.

The Italians declared that their torpedo planes set afire a 5,000-ton steamer and torpedoed another large unit in an attack on an escorted convoy off Bone.

# FRENCH UNITY DIFFICULTIES ARE RELATED

## Merging Of Armed Forces Which Once Fought Delays Action

JUN - 9 1943

## War Council, However, Is Expected To Be Established Soon

MORIN

[By the Associated Press]

Algiers, June 8—The delicate problem of merging two French armed forces which once fought each other as enemies has delayed the appointment of a war minister and the establishment of a war council in the new French Empire Government, a trustworthy French source said today.

At the same time, however, this informant expressed his belief that the fusion of the two factions of the armed service would be accomplished in the near future.

The Government convened today in an attempt to iron out the difficulties in the path of full military cohesion. Formation of the war council was regarded as the Government's last organizational step necessary to throw the unified weight of vast French territories back into the war front against the Axis.

**Cooperated With British**

Former Free French Army units owing allegiance to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, it was pointed out, had cooperated with the British forces in 1941 in their attack on Syria. They were opposed by French troops who have since aligned themselves under Gen. Henri Giraud.

According to the informant, not only the soldiers themselves, but especially their respective commanders "feel a certain amount of bitterness" over that campaign, and it has affected the formation of a centralized military command in the Algiers regime.

Although the rivalry between the various French generals dating back to the Syrian battles is considered serious, it is not believed insurmountable, it was said.

**Difficult Situation**

It was disclosed today that a situation freighted with the possibilities of sabotaging the whole movement toward French unity arose shortly after de Gaulle's arrival in Algiers and his initial meetings with Giraud.

De Gaulle, the informant explained, took the position that he was the symbol of "pure French resistance" in contrast to certain French officials here who were sullied by at least indirect collaboration with the Nazis.

For that reason, it was said, de Gaulle attempted to arrogate numerous important powers and categories of authority which the French in North Africa were emphatically not willing to grant. As a result, the informant said, there was one day when it was touch and go whether de Gaulle would attempt a *coup d'etat* here or whether Giraud would arrest and imprison him.

**Critical Times**

Each having expressed his innermost sentiments with complete candor, the two generals "realized that in the eyes of the French people they would never be forgiven" if they failed to effect a rapprochement in this critical time. Therefore each retreated from his respective position and the formation of a government proceeded smoothly.

French observers expect that the equally difficult problem of bringing the two groups of armed forces together will follow the same pattern.

# UNIFIED FRENCH MEET TO FORM A WAR CABINET

## Last Remaining Step to Be Taken to Consolidate Rule Over 60 Million.

## PUAUX GETS MOROCCO POST

## Helleu Is High Commissioner for Syria---Giraud Foiled a Gold Export Plot.

JUN - 9 1943

Algiers, June 8 (A. P.).—The new French Empire Government convened in full dress session today, moving swiftly toward formation of a war cabinet as its last organizational step necessary to throw the unified weight of vast French territories back into the battleline against the Axis.

With appointment of the war committee this central French authority, with its seat in Algiers, will be complete, administering the public affairs of 60,000,000 Frenchmen and subjects, an army presently estimated at 300,000, and a great African and insular domain with its vital strategic and material resources.

The Committee of National Liberation, headed by the co-presidents Gens. Henri Giraud and Charles de Gaulle, announced the appointment last night of eleven commissioners, corresponding to cabinet ministers.

The line-up included: Rene Massigli, Foreign Affairs; Gen. Georges Catroux, Co-ordinator of Moslem Affairs; Jean Monnet, Armaments; Rene Pleven, Colonies; Rene Meyer, Communications and Merchant Marine; Henri Bonnet, Information; Andre Philip, Interior; Dr. Jules Abadie, Justice, Education and Health; Maurice Couve de Murville, Finance; Andrew Diethelm, Production and Commerce; Adrien Tixier, Labor and Social Affairs.

Gen. Alphonse Georges also was named as a member without portfolio.

**War Ministry Left Vacant.**

Left vacant was the portfolio of the War Ministry. It was expected that this office would be organized simultaneously with the appointment of a streamlined War Cabinet which would concentrate solely on direction of the French war machine now being rebuilt on the African shores of the Mediterranean.

Gen. Giraud, as commander in chief of French forces in North Africa, probably will assume the post of Commissioner for War, at the same time heading the War Cabinet, it was reported.

The position of Gen. de Gaulle, leader of the London Fighting French, in the new government still was obscure. But he is reported to have told intimates that his military career was ended, and observers therefore considered it likely that he would devote his energy to directing the civil administrative body.

Among other changes made by the committee yesterday was the appointment of Gabriel Puaux, a former High Commissioner of Syria, as Resident-General of Morocco, succeeding Gen. Auguste Nogues, and the appointment of Jean Helleu as the immediate successor of M. Catroux as High Commissioner of Syria.

Algiers newspapers greeted with unqualified satisfaction the formal appearance of a central French authority. But they emphasized what both Gens. de Gaulle and Giraud asserted before the committee—that this is a provisional government with its existence limited strictly to the moment when liberation of the French homeland is complete and the French people are able to set up a government of their own choosing.

**Gold Export Plot Foiled.**

Casablanca, June 8 (A. P.).—The Bank of Morocco attempted to send almost $750,000 worth of gold to German-occupied France last February, but was blocked when Gen. Henri Giraud's regime discovered the plan, reliable informants said today.

These spokesmen said that Giraud authorities acted on the ground that the transaction violated Gen. Giraud's December decree forbidding commercial transactions with metropolitan France.

The incident was reported to be one of the reasons for the pressure for supplanting of Gen. Auguste Nogues as resident general. It was expected that some officers of the bank—a state institution formerly affiliated with the Bank of France—will lose their posts because of it.

# REDS REPEL NAZIS IN RIVER BATTLES

JUN - 9 1943

## Aerial Attacks On German Airports And Soviet Plants At Gorki Continue

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Wednesday* June 9—Two sharp river battles—with the Germans driven back across a river on the western front and repulsed at another below Kharkov—were reported by the Russians early today, while German airports and the Soviet industrial city of Gorki were pounded again in the unabated aerial war.

The Germans, meanwhile, broadcast the surprising and wholly unconfirmed report that nearly 550,000 Russians had been killed in four great battles in the western Caucasus in the last forty-five days—claiming losses which would far surpass the German debacle at Stalingrad.

**Only By Propaganda Channels**

This report was circulated only through the Nazi propaganda channels and was not supported by the German high command or even discussed by the more responsible German "military quarters" as quoted by the Berlin radio.

In the river battle on the western front, Red army units attacked Nazi forces entrenched on the left bank, and "as a result of the fighting the enemy suffered heavy losses and were thrown back to the right bank of the river," said the midnight communique recorded by the Soviet Monitor.

The Germans attacked in the Lisichansk area, some 125 miles southeast of Kharkov, attempting to cross the northern Donets river, but Soviet troops wiped out the enemy troops in their boats, the bulletin added.

**Blocked In Volkhov Area**

Another sharp German attack in the Volkhov sector below Leningrad was driven back with 150 Nazis killed or wounded, the Russians said.

The Moscow radio said "large forces" of Soviet long-range bombers blasted German airports Monday night, successfully bombing "a large number" of German planes, ammunition and fuel dumps, with "especially heavy explosions registered on the airfield north of Bryansk."

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said German planes again attempted to raid Gorki, big industrial center 250 miles east of Moscow, with bombs striking dwellings, and with seven bombers shot down.

The Germans declared aerial reconnaissance showed that the big "Molotoff" tank factory at Gorki had been "almost completely destroyed," with Nazi bombers com

JUN - 9 1943

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pleting the destruction Monday night.

**Reports Hundreds Killed**

The Soviet midnight communique said 250 Germans were killed in fighting on the western front, and 200 on the Leningrad sector, while Russian artillery in the Sevsk and Lisichansk area blasted German gun positions and troops, taking a toll of several hundred more of the enemy.

Concerning the Caucasus—where the Russians have not announced any offensives since the winter drive—the German radio asserted that twenty-five Russian infantry and twelve tank divisions, totaling about 550,000 men, had been "annihilated" in four battles.

The tank units first were described as brigades but later were identified as divisions.

**Four Offensives Listed**

A Transocean dispatch, recorded by the Associated Press, quoted an unidentified "military spokesman" as asserting that the Russians had battered vainly at the Kuban bridgehead around Novorossisk in four offensives since April 4. Two lasting four days were said to have started April 4 and 11. A twelve-day battle was said to have begun April 29 and the fourth drive "which now has ended" opened May 26.

"The Kuban bridgehead is naturally of importance for the Germans as a possible platform for a new German offensive," the broadcast said.

large fires with 500 tons of explosives and 100,000 incendiaries.)

It was at Gorki where Ford engineers helped the Russians build their great automobile factory, which since the war has been converted into a giant armaments center.

The Russians in turn have struck heavily at German concentrations and supplies, particularly in the area between Bryansk and Gomel in the south-central sector, where German-held railway junctions have been blasted heavily.

The magnitude of the aerial combat during the last five weeks into which the Germans and Russians have thrown thousands of planes was attested by the official week end Soviet announcement that 752 Nazi planes had been destroyed in the week ended Saturday, at a loss of 212 Russian aircraft.

To American correspondents here, who began covering this war in France, front-line reports are reminiscent of the old days when the standard communique was "rien a signaler"—nothing to report.

But every one feels there will not be long to wait for the big action.

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The midday Russian communique described strong German feeler action and new troop concentrations in the south-central "hinge" area.

German attacks on outposts near Belgorod, northwest of Kharkov, were beaten off in fierce hand-to-hand fighting, said the communique, which was broadcast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor in London. It said that about two companies of Germans were killed when big Russian guns shelled an infantry column near Sevsk, northwest of Kharkov. Six German planes were shot down near Belgorod in a continuation of the aerial warfare, it added.

# Nazi Raids on Gorki Back Moscow Belief Zero Hour Is Near

## Industrial Center East Of Red Capital Attacked For Second Night

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, June 8.—Official disclosure that the German Air Force raided the industrial center of Gorki, 250 miles east of Moscow on the Volga River, for two consecutive nights emphasizes the belief of observers here that the conflict is now taking on more of the character of a war of attrition—with the zero hour near.

(The Germans announced last night in a Berlin broadcast that they had raided Gorki for the third successive night and had set

**London Reports Noon Bulletin.**

London, June 8 (A. P.).—Strong German feeler activity and new troop movements, especially in the strategically important south-central "hinge" sector of the Russian front, was reported in todays mid-day Russian communique.

A column of German infantry accompanied by tanks was shelled heavily during the night near Sevsk, northwest of Kharkov, where two companies were wiped out and three tanks were disabled, said a Moscow broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor here.

Near Belgorod, which is northeast of Kharkov, German attacks on a Russian outpost were beaten off in fierce hand-to-hand battles, the war bulletin said.

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**Nazis Train Rail Wreckers.**

A new special command within the German air force has been established to concentrate on attacking locomotives in Russia, a German broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said today.

## REDS REVEAL NEW BOMBER

Moscow, June 8 (A. P.).—The Russians disclosed today that a new bomber now in production has proved very efficient during raids behind the German lines. No details were given, except that it has been used at the front since May, the beginning of the tremendous air battles which have been reported during the last five weeks.

Red Star, the Army organ, quoted guerrilla reports that planes of the new type have destroyed ten German trains during one raid and killed 1,500 Germans when barracks behind the lines were destroyed.

## THREE OF GESTAPO REPORTED SLAIN

JUN - 9 1943

London, June 8 (A. P.).—The Polish Government in Exile quoted today a broadcast by SWIT, the polish secret radio station, as saying that three Gestapo agents were assassinated in Warsaw on May 22 by Polish underground agents in a reprisal for the shooting of 500 Poles in the Pawiak prison.

The Nazis were reported shot in a crowded dance hall. The Polish Government said that the boldness of the act was evidence of increasing unrest sweeping Poland. It added, however, that the Poles had been asked to act only in self-defense and not let themselves be provoked into any large-scale revolt.

German occupational authorities in Poland, the Government said, have become alarmed at the successful Polish boycott of the forced labor draft and have ordered the arrest of 100 Poles for every one called who fails to report.

## Africa Hero Wins 66th VC of War

London, June 8 (AP).—Lieut. Col. Lorne Maclaine Campbell won the Victoria Cross today for leading an attack at the Wadi Akarit in North Africa that carried through a minefield, took an important hill and 600 prisoners. The highest British award, the 66th of this war, went to the 40-year-old officer for a "display of valor and utter disregard for personal safety." At Dunkirk, he won the DSO.

## GRID RECEIPTS TURNED OVER TO RED CROSS FUND

LONDON, June 8 — (AP) Proceeds of the United States Army football game May 8, amounting to $6,612, were turned over today to the Duke of Gloucester's Red Cross and St. John fund.

When Col. Theodore Arter of Altoona, Pa., chief of the U. S. Army special service section in Europe, presented the check to Lord Wigram, chairman of the fund, the latter said:

"This amount places American football close to the top of the list of more than 50 sports from which the committee has received contributions."

### Menjou in London

LONDON, June 8 (AP).—Adolph Menjou, motion picture star, reached London today for a prolonged stay in Britain. He will entertain United States troops.

### Philippir ling Shot in t ck

London, J (A. P.).—The German ra uoted advices from Tokio t as saying that Jose Laurel, ommissioner for the interior on the Philippine executive council, had been shot in the back while playing golf last Saturday.

Laurel is now confined to a hospital, but his wound is not regarded as dangerous, said the broadcast, which was recorded by the Associated Press.

### Ba Sixth

LO Balfour, w British Minister at Lisbon, is being transferred to Moscow in the same capacity, political sources said today. Great Britain thus will be represented for the first time at Moscow by both an Ambassador (Sir Archibald John Kerr Clark Kerr) and a Minister.

### Frenchmen Reported Violent In Grenoble

Bern, Switzerland, June 8 (AP)—The *Tribune de Geneva* today reported that the Vichy Government of France sent squadrons of police to Gnenoble to quell Frenchmen who had smashed shop windows of Axis collaborators. The dispatch from Grenoble added that the police might have been sent as a ruse to control youths slated for forced labor in Germany.

A Marseille report said the Germans emptied five youth camps, which normally have 100 to 150 inhabitants 17 or 18 years old, and sent them to Germany on the scheduled day of their liberation.

## CENTER OF PARIS CLOSED TO MOTORS

JUN - 9 1943

Stockholm, June 8 (A. P.).—The heart of Paris has been closed to French automobile traffic by the German occupation authorities, apparently in an effort to forestall new attacks against German administration buildings, the newspaper Aftontidningen reported today.

The Champs Elysees, Rue Royale, all main boulevards from the Place de la Madeleine to Rue Druot, the Avenue de l'Opera and the Rue de Rivioli are among streets closed by the order, effective May 26, the paper said.

## DANGER ENDED TO RICE BOWL

### Chungking Announces Complete Occupation Of Itu, Yangtze Port

JUN - 9 1943

### Advance On Sungtzs And In Chekiang Province Said To Continue

*[By the Associated Press]*

Chungking, June 8—The sucessful Chinese counter-offensive which thwarted a Japanese drive toward Chungking has eliminated the danger to the great rice bowl area of Central China, an army spokesman disclosed today as the Chinese high command announced the complete occupation of Itu, Yangtze river port eighteen miles below Ichang.

The high command communique said some remnants of the Japanese force which formerly held Itu had fled southeastward but that all enemy troops remaining in and around the town had been rounded u by the Chinese.

**Further Gains Toward Sungtze**

Further progress in the Chinese advance toward Sungtze, river port between Shasi and Ichang, was reported in the communique, which announced the recapture of several strategic points to the south.

Chinese attacks on Japanese positions in Chekiang province to the east were said to have resulted in the capture of six strategic points around Kinhwa, eighty miles southwest of Hangchow. At least 300 enemy troops were killed. The Chinese were continuing an attack on Pukiang in western Chekiang.

**Japs' Two Objectives Foiled**

In describing the results of Chinese victories in the Hupeh-Hunan sector of the upper Yangtze, three government spokesmen and an army spokesman said at a press conference that Japan failed in two main objectives—to sever communications between Hunan and Szechwan provinces and to break into the Chinese rice bowl.

Although the Japanese plundered or destroyed some granaries, one spokesman said the invaders accounted for only a few tons and that damage was limited.

"If we succeed in recapturing Hwajung, the whole position will be restored to normal," the army spokesman said. Hwajung, north of Tungting lake and one hundred miles southeast of the important Japanese base of Ichang, was the pivot for the enemy's left wing in the Yangtze drive.

**More Planes, Guns Needed**

One spokesman said that in order to recapture more important points than those already taken in the Yangtze battle, the Chinese needed a larger air force and heavy armaments, including tanks and artillery.

Another in the group, Chang Ping Chun, counsellor of the Executive Yuan, said fears abroad over China's economic plight were "a little bit exaggerated," but emphasized that "we have no need to hide our great need of outside help, not only in arms, but for all kinds of supplies."

The army spokesman suggested that the Japanese started their Yangtze drive at the wrong time. "If they had come at harvest time," he said, "they might have destroyed our crops."

Today's communique said the Chinese advanced toward Tungyang, about thirty miles northeast of Ichang, yesterday, inflicting considerable losses on the enemy at Hsichai and other points east of that city.

**Other Victories Recorded**

The war bulletin said several hundred Japanese were wiped out in the capture of a strategic point in Hupeh province and that Chinese forces attacking enemy positions south of Singyang, in southern Honan, had inflicted heavy casualties.

The Japanese were said to have suffered heavy losses at Yunsi, northeast of Yochow, in northern Hunan, when Chinese troops raided a railway station and destroyed a twelve-coach troop train.

Several Japanese planes attacked Szeshui, in Honan province, Sunday and one of them was downed by Chinese ground batteries.

## CHINESE REPORT RICE BOWL SAFE

Chungking, June 8 (A. P.).—China's great rice bowl is no longer in danger, as the result of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's greatest victory over the Japanese in the counter-offensive on the upper Yangtze River, an Army spokesman said today.

Various government spokesmen declared Japan has failed in what they said were her two main objectives: (1) To sever communications between Hunan and Szechwan Provinces and (2) to break the Chinese rice bowl.

The High Command communique said that the Chinese were in complete possession of Itu, eighteen miles below Ichang, on the Yangtze, and had made further progress in a thrust toward Sungtze, a river port between Shasi and Ichang. Several hundred Japanese were said to have been annihilated in the capture of a strategic point in Hupeh province.

The war bulletin also announced Chinese attacks in Chekiang province to the east and the capture of six strategic points in the vicinity of Kinhwa, eighty miles southwest of Hangchow.

Various Government spokesmen declared that Japan has failed in her two main objectives: (1) to sever communications between Hunan and Szechwan Provinces and (2) to break the Chinese rice bowl.

The Japanese were admitted to have plundered or destroyed

JUN - 9 1943

some granaries, but a spokesman said that damage was limited.

Another Government spokesman said that China needed a bigger air force and heavy armaments, including tanks and artillery, to recapture more important points than those already taken on the distant approaches to Chungking.

## BURMA JAPS RAIDED

New Delhi, June 8 (A. P.).—American Fighter planes continued their assaults on Japanese bases in Burma yesterday, sharply raiding an enemy encampment at Wehsi, twenty-five miles north of Myitkyina, a Tenth Air Force communique said today.

Two barracks were set ablaze and destroyed and two motor vehicles were destroyed by the formation, which scattered fragmentation bombs and strafed the Japanese with machine-gun fire, the communique said. The raid was made without loss.

A Japanese communique, broadcast by Tokio and heard by the Associated Press, announced "continuing attacks on eastern India" and said the Japanese between May 1-June 5 shot down sixty-three Allied planes and destroyed forty aground. Nine Japanese planes were reported lost and twenty-four damaged.

## AMERICAN BOMBERS BLAST JAP SHIPS

JUN - 9 1943

### Liberators Attack Enemy Convoy in Soemba Island Harbor.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Wednesday, June 9—(AP) Japanese shipping in both the Northwestern and Northeastern sectors of the island perimeter above Australia came within the bombsights of American bombers yesterday with the heaviest blow falling on vessels in the harbor of Waingapoe, Soemba island.

There a formation of Liberators attacked in mid-morning, finding a 5,000 ton cargo ship and two transports of between 3,000 and 4,000 tons as well as a gunboat. The ships raised a heavy curtain of anti-aircraft fire which was supported by some shelling from land positions but the B-24s managed to damage the largest vessel with two near misses of 500-pound bombs.

Soemba is an island in the lesser Sunda group more than 900 miles west of Darwin.

**Attack Jap Convoy**

Off Kavieng, New Ireland, above New Britain, a Japanese convoy was sighted and attacked by an Allied bomber on reconnaissance but results were not observed.

Catalinas attacked Babo, 750 miles above Darwin, in Dutch New Guinea, setting off explosions and scoring hits on the airdrome runway.

Allied air attacks on the Sunda islands have been infrequent, entailing long flights without fighter escort.

The Liberators struck at the harbor of Waingpaoe. Two 500 pound bombs fell damagingly near the 5,000 ton ship.

On Portuguese Timor, the area of Dili was attacked by medium bombers. Fires also were started at Koepang. Dili and Koepang are roughly 400 miles northwest of Darwin.

Medium bombers made the attack on Babo and also struck at nearby Kaimana. The explosions set off at Babo were so great that they rocked the attacking planes at an altitude of 6,000 feet.

**Air Activity Renewed**

The raids reported in today's noon communique marked a renewal of air activity which had been virtually at a standstill because of stormy weather.

The convoy off Havieng was described "small."

On southwestern New Britain, Cape Gloucester's airdrome was bombed by a single two-engined Allied raider.

In the Komiatum jungle area of New Guinea, Allied long range fighters dropped down to treetop height to strafe buildings and trails.

Australian-flown Beaufighters made the attack, pouring cannon and machine gun basis into suspected Japanese positions.

The convoy sighted by the reconnoitering Liberator about 35 miles southwest of Kavieng was on a course which indicated it was bound for the big Japanese shipping and air base on Rabaul, New Britain. It consisted of three merchantmen of about 5,000 tons each, a smaller freighter and one or two gunboats.

Holtz Bay, Attu, May 18 (Delayed)—Lieut. William O. Davis, 27, of Bozeman, Mont., now has a Samurai sword and he got it the hard way.

With some twenty-five men, Davis was attacking the top of a 500-foot high ridge separating the east and west arms of Holtz Bay yesterday. They had been in the line a long time fighting their way up for six days over six miles of mountains, gulches and wet, soggy terrain.

**Sent 3 Out On Flanks**

Davis had been wounded on the hip and on the side of his head. The hip wound was bound with a bandage which had partially come loose. However, he still hadn't broken his spectacles.

Davis sent three men out on the flanks and stayed on top with the remainder in fox holes hurriedly dug or very recently taken from the Japs. Suddenly a Jap platoon on a level with them shouted and began a counter-attack with bayonets set.

Davis and his men immediately threw hand grenades but the Jap charge was coming so fast that the first wave had to be shot down, man by man. Grenades exploded under the feet of the second wave and Davis' men shot the remainder. By this time the third wave was right on top of the beleaguered Americans.

Instead of meeting cold steel with cold steel in approved story-book fashion, Davis' men gave ground in line with previous instructions he'd issued. Running, they were still able to keep firing their repeating M- rifles.

**Could Not Recharge**

The Japanese rifle can be cocked only by shoving the bolt forward. It is almost impossible to recock the weapon while a soldier is charging full tilt over rought ground.

Hence, Davis' men were getting in two or three clips from the eight-shot M1 rifles while the Japs could get off only a single volley, then had to depend on bayonets.

For the Japs, it was too bad. They never got close enough to use bayonets and when it was all over there were more than forty dead Japs on the hill—all that attacked—and only a few Americans who became casualties with the first and and only Jap firing.

**Singled Out By Officer**

Davis himself, "I guess because of the white rag around my head or my glasses," was singled out by Jap officer who, in approved Samurai fashion, came charging in with the long sword swinging back and forth.

Davis shot him a half-dozen times with an officer's carbine and the Jap officer dropped at his feet, the sword still unbloodied.

## Turkey's Main Aim Is To Keep Out Of War, Says Inonu

Ankara, June 8 (AP)—The chief preoccupation of the Turkish Government is to keep the nation out of war, President Ismet Inonu told 800 delegates to the sixth People's Party Congress which opened today.

The speech, which was brief and very reserved on all points touching on international affairs, made no mention of the alliance with Britain, American lend-lease to Turkey, or Turkey's relations with the Axis or Russia.

"In the present phase of the war we continue as in the past to pursue the aim of preserving peace in the nation," Inonu said. Later in the speech he declared that "our essential preoccupation today as well as tomorrow is to assure with unbreakable resolution the needs of the Turkish nation as a strong and advanced society."

## Turkish Chief Reported Stating Policy of Peace

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 8.—The Berlin radio today reported that President Ismet Inonu of Turkey, addressing the opening meeting of the sixth annual party congress at Ankara, had declared that it is his government's policy to keep the nation at peace.

However, President Inonu added that Turkey is determined to defend her security and that if the safety of the nation demands, all human and material means will be mobilized, according to the broadcast, which was recorded by the Associated Press.

## DECREES END OF MARTIAL LAW REGIME

JUN - 9 1943

### Curb Lifted After 24 Hours, With Report Calm Prevails

### Statement Says Deeds, Not Words, Will Show Foreign Policy

*[By the Associated Press]*

Buenos Aires, June 8—The new government of Gen. Pedro Ramirez tonight lifted the decree of martial law and issued an official statement that Argentine rapprochement with other American republics would be accomplished "by acts."

Martial law, declared last Friday after the *coup d'etat* overthrowing President Ramon S. Castillo, was lifted by President Ramirez twenty-four hours after he took office.

**Issued By Press Office**

An official statement, issued by by the President's press office after a Cabinet meeting, declared foreign relations would be regulated not only by words but by acts "which will draw us even nearer to our American brothers.

"The Argentine attitude toward the war is considered to have been sufficiently clarified in a statement made yesterday by the provisional government," it added.

In yesterday's statement the Government said it would maintain neutrality "for the present," and said it "sustains the principle of absolute autonomy of states to set up their own standards of government."

**Reports Calm Prevails**

Martial law was ended by the Cabinet "in view of the calm which prevails in the whole country."

The first announcement said the Cabinet, also installed last night, decided to "abrogate martial law," which was imposed as a sterner measure than the state of siege prevailing under Castillo.

No immediate announcement was made concerning the continuance of the state of siege, under which among other things the Argentine press is forbidden to publish statements regarding the country's foreign policy.

## *Argentine-Axis Break Predicted In Uruguay*

Montevideo, June 8 (AP)—Eventual break with the Axis by Argentina's new Government was forecast tonight by usually reliably Montevideo sources who said that the lifting of martial law in Argentina and the Government's promise to "act" on continental collaboration reinforced their opinion.

They said the latest actions of the Cabinet indicate that the revolutionary regime intends to carry out the original program, which liberal elements indorsed.

It was assumed here that repeal of martial law did not lift the state of siege which former President Ramon S. Castillo decreed to protect his neutrality policy from popular criticism. And thus far the new Government has been enforcing all decrees enacted by the previous regime.

**Viewed As Happy Augury**

Nevertheless, the speedy lifting of martial law after the behavior of the people showed it was unnecessary, was interpreted here as a happy augury for eventual restoration of normal conditions.

The declaration that the regime of President General Pedro Ramirez would carry out the announced foreign policy of implementing continental collaboration by acts as well as words was viewed as meaning the Government would move gradually toward rupture of relations with the Axis.

Observers said the Government might carry out the inter-American agreements made at Rio de Janeiro with progressively effective measures. One of the first of these may be the cancellation of the one-hundred-word daily code messages which the Castillo regime permitted Axis embassies to transmit by radio. These messages were held by observers responsible for espionage in Argentina which resulted in the sinking of ships and loss of lives.

**Hold Statement Significant**

Diplomats representing American republics in Buenos Aires were rescribed today as attaching particular significance to Ramirez' declaration after taking the oath of office last night that his policy toward nations outside of this hemisphere would be one of "neutrality for the present."

Behind that cautiously worded statemen, informants said, lay the drama of the revolution, which at the moment it was achieving a swift triumph was split three ways on the question of foreign policy.

Gen. Arturo Rawson, who led the revolutionary forces to victory and then resigned, turning over the provisional government to Ramirez yesterday, advocated an immediate rupture with the Axis.

He was opposed by his reactionary collaborators, notably Castillo's former police chief, Gen. Domingo Martinez. Martinez, who resigned the foreign ministry post after a head-on clash with Rawson, had expected the provisional government to maintain a policy of neutrality.

**In Middle Position**

Between these extremes, Ramirez was reported to have occupied a middle position, approving immediate measures to reestablish Argentine solidarity with other American republics but leaving the question of breaking relations—which involve a test of a government's strength—for later consieration.

In Saturday night's Cabinet meeting, a suggested comprmise, which proposed an immediate rupture with Tokyo on the grounds that Japan was the only nation that had

JUN - 9 1943

## *New Run-Away Technique Enables Americans To Win Clash On Attu*

JUN - 9 1943

### Repeating Rifles Keep Firing But Advancing Japs Have No Chance To Recharge Their Guns

By WILLIAM L. WORDEN

*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

### Just A Message To Wife

Holtz Bay, Attu, May 18 Delayed (AP)—Lieut. William O. Davis doesn't think much of the feat by which he obtained a Japanese officer Samurai sword, but just wants his wife, Jane Crisp Davis, of San Anselmo, Ca., to know he's still all right.

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directly attacked an American country, failed to receive general approval.

The debate became bitter. Some members of the Government even demanded to know what right Rawson had to occupy the Presidency. In the end, both extremist elements were eliminated from the Cabinet, leaving Ramirez to pursue a cautious course.

# RAMIREZ POLICY FOR PRESENT IS TO BE NEUTRAL

## PledgesContinuedArgentine Co-operation With the Americas in Statement.

## SILENT ON CALLING CONGRESS

### New Cabinet Has Eight Military Members and One Civilian—Rawson Explains Revolt.

JUN - 9 1943

Buenos Aires, June 8 (A. P.).—Argentina's day-old military Government headed by President Pedro Ramirez was pledged today to an international policy of neutrality "for the present" and "loyal co-operation with nations of the Americas in conformance with existing pacts."

The Ramirez government was sworn in last night, succeeding the short-lived provisional government of Gen. Arturo Rawson, who resigned suddenly yesterday after wresting control from isolationist President Ramon S. Castillo in a lightning revolution on Friday.

In a communique outlining his immediate policies, President Ramirez said:

"The Republic of Argentina affirms its traditional policy of friendship and loyal co-operation with the nations of the Americas in conformance with existing pacts.

"With respect to the rest of the world its policy is for the present one of neutrality. The provisional Government believes, moreover, that it is necessary to express that it sustains the principle of absolute autonomy of states to set up their own standards of Government.

"In that concept it will not tolerate any foreign influence, because the Argentine people maintain, and will maintain in the face of any vicissitudes that might occur, the representative form of Government in conformance with the Constitution."

**A Military Cabinet.**

He made no reference to Congress, which was to have convened today but was dissolved by decree during Gen. Rawson's brief administration.

The membership of the new Cabinet—eight military men to only one civilian—made immediate predictions of its political leanings impossible, since the military members had limited their previous activities to the armed services.

Gen. Rawson, in a statement delivered to the Associated Press at Montevideo by courier last night, indicated that unfavorable reaction among Liberal partisans of the revolution toward some of his proposed Cabinet members known for Rightist sympathies might have been a factor in his sudden resignation.

In response to questions submitted to him by the Associated Press, Gen. Rawson declared that the international situation was the "fundamental cause" of the military uprising which he led against President Castillo, and said that the revolution was "indispensable to save the situation and rectify the isolationist situation in which we now so unjustly find ourselves."

**List of Cabinet Members.**

Other Montevideo informants said that they were assured that the Ramirez Cabinet was free from extreme right-wing nationalists.

Members of the new Argentine Cabinet are:

Vice-president, Admiral Saba Sueyro; Minister of the Interior, Col. Alberto Gilbert; Foreign Relations, Rear Admiral Segundo Storni; Finance, Jorge Santa Marina, the only civilian, ex-president of the bank of nation; Justice and Public Instruction, Col. Elbio Anaya; War, Gen. Edelmiro Farrell; Navy, Rear Admiral Benito Sueyro; Agriculture, Gen. Diego Mason; Public Works, Vice Admiral Ismael Galindez.

Gen. Ramirez delivered his first public address as President to cheering thousands who gathered in front of the Government House last night.

"We must continue spreading affection and cordiality to the peoples of America to whom we are united today as we have been in the past," he said.

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# Crisis Gives Chile New Cabinet

## Navy Commander Heads Interior and Army Staff Chief Directs Defense.

JUN - 9 1943

Santiago, Chile, June 8 (A. P.).—Vice-Admiral Julio Allard Pinto, commander of the Chilean Navy, assumed the important post of Minister of the Interior today in a new Cabinet named by President Juan Antonio Rios after a governmental crisis which forced him to postpone a scheduled trip to Washington.

The portfolio of Minister of Defense was assigned to Gen. Oscar Escudero, chief of staff of the army. Four other newcomers took subordinate posts in the Cabinet and five of the resigning ministers were reappointed.

The Cabinet crisis was precipitated yesterday by the sudden resignation of Raul Morales, Minister of the Interior, who was to have substituted for President Rios during the latter's proposed trip to the United States beginning on June 15 or 17.

It was reported that Foreign Minister Joaquin Fernandez would visit the United States soon with a group of Government officials.

**Rios Postpones Trip.**

Senor Morales, who has been strongly pro-democratic in his sympathies, said he resigned because of "attacks by members of my own (Radical) party." In a customary gesture of solidarity the other ministers immediately tendered their resignations.

Some political observers believed that the attacks on Senor Morales were launched by his enemies in a belief that he might have presidential aspirations.

In announcing the formation of the new Cabinet President Rios took occasion to reaffirm the Government's "loyal adherence to the principles of Americanism and good neighborliness."

Because of the political situation, he said, he felt that it was his duty to remain in the country for the present and, therefore, was postponing his visit to Washington, but he emphasized that the postponement would not alter official policy in regard to relations with the United States.

**Momentous Cocktail Party.**

It was the second time President Rios had postponed a scheduled trip to Washington. He was scheduled to visit the United States last October, but changed his mind after Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles, in a speech at Boston, accused Argentina and Chile—which had not then broken relations with the Axis Powers—of permitting Axis agents to operate within their borders.

President Rios disclosed the new personnel of the Cabinet at a cocktail party last evening which Chilean Army leaders had arranged originally to bid him farewell on the eve of his departure for Washington. They pledged their support to the new Government.

The five Cabinet members who retained their posts are Joaqui... Fernandez, Foreign Relations; Guillermo Pedregal, Treasury; Mariano Bustos, Labor; Oscar Gajardo, Justice, and Ricardo Bascunan, Public Works.

New Ministers are Enrique Marshall, Education; Horacio Serrano, Agriculture; Alejandro Lagos, Lands, and Dr. Sotero Delrio, Health.

# *Los Angeles Barred To Gobs As Result Of Zoot-Suit War*

## Navy Rules Entire City Out Of Bounds—Army And Civil Authorities Also Act To Stem Rioting

JUN - 9 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Los Angeles, June 8—Naval, army and civilian authorities took stern action today to stem a spreading wave of rioting between men of the armed services and roving bands of youths, whose most conspicuous badge is the zoot suit with its ankle-hugging pants cuff and knee-length coat.

The Eleventh Naval District, acting after Donald Jackson, 20, a seaman, had been blackjacked and slashed across the abdomen in a fracas with four or five youths, issued orders barring sailors on liberty from the entire city.

The action was taken after navy the army last night had declared the Main street sector, where most of the fighting has been waged the last four nights, out of bounds for their personnel. Both services said they would place augmented squadrons of military police and naval shore patrolmen on duty.

No one tried to disguise the fact that the situation, which started with a few isolated outbreaks, has grown serious, and that widespread bloodshed might result.

A representative of Police Chief C. B. Horrall promised all efforts to keep the situation under control. Extra officers will be on duty throughout the night. Reserves will be maintained at stations and patrols strengthened.

The navy's action was taken as a precautionary measure and orders were sent to all naval establishments in the district, which includes Arizona, New Mexico, one county in Nevada and all southern California.

Army authorities, although not (Co...ming the navy in restricting all Los Angeles to its personnel, said the army was cooperating with civilian authorities in every respect.

The county Board of Supervisors took official cognizance of the outbreaks, issuing a statement voicing the belief that the strife won't affect the cordial relationships existing between the United States and Latin-American countries.

**Most Of Mexican Descent**

Most of the youths who have figured in battles with the servicemen are of Mexican descent, and Churchill Murray, Pacific Coast director for the coordinator of inter-American affairs, said he had phoned a report to Washington.

The conflicts started on a wide basis Friday night when an automobile convoy of seamen, numbering about 200, roamed the East Side district, seeking out zoot-suiters and attacking them with fists and rope ends. The seamen declared that they were tired of being "shoved around," by the youngsters, adding that in many cases their girl friends were insulted.

**In Self-Defense, Navy Says**

In San Diego the navy announcement said the navy men in their clashes with the so-called zoot-suiters were acting in self-defense against the "rowdy elements."

Police say the zoot-suiters, who long have been a minor problem to Los Angeles authorities, travel in bands and ages are from 16 to 25 or thereabouts, with a few older men included. The problem became intensified with the heavy concentration of servicemen, and there have been numerous instances of seamen and soldiers reporting having been slugged and robbed by young marauders.

# PUERTO RICO LAW UNDER NEW ATTACK

## 500 - Acre Limitation on Sugar Plantations Assailed by Producers.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 8.—(AP) Puerto Rico's much-debated 500-acre law limiting the corporate ownership of sugar plantations is not feasible, Dudley Smith, assistant director of the Puerto Rican Sugar Producers association, today told the Bell congressional committee investigating the island's political, social and economic affairs.

Mr. Smith, who said his organization represents virtually all the island's sugar producers, asserted that "many attempts" were made, particularly around 1908, to have Congress repeal this feature of the island's organic act, which in effect is the island's constitution.

He told the committee that several governors had recommended repeal but always failed to obtain congressional action.

Mr. Smith added that the Puerto Rico sugar industry, which he said was the mainstay of the island's economic life, was much the same as any other region up to a few years ago following "400 years of trial and error experience." He said that production in 1917, which was more than 500,000 tons, fell off in succeeding years because of cane disease, drought and hurricane, and did not regain normalcy until 1934.

Production is now over one million tons and directly employs half of Puerto Rico's population with another 25 per cent of the island's workers employed indirectly in the industry, Mr. Smith said. He estimated that about one million workers all told were employed in the sugar industry. He said that sugar remained the island's principal source of farm revenue.

# 2 Planes Are Missing After Mexican Flight

Mexico City, June 8 (AP)—The United States Embassy's military attache reported today that two United States planes were missing after a flight from Vera Cruz, and that the body of one flyer had been found near Ixtepec.

Three planes left Vera Cruz Sunday, only one returning. No reports have been received of the missing craft, the attache said. The unidentified body of one flyer was reported found on Tehuantepec Isthmus, but it was not clear whether the plane had crashed there or the pilot had abandoned his ship and fallen to his death.

# Churchill Came To U. S. on Ship With 400 Nazis

JUN - 9 1943

## Africa Prisoners Carried on Same Vessel; Eight of Them Almost Escaped

AN EASTERN CANADIAN PORT, June 8 (AP).—If German communiques had announced a month ago that German troops had surrounded Prime Minister Churchill, Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell and about twenty other high ranking British offi-

JUN - 9 1943

cials, they technically would have been true.

The ship which carried Mr. Churchill to the United States to attend conferences at Washington with President Roosevelt also had on board nearly 400 German prisoners of war—some of them high officers—captured by Allied forces in North Africa. The news that Mr. Churchill had traveled in the same ship with German prisoners was withheld by censorship here until today.

Officers on the ship, visiting this port later, said that, so closely was the Prime Minister guarded, they caught only a glimpse of him during the Atlantic crossing. Even when Mr. Churchill frequently strolled around the bridge, the officers could get no more than a fleeting glance of the cigar-puffing statesman.

None of the ship's personnel saw the Prime Minister board the ship, and few saw him land. During the entire voyage the crew said they referred to Churchill as "Mister X" and few believed stories that their distinguished passenger was the British Prime Minister. He remained just another passenger during the voyage, they said.

Eight of the prisoners almost reached the North American Continent ahead of their mates. They managed to squeeze through the ship's portholes and jumped into chilly harbor waters while the boat was still some distance from shore. They were intercepted by a naval vessel and returned to the ship, but not before they had covered some distance from the ship.

## Ontario Paper Makers Go Back To Work Today

Fort William, Ont., June 8 (AP)—Paper makers at the plant of the Great Lakes Paper Company, who went on strike Monday, will return to work tomorrow, Earl Beach, president of Local 257, International Brotherhood of Paper Makers' Union (AFL), announced today.

He said the men will return under protest pending negotiations with Earl Rowe, president of the company, for settlement of union grievances.

The men voted to resume work at a meeting attended by Louis Fine, chief conciliation officer for Ontario. He told the workers they could return to their jobs without discrimination.

No announcement has been made of what the grievances involve.

### JAILED FOR DESERTION, DENIES HE WAS SOLDIER

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — A lawyer has asked the supreme military tribunal to order release of his client, Guilherme Michel, who the lawyer said has been held for more than 13 months by military authorities in Porto Alegre. The lawyer declared that he has never even been a soldier.

### CANADA TIGHTENS DEFENSES

OTTAWA, June 8.—(AP) Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King announced today organization of "an extensive and highly integrated" civilian and service defense system for the Gaspe and lower St. Lawrence region designed especially to combat the U-Boat menace.

## PRESIDENT ACTS TO AVERT RESORT TO GAS WARFARE

JUN - 9 1943

### Roosevelt Gives Enemy Third Warning on Inhumane War Methods.

### WILL PROTECT ALLIES

### 'Barbarous' Attack on Any of United Nations Will Bring Swift Reply.

### U. S. ARMY PREPARED

### Chemical Warfare Chief Says We Are Ready Defensively, Offensively.

JUN - 9 1943

WASHINGTON, June 8.—(AP) President Roosevelt, saying that there are reports the Axis is preparing to use poison gas, warned today that a resort to such "desperate and barbarous" warfare would be followed by the fullest possible retaliation on munition centers, seaports and other military objectives.

In a statement, Mr. Roosevelt said he wanted to make it clear that the United States would regard use of gas against any of the United Nations the same as if it had been committed against this country. He added:

**Promises Swift Retaliation**

"We promise to any perpetrators of such crimes full and swift retaliation in kind and I feel obliged now to warn the Axis armies and the Axis peoples, in Europe and in Asia, that the terrible consequences of any use of these inhumane methods on their part will be brought down swiftly and surely upon their own heads."

It was the third time the President has warned the Axis against use of gas. In a statement on June 5, 1942, he served notice that the United States was prepared to engage in gas warfare against Japan if the latter persisted in such tactics against China or any other United Nation. Again later he spoke of United States readiness to reply if the enemy resorted to gas.

Today, the President read the statement on gas to his press conference prior to the usual exchange of questions and answers on news matters. When he had finished it, he slapped it down on his desk and declared he hoped that was strong enough.

**Declines to Discuss War**

Aside from the reference to gas, Mr. Roosevelt would not discuss any matters concerning the war. He declined to comment on Prime Minister Churchill's statement to Parliament that amphibious operations of a peculiar complexity and hazard are near at hand in the European theater.

When a reporter inquired whether an American officer had been selected to lead the invasion of Europe, the President turned the qustion aside by saying the reporters would find out about it a few months after the appointment.

**Warning by Britain**

Great Britain has issued warning on poison gas similar to Mr. Roosevelt's. On April 22, the British government said it had reports that "Hitler is making preparations for using poison gas against the Russian front." It added that such a development would find Britain retaliating with the same weapon upon "German munitions centers, seaports and other military objectives."

The Berlin radio replied that Germany would use gas only if her enemies used it first.

Also last April, Brig. Gen. Alden H. Wiatt, acting deputy chief of the Army Chemical Warfare service, predicted in an interview at Cincinnati that Germany will use gas. "She has lots of it," he said, "and my guess is that she'll use it."

"If Germany does use it," Wiatt added, "she will be sorry. We're prepared, both defensively and offensively."

### THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

His statement follows:

From time to time since the present war began there have been reports that one or more of the Axis powers were seriously contemplating use of poisonous or noxious gases or other inhumane devices of warfare.

I have been loath to believe that any nation, even our present enemies, could or would be willing to loose upon mankind such terrible and inhumane weapons. However, evidence that the Axis powers are making significant preparations indicative of such an intention is being reported with increasing frequency from a variety of sources.

Use of such weapons has been outlawed by the general opinion of civilized mankind. This country has not used them, and I hope that we never will be compelled to use them. I state categorically that we shall under no circumstances resort to the use of such weapons unless they are first used by our enemies.

As President of the United States and as Commander in Chief of the American Armed Forces, I want to make clear beyond all doubt to any of our enemies contemplating a resort to such desperate and barbarous methods that acts of this nature committed against any one of the United Nations will be regarded as having been committed against the United States itself and will be treated accordingly.

We promise to any perpetrators of such crimes full and swift retaliation in kind, and I feel obliged now to warn the Axis armies and the Axis peoples, in Europe and Asia, that the terrible consequences of any use of these inhumane methods on their part will be brought down swiftly and surely upon their own heads. Any use of gas by any Axis power, therefore, will be immediately followed by the fullest possible retaliation upon munition centers, seaports and other military objectives throughout the whole extent of the territory of such Axis country.

When the President finished reading his statement he observed: That's strong enough.

**Third Warning to Axis**

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—President Roosevelt's statement today contained his third warning to the Axis against the use of gas. In a statement on June 5, 1942, he served notice that the United States was prepared to engage in gas warfare against Japan if the latter persisted in such tactics against China or any other United Nation. Again later he spoke of the United States readiness to reply if the enemy resorted to gas.

Great Britain has issued warnings on poison gas similar to Mr. Roosevelt's. On April 22 the British Government said it had reports that "Hitler is making preparations for using poison gas against the Russian front." It added that such a development would find Britain retaliating with the same weapon upon "German munitions centers, seaports and other military objectives."

The Berlin radio replied that Germany would use gas only if her enemies used it first.

## 19 JAP PLANES ARE DOWNED

### Enemy's Pacific Air Force Suffers Its Second Defeat In Three Days

JUN - 9 1943

### Seven U. S. Craft Reported Lost During Foe's Attack On Russell Islands

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 8 — For the second time in three days, Japan's South Pacific air force suffered a severe defeat at the hands of American airmen Monday, the navy reported today.

In a battle giving fresh evidence of qualitative superiority of American planes and pilots, the enemy lost nineteen Zero fighters out of a flight of forty to fifty fighters and bombers apparently attempting to raid United States positions in the Russell group of the Solomon islands. In addition six Zeros were damaged. Seven of our planes were lost but three pilots were saved.

A navy communique announced the latest South Pacific air victory shortly after Secretary Knox disclosed at a press conference that Admiral Ernest J. King, naval chief, had conferred with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander, on plans for the prosecution of the war in the Pacific theater.

**Conference Results**

It was assumed that King had informed Nimitz of the overall results of the recent conferences here among President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and their respective military and naval advisers.

King met Nimitz last week at about the same time that Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, met Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the American commander in the Mediterranean area, in North Africa.

The Secretary was asked whether the timing of the two conferences would not indicate that the top army and navy men were conveying to their principal area commands the major decisions reached in the Washington meetings. Knox said that "that would be one very good explanation."

**No Major Change**

He noted, however, that King and Nimitz confer about every two months.

Knox said that he knew of no major change in the Allied strategy relating to the Pacific, particularly as far as assignment of forces goes. The gradual strengthening of the Pacific fleet is still going on, he said.

The navy communique reporting the fight over the Russell Islands also disclosed the latest information from Attu Island where victorious American army troops are slowly cleaning up the few remaining Japanese.

On Monday, the war bulletin said, eleven of the enemy troops killed themselves with grenades after they were surrounded in Chichagof valley. Eight others were killed by American soldiers, and the total known enemy dead through Monday stood at 1,826 for the Attu campaign.

**Retaliation Blow**

The air fighting in the southeastern Solomons possibly resulted from a Japanese attempt to retaliate for a successful foray by United States Air Forces into the northwestern end of the island chain Saturday. At that time Japanese ships in the vicinity of Bougainville Island were bombed and strafed, a destroyer was sunk and a corvette and cargo vessel were set afire.

When the enemy attempted to interfere with the attack, fifteen Zeros were shot down and three were damaged. Of the heavy force of American planes which participated in that raid only four were listed as missing.

The battle of the Russells was the second heavy aerial engagement in the southeastern Solomons in a two-month period. On April 7 the Japanese sent over ninety-eight bombers and fighters and succeeding in sinking three Allied ships. The raid cost them thirty-nine planes while seven American planes were lost, but five of the American pilots were saved.

JUN - 9 1943

## OVERSEAS SERVICE FOR WAVES BACKED

### House Passes Bill—Mrs. Roosevelt Debunks Tales of Moral Misbehavior.

WASHINGTON, June 8 — (AP) Legislation authorizing the WAVEs to serve overseas with their own consent was passed by the House today while Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt denounced as "Nazi propaganda" tales of moral misbehavior by some members of women's military units.

The bill, which goes to the Senate, permits the Navy to assign women's units to foreign duty as the Army has been doing with the Women's Army Auxiliary corps.

Opposition which held up passage a month ago faded when the measure was modified to stipulate individual consent to overseas service. It grants WAVEs the same death and disability benefits given to men in the service and permits the unit's commanding officer to advance from the rank of lieutenant commander to captain.

Mrs. Roosevelt told her press conference that current stories of misbehavior in women's military units were propaganda to be expected from the Germans who "naturally" did not like to see whole divisions of men released for combat when replaced for other duties by women.

"Do you suppose we'll ever get over believing Nazi propaganda?" she asked. "It's extraordinary the way we fall for it all the time."

## HULL IS NOTIFIED OF FRENCH FUSION

JUN - 9 1943

### Receives Formal Note on Organization of Committee of Liberation.

WASHINGTON, June 8. — (AP) The two ranking French representatives formally notified Secretary of State Hull today of the formation of the French National Committee of Liberation, with the transfer to it of all the functions previously carried out by the "elements composing it."

Acting under the committee's instructions, Andre Hoppenot, diplo-

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matic representative of General Henri Giraud, and Philippe Baudet, acting chief of General Charles de Gaulle's Fighting French delegation, delivered the document to the secretary.

Secretary Hull said he warmly welcomed the spirit in which the committee had been formed, since the government had continuously hoped for the unification of all French resistants in a common effort against Axis aggression wherever it might be found throughout the world.

He expressed deep appreciation of the spirit of sacrifice which had made the union of two French interests possible, he said. He added the conviction that the same spirit would continue to animate all Frenchmen in meetin the problems still to be faced for the liberation of continental France.

# FIRST LADY SCORES CRITICS OF WAACS

JUN - 9 1943

Washington, June 8 (A. P.).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt denounced today as Nazi propaganda any stories of moral misbehavior among members of women's military units and reiterated her belief that women should be permitted to serve overseas.

The First Lady told her press conference that since there now are four divisions of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps that meant that four divisions of men were released for combat duty, and naturally the Germans don't like that.

"Do you suppose we'll ever get over believing Nazi propaganda?" she asked. "It's extraordinary the way we fall for it all the time."

Mrs. Roosevelt had as her press conference guest Miss Josephine Schain, a member of the United States delegation to the recent United Nations Food Conference, who said that what impressed her most about the conference was "the way they all worked together."

## GEN. MARSHALL REPORTS ON HIS TRIP TO AFRICA

WASHINGTON, June 8 — (AP) Gen. George C. Marshall reported to President Roosevelt today on his recent visit to the Mediterranean theater of war.

The Army chief of staff went to the White House for a noon conference of some length, but neither he nor the commander-in-chief had anything to say afterward.

The President was asked at his press conference a few hours later whether an American officer had been named to lead the invasion of Europe, but he only advised the questioner that the latter would know about any such appointment a few months after it had been made. Gen. Marshall has been mentioned in speculation over the identity of the invasion commander.

## *List of 252 Soldiers In Hands of Japanese*

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP).—The War Department announced today the names of 252 United States soldiers held prisoners of war by the Japanese, among them the following from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

**NEW YORK**

BULLOCK, MARVIN C., private first class; father, Chester Bullock, 43 Ivory Street, Frewsburg.

CAPPELLANO, PETER J., private first class; father, Andrew Cappellano, 125 Whitney Place, Buffalo.

HOFFENBERG, SEYMOUR, private first class; father, Herman Hoffenberg, 1323 College Avenue, Manhattan.

McHUGH, JOHN T., private first class; mother, Mrs. Delia McHugh, 144-66 197th Street, St. Albans, Queens.

SCALERA, SALVATORE L., private; class; mother, Mrs. Antoinette Scalera, 2004 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

SCHAUB, WILLIAM H. jr., private first class; mother, Mrs. Jane Schaub, 382 Drew Street, Brooklyn.

TRAINO, MICHAEL X., private first class; wife, Mrs. Margaret Traino, 8 Canary Street, Rochester.

TURTURRO, AUGUSTINE T., private first class; father, Michael Turturro, Route 1, Marlboro.

**New Jersey**

BRADLEY, HAROLD K., private; sister, Mrs. Kathryn Bowker, 20 Tichenor Street, Newark.

FLINT, FRANCIS W., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mabel Flint, 245 Fifteenth Street, Jersey City.

SCHWARTZ, ADOLPH B., private first class; sister, Mrs. Fannie Brown, 107 Edgar Street, Carteret.

**Connecticut**

BRODEUR, LOUIS A., corporal; sister, Mrs. Antoinette Moisan, Box 199, Wauregan.

CUSANO, LOUIS G., private first class; father, John Cusano, 241 Davenport Avenue, New Haven.

# LIBERIA SIGNS PACT FOR LEND-LEASE AID

JUN - 9 1943

## Treaty with African Republic Confirms Defense Plans Made in 1942.

WASHINGTON, June 8 — (AP) A Lend-Lease agreement between United States and the Negro republic of Liberia in west Africa was signed today in New York city, the State department announced.

The agreement "on the principles applying to mutual aid in their common defense" was signed by Henry Serrano Villard, special representative of the United States, and Walter F. Walker, Liberian consul general in New York, in the presence of President Edwin Barclay and President-elect William V. S. Tubman of Liberia.

An exchange of notes which accompanied the agreement confirmed the understanding of the two governments that the agreement carries out general principles concerning defense areas in Liberia on which the governments agreed at Monrovia on March 31, 1942.

# PRESIDENT LAUDS FOOD CONFERENCE

JUN - 9 1943

Washington, June 8 (A. P.).—When the war is won, President Roosevelt believes, the United Nations will remain "united for the solution of the many and difficult problems of peace."

That the Allies really are united, Mr. Roosevelt said yesterday, was "demonstrated beyond question" by the "epoch-making success" of the international food conference just ended, which, he said, brought to the world a new hope for attaining freedom from want and fear.

Addressing the delegates of forty-four nations in the White House East Room, the President said:

"You have surveyed with courage and with realism the magnitude of the problems and have reached unanimous agreement that they can, and must—and will—be solved. And we are winning by action and unity."

The conference, the President said, was "a living demonstration" of the methods by which "the conversations of nations of like mind can and will give practical application to the principles of the Atlantic Charter."

Speaking of what he said was the need for better use of natural and human resources to assure improved living standards, Mr. Roosevelt interpolated in his prepared address that he meant the better use of such resources "without exploitation on the part of any nation."

## Four Generals Are Promoted

WASHINGTON, June 8 (AP)—The Senate late today confirmed the promotion of Major Gen. Omar N. Bradley to the temporary rank of lieutenant general and the following brigadier generals to that of major generals: Stafford L. Irwin, John K. Cannon and Lowell Rooks. The following promotions from colonel to brigadier general also were approved: Frank U. Greer, Ray A. Dunn, Maurice Rose, Reese M. Howell, Edwin H. Randle, Carlyle H. Ridenour, Elbert L. Ford, Robert V. Maraist, Robert I. Stack and Edward P. Curtis.

## Sister Kenny Is Guest Of President Roosevelt

Washington, June 8 (A. P.).—Sister Elizabeth Kenny, the Australian nurse who developed a new method for treating victims of infantile paralysis, was President Roosevelt's guest at lunch today in his office.

Basil O'Connor, president of the Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, also was a guest.

# King Sees Nimitz on West Coast

## Conference Linked to Plans Laid by Marshall and Eisenhower at Meeting in Africa.

JUN - 9 1943

Washington, June 8 (A. P.).—Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of naval operations, has conferred on the West Coast with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander of the Pacific Fleet, on war plans, it was officially disclosed today.

The talk was linked informally with the conferences recently held in North Africa by Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, African theater commander.

The suggestion was made with indirect official agreement that Gen. Marshall and Admiral King had carried to their field commanders information on plans recently worked out by British and American officers and by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in their joint conferences here.

**Knox Discusses Pacific War.**

Secretary of the Navy Knox disclosed at a press conference that Admiral Nimitz had been on the West Coast for conferences with Admiral King. Mr. Knox said that there was no particular significance to the meeting since they have the conferences about every sixty days."

A newspaper reporter suggested that the timing of Admiral King's meeting with Admiral Nimitz and Gen. Marshall's meeting with Gen. Eisenhower indicated that the top officers were carrying reports of the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting to their field commanders.

"Possibly," Mr. Knox said, "that would be one very good explanation."

The Secretary said there had been no change in Allied global strategy which would shift additional forces into the Pacific. The gradual strengthening of the Pacific fleet is still going on, he said.

Gen. Marshall has returned from overseas.

The War Department gave no details in a brief announcement last night, but Gen. Marshall reportedly had accompanied Prime Minister Churchill to North Africa after the recent strategy conferences here.

# BILL PROVIDES BONUS FOR ALL IN WAR RANKS

## House Measure Lists $100-A-Year Minimum For Men And Women

JUN - 9 1943

## $3,000,000,000 Plan Aims To Cover Armed Forces And Merchant Marine

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 8—A proposal to create a fund for paying every man or woman in the armed forces or merchant marine a minimum bonus of $100 after the war for each year of wartime service reached the House bill hopper today. It was introduced by Representative Baldwin (R., N. Y.), a World War I veteran, who estimated the cost to the Government at approximately $3,000,000,000.

The Baldwin measure is the first of an expected flood of bonus bills, following the pattern of post-World War legislation which haunted local and national political campaigns for nearly two decades before actual payment to veterans began on June 15, 1936.

That project survived vetoes by four Presidents—Harding, Coolidge, Hoover and Roosevelt—before it reached the statute books in its final form after the second Roosevelt veto was overridden by Congress in 1936.

**Cost $2,000,000,000**

Some 3,500,000 World War I veterans were its beneficiaries and the estimated cost in cash and "baby bonds" was approximately $2,000,000,000.

The Baldwin proposal would start accumulation of a fund to cover similar payments to veterans of this war. His plan would require the Treasury to deposit in the fund the sum of $8.33 to the credit of each beneficiary for each month of service after Pearl Harbor.

It calls for contributions on the part of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, however. Five per cent. of their monthly base pay would be deducted, to be added to their original lump-sum credit.

The bill was introduced without indication of its sponsorship other than the author's name. It was filed, too, at a time when Administration leaders have been indicating strong opposition, at this time, to pending proposals to increase pensions for World War veterans.

# MORINIGO ARRIVES FOR STATE VISIT

Miami, Fla., June 8 (A. P.)—Higinio Morinigo, Paraguay's soldier-President, had words of praise for the war effort of the United States today upon his arrival for a State visit to this country.

"I am happy to be in North America for the first time," he said in a press conference soon after he alighted from the four-engined Army plane which brought him from South America. I am very grateful for the many courtesies shown to me. From what little I have been able to see I already am beginning to appreciate the great war effort of the United States."

He would make no comment on the Argentine situation.

Army, Navy and State Department officials greeted Paraguay's hero of the Gran Chaco war. His plane, which left San Juan, Puerto Rico, early today after an overnight stop, landed at a section of the field restricted to Army activities. A guard of honor and a band met him there, and marched in the wake of the plane while it was taxied to the public terminal where the official greeting party was waiting.

Before leaving for his Miami Beach hotel, President Morinigo inpected the guard, which then passed in review before him. He was to be given an opportunity to rest this afternoon. An informal dinner was planned for him tonight, and his first formal dinner will be at the White House with President Roosevelt tomorrow night.

The President and his party will depart for Washington early tomorrow aboard a special plane.

## Makes Special Mission On Lend-Lease To Africa

Washington, June 8 (AP)—John D. Cowles, Minneapolis and Des Moines publisher, returned to Washington today from a special lend-lease mission to North Africa.

Cowles spent several weeks there as a special representative of E. R. Stettinius, Jr., lend-lease administrator. No details of the trip were announced.

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JUN - 9 1943

# Army's Flying Hospitals Bring Wounded to Safety

## 30,000 Men Shifted from Combat Zone with Loss of Two Lives

JUN - 9 1943

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
Associated Press Science Editor

CHICAGO, June 8. — The flying hospitals of the Army air forces have carried 30,000 seriously wounded men out of combat zones with only two deaths in transit.

These hospitals of the air, something new in war, are one reason for the low death rates of American wounded.

Later there will be glider operating rooms and special hospital planes, but at present the flying hospitals are the work of trained crews of doctors, nurses and privates who are surgical technicians, who take over any kind of plane, anywhere, and convert it on the spot into a temporary carrier for wounded.

**Flight Surgeon Reports**

These records were given at the American Medical association House of Delegates today by Brigadier General David N. W. Grant, chief flight surgeon of the air forces, head man of an exclusively air medical setup, whose size is a military secret but which is one of the huge achievements of this war.

General Grant said that Helicopter planes are being built experimentally to pick wounded right out of the woods and fields on the fighting fronts. He said that although the present Helicopter is slow, it is more maneuverable than any plane which can attack it. Literally, a Helicopter can dodge. It can stop, he said, "like Charlie Chaplin putting on the brakes with his feet."

The personnel of the flying hospitals are called air evacuation units. Each numbers five doctors, 25 specially trained nurses and 19 medically expert enlisted men.

**Flew Hospital to Nome**

In battle they fly to the front, with plasma and all other essential hospital equipment. Details of what they can fly are secret, but can be realized from General Grant's statemen that two planes were enough to fly a 25-bed hospital from the United States to Nome, Alaska.

As wounded begin to flow back, air evacuation units direct the movement, and send a doctor, nurse or medical technician with temporary hospital planes as needed. For three hours they may direct the flying back to one hospital; then switch it to another on word that the first is filled.

This flying unit selects the wounded to fly first. Treatment is often given in the air, particularly blood plasma, for which handling the nurses take special courses.

The glider operating room, General Grant said, is still experimental. It will be able, if the war developments require, to land on any airfield, virtually a complete hospital.

All hospital, medical equipment and supplies have been packaged for air transport, so that they take little space, like dehydrated foods. There were packaging problems. Vitamin tablets cracked open in extreme cold in planes; melted in the tropics. This was corrected by special coatings.

Showing what can be done, General Grant said that some time ago two tons of sulfanilamide was flown to China for civilians.

## LAST RITES IN ALASKA FOR KERMIT ROOSEVELT

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, June 8—(AP) Military and civilian friends and admirers paid tribute today to Major Kermit Roosevelt, 53, son of President Theodore Roosevelt.

Services were held by the Army and the Veterans of Foreign Wars in the chapel of the military post. The eulogy was delivered by Chaplain Joseph Applegate. Music was by the air forces chorus.

Burial was in Alaska under wartime provisions. Major Roosevelt died June 4. In announcing his death, the War department did not disclose the cause.

## 20 From Pope Field Die In Crash Of Army Plane

Fort Bragg, N. C., June 8 (AP). Twenty men were killed in the crash of a Pope Field transport plane near Laurinburg-Maxton air base yesterday, Col. Sam Price, Pope Field executive officer said tonight.

Two transports took off from Pope Field, air base at Fort Bragg, about 3 A. M. on a routine flight to Laurinburg-Maxton. En route they ran into a thunder storm and one plane turned back. Two hours later a searching party located the wreckage of the other plane, with bodies of all twenty passengers and crew, within sight of the Laurinburg-Maxton field.

## Clements of A. P. Predicts Long Struggle With Japs

By the Associated Press.

HOUSTON, Tex., June 8.—Judging from the time it took United States forces to wrest Guadalcanal from the Japs, "it would take 500 years to regain every Pacific island"—so that is not a part of the American military picture, Olen Clements, Associated Press war correspondent, said in an interview.

"There will be fighting in the streets of Tokio before the Japanese will give up," he added, predicting the struggle in the Pacific will continue long after the European continent has been subdued.

Here to visit his son, Charles Ross, 8, Mr. Clements said he expects to return to the Pacific war zone.

## Morinigo Is in Miami For State Visit to U. S.

### Paraguay's Head to See Roosevelt, Tour War Plants

MIAMI, Fla., June 8 (AP).—President Higinio Moringio, of Paraguay, arrived here today by plane for a state visit to the United States. The soldier-president was delayed en route, forcing a streamlining of the military honors prepared for him here.

All the greetings at Miami were preliminary to President Morinigo's reception by President Roosevelt at Washington on Wednesday, his visit to the naval academy at Annapolis, and his tour of war plants in Detroit and Buffalo. He will pass several days in New York City, and will make official visits to Mexico, Peru and Chile before returning to Asuncion, his capital.

President Morinigo is an old friend of the United Nations and one of the most active supporters of the United States. His country was among the first to break relations with the Axis after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and the executive moved quickly against possible espionage by closing down all totalitarian news agencies and decreeing rigid control of overseas communications.

## Aleutian Flyers Play On Enemy Superstition

St. Louis, June 8 (AP)—American flyers in the Aleutians are playing on an obscure Japanese superstition that associates the maple leaf with impending death and disaster.

Arthuh W. Schuett, Jr., 28, naval aviation machinist's mate, said paper maple leaves, skillfully tinted to resemble real leaves, are dropped on Japanese positions in the islands in an effort to destroy enemy morale.

The propaganda leaflets bear a tense warning in Japanese. Schuett translated the message as saying "You guys better get out of here while the getting's good."

He brought one of the leaves home as a souvenir of his service in the Far North, where he suffered a spine injury which brought him a medical discharge.

# HOOVER PREDICTS MORE FOOD CUTS

## Supply Next Winter to Be Tighter Than Present, He Tells Farm Group

JUN - 9 1943

NEW YORK, June 8 — (AP) Former President Herbert C. Hoover predicted tonight that food supplies for American cities would be tighter next winter and spring than they were the past few months.

Addressing a meeting of the American Farm Bureau federation, Mr. Hoover, who was World War I food administrator, asserted that "we will not starve," but declared that termination of the European war in the next 12 months would find us with "no consequential food supplies with which to meet three or four hundred millions of starving people."

**Speaks During Blackout**

Mr. Hoover delivered his address at the hotel New Yorker during a trial three-state blackout and was required to read his speech by candlelight. The address was broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting system.

Outlining a nine-point war food program, the former President called for consolidation of all authority over food production with the Secretary of Agriculture as food administrator.

He declared that a program such as he put forward would be "the only road that leads to the defeat of inflation, to decreased hardship in our homes, to assured support of our Allies and to peace for mankind."

JUN - 9 1943

**Favors Central Authority**

The Hoover program follows:

Eliminate the present nine-way control over food production and distribution and concentrate all authority under one administrator who "must today be the Secretary of Agriculture."

"Decentralize the work under state, municipal and county administrators. In no other way can farmers' and consumers' needs be adjusted to our varied local conditions."

**Would Aid Farmers**

"Increase the man power on the farms to a higher level than before the war and plant 40 to 50 million acres more in 1944 than in this year." Hoover suggested that farm boys be drafted immediately after the present harvest, and also farm boys now in industry. After some military training, however, as many farmers as are necessary, Hoover added, "should from time to time be ordered back to the farms with their uniforms. They should receive their pay from the farms, and not from the Army. They should be subject to call in national danger. They could constitute a great national reserve both for production of food and the direct military effort."

Turn out enough new agricultural machinery to replace wornout equipment and take care of the extra acreage to be planted.

Abolish the system of retail and wholesale price ceilings, which "begin at the wrong end. Price fixing in a great food-producing country must begin as near as possible to the farmer and controls proceed thereon by regulation of the trades against profiteering."

"All the farmers to appoint their own war committees on prices and do a little collective bargaining with them in fixing prices. The so-called 'parities' should be abandoned for the war. Prices to the farmers must include floors as well as ceilings. Prices should be fixed that will take into account labor and other costs, and above all that will stimulate production."

**Simplified Rationing Asked**

"Rations should be set to balance consumption to production. It only adds muddle to put the ration higher than the available supplies. We should simplify the whole rationing business by over 50 per cent or 60 per cent. A good way to check inflation is to let food luxuries go to the highest bidder."

"We should recognize that processing and distributing foods are righteous and necessary callings. Thousands of small firms are being driven out of business. It would help win the war if left-wing reforms in our food economy were suspended for the duration."

End subsidies, which the workers and farmers, who are supposed to benefit, must help pay for as taxpayers, and which tend to promote inflation and strangle production.

# GREEN OUTLINES POST-WAR STAND

## Says Labor Expects Industry To Disavow Ill Intentions Toward Unions

JUN - 9 1943

*(By the Associated Press)*

New York, June 8—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared tonight that industry management in the post-war world would be expected by labor to "disavow any intention or desire to control, dominate or destroy" trade unions.

In return, he said in a speech before the Economic Club of New York, the AFL would "oppose any attempt to abridge, restrict or interfere with the functions and rights of free enterprise," but would insist upon "full recognition of the right of workers to organize into free and democratic unions of their own choosing."

**Right To American Standards**

"And finally," Green said, "we ask that the right of workers to secure for themselves wages and conditions commensurate with American living standards be assured."

Supporting the Wagner-Murray social security bill introduced in the Senate by Senators Robert F. Wagner (D., N. Y.) and James E. Murray (D., Mont.), and in the House by Representative John D. Dingell, (D., Mich.), Green said that passage of the measure, coupled with peacetime production expansion, would "effectively banish the fear of want in America," and make the nation "far better and healthier" after the war.

**Speaks For 6,500,000**

Speaking on behalf of his organization of 6,500,000 members, Green said he came before the group as "a frank advocate of socia' security for free enterprise in America."

"I do not mean by that a Government dole or subsidy for private business," he said. "I mean free and open recognition of the fact that the freedom of enterprise and the freedom of opportunity are just as vital to the welfare of the American people as any other of our precious freedoms, and must be safeguarded for all time."

**Foe Of Communism**

Green, reasserting that the AFL was "the implacable foe of Communism in this country," said it would be difficult "at this time" to appraise the significance of dissolution of the Third Internationale by Moscow decree, adding:

"But we must not be misled by it. We must not forget for one minute that if millions of Americans lose their jobs and are forced to go hungry after the war, the Communists in this country will be quick to take advantage of the opportunity, regardless of the professed policies of Moscow."

## What's Behind The War News

By GLENN BABB

The battle of the Mediterranean obviously is working up to a climax. The softening up process is far advanced in the case of at least one of the Allies' probable objectives. The terrific pounding to which Pantelleria has been subjected for the last fortnight strongly suggests that the actual assault by landing forces will not be much longer delayed. When it comes a great and difficult operation to clear the Mediterranean of enemy strongholds ond open fully that broad highway to the East will be under way, one of the great Allied undertakings for 1943.

Winston Churchill, making one of his memorable war reviews for the House of Commons yesterday, confirmed the growing worldwide impression that great actions are imminent. His declaration that "amphibious operations of a peculiar complexity and hazard on a large scale are approaching" gave no hint of where the first blows would fall but left little doubt that they would be delivered soon. He indicated that Allied leadership has every intention of riding the flood tide of success, of letting no opportunity pass neglected.

He confirmed the impression that the Tunisian victory came sooner than either the Allied or Axis commands had expected. Some of Hitler's generals, captured in Africa, have disclosed that the Fuehrer had counted on them to give him at least until August for his preparations against the Allied assault on Europe. They failed him by three months, and it is interesting to speculate what changes this may have compelled him to make in his strategy.

This also has brought changes

JUN - 9 1943

3024-4797

in Allied war plans, Mr. Churchill indicated, offering opportunities not altogether foreseen. That was one reason for last month's Washington war council, for Mr. Churchill said. "Left to itself opportunity may easily lead to emergency."

But perhaps the most significant passages of Mr. Churchill's review were not his hints of spectacular events impending but his references to favorable trends in certain fundamental phases of the war. These include the Allies' success against the submarine, their growing superiority in the air and indications of lowered German morale, both military and civilian.

He noted that "In May for the first time our killings of U-boats substantially outnumbered the U-boat output" and commented that "that may be a fateful milestone." He emphasized the extent to which German hopes have been pinned to the submarine fleets, not only as a military factor but as a means of revenging the soul-searing punishment Germany is taking from the air. The Germans, he recalled, "are a people who when seriously disappointed do not always find resources to confront approaching disaster once their reason tells them it is inevitable."

As for the air war, "The steady wearing down of German and Japanese air forces is proceeding remorselessly," he declared. "The enemy who thought that the air would be their weapon of victory are now finding in it the first cause of their ruin." Word from all the battle-fronts adds to the mass of evidence that the Axis, both in Europe and the Pacific, is taking a merciless beating in the air.

The prime minister pointed to the Axis debacle in Tunisia as an indication that the morale of the German armed forces is not what it was when they were overunning Europe. "The suddenness of the collapse," he commented, "must be regarded as significant and in a sense characteristic of the German psychology, which was shown after Jena (Napoleon's victory in 1806 over the Prussians) and also at the very end of the last war."

But he warned against "undue expectations" based on these indications of enemy weakness. Although the great underlying trends of the conflict are setting strongly in favor of the Allies they must be prepared for costly and bitter battles all around the world. The lull which has persisted since Tunis and Bizerte fell obviously is near its end.

JUN -9 1943

FEWER CARS REGISTERED

3024-4797

CHURCHILL-SEPARATE

LONDON, JUNE 8-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL PAID GLOWING TRIBUTE TODAY TO THE UNITED STATES, ITS PRESIDENT, ITS CONGRESS AND ITS ARMY CHIEF OF STAFF.

HE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN HIS WAR REVIEW THAT THE UNITED STATES IS "THE MOST POWERFUL COMMUNITY IN THE WORLD."

HE CALLED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT "ILLUSTRIOUS."

CONGRESS, HE SAID IS AN "AUGUST ASSEMBLY."

HE REFERRED TO GEN. GEORGE C.MARSHALL, U.S. CHIEF OF STAFF WHO ACCOMPANIED HIM TO NORTH AFRICA, AS "A MAN OF SINGULAR EMINENCE OF MIND AND CHARACTER."

JUN -9 1943

AT THE CLOSE OF HIS 35-MINUTE, 3,500-WORD SPEECH TO COMMONS, THE PRIME MINISTER APOLOGIZED FOR THE BREVITY OF HIS REVIEW, SAYING:

"THE REASON WHY I HAVE NOT TO MAKE A LONGER SPEECH TODAY IS THAT I HAVE ALREADY GIVEN TO THE JOINT SESSIONS OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES THE STATEMENT (MAY 19) WHICH I SHOULD HAVE MADE TO THIS HOUSE ON THE VICTORIES IN TUNISIA HAD I BEEN IN THIS COUNTRY. THAT, I THINK IS THE VALID EXPLANATION.

"CERTAINLY WHEN I FOUND MYSELF WALKING INTO THAT AUGUST ASSEMBLY, THE FREE CONGRESS OF THE MOST POWERFUL COMMUNITY IN THE WORLD, AND WHEN I GAVE THEM, EXACTLY AS I WOULD DO IN THIS HOUSE, A BUSINESS-LIKE STOCK-TAKING SURVEY OF THE WAR AND OF OUR JOINT INTERESTS, EVEN TOUCHING UPON CONTROVERSIAL MATTERS, OR MATTERS OF DOMESTIC CONTROVERSY OVER THERE, AND WHEN I THOUGHT OF OUR COMMON HISTORY AND OF THE HOPES THAT LIE BETWEEN US, I FELT THAT THIS WAS AN AGE OF MEMORABLE

IMPORTANCE TO MANKIND."

JUN -9 1943

HE SAID HIS RELATIONS "WITH THE ILLUSTRIOUS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAVE BECOME IN THESE YEARS OF WAR THOSE OF A PERSONAL FRIENDSHIP AND REGARD, AND NOTHING WILL EVER HAPPEN TO SEPARATE US IN THE COMRADESHIP AND PARTNERSHIP OF THOUGHT WHILE WE REMAIN RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONDUCT OF AFFAIRS."

30.24-4797

BY RUTH COWAN

LONDON---(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--THE ADVANCE CONTINGENT OF WAACS ASSIGNED TO THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS ARE AGREED THAT JUST ABOUT THE BEST THING THEY BROUGHT OVER FROM THE U.S.A. IS THEIR "TOP KICK," SGT.EVELYN J.TUBBS, A RATHER RETICENT LASS WITH AN INFECTIOUS SMILE.

JUN -9 1943

WHEN A WAAC OFFICER CAN'T REMEMBER THE EXACT WORDING OF AN ARMY

JUN -9 1943

REGULATION IT IS: "ASK TUBBS, SHE'LL KNOW." AND SHE USUALLY DOES.

SGT.TUBBS, WHO IS THIRTY-YEARS-OLD, WAS BORN IN WASHINGTON,D.C., BUT HOME TO HER IS WYOMING,DEL. HER MOTHER, MRS.MARY E.TUBBS LIVES AT LAUREL,DEL. HER FATHER, EDWARD H.TUBBS SR., IS DECEASED.

HER ANCESTORS CAME FROM ENGLAND IN 1650 AND SETTLED IN DELAWARE. MANY OF THEIR DESCENDANTS ARE STILL THERE. SHE ALSO HAS RELATIVES IN ENGLAND, AND IS HOPING TO GET TIME TO LOOK THEM UP.

SGT.TUBBS IS ABOUT FIVE-FOOT-SIX IN HEIGHT. SHE HAS VERY CLEAR BLUE EYES AND HER STRAIGHT BROWN HAIR IS CUT IN VICTORY STYLE. ALTHOUGH SLIM AND NOT EXACTLY ATHLETIC-LOOKING, SGT.TUBBS COMBINES BOTH BRAWN AND BRAINS. A TRACK STAR, SHE ALSO WAS EDITOR OF THE SCHOOL MAGAZINE AT CAESAR RODNEY HIGH IN WYOMING WHERE SHE GRADUATED IN 1930. A YEAR LATER SHE FINISHED GOLDEY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN WILMINGTON WHERE SHE WAS A BASKETBALL PLAYER AND EDITOR.

FOR THE NEXT EIGHT YEARS SHE DID SECRETARIAL WORK FOR THE DELAWARE STATE GOVERNMENT AND FOR FEDERAL AGENCIES. IN 1939 SHE DECIDED SHE WANTED TO BE A REPORTER AND ENROLLED AT BLACK MOUNTAIN COLLEGE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

JUN -9 1943

DURING THE YEAR SHE WAS THERE SHE NOT ONLY ACTED AS COLLEGE PRESS REPRESENTATIVE, BUT ACTUALLY HELPED BUILD PART OF THE COLLEGE. WITH OTHER STUDENTS SHE DUG DITCHES TO DRAIN LAND, BLASTED ROCK, MIXED AND POURED CONCRETE, PUT DOWN FLOORS.

THE NEXT CHAPTER TOOK HER TO BLOOMFIELD,N.J., WHERE SHE HAD A SECRETARIAL JOB IN THE PRIORITIES DIVISION OF THE PURCHASING DEPARTMENT OF A LARGE ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CONCERN.

SHE WAS INDUCTED INTO THE WAAC AT NEWARK AND WAS TRAINED AT FORT DES MOINES AT THE FIRST WAAC TRAINING CENTER. SHE HAS SERVED AS SECRETARY, COMPANY CLERK AND FIRST SERGEANT AT WAAC STATIONS IN FLORIDA, TEXAS AND WASHINGTON.

TUBBS COMES IN VERY HANDY OVER HERE. SHE IS AN EXPERT AT IDENTIFYING AIRPLANES--FRIEND AND ENEMY.

JUN -9 1943

LONDON, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST BEAMED AT GERMANY THAT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, IN A COMMUNICATION TO ALL TROOPS, STRESSED THE IMPORTANCE OF BOLSTERING MORALE BY THOSE AT HOME ON LEAVE OR BECAUSE OF WOUNDS.

IT SAID THAT IN A CAPTURED ARMY PUBLICATION GERMAN OFFICERS WERE URGED TO IMPRESS ON WOUNDED SOLDIERS THE NECESSITY OF KEEPING AWAY FROM MILITARY SUBJECTS OR WAR TROUBLES IN CONVERSATIONS WITH HOSPITAL VISITORS.

JUN -9 1943

IT POINTED OUT, BBC SAID, THAT RELATIVES WERE MORE LIKELY TO BE IMPRESSED BY ACCOUNTS FROM THE WOUNDED THAN BY OFFICIAL PROPAGANDA.

LONDON (Gad) xx said:

GERMAN COMMUNIQUES HAVE REPORTED LARGE SOVIET ATTACKS IN THE KUBAN FROM TIME TO TIME, BUT NOTHING TO SUGGEST BATTLES OF THE MAGNITUDE CONJURED UP IN THIS PROPAGANDA. THE RUSSIANS NEVER HAVE SAID THEY HAD MOUNTED AN OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE LAST CAUCASUS SOIL HELD BY THE GERMANS SINCE THEIR WINTER RETREAT.

COMMUNIQUES FROM BERLIN AND MOSCOW AGREED TODAY THAT ALL WAS QUIET ON THE EASTERN FRONT WHERE THE LID IS EXPECTED TO BLOW OFF ANY MOMENT.

THE BERLIN ACCOUNT OF THE KUBAN FIGHTING SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD ATTACKED UNDER ORDERS OF STALIN "TO EJECT THE GERMANS UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES." THE RUSSIANS WERE SAID TO BE DETERMINED TO TAKE NOVOROSSISK BECAUSE THERE WAS NO OTHER PORT IN WHICH THE BLACK SEA FLEET COULD BE HARBORED "IN THE APPROACHING WINTER" WITHOUT GREAT DIFFICULTY.

JUN -9 1943

JUN -9 1943

3024-4799

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL HAS BEEN AWARDED TO PRIVATE WILLIAM R.PRESTON OF 436 FREDERICK ST., DETROIT, MICH., MEMBER OF A NEGRO UNIT, FOR HEROIC CONDUCT TEN MONTHS AGO, THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS OF THE U.S. ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUN -9 1943

PRESTON, THE CITATION SAID, PLUNGED INTO THE SEA, TIED HIMSELF TO A FLOUNDERING FELLOW SOLDIER WHO HAD BEEN KNOCKED INTO THE WATER AND KEPT HIM AFLOAT UNTIL THOSE ON SHORE WERE ABLE TO PULL BOTH TO SAFETY.

LONDON, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE GERMAN INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU REPORTED TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT SEVERAL HITS WERE SCORED ON BRITISH VESSELS IN AN ENGLISH CHANNEL CLASH BETWEEN LIGHT NAVAL FORCES LAST NIGHT.

THE BUREAU ASSERTED ALL GERMAN CRAFT ESCAPED UNDAMAGED, AND SAID GERMAN LONG RANGE NAVAL BATTERIES SHELLED ALLIED SHIPPING OFF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS DURING THE NIGHT.

(THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE WORD OF THE REPORTED ENGAGEMENT FROM BRITISH SOURCES.)

JUN -9 1943

LONDON, FIRST ADD CHURCHILL XXX 6 A.M. EWT).

AS A PRELUDE TO CHURCHILL'S ADDRESS THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE READ A MESSAGE FROM GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER EXPRESSING APPRECIATION FOR THE TRIBUTE PREVIOUSLY PAID BY THE HOUSE TO THE ALLIED VICTORIES IN NORTH AFRICA.

THE MEMBERS LOUDLY CHEERED THE READING OF THE MESSAGE, WHICH SAID:

"I HAVE RECEIVED WITH PRIDE THE TEXT OF THE MOTION PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON MAY 18. I ASK THAT YOU WILL CONVEY TO THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THE THANKS OF ALL RANKS OF THE ALLIED FORCES

JUN -9 1943

3024-4799

UNDER MY COMMAND FOR THIS GENEROUS APPRECIATION OF THEIR SERVICES.

"STRENGTHENED BY YOUR ENCOURAGING MESSAGE WE LOOK FORWARD WITH INCREASING CONFIDENCE TO A FUTURE OF STILL GREATER EFFORT AND ACHIEVEMENT UNTIL COMPLETE AND FINAL DESTRUCTION OF THE AXIS FORCES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD HAS BEEN ACHIEVED."

JUN -9 1943

LONDON, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE FORD MOTOR CO. LTD., REPORTED FOR THE YEAR 1942 PROFIT BEFORE DEPRECIATION AND OTHER ITEMS AMOUNTED TO £2,303,891. AFTER DEDUCTING DEPRECIATION, OBSOLESCENCE, DIRECTORS FEES, EMPLOYE PENSION FUNDS, INCOME TAX CHARGES AND CONTINGENCIES, THERE WAS LEFT A NET PROFIT OF £410,169, COMPARED WITH £256,625, IN 1941. (THE BRITISH POUND WAS QUOTED AT $4.02-$4.04 IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKETS).

COMMON DIVIDENDS IN 1942 AMOUNTED TO £270,000, LEAVING A SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR OF £140,169.

THE COMPANY WAS FORMED TO MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTE FORD AUTOMOBILES AND PRODUCTS IN VARIOUS AREAS OVERSEAS. HENRY FORD IS A DIRECTOR.

BY JOHN COLBURN

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE STOCKHOLMS TIDNINGEN QUOTED NAZI MILITARY CIRCLES AS SAYING THAT GERMAN OFFICERS MUST COUNT FROM HOUR TO HOUR ON AN ALLIED INVASION.

THESE CIRCLES, HE SAID, ASSERTED THEY WERE DEPENDING ON A POWERFUL SUBMARINE FLEET TO AID IN WRECKING THE INVADERS' LANDING OPERATIONS.

HE SAID THESE GERMAN MILITARY SOURCES TOLD HIM THEY WERE WATCHING FOR ALLIED BLOWS AGAINST BELGIUM, THE NORTHERN FRENCH COAST, SOUTHERN FRANCE, ITALY AND THE BALKANS.

JUN -9 1943

THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE SVENSKA DAGBLADET AT THE SAME TIME QUOTED DR.KURT PSEISSER, GERMAN MILITARY ANALYST, AS SAYING THAT THE FIRST ATTACK WOULD COME FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN SINCE, HE SAID, THE ALLIES HAVE THREE WELL-DRILLED AND EXCELLENTLY-EQUIPPED ARMIES --TWO BRITISH AND ONE AMERICAN--AND A RESERVE OF FRENCH TROOPS READY FOR ACTION.

JUN -9 1943

GERMANS WERE QUOTED AS SAYING THAT THE ALLIES WERE GROWING

JUN -9 1943

STRONGER, COULD NOT BE UNDERESTIMATED AND LIKELY WOULD ENGINEER A "CLEVER INVASION PLAN."

THEY ASSERTED, ACCORDING TO THE SWEDISH PRESS ACCOUNTS, THAT AN ATTACK COULD NOT BE A COMPLETE SURPRISE AS EVERYTHING WAS READY FOR DEFENSE, BUT THE MOMENT OF INVASION AND THE POINTS OF LANDING MIGHT CREATE A RELATIVE SURPRISE FOR A SHORT PERIOD.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, THESE ADVICES SAID, WAS EXPECTING DIVERSIFIED ATTACKS AND WAS CONCENTRATING MAIN BODIES OF AXIS TROOPS INLAND, RATHER THAN SPREADING THEM ALONG THE COAST, SO FORCES COULD BE SHIFTED AS NEEDED.

JUN -9 1943

THE STOCKHOLMS TIDNINGEN CORRESPONDENT SAID THAT BERLIN MILITARY SOURCES, POINTING OUT IT WAS ONLY 35-MINUTES ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL FROM BRITAIN TO NORTHERN FRANCE, GAVE THIS PICTURE OF WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IF AN INVASION WERE LAUNCHED THERE:

BRITISH WARSHIPS WOULD SET UP A TERRIFIC BARRAGE AGAINST EUROPEAN COASTAL BATTERIES, ACCOMPANIED BY A MASS AERIAL BOMBARDMENT.

SMALL LANDING BOATS CARRYING 120 MEN EACH WOULD PROCEED UNDER THE BARRAGE COVER TOWARD THE COAST, CARRYING SOME 50,000 MEN IN THE FIRST ATTACK WAVE.

OTHER BOATS CARRYING LIGHT WEAPONS AND SMALL TANKS WOULD BE IN THE FIRST WAVE.

JUN -9 1943

AS SOON AS THE ATTACK WERE DISCOVERED, THE GERMANS WOULD CONCENTRATE U-BOAT PACKS, WHICH WERE PRESUMED TO BE STATIONED AROUND POSSIBLE INVASION AREAS WAITING FOR AN ALLIED BLOW, AND AERIAL POWER IN AN EFFORT TO WRECK THE LANDING PLANS.

THE GERMANS WERE QUOTED AS ESTIMATING THAT ONLY 13,000 OF THE FIRST 000 TROOPS COULD BE LANDED TO ESTABLISH A BRIDGEHEAD.

LISBON, JUNE 8-(AP)-THREE SOLDIERS--TWO ENGLISHMEN AND A CANADIAN--WHO ESCAPED FROM A ROME HOSPITAL TO FIND REFUGE IN VATICAN CITY AND AN AUDIENCE WITH POPE PIUS XII REACHED HERE TODAY AS PART OF AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

JUN -9 1943

THEY QUOTED THE POPE AS TELLING THEM IN ENGLISH "I AM GLAD TO SEE YOU HERE X X X. VERY SPECIAL BLESSINGS FOR YOUR DEAR COUNTRY."

THE MEN ARE SQUADRON LEADER MCAULEY OF TORONTO, CANADA, FLIGHT SERGEANT FREDERICK NIGHTINGALE OF BRINSCALL AND COLOR SERGEANT WILLIAM COOK OF LEEDS. THE FIRST TWO LANDED IN ITALY BY PARACHUTE WHEN THEIR BOMBER CAUGHT FIRE IN AN ATTACK ON TURIN DEC.11. COOK, A PARACHUTE TROOPER, WAS CAUGHT IN TUNISIA NOV.24. THEY MET IN THE HOSPITAL WHERE THEIR WOUNDS WERE BEING TENDED AND PLANNED THEIR ESCAPE.

ONE DAY THE THREE WALKED OUT "LIKE THREE HUMBLE PILGRIMS RIGHT INTO THE BLESSED SOIL OF VATICAN CITY" COOK SAID.

JUN -9 1943

"I ALWAYS SAID THAT IF I EVER CAME TO ROME I WOULD SEE HIS HOLINESS," HE CONTINUED. WHEN THEY ARRIVED AT THE CITY COOK DISCLOSED THEIR IDENTITY AND ADDED "CAN WE SEE THE POPE? I TOLD MY MOTHER I WOULD NEVER COME THIS WAY WITHOUT LOOKING UP HIS HOLINESS."

VATICAN OFFICIALS AND GUARDS WELCOMED THEM AND TREATED THEM WELL, THE MEN SAID. THE VATICAN ALSO REFUSED A DEMAND BY ITALIAN POLICE THAT THEY BE HANDED BACK TO THE ITALIANS. THE SOLDIERS WERE PERMITTED TO WALK AROUND THE PARKS BUT WERE REQUESTED NOT TO LOOK OVER THE WALLS.

AN AUDIENCE WAS ARRANGED BY THE BRITISH CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN VATICAN CITY.

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JUN -9 1943

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BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN BOMBER BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN AIRMEN TAKING PART IN THE BOMBING OF PANTELLERIA, IL DUCE'S OUTPOST IN THE SICILIAN NARROWS, SAID TODAY THAT THEY DOUBTED WHETHER EVEN DAUNTLESS MALTA IN THE MANY MONTHS OF ITS ORDEAL EVER UNDERWENT SUCH A FEARFUL PASTING IN SO SHORT A WHILE.

JUN -9 1943

THEY POINTED OUT THAT PANTELLERIA, ALTHOUGH HEAVILY FORTIFIED, LACKS THE SUBTERRANEAN DEFENSES OF THE BRITISH SEA STRONGHOLD, SO THAT THE EFFECTS OF THE ROUND-THE-CLOCK BOMBING BY ALLIED PLANES MUST BE EVEN MORE DEVASTATING THAN THAT SUFFERED BY MALTA.

THE TOUGH LITTLE ISLAND, WHICH IN THE PAST HAS BEEN USED BY THE AXIS AS A BASE FOR PLANES TO HARASS ALLIED SHIPPING HAS ALSO BEEN HEAVILY HAMMERED SIX TIMES FROM THE SEA BY UNITS OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

"WE CERTAINLY ARE DROPPING PLENTY OF METAL ON THAT ISLAND," SAID ONE AMERICAN FLIER WHEN HE CAME BACK FROM A MISSION OVER PANTELLERIA TODAY.

FOLLOWING THE BRITISH WELLINGTONS, WHO HAVE BEEN MAKING THE NIGHTS SLEEPLESS FOR THE AXIS MILITARY PERSONNEL WHOSE MELANCHOLY DUTY IT IS TO GUARD THE TEN-MILE LONG ISLAND SOME 30 MILES OFF THE TUNISIAN COAST, AMERICAN PLANES IN GEN. DOOLITTLE'S STRATEGIC AIR FORCE POUNDED PANTELLERIA THROUGH THE DAYLIGHT HOURS.

JUN -9 1943

FLYING FORTRESSES, B-26 MARAUDERS, B-25 MITCHELLS AND QUICK-DARTING P-40S AND P-38 LIGHTNINGS SWEPT IN FROM THE SEA TO SUBJECT THE ISLAND TARGETS TO THE SIXTEENTH SUCCESSIVE DAY OF BOMBING AND STRAFING.

"THEIR FLAK IS NOT ACCURATE," SAID LIEUT.COL.TROY KEITH OF 1789 TOPEKA AVE., SAN JOSE, CALIF., A P-38 GROUP COMMANDER WHO PERSONALLY LED HIS TWIN-TAILED FIGHTERS IN AN AFTERNOON SMASH AT THE ISLAND AND CAME HOME WITHOUT MEETING A SINGLE ENEMY FIGHTER.

"EVERYBODY HEAVES A SIGH OF RELIEF NOW WHEN I TELL THEM THE TARGET IS PANTELLERIA," SAID LIEUT.COL.GORDON H.AUSTIN OF SCRANTON, PA. "THE BOYS WOULD JUST AS SOON GO THERE AS TO TAKE A TRIP AROUND THEIR OWN AIRDROME. WHOEVER OR WHATEVER IS LEFT ON THAT ISLAND CAN'T BE VERY HAPPY. IT DOESN'T TAKE MANY OF THOSE BOMBS THAT WE DROP TO GIVE YOU THE SHANKES."

JUN -9 1943

"IT IS SMALL AND HAS A MOUNTAIN STICKING OUT OF IT, AND ON A CLEAR DAY YOU CAN SEE IT FROM THE TUNISIAN COAST," SAID LIEUT.WILLIAM C. BROWN OF FORT MADISON, IA., WHO PILOTED HIS B-26 MEDIUM BOMBER OVER THE ISLAND YESTERDAY.

"YOU CAN SEE THE SCARRED PLACES, EVEN FROM THE AIR NOW WHEN WE GO OVER AND ORDINARILY WE DON'T HAVE TIME FOR SIGHT-SEEING," SAID ANOTHER B-26 PILOT, LIEUT. HERBERT MEYERS OF 503 CLINTON ST., WAYCROSS, GA. "ONE BIG NAVAL WAREHOUSE IS BLOWN UP SOMETHING AWFUL. I KNOW BECAUSE OUR PLANE LAID THE EGG THAT DID IT."

RESPECTFUL OF PANTELLERIA'S DEFENSES IS B-26 BOMBARDIER LIEUT.TED A.WEIL, OF 301 CANAVAN AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WHO FOUGHT OFF THREE ATTACKING ME-109S, DAMAGING ONE AFTER HIS SHIP WEATHERED A FLAK STORM THAT PEPPERED IT WITH 100 OR MORE HOLES.

"BUT I SAW THREE BOMBS FROM OUR FORMATION LAND ON THE TARGET," SAID THE DIMINUTIVE BOMBER.

BY CHARLES H.MCMURTRY

JUN -9 1943

PEARL HARBOR,T.H.,JUNE 8-(AP)-FOUR SUBMARINE CAPTAINS WHO HAVE SUNK OR DAMAGED MORE THAN 150,000 TONS OF JAPANESE SHIPPING,

JUN -9 1943

MUCH OF IT NEAR TOKYO AND THE MANDATED ISLANDS, WERE DECORATED WITH THE SILVER STAR MEDAL TODAY.

THE AWARDS WERE PRESENTED BY REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES A.LOCKWOOD, WHO ALSO BESTOWED MEDALS ON ELEVEN OTHER SUBMARINE MEN FOR GALLANTRY UNDER FIRE.

JUN -9 1943

LIEUT.COMMANDER ROY M.DAVENPORT, LOS ANGELES, RECEIVED A GOLD STAR IN LIEU OF A SECOND SILVER STAR MEDAL FOR SINKING A VERY LARGE JAPANESE TRANSPORT DESPITE ITS DESTROYER ESCORT. THE TROOP SHIP, OPERATING IN THE MANDATED ISLANDS, WAS FULLY LOADED. IT SANK QUICKLY AND THERE WERE NO SURVIVORS. DAVENPORT'S SUBMARINE WAS MADE THE OBJECT OF ENEMY DEPTH CHARGES BUT ESCAPED. IT WAS HIS FIRST PATROL AS SKIPPER.

ANOTHER TIME DAVENPORT'S SUBMARINE WAS SPOTTED ON THE SURFACE BY A SUBMERGED JAPANESE SUBMARINE, BUT ESCAPED.

DAVENPORT PREVIOUSLY HAD RECEIVED THE SILVER STAR FOR SINKING A JAPANESE SUBMARINE.

JUN -9 1943

LIEUT.COMMANDER WREFORD (CORRECT) G.CHAPPLE, BILLINGS,MONT., WAS AWARDED THE SILVER STAR FOR SINKING ABOUT 11,000 TONS OF SHIPPING AND DAMAGING 5,000 TONS. HE PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN DECORATED WITH THE NAVY CROSS. HE HAS TO HIS CREDIT SIX JAPANESE TOTALLING 35,500 TONS SUNK AND THREE SHIPS TOTALLING 15,000 TONS DAMAGED. HE ALSO BOMBARDED ONE ISLAND WHERE HE "SAW PLENTY OF EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES" BUT WAS UNCERTAIN OF THE DAMAGE DONE EXCEPT THAT A LARGE BUILDING WENT UP IN SMOKE. HIS WIFE AND SON, JUNIOR, RESIDE AT ANNAPOLIS.

LIEUT.COMMANDER RAYMOND H.BASS, LOS ANGELES, MAKING HIS FIRST PATROL AS CAPTAIN, SANK A BIG FREIGHTER AND DAMAGED A LARGE NAVAL TANKER IN THE MANDATED ISLANDS. HE GRINNED BROADLY AS ADMIRAL LOCKWOOD PINNED ON THE SILVER STAR, HIS FIRST MEDAL. OTHER SINKINGS, AS YET UNANNOUNCED, ALSO ARE CREDITED TO BASS.

JUN -9 1943

LIEUT.COMMANDER EUGENE T.SANDS, 36, TALLADEGA,ALA., RECEIVED THE SILVER STAR FOR SINKING THREE FREIGHTERS AND DAMAGING A LARGE TANKER AND A PATROL BOAT. HE, TOO, HAS ADDITIONAL BUT UNANNOUNCED SINKINGS. ONE OF HIS VICTIMS WAS A SUBCHASER, WHICH HE HIT WITH GUNFIRE SEVERAL TIMES DURING A DARING SURFACE ENGAGEMENT, BUT HIS SUBMARINE WAS NOT DAMAGED.

JUN -9 1943

EDITORS

MOSCOW--INSERT AFTER FIRST GRAF MOSCOW RUSSIAN X X X

ZERO HOUR NEAR.

(THE GERMAN RADIO, QUOTING A MILITARY SPOKESMAN IN BERLIN, SAID IN A BROADCAST TODAY THAT SOVIET LOSSES IN FOUR BATTLES IN THE KUBAN BRIDGEHEAD OF THE CAUCASUS IN THE PAST SIX WEEKS AMOUNTED TO 25 RIFLE DIVISIONS AND ALMOST 12 TANK BRIGADES. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

(THE GERMANS ANNOUNCED X X X X SECOND GRAF.

Ankara add

THE PRESIDENT REITERATED TURKEY'S DETERMINATION TO DEFEND ITSELF, ASSERTING THAT "WE FIND OURSELVES READY AND RESOLUTE TO ASSURE SECURITY AND DEFENSE OF OUR FATHERLAND." TO THIS END, HE SAID, IF NECESSARY THE GOVERNMENT WOULD UTILIZE ALL THE NATION'S RESOURCES "IN MEN AND RICHES."

JUN -9 1943

ONE PASSAGE OF THE SPEECH SHOWED THAT THE TURKS WERE TAKING A LONG VIEW OF THE WAR. THIS WAS THE STATEMENT THAT "NOTHING INDICATES HOW AND WHEN THE GREAT WORLD CALAMITY WILL FINISH. IT IS LIKEWISE IMPOSSIBLE NOT TO FORESEE NOT ONLY BEFORE THE END OF

THE WAR BUT AFTERWARDS ALSO THE NEW PROBLEMS DIRECTLY INTERESTING THE NATIONAL EXISTENCE."

THE PRESIDENT PREDICTED THAT TURKEY WOULD BE AMONG THE "STRONG NATIONS" AFTER THE WAR.

JUN -9 1943

MOST OF HIS SPEECH DEALT WITH THE WORK OF THE PEOPLES PARTY, WHICH CONSTITUTES THE NATION'S POLITICAL FOUNDATION, WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS THE "MOST ADVANCED POLITICAL INSTITUTION IN THE UNIVERSE."

**AFRICA IS NOW**
**TRAINING BASE**
**FOR INVASION**

\- - -

**TROOPS LEARNING**
**TOUGHNESS AND**
**DISCIPLINE (450)**

JUN -9 1943

\- - -

BY DON WHITEHEAD

(ADVANCE)..WITH THE FIFTH U.S. ARMY IN NORTH AFRICA--(AP)--WITH EVERY RESISTANCE WIPED OUT IN TUNISIA, NORTH AFRICA HAS BECOME A VAST TRAINING GROUND FOR AMERICAN TROOPS PREPARING FOR THE NEXT MOVE AGAINST THE AXIS.

OBVIOUSLY THE NEXT STEP MUST BE AN INVASION OF ENEMY-HELD TERRITORY. WHERE OR WHEN THE DRIVE IS TO BE MADE IS A SECRET OF THE ALLIED STRATEGISTS BUT THE DAY IS COMING WHEN SUCH A MOVE WILL BE LAUNCHED FROM ONE OF THE SPRINGBOARDS HELD BY THE ALLIED ARMIES ALONG THE SOUTHERN MEDITERRANEAN COAST LINE.

THE JOB OF THE FIFTH ARMY IS TO BE READY WHEN THE TIME ARRIVES.

4-4803 30.24-4803

THE SPECIFIC KIND OF TRAINING THE MEN ARE RECEIVING CANNOT BE DISCLOSED IN FULL AT THIS TIME BUT THEIR INSTRUCTORS ARE REALISTIC AND TOUGH.

TROOPS WHICH HELPED TO CRUSH THE AXIS ARMIES IN TUNISIA ARE NOW STREAMING BACK FROM THE BATTLEFRONT TO NEW ENCAMPMENTS FOR REGROUPING AND FURTHER TRAINING. THEY ARE BRINGING WITH THEM THE HARD WAR EXPERIENCE OF ACTUAL COMBAT WHICH THEY WILL PASS ON TO OTHER DIVISIONS.

JUN -9 1943

THERE ARE MANY LESSONS WHICH THE AMERICAN SOLDIERS HAVE TO LEARN BEFORE THEY STRIKE AT THE CONTINENTAL DEFENSES. TWO OF THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THESE ARE DISCIPLINE AND PHYSICAL FITNESS. THIS WAS PROVED IN THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN.

THE FUNDAMENTAL TRAINING THE YANKS RECEIVED AT HOME PROVED TO BE SOUND. BUT IMPROVEMENTS ARE BEING MADE BEFORE THE MEN GO INTO COMBAT AGAIN WITH AN ENEMY TOUGHENED AND EXPERIENCED BY ALMOST FOUR YEARS OF FIGHTING.

THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY TO MEET SUCH AN ENEMY ON EQUAL TERMS AND THAT IS TO BE HARDER PHYSICALLY AND MORE DISCIPLINED THAN THE AMERICAN TROOPS WERE WHEN THEY REACHED THE SHORES OF NORTH AFRICA.

A HIGH AMERICAN OFFICER EXPLAINED IT BRIEFLY THIS WAY:

"WE HAVE BEEN UNDISCIPLINED BECAUSE WE HAVE NOT BEEN A MILITARY PEOPLE. WE DID NOT LIKE ANYONE TO TELL US TO DO THINGS WE DID NOT LIKE TO DO. THIS WAS EASILY UNDERSTANDABLE. PARENTS LOVE THEIR CHILDREN AND WANT THEM TO BE HAPPY. SO WE GIVE THEM ALL THE COMFORTS WE CAN AFFORD WITHOUT ENFORCING DISCIPLINE. NOW WE MUST TEACH DISCIPLINE TO OUR SOLDIERS. FOR THE UNDISCIPLINED SOLDIER IS LIKELY

JUN -9 1943

TO BE KILLED AND HE ENDANGERS THE LIVES OF OTHERS.

"WE MUST MAKE THEM TOUGH SO THEY CAN STAND THE HARDSHIPS OF COMBAT. AND THAT IS WHAT WE ARE DOING."

JUN -9 1943

THE AMERICAN SOLDIER IS TOUGH, BUT NOT TOUGH ENOUGH. HE'S LEARNING THE VALUE OF DISCIPLINE, TOO. IT'S A FETISH WITH THIS ARMY -- A FETISH THAT WILL SAVE MANY LIVES. THE CAMPAIGN JUST FINISHED WAS A GOOD TRAINING GROUND FOR AMERICAN COMBAT TROOPS. THEY MADE MISTAKES, COSTLY IN LIVES, BUT THEY LEARNED A GREAT MANY VALUABLE LESSONS WHICH WILL MEAN MUCH IN THE FUTURE FIGHTING.

B46

KK ST PX PG CO NR

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA 4TH ADD FIRST LEAD MEDITERRANEAN KKK BROUGHT HIM BACK."

AS AN HONOR FOR HAVING FLOWN 29 COMBAT MISSIONS CAPT. JACK L. MASSIE OF JOSEPH, ORE., WAS ASSIGNED TO LEAD ONE BOMBER GROUP OVER THE TARGET. WITH HIM WAS HIS FORMER COMMANDING OFFICER, MAJ. F.L. BOWEN, OF TALLAHASSEE, FLA.

JUN -9 1943

A VIVID DESCRIPTION OF FORTRESS DEFENSE AGAINST ENEMY FIGHTERS WAS GIVEN BY STAFF SERGEANT EMMETT R.WORTHEY OF ELDON, MO., WHO WAS CREDITED WITH DESTRUCTION OF A MESSERSCHMITT.

"WE WERE ON THE WAY BACK FROM THE ISLAND WHEN WE WERE ATTACKED BY THE MESSERSCHMITTS," HE SAID. "THE WAIST GUNNER AND I WERE BOTH BLASTING AWAY AT THE SAME AIRCRAFT WHEN HIS GUN JAMMED. I SUPPOSE IF IT HADN'T JAMMED WE WOULD HAVE HAD A HECK OF A TIME DETERMINING WHO GOT THE HUN. AS IT WAS, I GAVE HIM A LAST GOOD BURST AT CLOSE RANGE AND HE WENT DOWN IN FLAMES AND SMOKE."

BESIDES WORTHEY, OTHER FORTRESS SERGEANT GUNNERS CREDITED WITH OFFICIAL VICTORIES WERE DALE E.OWNES OF FRANCESVILLE, IND., A FOCKE-WULF 190; EDWARD J.BOBNAR, OF CLAIRTON, PA., A ME-109; EDWARD J. DELANO OF PORTLAND, ORE., ME-109; BILLY BRIDGES OF SHERMAN, TEX., ME-109; AND CHARLES W.WARD OF ALBUQUERQUE, N.MEX., ME-109.

"THE AIRCRAFT I SPOTTED DIVED AT OUR FORMATION THEN PASSED DIRECTLY UNDERNEATH," SAID DELANO. "WHEN HE CAME WITHIN 400 YARDS I LET HIM HAVE IT. THE GERMAN JETTISONED HIS CANOPY AND THE AIRCRAFT WENT INTO A DIVE, CRASHED IN THE WATER AND EXPLODED. THE GUY DIDN'T HAVE A CHANCE TO BAIL OUT."

JUN -9 1943

AMERICAN AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED THE NAMES TODAY OF SIX WARHAWK PILOTS CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN ONE MESSERSCHMITT-109 EACH OVER PANTELLERIA ON SUNDAY. THEY WERE: FLIGHT OFFICER CHARLES R. ENGLE OF LOWELL, OHIO; CAPT.JOSEPH A.BLOOMER OF LAMBERTVILLE, N.J.; SECOND LIEUT.ARTHUR T.MCDANIEL OF VANDERVOORT, ARK.; FLIGHT OFFICER LEVIS E.BROWN OF OTWAY, OHIO; FLIGHT OFFICER DAVID B.CAMPBELL OF ORANGEVILLE, OHIO, AND FLIGHT OFFICER OTIS E.PREVATT, JR., OF PALATKA, FLA.

CHUNGKING, JUNE 8-(AP)-CAPT.ROBERT COSTELLO OF LOS ANGELES WAS GIVEN A HERO'S WELCOME AFTER HIS PLANE WAS FORCED DOWN RECENTLY NEAR YUANLING, IN HUNAN PROVINCE, AND RESIDENTS OF THE TOWN RAISED 5,000 CHINESE DOLLARS TO BUY HIM "COMFORTS," IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

(THE CHINESE DOLLAR, ACCORDING TO CURRENT FOREIGN EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS, IS WORTH ABOUT 5.25 CENTS, MAKING COSTELLO'S GIFT ABOUT $262.50 IN AMERICAN MONEY.)

JUN -9 1943

COSTELLO WAS INJURED IN A FORCED LANDING AFTER A BATTLE WITH

JUN -9 1943

3024-4805

JAPANESE ZEROS IN THE ICHANG AREA JUNE 2.

WITH OTHER AIRMEN HE WAS PATROLLING THE SKY AS COMRADES ATTACKED A RETREATING JAPANESE COLUMN AND TROOP-LADEN RIVERCRAFT.

COSTELLO DREW FIRST BLOOD WHEN SIX ZEROS ROSE TO THE CHALLENGE, DOWNING ONE, BUT THE OTHER FIVE GANGED UP ON HIM.

HIS GAS TANK WAS EMPTY BY THE TIME HE WAS BACK OVER HUNAN PROVINCE. IN THE FORCED LANDING HE SUFFERED BRUISES OF THE FOREHEAD, ARMS AND BODY. HE WAS TAKEN TO YUANLING AND PLACED IN A CATHOLIC HOSPITAL OPERATED BY THE AMERICAN PASSIONISTS.

JUN -9 1943

COSTELLO, WHO IS 23, RECENTLY WAS PROMOTED TO A CAPTAIN'S RANK. HIS PARENTS AND SISTER LIVE IN CALIFORNIA.

MELBOURNE, JUNE 8-(AP)-J.F.MURPHY, COMMONWEALTH FOOD CONTROLLER, SAID TODAY THAT AUSTRALIA FACES THE URGENT TASK OF INCREASING PRODUCTION OF MEAT, DAIRY PRODUCTS AND VEGETABLES AT THE EXPENSE, TO SOME EXTENT, OF WHEAT AND WOOL.

A NEW FOOD CONTROL ORGANIZATION PRESENTLY BEING CREATED PLANS TO MAKE THESE FIELDS OF FOOD PRODUCTION MORE ATTRACTIVE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF REVENUE, MURPHY SAID. THEY ALSO WILL BE ALLOTTED PRIORITIES ON MANPOWER, FERTILIZER AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

FJ626ACW

JUN -9 1943

BY MURLIN SPENCER

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JUNE 7-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WHEN CAPT.DONALD E.GOOD BROUGHT HIS A-20 HAVOC ATTACK PLANE BACK FROM A STRAFING MISSION WITH BRANCHES AND LEAVES PLASTERED ALL OVER THE SHIP, THE BOYS OF HIS UNIT KNEW THEY HAD A LUCKY MAN.

FOR IT WAS ONLY TWO MONTHS AGO THAT JAPANESE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE HAD KNOCKED THIS EUGENE, ORE., PILOT OUT OF THE SKIES AND FORCED HIM TO LAND NEAR AN AMERICAN OUTPOST.

THIS TIME GOOD AND HIS GUNNER, SGT.ARCHIE TAYLOR, OF KENNEBUNK, ME., WENT OUT ON A BOMBING AND STRAFING MISSION AGAINST THE JAPANESE BASE AT SALAMAUA, NEW GUINEA. AFTER BOMBING JAPANESE SUPPLY DUMPS, WHICH WERE PRIMARILY HIS OBJECTIVES, GOOD LOOKED AROUND FOR OTHER TARGETS.

JUN -9 1943

"I SAW QUITE A NUMBER OF JAPS RUN INTO THE MISSION HOUSE AND I WENT AFTER THEM," HE SAID.

"I HELD MY FIRE TOO LONG, I GUESS, FOR I CLIPPED THE TOP OFF A TREE."

FJ239ACW

PARAMARIBO, DUTCH GUIANA, (DELAYED)--(AP)-THE REV.RICHARD J. HAWKO, FLYING CHAPLAIN FOR AMERICAN CATHOLICS THROUGHOUT THE GUIANAS, HAS A MUCH WIDER PARISH THESE DAYS THAN HE EVER HAD AS A PRIEST BACK IN BOSTON.

JUN -9 1943

EACH SUNDAY HE FLIES FROM ONE POST TO ANOTHER IN BRITISH AND DUTCH GUIANA SAYING MASSES. HIS LAST MASS USUALLY IS IN MIDAFTERNOON.

MK501AEW NM

Bares (add)

HE SAID THAT HE HAD ASSUMED OFFICE "IN DIFFICULT MOMENTS WHEREIN A CONFUSED WORLD IN STRUGGLING IN A FIGHT WHOSE RESULT CANNOT BE FORESEEN."

JUN -9 1943

HE PRAISED THE MILITARY LEADERS WHO HAD ABANDONED ANONYMITY "TO DEFEND WITH FIRMNESS OUR INSTITUTIONS IN VIEW OF THE PROCESS OF DISINTEGRATION WHICH HAS BEEN MANIFESTING ITSELF IN ALL ASPECTS OF THE COUNTRY'S LIFE.

JUN -9 1943

"IN ORDER TO FULFILL THE HIGH PURPOSES WHICH INSPIRED THIS MOVEMENT WHICH THE HEALTH OF THE NATION DEMANDED," HE SAID, "IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE GOVERNMENT TO COUNT ON THE COOPERATION OF EVERY ARGENTINE WHOSE ACTION CAN ONLY BE INSPIRED BY IDEALS FOR THE FATHERLAND IN ORDER TO RALLY ALL THE FORCES OF THE NATION AROUND THE COUNTRY'S FLAG."

DEAFENING CHEERS GREETED HIS ASSURANCE THAT "THE PEOPLE WILL NOT BE DECEIVED IN THEIR HOPES."

JUN -9 1943

ARGENTINA IS THE ONLY REMAINING AMERICAN NATION NOW MAINTAINING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

JA356AEW

SAN JUAN (Add/ by revenue

SMITH FOLLOWED GABRIEL SOLER, MILL OPERATOR, WHO DECLARED THAT MOST OF THE FARMERS ARE NOW OPPOSED TO THE INSULAR PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION REGULATION OF THE SUGAR MILLS BECAUSE THEY HAVE DISCOVERED THAT ITS REGULATIONS ARE HARMFUL AND DO NOT PROTECT THEM FROM THE MILL OWNERS.

SMITH SAID THAT THE INSULAR LAW DECLARING SUGAR MILLS TO BE PUBLIC UTILITIES WAS UNNECESSARY, ADDING THAT THIS POLICY AFFECTED THE MILLS AS MUCH AS NEW TAXES AND CONSEQUENTLY PREVENTED THE IMPROVEMENT OF LABORING CONDITIONS.

JUN -9 1943

ANTONIO ROIG, MILL REFINERY OWNER WHO ALSO OPERATES A CEMENT PLANT NEAR PONCE, DECLARED CAPITAL WAS FLEEING PUERTO RICO BECAUSE OF NEW TAXATION. HE SAID PRIVATE CAPITAL WAS AFRAID TO INVEST IN NEW INDUSTRIES BECAUSE OF THE THREAT OF EXCESSIVE GOVERNMENTAL INTERFERENCE. CAPITAL WAS FLEEING TO SANTO DOMINGO AND FLORIDA, HE SAID.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT TAXATION IN THOSE PLACES. ROIG EXPLAINED THAT SANTO DOMINGO DOES NOT HAVE INCOME TAXES WHILE FLORIDA HAS ONLY PERSONAL INCOME TAXES AND NOT CORPORATE INCOME TAXES.

THE COMMITTEE ASKED WHETHER ROIG WOULD RECOMMEND TO CONGRESS THE REPEAL OF VARIOUS INSULAR LAWS WHICH HE WAS PROTESTING. ROIG REPLIED THAT HE WOULD NOT BUT SAID THAT CONGRESS SHOULD TELL THE PUERTO RICANS ABOUT THE CONSEQUENCES OF SUCH LEGISLATION.

ROIG SAID THAT PUERTO RICO ONCE TRIED TO RAISE ITS OWN RICE BUT "THE BOYS IN LOUISIANA CHANGED COLOR" AND FORESTALLED THE INSULAR RICE DEVELOPMENT.

JUN -9 1943

F1105PEW

MONTEVIDEO--FIRST ADD ARGENTINE (ORIGINAL) X X X CAUTIOUS COURSE.

ONE AMERICAN DIPLOMAT WAS QUOTED AS EXPRESSING THE VIEW THAT THE RAMIREZ REGIME COULD BE DEPENDED UPON TO COMP

JUN -9 1943

Y WITH INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS AS A MATTER OF HONOR. THIS OBSERVER POINTED OUT THAT THE REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS ESPECIALLY TAXED THE CASTILLO GOVERNMENT FOR FAILURE TO FULFILL PLEDGES. HENCE, HE DEDUCED, THE NEW REGIME WILL TAKE SPECIAL CARE TO CARRY OUT PROMISES TO THE LETTER.

SOME SOURCES EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT RAMIREZ WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN THE RECOGNITION OF OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND REOPEN LEND-LEASE NEGOTIATIONS BEFORE BREAKING RELATIONS. SUCH A PROCEDURE WOULD HAVE MERIT, ELIMINATING ANY APPEARANCE THAT THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES WERE SUBJECT TO OUTSIDE PRESSURE.

IN THIS RESPECT THE RAMIREZ REGIME, AS SHOWN BY YESTERDAY'S DECLARATION THAT ARGENTINA WILL TOLERATE NO FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

JUN -9 1943

3124-4807 30.24-4807

IS ON COMMON GROUND WITH THE CASTILLO GOVERNMENT. THEY BOTH WERE QUICK TO RESENT ANY IMPAIRMENT, REAL OR THEORETICAL, OF ARGENTINE SOVEREIGNTY.

INFORMANTS SAID A CANVASS OF REPRESENTATIVE SPOKESMEN IN THE AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC CORPS AT BUENOS AIRES INDICATED A DISPOSITION TO GIVE RAMIREZ TIME TO WORK OUT HIS PROGRAM, WITH THE CONFIDENCE THAT HE SOON WILL GIVE PROOF OF HIS DETERMINATION TO REORIENT ARGENTINE FOREIGN POLICY IN THE DIRECTION OF CLOSE COOPERATION WITH OTHER DEMOCRACIES.

JUN -9 1943

IT WAS STATED DEFINITELY THAT NO INTIMATION HAD BEEN MADE BY ANY AMERICAN GOVERNMENT THAT A RUPTURE OF RELATIONS WITH THE AXIS WAS A PREREQUISITE TO RECOGNITION OF THE PROVISIONAL REGIME.

EJ1056PEW

TORONTO, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN DIRECTING THE DISCHARGE OF SOME 30 UNION WORKERS WHO INSTIGATED A THREE-DAY STRIKE OVER A RACIAL ISSUE AT THE PACKARD MOTOR COMPANY IN DETROIT, WAS ENDORSED TODAY BY THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA. (C.I.O.)

JUN -9 1943

THE UNION EXECUTIVES, MEETING HERE, DISCUSSED THE STRIKE WHICH LEFT 25,000 WORKERS IDLE AT THE PACKARD PLANT LAST WEEK.

IN A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE ARMY'S ACTION, THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ASKED FOR THE REMOVAL OF C.E.WEISS, VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF PERSONNEL AT THE PACKARD PLANT, BECAUSE OF HIS ALLEGED ATTITUDE TOWARD NEGRO WORKERS.

R.J.THOMAS, UNION PRESIDENT, TOLD THE BOARD HE CONSIDERED MEMBERS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN IN DETROIT RESPONSIBLE FOR FOMENTING TROUBLE AT THE PLANT. THE STRIKE, TERMED "SPONTANEOUS" BY THE U.A.W., BROKE OUT WHEN THREE NEGRO WORKERS WERE PROMOTED TO JOBS ON MACHINES.

THE U.S.ARMY, WHICH IS RECEIVING THE OUTPUT OF THE PLANT, ENTERED THE PICTURE WITH A DIRECTION THAT THE STRIKE LEADERS BE DISCHARGED.

DA152AEW

JUN -9 1943

new york, june 8-(ap)-chamberlains from the imperial palace have just completed a tour of japanese war plants as part of the national drive to spur armament production, said a tokyo broadcast today which was recorded by the federal communications commission.

the broadcast said that the visits of the royal representatives made such a profound impression that shintaro motoyoshi, president of the mitsubishi heavy industries, "did not know what to say, but was simply overwhelmed with emotion."

JUN -9 1943

owi dcf 518a

paramaribo, dutch guiana, [redacted]-(ap)-lieut.joseph c.picard, jr., spotted the green armband and the white "c" worn by a

JUN -9 1943

correspondent and was told what it meant.

JUN -9 1943

"gee!" exclaimed picard, who hails from (26 Glen street) east providence, r.i., "i never get my name in the paper!"

You're wrong, Joe. Here it is.

-mailer-rps-410a

UNDATED ~~JAPANESE~~ FRENCH INDO-CHINA

JUN -9 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE ITALIAN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED ~~NEX~~ PRESS, REPORTED IN A HANOI DISPATCH THAT U. S. FLIERS FROM CHINA HAD BOMBED A REGION N IN THE PROVINCE OF TONKIN, NORTHERN FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

IT SAID A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED IN HANOI ASSERTED DAMAGE WAS NEGLIGIBLE.

~~ZNEXEXNAEXNEXGXBXBEZEEEZ~~ N O DATE WAS GIVEN.

ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF SUCH A RAID WAS LACKING.

JUN -9 1943

APRC5 STEFANI IN FRENCH OL 215P

NEW YORK, JUNE 8-(AP)-A 30-TON SUNDERLAND FLYING BOAT CLIMAXED A DOGGED BRITISH ATTEMPT TO RESCUE SURVIVORS OF A BOMBER CRASH BY SUCCESSFULLY LANDING ON SOLID EARTH WITH A SEVEN-FOOT HOLE IN ITS SIDE IN WHAT THE BRITISH INFORMATION SERVICE TODAY CALLED THE FIRST LANDING OF ITS KIND IN HISTORY.

JUN -9 1943

UNABLE TO ALIGHT IN WATER BECAUSE OF THE HOLE, THE CREW PREPARED FOR THE UNORTHODOX BELLY-HOPPER BY TOSSING OVERBOARD EVERYTHING INFLAMMABLE AND CUSHIONING THEMSELVES AGAINST THE SHOCK. COMING IN AT 60 MILES ~~AN~~ AN HOUR, THE BOAT TOUCHED WITH A SLIGHT JAR AND CAME SAFELY TO REST ON HER LEFT WING 160 ~~YARDS~~ FURTHER ON, THE SERVICES SAID.

JUN -9 1943

THE LANDING WAS A CLIMAX TO AN ADVENTURE THAT BEGAN WHEN A PLANE OF THE COASTAL COMMAND ON PATROL OVER THE BAY OF BISCAY SIGHTED THE CREW OF A WRECKED WHITLEY BOMBER IN A DINGHY 250 MILES FROM LAND. A SUNDERLAND FLEW TO THE RESCUE BUT WAS SWAMPED WHEN IT ~~HOOKER~~ HIT A CROSSWIND ON THE WATER, KILLING THE CAPTAIN AND INJURING THE FIRST PILOT.

JUN -9 1943

3024- 4809

BOTH SHIPWRECKED CREWS THEN FASTENED THEIR DINGHIES TOGETHER AND AWAITED THE NEXT RESCUER. A SECOND SUNDERLAND LOCATED THEM NEXT DAY AND IN ALIGHTING SMASHED A HOLE IN ITS HULL. STILL ANOTHER AIRCRAFT DIRECTED A FIGHTING FRENCH DESTROYER TO THE SPOT AND THE VESSEL TOOK ABOARD ALL THE FLIERS EXCEPT SEVEN WHO VOLUNTEERED TO TRY TO SAVE THE SUNDERLAND.

JUN - 9 1943

IT WAS THEY WHO LANDED THEIR SHIP AFTER SUCCESSFULLY [redacted] GETTING IT IN THE AIR DESPITE THE WATER THAT POURED IN THROUGH THE HOLE.

WU RO 755P

UNDATED ITALIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A ROME BROADCAST TO MARK ITALY'S THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF WAR BEGAN TODAY BY SUMMARIZING ITALIAN CASUALTIES AND COMMENTING THAT "NOW A NUMEROUS AND EXTREMELY WELL EQUIPPED ENEMY IS THREATENING DIRECTLY FROM THE SOUTH."

JUN - 9 1943

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID DAILY BOMBS OF ITALY "ANNOUNCE THE ENEMY'S INTENTION TO ADOPT ALL MEANS TO BEND THE AXIS SOUTHERN DEFENDER.

"THREE YEARS OF WAR HAVE NOT GIVEN GREAT OR IMMEDIATELY EVIDENT RESULTS FOR ITALY'S ARMS," THE BROADCAST ADDED.

WHILE THE FIRST YEARS OF THE CONFLICT WERE OVERSEAS THE FOURTH YEAR BEGINS WITH "ITALY'S POSITION CHANGED CONSIDERABLY," THE RADIO

3024-4809

SAID BUT ADDED THAT THE BRITISH AND LATER THE AMERICANS NEEDED YEARS TO OPEN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND WERE FORCED TO WITHDRAW HEAVY FORCES FROM OTHER AREAS FOR THIS PURPOSE "THEREBY FACILITATING THE EFFORTS OF THE ITALIANS."

JUN - 9 1943

REVIEWING DEFENSE MEASURES INCLUDING MINE FIELDS, AIR PATROL AND "AIR OFFENSIVES AGAINST THE ADVERSARIES' CONCENTRATIONS AND SUPPLIES," AS WELL AS "A VERY STRONG COASTAL DEFENSE ON ALL VULNERABLE POINTS WITH THE ADDITION OF GREAT MOBILE FORCES READY TO BE THROWN IN WHERE NECESSITY ARISES," THE BROADCAST SAID:

"ITALIANS FEEL CERTAIN ANY ATTEMPT AT A LANDING WILL BE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT AND DANGEROUS FOR AN ATTACKER."

THREE-YEAR CASUALTY FIGURES GIVEN BY THE BROADCAST WERE 633,251, INCLUDING 58,000 KILLED, 131,000 WOUNDED AND "A LITTLE MORE THAN 444,000 MISSING."

THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION RECORDED A ROME BROADCAST LISTING ITALIAN CASUALTIES IN TUNISIA IN MAY AS 2,571 DEAD, 4,950 WOUNDED AND 97,582 MISSING.

JUN - 9 1943

OTHER ITALIAN CASUALTY FIGURES FOR MAY LISTED BY THE BROADCAST WERE RUSSIA, 627 DEAD; BALKANS AND OTHER OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, 532 DEAD, 1,167 WOUNDED, 1,695 MISSING; METROPOLITAN TERRITORY, 209 DEAD, 318 WOUNDED, 169 MISSING; NAVY 226 DEAD, 461 WOUNDED, 582 MISSING; AIR, 106 DEAD, 73 WOUNDED, 63 MISSING; MERCHANT FLEET, 236 DEAD, 34 WOUNDED.

M100AEW

JUN - 9 1943

THE WAR TODAY

- - -

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

- - -

JUN - 9 1943

THE SUCCESSFUL CHINESE COUNTER-ATTACK AGAINST THE JAPANESE IN THE ICHANG ZONE ALONG THE SWIFT WATERS OF THE GREAT YANGTZE RIVER IS A HEARTENING EXHIBITION, FOR THE THREAT TO GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK'S BADLY STRAINED DEFENSIVE STRUCTURE HAS BEEN VERY GRAVE.

HOWEVER, WHILE THAT SHOWS A BIT OF SILVER IN CHINA'S DARK SKY, IT SHOULDN'T CREATE THE IMPRESSION THAT DANGER NO LONGER HAUNTS CHIANG'S FRONTIERS. THE MENACE IS STILL THERE, AND WE SHALL HAVE TO AWAIT THE OUTCOME OF THE CONTINUING CHINESE OPERATIONS BEFORE WE CAN SAY WHAT MEASURE OF SUCCESS HE HAS ACHIEVED.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPRESSIVE FEATURES OF THIS SHOW OF CHINESE STRENGTH IS THAT AIR POWER PLAYED A MAJOR PART. AMERICAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS FROM OUR GENERAL CHENNAULT'S FORCES, AND CHINESE FIGHTERS, APPEAR TO HAVE TURNED THE TIDE OF BATTLE AND INFLICTED SEVERE PUNISHMENT ON THE ROUTED JAPANESE.

JUN - 9 1943

NOW THAT AFFORDS REAL ENCOURAGEMENT. ABOUT A FORTNIGHT AGO WHEN THE JAP OFFENSIVE WAS DEVELOPING IN INTENSITY THIS COLUMN POINTED OUT THE DANGER TO CHINA, ESPECIALLY IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT ABOUT THE ONLY AID WHICH THE ALLIES COULD GIVE WAS BY AIR, BECAUSE OF THE CLOSURE OF THE BURMA ROAD. I SUGGESTED THEN THAT IF CHIANG GOT TOO HARD PRESSED THE ALLIES WOULD RUSH WARPLANES FROM INDIA.

AIR POWER, WHICH IS DOING SO MUCH FOR THE UNITED NATIONS IN OTHER PARTS OF THE WORLD, SEEMS LIKELY TO PROVIDE ONE OF THE MAIN BARRIERS AGAINST THE JAPS IN CHINA, PENDING THE TIME WHEN THE ALLIES CAN INVADE BURMA AND OPEN UP THIS BACK-DOOR. IN THIS CONNECTION IT'S INTERESTING TO NOTE BRITISH PREMIER CHURCHILL'S REMARKS ABOUT AIR STRENGTH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

HE DECLARED THAT "NOTHING WILL TURN US FROM OUR ENDEAVOR AND INTENTION TO ACCOMPLISH THE COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF OUR FOES BY BOMBING FROM THE AIR IN ADDITION TO ALL OTHER MEANS." THEN HE ADDED:

"THE STEADY WEARING DOWN OF THE GERMAN AND JAPANESE AIR FORCES IS PROCEEDING REMORSELESSLY. THE ENEMY, WHO THOUGHT THAT AIR WOULD BE THEIR WEAPON OF VICTORY, ARE NOW FINDING IN IT THE FIRST CAUSE OF THEIR RUIN."

JUN - 9 1943

THE NIPPONESE APPARENTLY HAD LITTLE AERIAL DEFENSE AGAINST THE AMERICAN AND CHINESE WARPLANES. THE COMPARATIVELY SMALL ALLIED AIRFORCE IN ITS BOMBING AND MACHINE-GUNNING OF ENEMY TROOPS AND COMMUNICATIONS, TOOK THE PLACE OF A LARGE LAND FORCE WITH ARTILLERY. SUCH AN EXHIBITION SHOWS THAT AIRPOWER CAN BE THROWN TO CHIANG'S SUPPORT, DESPITE THE DIFFICULTIES OF FLYING BOTH BOMBS AND GASOLINE CLEAR FROM INDIA INTO CHINA.

THE GENERALISSIMO'S TASK IS TO KEEP HIS FIGHTING-MACHINE FROM BEING KNOCKED OUT UNTIL THE ALLIES COME TO THE RESCUE. IT WILL BE AUTUMN BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS CAN LAUNCH THEIR GREAT INVASION OF BURMA ACROSS THE BAY OF BENGAL FROM INDIA.

JUN - 9 1943

CHIANG'S IMMEDIATE PROBLEM, OF COURSE, IS TO SAVE HIS CAPITAL OF CHUNGKING FROM CAPTURE AND PRESERVE THE NORTHERN HUNAN AGRICULTURAL AREA UPON WHICH UNOCCUPIED CHINA DEPENDS SO HEAVILY FOR FOOD. IF HE ACCOMPLISHES THAT HE WILL HAVE DONE WELL, AND WE CAN DRAW A BREATH OF RELIEF. IT WILL MEAN THAT THE CELESTIALS PROBABLY CAN HANG ON UNTIL THE ALLIES ARE ABLE TO GIVE THEM MAJOR ASSISTANCE.

MT856AEW

JUN - 9 1943

3824-4811

30.24-4811

APRB25 AFHQ NORTHAFRICA VOICE JUNE 8

ADD APRB 24

X X X ON THEIR OWN SOIL PARA

A FURTHER RESHUFFLING ~~EX~~ IN SOME OF THE ERSTWHILE ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANS OF THE ALGERIAN COLONIAL GOVT IS EXPECTED ESPECIALLY IN WHAT CORRESPONDS~~A~~TO THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WHERE IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THREE OR PERHAPS FOUR OFFICIALS OF KNOWN PROVICHY AND ANTISEMITIC SENTIMENTS WILL BE REMOMD XXX BE REMOVED PARA

AMONG THE NEW FRENCH COMMISSIONERS ADRIEN TIXIER HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED WITH THE FRENCH LABOR MOVEMENT FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS A FORMER COLLEGE PROF HE FOUGHT IN THE TRENCHES IN WORLD WAR 1 AND LOST ONE ARM THERE AFTER THE WAR HE WAS IN THE INTL LABOR BUREAU AS A SPECIALIST ON WAR VETERANS PROBLEMS ANSWERING DEGAULLS REQUEST HE BECAME HEAD OF THE DEGAULLE DELEGATION TO THE UNISTATES PARA

RENE PLEVEN A LAWYER OXXX LAWYER BY PROFESSION WORKED IN LONDON DEVELOPING FRANCO-BRITISH INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS BEFORE THE ARMISTICE IN1940 HE THEN PUT HIMSELF AT DEGAULLES DISPOSITION HE ASSISTED IN BRINGING FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA INTO THE FREE FRENCH MOVEMENT AND LATER BECAME SECRETARYGENERAL OF FREE FRENCH AFRICA IN JANUARY 1941 HE WAS CALLED TO LONDON BY DEGAULLE AND MADE NATL COMMISSIONER OF COLONIES HE WAS ONE OF THE SIGNERS OF THE AGREEMENT WHEREBY THE BRITISH WENT INTO MADAGASCAR PARA

ANDRE DIETHELM ANOTHER VETERAN OF THE LAST WAR WAS A ONE TIME INSPECTOR GENERAL OF COMMAND AND CHEF DU CABINET TO MANXXXX CABINET TO MANDEL WHEN MANDEL WAS MINISTER OF COLONIES AND MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR HE WENT TO LONDON IN THE SPRING OF 1941 AND JOINED DEGAULLE IN THAT ORGANIZATION HE HAD PORTFOLIOS FOR LABOR INFORMATION

1943

JUN -9 1943

JUN -9 1943

ECONOMY AND MERCHANT MARINE AND INTERIOR AFFAIRS.

END

APRB24 ALGIERS VOICE JUNE 8TH

(AP-NOTE - THIS IS REPETITION OF MORINS 11140 OF THIS AM.)

AP

JUN -9 1943

NY AND LONDON

MORINS 11140-5@3 ,32 !43,:@ 3.0843 &9;34,.3,5 :9,;3,3$ 59$-6 8, - !7))

MORINS 11140-

THE NEW FRENCH EMPIRE GOVERNMENT CONVENED TODAY IN A FULL XXX FULL DRESS SESSION MOVING SWIFTLY TOWARDS THE FORMATION OF A WAR CABINET THE LAST ORGANIZATIONAL STEP NECESSARY TO THROW THE UNIFIED WEIGHT OF A VAST UNOCCUPIED FRENCH TERRITORY BACK INTO THE BATTLE LINE AGAINST THE AXIS PARA

WITH THE APPOINTMENT OF THIS BODY THE CENTRAL FRENCH AUTHORITY LOCATED IN ALGIERS WILL BE COMPLETE PARA

IT WELDS INTO A SOLID BLOC MORE THAN 60 MILLION FRENCHMEN AND FRENCH SUBJECTS AN ARMY AT PRESENT ESTIMATED AT 300 THOUSAND AND A GREAT AFRICAN AND INSULAR DOMAIN HEAVILY FREIGHTED WITH VITAL STRATEGIC AND MATERIAL RESOURCES PARA

JUN -9 1943

HE COMMITTEE OF FRENCH NATIONAL LIBERATION ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT LAST NIGHT OF 11 COMMISSIONERS CORRESPONDING TO CABINET MINISTERS INTERIOR ADMINISTRATIVE FUNCTIONS WILL BE IN THEIR HANDS PARA

LEFT VACANT WASTHE PORTFOLIO OF WAR MINISTER PARA

IT WAS EXPECTED THAT THIS OFFICE WILL BE FILLED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE APPOINTMENT OF A STREAMLINED WAR CABINET WHICH WILL BE CONCENTRATED SOLELY IN DIRECTING THE FRENCH WAR MACHINE NOW BEING REBUILT ON THE SHORES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN GIRAUD AS

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE FRENCH FORCES
IN NORTH AFRICAPROBABLY WILL ASSUME THIS POST AT THE SAME TIME HEADING
THE WAR CABINET PARA

DEGAULLES PROBABLE POSITION IN THE NEW GOVT IS STILL OBSCURE WITH
GIRAUD HE HAS BEEN FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBER-
ATION AND HE HAS REPORTEDLY TOLD INTIMATES THAT HIS MILITARY
CAREER HAS ENDED THEREFORE OBSERVERS CONSIDER
IT IS LIKELY THAT HE WILL DEVOTE HIS ENERGY TO DIRECTING THE ADMINISTR-
ATIVE BODY PARA

JUN -9 1943

ALGIERS NEWSPAPERS GREETED WITH UNQUALIFIED SATISFACTION THE
FORMAL APPEARANCE OF A CENTRAL AUTHORITY BUT THEY
REEMPHASIZED THAT BOTH DEGAULLE AND GIRAUD ASSERTED BEFORE THE
CONFERENCE THAT THIS IS A PROVISIONAL GOVT WITH ITS DURATION OF
EXISTENCE LIMITED ENTIRELY BY THE TIME IT TAKES TO LIBERATE THE
HOMELAND L'ECHO D'ALGER SAID QUOTE WE MUST USE EXACT TERMINOLOGY THE
COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION IS THE EQUIVALENT OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF FRANCE UNQUOTE IT SAID THAT ITS AUTHORITY WOULD END AT THE MOMENT
WHEN THE POPULATION OF FRANCE ITSELF WOULD BE ABLE TO EXPRESS ITS
WISHES THE NEWSPAPER POINTED OUT THAT THE FRENCH ARE JUN -9 1943
FORTUNATE IN BEING THE ONLY PEOPLE AMONG THE ALLIED NATIONS OF EUROPE
WITH A LEGALLY CONSTITUTED GOVT FUNCTIONING ON THEIR OWN SOIL PARA

# OVERWHELMING FORCES SAID TO BE CARRYING ON ATTACK AGAINST ISLAND

JUN 10 1943

## Cruisers Shell Coast In Wake Of Heavy Bombing By Fortress When Defenders Fail To Answer Surrender Demand

*[By the Associated Press]* MORIN

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 9—The Allies demanded Pantelleria's unconditional surrender yesterday, and when no reply was received American Flying Fortresses and British warships rocked the Italian sea outpost with another pre-invasion bombardment.

"The demand for surrender was made to save the garrison and inhabitants unnecessary suffering," said a special Allied bulletin which made it clear that Pantelleria "will continue to be subjected to bombing, bombardment and blockade" until it collapses.

[In London Reuters reported that the Rome radio in a broadcast last night said "overwhelming air and naval forces are besieging the fortress of Pantelleria."]

Allied planes dropped the note demanding "unconditional surrender" over the badly battered island which is a steppingstone to Sicily and the Italian mainland.

### American Planes Rush In

When this was ignored, the American air forces raced in to hand the thirty-two-square-mile island another jolt of explosives that left the Italian defenses sheathed in smoke.

After the Flying Fortress attack, a big force of British cruisers and destroyers raced in close to shore and began pumping hundreds of shells into the isolated volcanic isle.

It was the sixth bombardment there by British warships in ten days.

"The results were satisfactory," said an Allied communique. "There was a certain amount of retaliatory fire, but our ships suffered neither casualties nor damage."

### Spaatz Signs Demand

The surrender demand was signed by Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, American commander of the Allied Northwest African Air Force, and expired at 6 P. M. last night, the Italians said in broadcasts from Rome.

Rome said the ultimatum had been ignored, but did not attempt to minimize Pantelleria's plight. The Allied air assault had reached a "steady rhythm of extreme violence," with the Fascist garrison undergoing "at least twelve daily attacks, in addition to the numerout sea bombardments," the Italians said.

Altogether the island has been subjected to 140 air attacks in the past month, "and naturally much damage has occurred," the Italian broadcasts said.

But the Italian garrison is ready to exact "a very dear price" in any Allied landing attempt, Rome said, and then again recalled the "victorious repulse" of the Allies Sunday night at Lampedusa Island, eighty miles south of Pantelleria.

### Two Men British Loss

The Lampedusa venture meanwhile was put into its proper perspective by a British communique issued in Malta. It was disclosed that light naval forces had carried out a "coastal reconnaissance" of that small outpost, suffering no damage but losing two members of a landing party.

[This was the action which Axis reports on Tuesday had characterized as a repulsed attack by five companies of British Commandos.]

A Rome broadcast tonight said Italian planes had scored a hit on one British cruiser yesterday before it reached Pantelleria's coast. Although the ship showed a "heavy list," Rome said, "she started moving again while destroyers made a screen around her."

Lightning fighters collaborated in the Fortress attack on Pantelleria.

### Covered By Dust Clouds

A dispatch from an advanced United States air base in North Africa reported that returning pilots said:

"The whole end of the island was covered with heavy brown dust clouds raised by the Fortress bombs. You actually could see the earth shake when those bombs hit.

"While the navy ships circled, firing continually, our planes were circling overhead to protect them from any surprise enemy attack.

"When the dust from the Fortress bombs began to settle, the warships began pulling back from shore, keeping their big guns hot as they moved away. . . . I'd hate to be anyone on that island today."

### Fires Set At Messina

Pantelleria was but one of a number of long-punished Italian targets to come again under powerful Allied fire.

Allied headquarters here told of new attacks on enemy bases in southern Sardinia, while a Cairo

# *PANTELLERIA REFUSES SURRENDER, BOMBARDED BY SHIPS AND PLANES; SOVIET RAIDS BLAST 150 AIRCRAFT*

JUN 10 1943

JUN 10 1943

communique announced that the Middle East Air Force had set off great fires at the Messina terminus of the realway leading to the Italian mainland.

Moreover, Middle East pilots swept over the Aegean sea and off the west coast of enemy-occupied Greece, setting aflame two enemy vessels and leaving another listing. A tug was set afire at the entrance to the Gulf of Corinth, and enemy communications were attacked on the Greek mainland near Kyparissia.

### Hit Rail Lines In Italy

Malta-based British planes for their part struck at railway communications in both Sicily and southeastern Italy.

In all these operations, delivered from three Allied bases, two Allied planes were lost. One enemy craft was known to have been shot down.

Reconnaissance photographs showed that the Fortress raid of Saturday on Italy's La Spezia naval base damaged the incompleted Italian light cruiser Claudio Tiberio. Another ship was hit and the naval base was heavily damaged.

until it collapsed.

### Landing May Have Been Made

A Press association military writer said "there is a possibility that a landing already has been made" on Pantelleria, and Reuters said "there seems no reason to doubt that the offensive already has begun in the Mediterranean" with Pantelleria and Lampedusa the initial objectives.

The British Admiralty earlier punctured Axis claims to have repulsed a heavy blow against Lampedusa, disclosing that operations there had been only reconnaissance in which only two men were lost.

On the eve of the anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war just three years ago tomorrow, Fascist rulers sought to reassure their peoples, and one Rome broadcast declared that the people were standing firm, possessed of "hard-set resistance and will which can only be measured with the ancient Romans' desperate resistance force when the cry sounded 'Hannibal is before the town gates!'"

In another psychological shot-in-the-arm, a communique broadcast by Rome radio and recorded by the Associated Press declared that the Italian navy had sunk 350 Allied warships and merchantmen in the

JUN 10 1943

# *Invasion of Italian Isle Underway, London Reports*

## Speculation Persists in Britain that Allied Forces May Have Landed.

HAWAIIAN

LONDON, June 9—(AP) The Allied ultimatum for unconditional surrender of Pantelleria stirred widespread speculation today that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's forces may have begun invasion of the Italian outpost islands in the first landing against the European fortress.

Reports of such operations persisted although there was no confirmation in official sources in London.

Both Reuters and the British Press association commentators said an invasion could logically be expected in a few hours if such an ultimatum were rejected, and Reuters tonight said a Rome radio broadcast declared that "overwhelming air and naval forces are besieging the fortress of Pantelleria."

Allied headquarters in North Africa asserted the island would "continue to be subjected to bombing, bombardment and blockade"

war, and damaged 79.

### French Underground Primed

As invasion speculation heightened, Fighting French headquarters declared that "throughout France the underground is set for action," and asserted that patriots in Corsica were waiting in the mountains, ready to descend upon Italian troops, reported 60,000 strong, when an Allied landing comes.

Coupled with this was the estimate by Lord Selborne, Minister of Economic Warfare, that German industrial production had declined 15 to 20 per cent from last year and "we attribute at least half of this decline to air raids."

Berlin declared that the speeches of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill were nothing but blasts in a war of nerves, and that the Allies hoped by threatening invasion to make Germany withdraw troops from the eastern front. But, the broadcast said, "nothing that the enemy could say would have the slightest effect on military plans of the Axis.

### Italy Lists Navy Losses

In a review of three years of war, the Italians — who yesterday had reported casualties to date of 633,251—including 58,000 killed and 131,000 wounded—gave the first official announcement of their naval losses. Between June 10, 1940, and April 30, 1941, Rome said, 2,710 officers and men were killed, 12,195 missing, 10,352 taken prisoner and 4,633 wounded.

Detailing claims of naval successes, the Italian broadcast said they had sunk two Allied battleships, 17 cruisers, 35 destroyers and torpedo boats, 89 submarines, 21 auxiliary ships, and damaged three battleships, two aircraft carriers, 24 cruisers, 15 destroyers and torpedo boats among other warships. It added that 159 merchantmen totalling 1,110,603 tons had been sunk, and 18 damaged.

In a Navy day message, Admiral Arturo Riccardi, Italian Undersecretary of the Navy, declared Italian seamen had fought heroically "against an enemy that has done all—without succeeding—to check your boldness."

Still today the Italians were claiming heavy losses inflicted upon the British at Lampedusa, saying many landing craft had been sunk. But a Malta communique today said naval forces had suffered no damage or casualties in the reconnaissance raid, with only two of the landing party lost.

### Minor Rehearsal

In absence of additional details, London observers said the operation apparently was a minor rehearsal for the big-scale amphibious operations that Mr. Churchill said were approaching.

A Rome commentator boasted that "our coasts are well guarded, excoriated the Allies anew for bombings, and promised the Italian people that "very soon we shall answer terror with terror."

Axis troubles persisted, meanwhile, in the Balkans with heavy fighting continuing in the Bosnia and Montenegro areas, the guerrillas reported to have pushed the enemy back with numerous casualties.

Fighting French quarters said more than 1,000 Frenchmen were arrested in Lyon recently and taken to Germany in an attempt to break up the leadership of the underground.

# RED AIR RAIDS DESTROY 150 NAZI PLANES

## Moscow Reports Result Of Attacks On Six Enemy Fields

## 24 More Shot Down In Repulsing Threat In Volkhov Area

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Thursday*, June 10—Russian airmen destroyed between 150 and 160 German aircraft Tuesday night in raids on six enemy airports, losing twenty-one of their own planes, Moscow announced early today.

A broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor said twenty-four more German planes were shot down at a cost of two Russian planes the same night in repulsing an enemy attack on the Volkhov front southeast of Leningrad.

### Viewed As Forerunners

These bursts of long-range air activity on both sides were accepted generally by observers as forerunners of great summer land battles, but the regular midnight Russian communique again said there were no important ground developments.

The Russians again ignored German assertions that heavy fighting was going on in the Kuban district of the Caucasus, where Berlin said the Russians lost 100 tanks, 350 aircraft, and many troops in unsuccessful attacks during the past two weeks.

A German bulletin recorded by the Associated Press said the Russians lost forty-seven landing boats Tuesday in an attempt to put troops ashore behind the German Caucasian lines. The action occurred in the Sea of Azov on the north side of the Taman peninsula, it said.

### Reports 5 Ships Sunk

Moscow said Soviet ships sank an enemy transport in the Barents Sea, and a transport and three patrol ships in the Baltic, but did not mention any engagements in the Sea of Azov or Black Sea.

A noon Russian communique yesterday said two German infantry companies were wiped out in an attack on Red army positions near Sevsk, west of Kursk, and the midnight bulletin said 200 Germans fell on the Smolensk front west of Moscow, and two companies also were destroyed on the Leningrad front.

# JAPS' HWAJUNG LINE PIERCED

## Chinese Report Victory Southeast Of Key City To Rice Bowl

## U. S. Bombers Inflict Heavy Damage At Hongay, In Indo-China

JUN 10 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Chungking, June 9 — The Japanese defense line southeast of Hwajung, key to the Chinese rice-producing region, has crumpled under the impact of a sudden attack by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces, Chinese dispatches reported today.

The town lies to the north of Lake Tungting, in northern Hunan province. The Chinese report said the Japanese suffered more than 200 casualties in a sharp battle and that an additional 200 Japanese troops were drowned while trying to swim to safety across a river near the town. Quantities of equipment also were captured.

### U. S. Flyers Raid Hongay

While Chinese troops were striking at Japanese forces along the upper Yangtze front, American bombers attacked Hongay, thirty miles northeast of Haipong, in French Indo-China.

A communique from the headquarters of Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell said the raiders inflicted heavy damage upon coaling docks, warehouses, railroad yards and power transmission lines.

The twin-engined Mitchells and Warhawks encountered no enemy opposition and all returned to their bases. The flyers said they could see dense clouds of smoke rising to 5,000 feet and visible for 30 miles, as they returned to their base.

### Other Chinese Gains Reported

The Chinese reported other gains in their fight to drive the Japanese out of the upper Yangtze valley. Three important towns, including Shihlipu, fifty miles east of Ichang on the Hankow road, were retaken and Japanese troops fleeing Itu, eighteen miles below Ichang, suffered heavy casualties.

Annihilation of enemy forces south of Sungtze, a river port between Shasi and Ichang, also was expected shortly, the Chinese high command announced.

A Japanese attempt to push south in the area west of Taihong in Shansi province was reported halted and an offensive was launched upon the Japanese-held city of Yingchen, seventy-five miles northwest of Hankow, the Chinese reported.

30.27-4813

# *Latin-Americans Recognize Argentine, Algiers Regimes*

## Brazil Takes First Action On Raminez Government. Uruguay To Deal With French

*[By the Associated Press]*

JUN 10 1943

Montevideo, June 9—The diplomatic ice broke in Latin America today as the new governments in Argentina and Algiers began winning recognition.

Brazil announced its resumption of relations with Argentina under the new President Pedro Ramirez. From Buenos Aires came word that Bolivia, Paraguay and Chile followed suit in that order. Uruguay was expected to take similar action shortly.

Uruguay, first in the Americas, resumed relations with the French through the Committee of National Liberation set up in Algiers. From Bogota came dispatches that the President's office had announced Colombia was preparing to do the same.

### Brazil Is First

Foreign Minister Oswaldo Aranha of Brazil was the first to recognize the two-day-old Government of Argentina, holding that "it is legal according to the recognition of the Supreme Court of that country."

Uruguay was expected to follow suit immediately and diplomats reported from Buenos Aires that Bolivia and Paraguay had already joined Brazil, while Chile was expected to do so momentarily.

Some observers had expected the American nations to act in concert on recogintion both of the Algiers and Argentina governments, but indications were that most, if not all nations, would quickly join Brazil and Uruguay.

### Friendship Noted

Uruguayan Foreign Minister Jose Serrato told the Associated Press that regular relations with such a friendly neighbor as Argentina could not be interrupted long.

Other sources in the Foreign Office declared Serrato was confident that the new Argentine regime will ultimately show anti-Axis tendencies or, at least, its policies will be widely different from Former President Ramon S. Castillo's neutrality stand.

Aranha said that Argentina and Brazil also have long been on close friendly terms and Argentina must decide its international policy through its own interests.

### Vichy Relations Severed

Meanwhile President Juan Jose Amezaga of Uruguay and the Foreign Minister signed a decree which said that friendly relations with France, suspended last month, "are resumed through the central government of France" in Algiers. The decree said this step was taken pending esttablishment of a provisional government in continental France.

Relations with the Vichy Government were suspended on the grounds that "the continental territory of France was completely occupied by Germany which deprived it of all sovereign rights."

### Surprise Expressed

Thus Uruguay was the first nation to recognize the French committee as a Government. The United States and Britain maintain consulates in North Africa.

Some diplomats expressed surprise at the quick action, taken without consultation with other nations.

Other diplomatic activity included anouncements that Venezuela and Mexico raised their diplomatic missions to each other to Embassy rank. Reports from Panama said similar action is expected between Panama and Mexico in order to "strengthen further very close cordial relations between the countries and affirm inter-American cooperation."

JUN 10 1943

# RAMIREZ LEANS TOWARD ALLIES

## Says Argentina Will Act Closely With Americas.

JUN 10 1943

Buenos Aires, June 9 (A. P.).—Argentina intends to work in closer co-operation with her sister American republics through acts as well as words, President Pedro Ramirez said last night in a brief statement on the foreign policies of his Government.

"Foreign relations will be regulated not only by words but also in practice by acts which will draw us ever nearer to our American brothers," said the statement, issued following a Cabinet meeting.

The Government, in office only twenty-four hours, also announced the lifting of martial law, declared Friday following the coup d'etat which overthrew President Ramon S. Castillo.

The new Cabinet said it was terminating martial law "in view of the calm which prevails in the whole country."

In a further reference to international conditions, the statement said:

"The Argentine attitude toward the war is considered to have been sufficiently clarified in a statement made yesterday by the provisional Government."

In that statement the Government declared it would maintain neutrality "for the present" and that it "sustains the principle of absolute autonomy of States to set up their own standards of Government."

**Break With Axis Forecast.**

Dispatches from Montevideo quoted observers there as forecasting an eventual break with the Axis by Ramirez. His statement that foreign relations would be regulated by acts as well as words was viewed by these sources as meaning the Government would move gradually toward a rupture of relations with the Axis.

The speedy lifting of martial law was interpreted in Montevideo as a step toward the restoration of normal conditions, although it was assumed the state of siege which President Castillo decreed to protect his neutrality policy from popular criticism was still in effect.

Montevideo dispatches said that although the new Argentine regime has made no mention of Congress, which was dissolved by decree, shortly after the coup, there were indications the Government was looking forward to holding elections, possibly in the not too distant future, and that Ramirez himself was likely to be a candidate.

**Rawson Wanted Quick Break.**

The Montevideo sources also shed further light on the sudden resignation of the provisional government of Gen. Arturo Rawson, co-leader of the revolution. His one-day government resigned in favor of Gen. Ramirez, these sources said, because Gen. Rawson favored an immediate rupture with the Axis, but was opposed by his collaborators.

Gen. Ramirez was reported to have successfully organized his government through a middle course, approving immediate measures to re-establish solidarity but leaving the question of breaking relations—which would have involved a test of government strength—for later consideration.

# France Reported Set for Action

JUN 10 1943

## De Gaulle's London Offices Says Corsicans Are Already Massing in Mountains.

London, June 9 (A. P.).—As the invasion tension continued mounting, Fighting French headquarters today reported that "throughout France the underground is set for action," while in Corsica, patriots are massing in the mountains ready to descend upon 60,000 Italian troops reported to be on the island awaiting an Allied invasion.

More than 1,000 Frenchmen were seized by the German secret police in Lyons and hustled to Germany in a recent effort to smash an inner ring of underground leaders, the announcement said.

The statement added that increasingly strained relations were reported between Germany and Italy, and that there had been discord following the recent assassination of eleven Italian soldiers by French ptriots at Marseilles. The Italian authorities, it said, immediately ordered sweeping arrests and an early curfew, but the orders were canceled by the Germans.

"This is a good indication of bad relations between the Italian and Nazi occupation authorities," the statement said, "and also German fears that a single spark may suffice to set off the French gun-powder barrel."

Meanwhile today Yugoslav spokesmen reported that heavy fighting has been going on in the last eight days between guerrillas and Germans in Montenegro and Bosnia where the patriots were said to have pushed the enemy back and inflicted heavy casualties. The Yugoslavs said that a number of bridges had been blown up and two Axis troop trains destroyed on the main line connecting Belgrade and Zagreb.

**Italians Tell of Casualties.**

The Rome radio last night soberly reported total Italian casualties of 633,251 in the three years since Mussolini declared war on England and France. In a verbal windup looking toward tomorrow's third anniversay of Il Duce's fateful step—which President Roosevelt described at the time as a stab in the back—Rome said that the beginning of her fourth year at war finds Italy in the very front line and "courageously facing a series of difficult problems."

The 633,251 casualties were broken down into 58,000 killed, 131,000 wounded and a little more than 444,000 missing.

The broadcast, picked up at New York by the Associated Press, pointed out that in the early days of the war the battlefields lay overseas, or thousands of miles away from Italy's home soil, then added:

"Now a numerous and extremely well equipped enemy is threatening directly from the south, and daily bombardments on a long series of Italian centers announce the enemy's intention to adopt all means to bend the Axis southern defender. . . . The three years of war have not given any great or immediately evident results for Italy's arms."

But, the announcer added, three years had been required by the Allied nations to reopen the Mediterranean, "by withdrawing very considerable forces from other fronts and thereby facilitating the efforts of Italy's allies."

**Transit Chaos in Italy.**

The description of the means of communication has created chaos in Italy, the British radio said in a broadcast picked up at New York today by CBS. Quoting Italian newspapers, London declared that vegetables and fish are going bad in transit and "arrive on the market in a putrid condition," while fruits have become much rarer in Northern Italy.

According to a Reuter's dispatch from Stockholm, a considerable number of high officials of Vidkun Quisling's party have recently fled from Norway to seek safety in Sweden, in fear of an Allied invasion, London also said.

The Moscow radio, also picked up by CBS, reported that Czecho-Slovak railway men wrecked a German train carrying anti-aircraft guns, and that a group of the patriots raided a military store, setting ablaze an enormous quantity of foodstuffs intended for the German army.

In a broadcast recorded by NBC, the British radio said that five important Italian production centers have been virtually ruined by Allied bombers in the past twenty days. Aerial photographs show that in Naples alone more than 100 bombs burst upon the plane marshaling yard of a large aircraft plant, London added.

# NEW YORK BOY MEETS QUEEN

## Elizabeth Picks Flyer Out at Fair in London.

London, June 9 (A. P.).—Back from North Africa where R. A. F.'s "know how" perhaps saved his life in the desert, First Lieut. H. B. (Buddy) Rosenson of New York city, has met the Queen and as a result of the two incidents regards himself as no longer anti-British.

Queen Elizabeth picked him out of a crowd of notables at a charity fair in London yesterday and asked "Where have you come from?"

He already had dropped his cigarette and straightened his shoulders when he saw her approaching.

"I have just returned from Tunisia," he said.

The rest of his story is this:

He was the bomber-navigator on a Fortress which spent the week before the North African landings in ferrying staff officers to headquarters at Gibraltar. He went on the first of his thirty-six bombing operations from North Africa on November 20, attacking an airfield in Sardinia.

In a raid on Tripoli on January 17 the Fortress, piloted by Lieut. Ray Wilkins of Selma, Ohio, was heavily attacked by fighters and flak.

"The whole tail assembly caught fire," Rosenson said. "When we saw we couldn't put it out, we rang the alarm and bailed out."

**Meets Fighting French.**

Hiking across the desert with Technical Sergeant William Bishop of Louisville, Ky., tail-gunner, he joined up with the Fighting French in southern Tunisia and reported back for duty even before a message could be sent his family he was missing.

Two others are prisoners and six others including Lieut. Wilkins, are missing.

This will be news to his mother, Mrs. Gertrude Falk of 10 West 74th street, New York city, and Becket, Mass, because he never told her he was shot down.

His father is Theodore N. Rosenson of 295 Madison avenue, New York city.

**Read R. A. F. Pamphlet.**

"I followed the British procedure in the desert escape," Lieut. Rosenson said in explaining how he owed freedom and possibly his life to British experience.

"I had read an R. A. F. pamphlet which tells how to travel in the desert and to find food and water," he said. "It didn't tell you how to steal clothes from the Arabs—which I did."

"When I came to England in July, 1942, I was anti-British," he added. "The whole outfit was. Everybody said, 'The British will fight to the last American' and all that stuff. The truth is the British will fight to save the last American.

"Any American who has fought with them in North Africa has changed his opinion of the British. By their experience and assistance they saved a devil of a lot of Americans."

Rosenson was slated for a new secret job in Britain. He returned to Britain a few days ago in a Fortress.

As he told the Queen at the Red Cross summer fair, "I am glad it's all over. It was sort of rough down there."

# Pilsudski's Daughter Flies Hurricanes For RAF Command

## Refugee From Poland Gives Up Architecture To Aid War Effort

JUN 10 1943

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 9.—A refugee from the Polish homeland her father once ruled as dictator, slim, brown-haired Jadwiga Pilsudski would like to be studying architecture, but instead she's flying Hurricanes.

Flying is the second love of blue-eyed Jadwiga, who is in the Air Transport Auxiliary. She taxis fighters around the country for the RAF, and she's doing it like a veteran.

She is 23, the younger daughter of Poland's hero-marshal, who died in 1935. She is stationed near here, but is too busy to get to town often. On one of her rare visits she did stop to tell, in a shy, quiet voice, of how she is trying to help smash the invaders of her country.

Dressed in the neat navy blue of the ATA pilot officer, she was attractive against the dull red plush of the heavy furniture in an old-fashioned London hotel.

**Wants Bigger Jobs.**

Her face shone brightly as she talked about flying.

"Right now I have been flying Hurricanes and have been handling them for five months," she said in perfect English. "But I hope before long to take over a bigger job—the two-engined bombers and fighters."

It was only after she had been prodded that she acknowledged she had just been promoted to second officer.

"How did I come to be in the ATA?

"When Hitler invaded Poland I lived in Warsaw with my mother and older sister, Wanda, who was studying political science at Warsaw University. I was cramming for entrance examinations to study architecture.

"Then came the Luftwaffe and devastated our lovely city. Mother, Wanda and I fled to Vilna, where we had a farm, but the Germans followed us there and we fled again. We made our way to Britain by way of Sweden and immediately reaching London I volunteered as a ferry pilot.

"You see, I'd already had 100 hours' glider experience and a few hours with powered gliders.

**Failed to Get In.**

"But those weren't considered very good qualifications for ferry piloting and I didn't get in. So I went to Cambridge University and started in on architecture.

"Then after two years the ATA relaxed its rules a little and gave me a uniform. First you ferry trainers, then fighter trainers. Then you taxi pilots from one airdrome to another and after a while they let you handle Hurricanes."

There are a number of American women at her station and she has made friends with them all.

Although she flies all over Britain she's had only one trip to Edinburgh where Wanda is studying along with 200 other Poles at the Polish University. Her mother works in Edinburgh for the Polish canteen. Mme. Pilsudski has just finished her memoirs, which are to be published here.

Like many Americans, Jadwiga doesn't think much of British weather.

"In winter the days are too short. That means you can't do much flying."

There's another reason besides just flying that she likes the longer days of summer. The more hours she gets in the more time off she earns to have dates with a whole string of boy friends.

# LIBERATORS USED IN MIDOCEAN WAR

London, June 9 (A. P.).—The British Air Ministry disclosed today that Liberator bombers with a range of at least 2,000 miles were the airplanes used in the "V. L. R." (very long range) operations against Nazi submarines, referred to by Prime Minister Churchill in his address yesterday. The Liberators are equipped with especially large fuel tanks in order to carry depth charges such great distances, the Air Ministry explained.

The "V. L. R." aircraft operate from bases in the United States in co-operation with other Liberators from bases of the British Coastal Command in Iceland and Ireland.

Before the Liberators were

JUN 10 1943

1943

adapted to the long range U-boat operations, Sunderland and Catalina bombers were used to combat the U-boat menace. They were effective over only a 400 miles radius from Great Britain, it was stated.

One recent Liberator attack occurred about 1,100 miles from its base, the Air Ministry disclosed adding that it was not unusual for Liberators to be on patrol for eighteen hours at a time.

as "typical of the veterans who have shown the power of our daylight air offensive to the enemy. They are returning home to teach practice, not theory, to those who will carry on with ever-increasing and unrelenting pressure the offensive now in progress."

New Haven Flier

Besides Morgan, the members of the crew, all of whom wear the

## Berlin Reports Attack On Convoy in Channel

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 9.—The Berlin radio reported today that several British torpedo boats were damaged last night while attempting to attack a German convoy in the English Channel between Dunkerque and Calais.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said no German ships were lost.

There was no immediate report on the action from British sources.

**London Reports Noon Bulletin.**

London, June 9 (A. P.).—German infantry resumed their feeler thrusts near Sevsk at the hinge of the important south-central front last night, but were beaten off after about two companies of the attackers were wiped out, the Russian midday communique announced today.

Other front line activity was confined to artillery bombardments of German positions, scouting, and guerrilla operations, said the bulletin, which was broadcast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor here.

The communique ignored Berlin broadcast reports of a great German victory in the western Caucasus in which nearly 550,000 Russians were said to have been killed in four great battles. The report, made last night, was circulated through propaganda channels and not by the German High Command.

Attempts by the Germans to reconnoiter Russian positions on the Donets River front south of Izyum failed when Red Army units opened up with mortars and machine guns, said the communique, which added that heavy Russian artillery demolished enemy fortifications in that area.

Artillery action was reported on the Western Front and west of Rostov on the Don.

Guerrillas attacked and wrecked a German troop train near Kievsk, killing and wounding troops, and in the same area blew up a German machine shop and garages, destroying forty-four automobiles and seven trucks, the communique said.

acts of heroism have been performed night after night by Red Army pilots who have roared into the milky "white night" above Gorki to protect that vital munitions center from German raids, dispatches from that thrice-bombed city said today.

The dispatches, describing the third raid in five nights on the production plants 250 miles east of Moscow, said seven enemy bombers were shot down and that dwellings had been damaged.

(The Moscow dispatch did not say when the last raid was made, but German broadcasts recorded in London said the big "Molotoff" tank factory there was last raided Monday night. Aerial reconnaissance had shown the factory "almost completely destroyed," and Monday night's raid completed the destruction, the broadcast said.

(The Soviet midday communique ignored Berlin propaganda reports of a great German victory in the Caucasus in which 550,000 Soviet troops were purportedly killed in four major battles—nor did the Hitler command mention any such victory in today's war bulletin.

(The Nazi high command said merely that "the enemy suffered very heavy losses in men and material" during the last two weeks in storming the German-held Kuban bridgehead with rifle divisions, three rifle brigades, six tank formations and strong aerial support. Altogether, 100 Soviet tanks and 350 planes were declared to have been knocked out.

(The Germans indicated that fierce Soviet attacks were continuing in the Kuban sector.)

**Russians Retaliate.**

Long-range Russian bombers retaliated immediately for the Gorki attacks, smashing at enemy airdromes northwest of Bryansk, where German planes, ammunition dumps and supplies were reported destroyed.

Land fighting along the vast front was confined to feeler stabs and softening-up blows from heavy artillery as the opposing air forces continued to drive home blows expected to pave the way for the start of the 1943 offensives.

Another report of successful Soviet aerial battles came from the Leningrad front. A group of German JU-78s and HE-111s attacked in broad daylight, front-line dispatches said, but Soviet pilots met the attack and shot down 22 Nazi planes.

Russian bombers striking at a German airport in an unspecified area destroyed 20 Nazi craft on the ground and damaged 8 others, dispatches said.

**Three Barges Sunk.**

Describing German attempts to send supplies to their besieged garrison at Novorossisk on the Black Sea, the Russians said they sank three barges carrying supplies and troops.

German planes scouting a convoy near the extreme northern front were attacked by 18 Russian planes, which shot down 7 of the 24 planes in the group, the Russians reported.

For the first time in weeks, Russian dispatches reported the appearance of Italian planes over the front. Five Italian Fiats were shot down near Leningrad, they said, but did not state whether they were flown by Italians or Germans.

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# *Veteran Fortress Is Retired After 25 ~~Pacific~~ Missions*

JUN 10 1943

## 'Memphis Belle,' New Haven Flier Aboard, to Make Tour of U. S.

JAMESON

AN AMERICAN BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, Thursday, June 10—(AP) The battle-scarred Flying Fortress "Memphis Belle," which has completed 25 missions over enemy territory and which has been retired from active service, was given an official farewell today before starting back to the United States with its regular crew to engage in a war bond selling tour.

"Memphis Belle," which was named for Miss Margaret Polk of Memphis, Tenn., fiancee of Pilot Robert K. Morgan of Asheville, N. C., will be the first bomber to return home from this theater under its own power from actual combat. The veteran Fortress was duly honored at today's ceremony for exploits which include the destruction of eight enemy fighters, the probable shooting down of five others and the damaging of twelve more. This was an average of one plane for each trip over the enemy lines.

**Will Train Newcomers**

After a swing around the principal cities of the United States and a well-deserved rest, the members of the crew will be assigned to training fresh airmen for combat service.

At the unusual ceremony the members of the crew were personally congratulated by the top ranking generals of the European theater of operations of the United States Army—Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commanding general, and Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the U. S. Eighth Army Air Force—and other high ranking air officers.

Gen. Eaker referred to the fliers

Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters, included Captain James H. Verinus, 17 Prince street, New Haven, Conn., co-pilot.

As one of the outstanding Fortresses belonging to the group known as "Wray's Ragged Irregulars," commanded by Col. Stanley T. Wray of Birmingham, Ala., the "Memphis Belle" and its crew have been inspected by King George and Queen Elizabeth.

The only "stowaway" aboard on the return journey will be Capt. Verinus' Scottie pup "S[illegible]ka" which accompanied the crew on several trips as mascot.

## LARGE U.S. CONTINGENT ARRIVES IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Thursday, June 10.—(AP) A sizeable new contingent of United States soldiers arrived in a British port recently after a fast, uneventful trip, it was announced early today.

The group included more airmen for the swiftly growing Eighth U. S. Air Force and Engineering units.

## Axis Losses in Tunisia Placed at 341,000

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 9.—A military commentator said today that Prime Minister Churchill's estimate that 50,000 Germans and Italians were killed in Tunisia brought total Axis losses in killed and captured there to 341,000.

He said the Prime Minister's statement in the House of Commons yesterday that 248,000 Axis soldiers had been captured referred only to those taken after May 5 when the main attack began. Axis prisoners taken before May 5 at Akarit, Mareth and other places totaled 43,000, he said, bringing the total for the Tunisian campaign to 291,000 prisoners.

## Russians Retaliate For Three German Raids on Gorki

### Enemy Planes, Dumps and Supplies Destroyed in Raids Above Bryansk

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, June 9.—Dramatic

# *War Spoils Italians Hoped To Win Turn To Defeat And Invasion Fear*

JUN 10 1943

## Fascists Strive To Prop Spirits Of People With Propaganda And Economic Benefits

JUN 10 1943

By FRANK BRUTTO

*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

Bern, Switzerland, June 9—The Italian people, facing the fourth year of a war they once entered with the idea of arriving just in time to divide the spoils, are weary today and sick in the way Mussolini once diagnosed as "African malady."

Three years of conflict have left the country open to bombing and invasion. Remnants of beaten Italian armies are home from Russia. The Adriatic flank is harried by Yugoslav partisans. The empire is gone.

**Try Ferocious Propaganda**

Yet the anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war finds Fascist leaders apparently still determined to continue it, even without their old faith in Axis military prowess. They are beginning to appeal for "justice," but in doubtful tone in a courtroom from which the judge has departed after pronouncing the terms—unconditional surrender.

That the Fascists are aware of their position is indica[illegible]n a new ferocious campaign of propaganda against the Allies—especially the Americans — aimed at instilling hate and fear similar to that which their German ally uses against Russia.

On June 10, 1940, il Duce, in a balcony speech, told thousands that he had declared war on France and Great Britain.

He shouted: "They must realize our ancient aspirations to break our chains of imprisonment in the Mediterranean and share in the division of the economic riches of the world."

**Seemed Invincible**

The fervid throng then shouted in response: "Corsica, Malta, Nice!"

Italy's enthusiasm then seemed not misplaced. Her Ambassador in Paris had telephoned that Gen. Maxine Weygand, Allied generalissimo, considered the situation desperate. France was on the verge of collapse. Britain was embarking her battered army from Dunkerque.

Nazi armored forces seemed invincible.

Today is different. The extent of the Italian malady not only measures the loss of Africa but the fact that Italian industry, ports and railroads have been pounded by Allied bombers day in and day out; that Italy and her remaining islands are menaced by invasion; that hundreds of thousands are leaving the cities of Palermo, Cagliari, Messina and Reggio Calabria and taking the roads to Rome where the swollen population of 2,500,000 aggravates the food and housing problem that is general throughout the country.

**No Longer Talk Of Victory**

Naples is described by a war correspondent home from Africa as a city "that has lost its voice"; Palmero as a heap of ruins whose scars "not even time can heal." Milan and Turin have heaps of ruins.

The Italian people no longer [illegible] the word "victory" but must soberly consider Fascist Secretary Carlo Scorza's counsel that if Italy must fall, "fall with dignity so our children can continue to live with dignity and honor and rebuild the fortune of our country."

Total war now faces Italy, said the Zurich *Weltwoche*, adding that "this might achieve a greater unity among the people than Mussolini's regime ever had before."

The Fascists are striving to eliminate differences between the people and the party, declaring in the words of Scorza: "Every Italian is a Fascist."

Il Duce has eliminated deadwood bureaus that barnacled the organization for twenty years, and recalled his Black Shirt cronies of

*The war looks different today than it did at the outset, but it is "too late, far too late, to turn back," Camillo Pellizzi, an Italian national councilor, said in a radio broadcast Tuesday. "The war has entered its second stage, and many issues relied upon at the beginning now look different." How different is described in the following story of Italy's situation on the third anniversary of her entry into the war.*

[illegible]ing — to head the police and other departments.

**Benefits For Workers**

Despite mounting inflation, the Government recently decreed numerous benefits for the workers—pay increases, insurance, old-age assistance and increased invalid pensions. Control over markets was tightened and Mussolini decreed, with much publicity, that everything confiscated in the black market would be distributed to the poor.

Party leaders are making a tremendous effort to convince the people that this is their war. The newspaper *Relazioni Internazionali* declared on May 8:

"Italy sustains the whole weight of the war alone—militarily, economically and financially. Italy sustains the entire weight of the war for she is fighting for her own ideals not those of another." This is a war for "effective national independence; a war which unbinds Italy definitely from an alliance which could only bring bargaining or renouncement," it said.

Bern's *Der Bund* wrote that possible sources of opposition to Mussolini are waiting while the Government acts and "inasmuch as in politics only those who act count, Fascism holds it own."

**Opposition Not Eliminated**

Opposition, however, has not been entirely eliminated, some of its possible leaders have been driven underground and others have fled the country. But appointment of Carlo Scorza as party sec-

JUN 10 1943

retary was greeted on the walls of Rome by scrawled reminders that he was the leader of a terrorist group that fatally mauled a member of the last pre-Fascist Cabinet in street fighting in 1924.

The underground resistance manages to publish secret newspapers, among them being *Unita* and *Italia Libera* representing the Communists, liberals and intellectuals, all of whom have united in a common cause to oppose Fascism.

The royal house of Savoy is in the best position to effect some change which would open the way for a peace movement, but up to now it has given no indication that it is not in accord with Fascism.

### No Sign Of Collapse

How far or how long Italy will be able to march under British and American hammering nobody knows. Neutral correspondents in Rome reported that while the strain of war nerves should not be underestimated, there are as yet no signs of collapse or widespread popular disturbances.

The Italian ability to continue fighting more likely is limited by industrial and financial problems and a constantly worsening food situation.

It is no secret that Italy still has manpower. Many of its youngest classes never have been called. But Crown Prince Umberto, speaking as Marshal of Italy, recently told the soldiers: "Italy is unable to match in point of view of quantity the armaments of other nations because, unfortunately, it does not possess the necessary metals."

Italian losses in fighting men are comparatively small, probably 500,000

### 70 Divisions Estimated

Military observers estimate that she has some seventy divisions, of which thirty-three are in the Balkans where, with the Nazi troops, they are battling Yugoslav and Greek partisans who wage a hit-and-run fight until the day they may be able to help an Allied invasion. Seven Italian divisions are in France, two in Corsica and the other thirty defend the Italian mainland and islands.

Civil mobilization was established this week in Sicily and southern Italy, with the army empowered to marshal all whose jobs are necessary to the public welfare, who are engaged in reaping the harvest, or other food jobs.

The Italians have been told that there is nothing to do except continue to fight.

## What's Behind the War News

JUN 10 1943

By GLENN BABB

If ever an individual and a people were compelled to drink the bitter tea of memory that is the lot of Benito Mussolini and his compatriots today, the anniversary of one of history's most memorable wrong turnings.

It was three years ago today that Il Duce made the most fateful of all his hundreds of appearances on the famous balcony overlooking the Piazza Venezia. With his blue jaw outthrust and his clenched fists alternately resting on his hips and beating the balustrade, he announced the declarations of war on France and Britain which he thought would enable Italy to share the spoils of a conflict already won.

Never has a gamble that looked so promising turned so sour. As a Rome broadcaster expressed it in a masterpiece of understatement: "Three years of war have not given great or immediately evident results for Italy's arms." Never has a nation faced an outlook less inviting than that of Italy today. Invasion and defeat are imminent; the brightest hopes warranted by the facts are that both may come quickly.

It is even possible that history may achieve one of her choicest ironies by having this anniversary coincide with the first landings of the conqueror on Italian soil. It does not seem possible that invasion day for Pantelleria can be postponed much longer. That would not place the adversary on the mainland but it would mean the beginning of the process of reducing the Mediterranean island outposts which may prove stepping stones for the victors of North Africa rather than protective outposts for Italy herself.

Obviously the Allied command is all set for the knockout of Pantelleria. Otherwise General Eisenhower's headquarters would not have announced that a demand for unconditional surrender was made on Tuesday. When it was refused the island was subjected to a terrible scourging by both the British fleet and the Allied air squadrons, more prolonged and severe than any such combined bombardment yet seen in the war in the Mediterranean.

### Assault to Continue

The announcement said that the "bombing, bombardment and blockade" would continue. This may indicate that the Allies are making Pantelleria a test tube in the grand experiment to determine the efficacy of bombardment alone to knock out enemy resistance. But certainly it will not be long continued. If bombs and shells do not accomplish the purpose quickly the landing barges will be sent in.

The helplessness of Il Duce's armed forces to rescue the little garrison of Pantelleria points up as nothing else the vast change in Italy's fortunes since 1940. No passage in the oration which Il Duce shouted to the Rome crowds three years ago contains more bitterness for Italians today than this one: "We are taking up arms x x x to solve our maritime frontiers. We want to break the chains that confine us in our sea (the Mediterranean)."

At that time it seemed he could not fail. France was abandoning Paris. Britain had just gone through the fiery ordeal of Dunkerque. To most of the world it seemed that Mussolini had chosen the right moment to add large sections of French and British possessions to Italy's overseas empire, already the third most spacious in the world.

### Sea Is Allied Highway

Instead, it was the Italian empire that was lost. Britain's African holdings are greater than ever and the French empire is girding itself to become the instrument of the motherland's liberation. Far from breaking out of the Mediterranean, Italy has seen that sea become the highway by which the forces of her adversaries advance to overwhelm her. The navy on which Il Duce counted to drive the British beyond Gibraltar and the Red Sea, waits in its northern ports, battered and hunted, with little to hope for but an end that will not be too ignominious.

### FOOD EXPERT NAMED

WASHINGTON, June 9. — (AP) The War department announced today that Dr. Bernard E. Proctor, professor of food technology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed director of subsistence research, research and development branch, Office of the Quartermaster General.

## *Naval And Aerial Pounding Of Pantelleria Is Described*

JUN 10 1943

### Eyewitness Calls Onslaught By British Fleet And Allied Planes Most Powerful Yet

By PAUL KERN LEE

*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

Aboard a British Destroyer off Pantelleria, June 8 (Delayed)—A large British naval squadron and swarms of Allied planes attacked Pantelleria simultaneously today in the most powerful onslaught yet made against Mussolini's middle Mediterranean stronghold.

Not only for Pantelleria but for the Axis it was a dress rehearsal of inevitable doom—the most spectacular synchronized sea and air assault on enemy shores thus far conducted in this war.

### Point-Blank Range

Frequently since the fall of Tunisia, Pantelleria has been bombarded, but never with such concentrated fury as this.

Great guns of the fleet pumped screaming high-explosive shells into the capital city's harbor works and batteries at practically point-blank range for forty-five minutes in a naval bombardment believed the longest of the war in the Mediterranean.

Before, during and after the naval shelling, aerial formations which seemed to fill the skies blasted the island with bombs. Within a few heartbeats the entire 2,700-foot-high island was totally obscured by gigantic smoke clouds that billowed a mile into the Mediterranean skies.

### On Bridge Of Destroyer

From the bridge of this destroyer I have just witnessed the whole show. This ship is a unit of one of the several groups detailed to different target areas, but its assigned targets were switched at the last moment, since they no longer existed as a result of a bombing attack after we left port.

Five minutes from Pantelleria, with the great humpbacked island looking like a reclining camel in the sea, an Allied aerial formation sped in low through anti-aircraft fire and planted bombs accurately on its target. As they raced overhead we saw the planes were Lightnings.

### Ack-Ack Weaker

"Hurrah for Roosevelt!" exclaimed a seaman beside me, giving the thumbs-up salute to the planes.

The naval force continued steadily toward its goal at moderate speed. Just as the first heavy unit opened fire medium bombers dropped a fresh devastating crop of bombs on the island, striking from aloft in perfect timing with the "bricks" hurled from the sea. Ack-ack fire from the shore grew noticeably weaker.

### All Guns Turn Loose

Unmoved by the blasting of bombs and shells and the acrid fumes of cannon smoke that grew denser with each gun flash, the captain of this ship calmly brought us to within two and a half miles of the shore. Then the destroyer let Pantelleria have it, round after round, firing everything from her 4.7-inch rifles down to her pom-poms.

One shore battery replied with a few inaccurate shells at the start. A string of splashes 200 yards wide showed where they were hitting as we closed in.

### Beach Mines Set Off

The bombers, meantime, kept up their good work, climaxed by the dumping of heavy loads from the Fortresses. At this juncture the Italians, apparently thinking the invasion was at hand, exploded beach mines, which crackled along the shore for two minutes like a string of futile firecrackers.

Cutting back and forth in stately processions, the warships hurled shell after shell into the island, now completely masked by dirty gray smoke streaked with black and white. It looked almost as if volcanic Pantelleria were having an extremely violent eruption.

### Beaches Shot Up

Out motor torpedo boats and gunboats chose this point to dash in at fifty miles an hour and shoot up the beaches at close range. Giving the motor boats a chance, the bigger ships ceased fire and slowly turned seaward. Soon the motor boats dashed triumphantly back and rejoined the formation.

Axis bombers later came out to attack us, apparently from Sicily. Allied fighters who had covered us throughout broke them up, downing at least one and forcing others to jettison their bombs.

## Our Forces Follow Up With Large Scale Attack on Island.

## GEN. SPAATZ SIGNS DEMAND

### London Hears Troops May Have Already Landed—Blows to Grow Heavier.

MORN

**Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 9 (A. P.).—A demand for the unconditional surrender of the Italian garrison of Pantelleria was dropped by Allied planes yesterday, Allied headquarters announced today, and when no reply was received, the island was bombarded from both the sea and the air.**

Dispatches from aboard British warships said that the shelling was the longest and most intensive ever directed by naval forces against shore objectives anywhere in the Mediterranean war, and the communique said the island "will continue to be subjected to bombing, bombardment and blockade" until it surrenders.

The special war bulletin added that the demand was made in order to save the garrison and population of the island from unnecessary suffering.

[In a broadcast picked up at London tonight by Reuters, the Rome radio declared that "overwhelming air and naval forces are besieging the fortress of Pantelleria." The British Press Association's military expert said that there was a possibility that an Allied landing on the island had already been made, but there was no information, official or otherwise, to support his speculation. In its official communique, broadcast by the Rome radio earlier today, the Italian High Command said that the Allied ultimatum was signed by Lieut.-Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, the American commander of the Allied Northwest African Air Force, and that it demanded surrender by 6 P. M. yesterday (12 M., New York time).]

### British Fleet Shells Isle.

A large force of British cruisers and destroyers, swinging their guns broadside to the shore defenses, threw shells from short range into the punished island while its garrison was blinded by the dust and smoke of a simultaneous Flying Fortress attack.

Meanwhile reconnaissance photographs showed that Saturday's Fortress raid on La Spezia naval base in northwestern Italy greatly damaged a light Attilio Regolo class cruiser of 3,362 tons, hit another naval vessel and heavily damaged naval base installations.

Authoritative spokesmen said the cruiser was the Claudio Tiberio on which work was begun in 1939. She was scheduled for completion in 1941 but apparently had not yet been completed.

### Spectacular Raid.

It was also disclosed that a Liberator raid on Reggio Calabria in May had the spectacular result of knocking out a railway bridge, linking Naples with the toe of the Italian boot, and tumbling a train that was crossing at the time into the chasm.

Besides the blows struck by the Northwest African Air Force at Pantelleria and Sardinia yesterday, heavy bombers from the R. A. F.'s desert force swept in from the other direction on Monday night and blasted the Sicilian ferry port of Messina, across from Reggio Calabria.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's communique said the British warships accomplished satisfactory results in their sixth bombardment of Pantelleria in ten days, and although they encountered some answering fire from the garrison's coastal batteries the cruisers and destroyers again avoided either damage or casualties.

### No Rest For Pantelleria.

The waves of bombers, blasting at Pantelleria for the seventeenth sucessive day, did not give the defenders any rest night or day. The R. A. F.'s Wellingtons on the "owl" shift roared over the plowed-up island during the darkness Monday night, while Americans of Major Gen. James H. Doolittle's Strategic Air Force followed by daylight.

The air crews reported encountering only a few enemy fighters to oppose this mass of air invasion, and only one of these showed any fight. It was

JUN 10 1943

JUN 10 1943

1943

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an Italian Macchi 202 and was promptly shot to pieces by Capt. George A. Rush, 3838 Harrison street, Kansas City, Mo., a Lightning pilot. One Allied plane was lost during the day.

Lightning pilots struck two targets in Sardinia. They planted a direct hit on military barracks at Sebariu and sprinkled bomb splinters among aircraft parked on the Villadidro Airfield. A railway station and locomotive near by were strafed.

Reuters military correspondent said "there seems no reason to doubt that the offensive already has begun in the Mediterranean and that the islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa have been the Allies' first objective."

From the Middle East, Allied light bombers and long-range fighters swooped over the Aegean to score hits on three enemy sailing vessels and also sallied along both east and west coasts of Greece.

Near Kyparissia on the west coast of the Peloponnesus a supply train was attacked and stopped. Two tugs were shot up at the entrance of the Gulf of Corinth on the east.

Meanwhile a British naval communique issued at Malta announced that light surface forces carried out a coast reconnaissance of the island of Lampedusa Sunday night.

This was the brief communique:

"Our light surface forces carried out a coast reconnaissance of the island of Lampedusa, June 6-7. Only two of the landing party did not return."

[This obviously was the same action described by Axis communiques yesterday as a determined attempt by about five companies of British Commandos to take Lampedusa, tiny desolate island seventy miles off the Tunisian coast and eighty miles south of Panfelleria.]

# Pantelleria, Lacking Tunnels, Is Battered Worse Than Malta

## Allied Flyers Find Defenses of Island Off Tunisia Weakening

By the Associated Press.

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN BOMBER BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, June 7 (Delayed).—American airmen taking part in the bombing of Pantelleria, Il Duce's outpost in the Sicilian Narrows, said today that they doubted whether even dauntless Malta in the many months of its ordeal ever underwent such a fearful pasting in so short a while.

They pointed out that Pantelleria, although heavily fortified, lacks the subterranean defenses of the British sea stronghold, so that the effects of the round-the-clock bombing by Allied planes must be even more devastating than that suffered by Malta.

The tough little island, which in the past has been used by the Axis as a base for planes to harass Allied shipping has also been heavily hammered six times from the sea by units of the British fleet.

"We certainly are dropping plenty of metal on that island," said one American flyer when he came back from a mission over Pantelleria today.

JUN 10 1943

**Axis Flak Not Accurate.**

Following the British Wellingtons, who have been making the nights sleepless for the Axis military personnel whose melancholy duty it is to guard the 10-mile long island some 30 miles off the Tunisian coast, American planes in Gen. Doolittle's strategic air force pounded Pantelleria through the daylight hours.

Flying Fortresses, B-26 Marauders, B-25 Mitchells and quick-darting P-40s and P-38 Lightnings swept in from the sea to subject the island targets to the sixteenth successive day of bombing and strafing.

"Their flak is not accurate," said Lt. Col. Troy Keith of San Jose, Calif., a P-38 group commander who personally led his fighters in an afternoon smash at the island and came home without meeting a single enemy fighter.

"Everybody heaves a sigh of relief now when I tell them the target is Pantelleria," said Lt. Col. Gordon H. Austin of Scranton, Pa. "The boys would just as soon go there as to take a trip around their own airdrome. Whoever or whatever is left on that island can't be very happy. It doesn't take many of those bombs that we drop to give you the shakes."

**Naval Warehouse Blasted.**

"It is small and has a mountain sticking out of it, and on a clear day you can see it from the Tunisian coast," said Lt. William C. Brown of Fort Madison, Iowa., who piloted his B-26 medium bomber over the island yesterday.

"You can see the scarred places, even from the air now when we go over and ordinarily we don't have time for sightseeing," said another B-26 pilot, Lt. Herbert Meyers of Waycross, Ga. "One big naval warehouse is blown up something awful. I know, because our plane laid the egg that did it."

Respectful of Pantelleria's defenses is B-26 Bombardier Lt. Ted A. Weil of San Antonio, Tex., who fought off three attacking ME-109s, damaging one after his ship weathered a flak storm that peppered it with 100 or more holes.

"But I saw three bombs from our formation land on the target," said the diminutive bomber.

BATHE

**American Flyers Thrilled.**

At an Advanced United States Fighter Base in North Africa, June 8 (Delayed) (A. P.).—American airmen, delivering a heavy bombing attack on Pantelleria today, also enjoyed a rare, cloud-seat view as the British naval units pounded the same target from the sea. Lightning pilots escorting Flying Fortresses said that they got their biggest thrill out of watching the British warships pour salvo after salvo into the rocky little Italian island between Tunisia and Sicily.

Just before taking off on the escort mission, one group of fighters was told that friendly naval vessels would simultaneously attack the enemy base, which was under air attack for the seventeenth successive day today and was bombarded five times by British warships last week.

"We had a grandstand seat at more than 20,000 feet," said Lieut.-Col. Troy Keith of San Jose, Cal., the group commander.

"They were standing off, shelling it when we got there. As soon as the Fortresses started unloading their bombs, the war vessels turned en masse and steamed in until it looked like they were within a quarter of a mile of Pantelleria Harbor. Then they turned broadside, and cut loose with everything they had.

**Wonderfully Co-ordinated.**

"It was wonderfully timed and co-ordinated

"We could see the red flashes of the warships' guns—a number of them, crusiers and destroyers. They were really cutting loose. Greyish smoke belched steadily from the deck guns as the ships circled to avoid being hit in return and fired at will.

"We couldn't see what they were shooting at, because the whole end of the island was covered with heavy brown dust clouds raised by the fortresses' bombs. You could actually see the earth shake when those bombs hit.

"While the Navy ships circled, firing continually, our planes also were circling overhead to protect them from any surprise enemy attack. When the dust from the Fortresses' bombs began to settle, the warships began pulling back from shore, keeping their big guns hot as they moved away. We could see the red flashes as the shells left the guns.

"I'd hate to be any one on that island today. The flak they threw up was very light."

**Ships Did 'Damn' Good.**

It was so clear that the flyers could see Italy and Sicily, and said they were inclined to agree with Col. Keith that they should have been made to pay an admission fee to see the naval action below them on the mirror-smooth sea.

"It was like watching a battle in a vacuum, because the roar of our motors kept us from hearing anything," said Lieut. Marck C. Hageny of Hollywood, Cal. The water was very blue and the wakes of the ships very white. We could see white splashes all around the ships from shells fired by the enemy coastal defense batteries, but they didn't get a single hit that we noticed."

"Those British ships were doing damn good," said Capt. Richard E. Decker of Coffeyville, Kan. "We don't usually get to see a free show like that every day. Every time the guns blazed it was like somebody shining a dozen mirrors in your face."

**Pilots Turn Over to Watch.**

Lieut. Robert B. Riley of Auburn, Cal., said he felt the flyers had been a help to the fleet in allowing it to get close to the shore, "because we have been pounding away at those fortifications" since the big air assault was launched last month.

Lieut. Riley added: "We came in for a low-altitude bombing attack today while the fleet was bombarding from several miles out. They had already started fires in the dock area, and there were three big columns of smoke curling up.

"We dropped a couple of bombs squarely on a building by a gun emplacement. As I passed over the target I felt an explosion beneath that bounced me up. It was apparently from the bombs of the flyer ahead of me, but for a moment I thought it was a naval shell.

"Boy, wouldn't that be something—to get hit by one of those babies!"

Capt. William G. Newman of Dewey, Okla., who won home leave after his flight over Pantelleria, said: "The bombardment the British Navy put on really made my last mission something to remember. Everybody practically had his ship over on her back to watch the show."

# UNITED FRENCH AWAIT ALLIED RECOGNITION

## London and Washington Are Formally Notified That Regime Exists.

## JOINT STATEMENT EXPECTED

### Giraud and De Gaulle Missions Still Maintain Separate Offices in U. S.

JUN 10 1943

Algiers, June 9 (A. P.).—A joint British-American official statement recognizing the French Committee for National Liberation as a trustee regime for French interests overseas probably will be issued within a few days, it was stated authoritatively today.

This source, who can not be named, said the two governments will re-emphasize the fact that the committee is a provisional authority and is not the Government of France.

Prime Minister Churchill's reference to the new French regime in the House of Commons yesterday was quoted in French newspapers here as follows: "The French Committee for National Liberation must be recognized as the Government representing France."

Qualified observers here doubt that the Prime Minister's statement was quite that strong but believe that British-American support for the committee as a trustee Government can be expected.

[The Prime Minister told Commons that the degree of recognition of the committee must be studied by Britain and the United States, "but if things go well I should hope that a solution satisfactory to all parties may shortly be reached.]

# Allied Bombers Blast Sicily, Attack Supply Train in Greece

## Enemy Shipping in Aegean Also Pounded; No Planes Lost in Wide Operations

By the Associated Press.

JUN 10 1943

CAIRO, June 9.—British heavy bombers set fires and blasted other targets in an attack Monday night on the ferry terminus and railway sidings at the Sicilian port of Messina, the Middle East Air Command said today. Aegean shipping was attacked yesterday.

The war bulletin said that in Messina bomb hits were observed near the terminus of the ferry crossing Messina Strait to the nearby toe of Italy.

Hitting into the European mainland in Greece, Allied aircraft attacked a supply train near Kyparissia on the west coast of the Peloponnesus. The train was forced to a halt by damage to the locomotive and a number of cars.

No planes were lost on the far-ranging operations from the desert bases, the communique said.

On the Messina raid, many fires were reported started in a supply depot and the railroad engine sheds, a particularly large one being observed near the city's main railway station.

Light bombers and long-range fighters ranged through the Aegean and along both the east and west coasts of Greece to hammer at enemy shipping.

In the Aegean a sailing vessel was left burning, another listing badly and a third emitting smoke, the communique said. Two tugs were reported attacked at the entrance of the Gulf of Corinth on the east coast and smoke was observed from one.

## A CRETE LIDICE

Cairo, June 9 (A. P.).—Photographs recently smuggled out of Crete indicate that the town of Kandanos on that Grecian island has been wiped out by the Germans in a gesture of reprisal duplicating the destruction of the Czecho-Slovakian town of Lidice.

The photograph shows a marble slab bearing this inscription:

"As a reprisal for the murder of German parachutists by armed men and women, the town of Kandanos has been destroyed."

### War Prisoners To Work On Farms

Algiers, June 9 (AP)—Gen. Georges Catroux, new Governor-General of Algieria, announced today that Axis prisoners of war would be available to work for wages on North African farms.

Three employment bureaus were established in Algieria where farmers may apply for field hands.

### Congressmen Told Of Feed-Barrel Plan

San Juan, Puerto Rco, June 9 (AP). United States Congressmen, members of the Bell committee investigatign insular affairs, peered into a fifty-gallon cahrred barrel exuding a distinct alcoholic odor this afternoon and then listened for two hours while witnesses rolled out a story of how Puerto Rican rum distillers were subsidizing Federal live-stock feed imports through the purchase of barrels.

Moe Goldman, Puerto Rican representative of the Younge Grain Company, of Peoria, Ill., told of his company's dealings with the Federal Food Distribution Administration in feed and barrels during insistent questioning from Representative Dan R. McGehee (D., Miss.), Fred L. Crawford (R., Mich.) and others after a customs officer rolled a barrel into the ballroom of the Condado Hotel—scene of the hearings—pounded off the hoops and lifted the lid to reveal a hundred-pound bag of feed inside.

Goldman told the committee that his firm had been buying bran feed at $40 a ton and was then reselling it to the Federal Food Distribution Administration at $25 a ton. This loss, Goldman said, was covered by the large profits on the sale of the barrels to Puerto Rican distillers.

JUN 10 1943

# U. S. African Forces Promote Good Will By Gifts to Natives

## Chewing Gum, Candy and Cigarettes Handed Out To Gathering Crowds

JUN 10 1943

By the Associated Press.

WITH THE FIFTH AMERICAN ARMY IN NORTH AFRICA, June 9.—The American soldier is beating the politicians at their own game in the promotion of international friendship in North Africa.

His method is simple and direct—just giving away chewing gum, candy and cigarettes.

The natives have come to regard the Yank as a walking dispensary of sweets and smokes. Wherever he goes in this country children follow him, chanting: "Chew gum, bonbon or cigarette." Their elders gratefully accept the cigarettes.

When the convoys roll along the highways men, women and children line the roads waving frantically, giving the "V-for-Victory" sign and eagerly waiting for some soldier to toss candy or cigarettes out of the trucks.

They seem to pop out of the ground whenever an American appears. Ragged, dirty, little urchins quickly learned that the post exchanges are choice spots to patrol. When a soldier goes out with his weekly ration of goodies and tobacco he is besieged by a group of grinning children holding out their hands.

**Taken For Financial Ride.**

There is no doubt that Joe Yank is being taken for a financial ride by the wily native merchants who are capitalizing on the American fondness for buying souvenirs and gifts to send home.

Khaki uniforms in the narrow streets of the picturesque native medinas or market places are about as commonplace as robed Arabs and the veiled moslem women and the heavily laden jackasses almost hidden under tremendous burdens.

Prices for rugs, leather goods, silver jewelry, silver sheathed knives, blankets and embroideries have gone up 300 per cent or more since Joe came to town with his bankroll.

"Sure," a Texan drawled, "we know we are being taken for suckers, but a guy's gotta spend a little money somewhere and I reckon the folks at home get a big kick out of this stuff."

Still, the boys are learning not to bite at the first-asked price. There's a ritual to bargaining. Say you figure a handmade leather purse worth 500 francs, or $10. The merchant asks 1,000 francs. You offer a hundred and snort in disgust at the merchant's price. He almost weeps over your offer. But you haggle a while and soon get together on the price. It's a lot of fun and the boys figure to pay something extra for the entertainment.

**One Sergeant Is Stern.**

One sergeant in Uncle Sam's Army, Sergt. Winston Johnny Johnson of Phoenix, Ariz., is made of sterner stuff than most. The sergeant is the billeting officer at the beautiful old palace in the storied city of French Morocco. He sort of looks on the place and the populace with kindly tolerance.

But the sergeant was shaken once as we walked through alleys crammed with humans and animals and reeking with strange mingled odors of dung and spices. Johnny liked a purse in one of the shops and asked the price.

"Fifteen hundred francs," the merchant said blandly.

"That's 30 good American dollars," said Johnny. "Come again."

The price was not changed.

"Listen, my fine-feathered friend," said Johnny. "You come back to the United States with me. With my brains and your nerve we'll both be rich and retired in six months."

# American Soldiers Lend Helping Hand To Iceland Natives

## Troops Aid on Farm, In Road Building and Perform Other Duties

By the Associated Press.

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, June 9.—The gains of war are not the only profits to be reaped from American control of this North Atlantic outpost. Entirely aside from the military advantages of this strategic base on Atlantic travel lanes are the benefits of the help given to Icelandic natives by American troops.

Authorities of the Iceland base command reviewed the record recently, and it makes interesting reading.

Take the Veterinary Corps, as an opening example.

Army vets have checked bacteria in milk, working in the local dairies and creameries. They have administered TB testing of cattle and have helped combat Bangs' disease. They have worked on abortion in sheep and on the lung disease that afflicts Iceland's sheep herds.

When a hog cholera epidemic broke out last summer, the Veterinary Corps brought in serum by plane, vaccinated the hogs and then prepared a virus for permanent immunization, teaching Icelandic veterinarians how to use it.

**Farmers Are Aided.**

Pamphlets have been prepared and articles printed in the Icelandic press bringing to farmers of the country the latest advances in agricultural research in the United States. Films from the Agriculture Department at Washington have been shown at a national farmers' convention and at agricultural schools about the country. Milk and cheese production have been increased and research techniques have been set up which the Icelanders themselves will be able to employ when the troops have left.

Graders and rock crushers loaned by Army engineers helped improve Iceland's highways, and the Army helps repair the damage done to roads by its own trucks by paying a gas tax to the Icelandic government, in direct proportion to mileage traveled. Snow removal has been handled by Army plows in winter, and members of the forces have helped Icelanders assemble and put in operation ditch digging machinery imported from America.

Army cranes time and again have been put into service in unloading Icelandic vessels, and big Army trucks hauled 20-ton turbines to the light plant aiding in expanded water power development for the capital.

The Army gave steel helmets to Icelandic air raid wardens and has helped in training the wardens, using American films and impressing proper techniques in dealing with bombs and other explosives.

**Other Tasks Performed.**

When Morgunbladid, Reykjavik's largest daily, was installing its new press, a check of Army personnel files found men qualified through civilian experience to help put up the machinery. The same was true when a complicated X-ray machine was being installed in the National Hospital. An Army man who had dealt with such machines as a civilian got the device into operating order promptly and well.

Army engineers provided material for and erected stop signs in Reykjavik and along outlying roads. Stretches of highway have been oiled, fords made across streams, and bridges improved.

Medical aid has been freely provided by the Army Medical Corps, and Army and Navy planes often have made spectacular missions of mercy to remote areas, bringing the sick or injured to hospitals.

Military personnel receive full instructions as to Icelandic laws, and the troops are required to obey them. Soldiers are off town streets by 11:30 o'clock and they are kept out of populated centers on holidays and at special celebrations. The friendliest relations with the native population are cultivated, and as a Reykjavik newspaper observed this week, such relations are being maintained with the barest minimum of unavoidable incidents.

# Italy Marks 3d Year Of War, Emphasizing Threat to Homeland

## Total Casualties of 633,251 Include 58,000 Men Killed

JUN 10 1943

By the Associated Press.

A Rome broadcast to mark Italy's third anniversary of war began today by summarizing Italian casualties and commenting that "now a numerous and extremely well-equipped enemy is threatening directly from the south."

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said daily bombings of Italy "announce the enemy's intention to adopt all means to bend the Axis southern defender.

"Three years of war have not given great or immediately evident results for Italy's arms," the broadcast added.

**Defense Measures Cited.**

While the first years of the conflict were overseas the fourth year begins with "Italy's position changed considerably," the radio said but added that the British and later the Americans needed years to open the Mediterranean and were forced to withdraw heavy forces from other areas for this purpose "thereby facilitating the efforts of the Italians."

Reviewing defense measures including mine fields, air patrol and "air offensives against the adversaries' concentrations and supplies," as well as "a very strong coastal defense on all vulnerable points with the addition of great mobile forces ready to be thrown in where necessity arises," the broadcast said:

"Italians feel certain any attempt at a landing will be extremely difficult and dangerous for an attacker."

**Casualties Total 633,251.**

Three-year casualty figures given by the broadcast were 633,251, including 58,000 killed, 131,000 wounded and "a little more than 444,000 missing."

The Federal Communications Commission recorded a Rome broadcast listing Italian casualties in Tunisia in May as 2,571 dead, 4,950 wounded and 97,582 missing.

Other Italian casualty figures for May listed by the broadcast were Russia, 627 dead; Balkans and other occupied territories, 532 dead, 1,167 wounded, 1,695 missing; metropolitan territory, 209 dead, 318 wounded, 169 missing; navy, 226 dead, 461 wounded, 582 missing; air, 106 dead, 73 wounded, 63 missing; merchant fleet, 236 dead, 34 wounded.

**Flying Boat Wreckage Found**

Wellington, N. Z., June 9 (AP)—Wreckage believed from the Royal New Zealand Air Force flying boat reported missing three days ago with eight passengers and seven crewmen has been found at sea without trace of survivors, it was announced today.

# Japs Held at Bay in Timor By Daring Aussie Commandos

## 17 Youths Earn Rest After Weeks of Playing Cats and Mice for Keeps.

HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA —(AP) Seventeen young Australians, members of the guerrilla force which harried the Japanese throughout the island of Timor for more than a year, have been returned to home duty after five weeks of playing cat-and-mouse with the enemy.

The Japanese Army, Navy and Marines took the role of cat. The Australians were the mice—though there was nothing mousy about the way they kept twisting the cat's tail. The game was played for keeps.

It wasn't fun, said the Australians, and the Japanese didn't play fairly. The enemy wasn't content merely to employ field artillery and air support, along with ordinary troops and native guides. They used bloodhounds.

The Australians reported further that:

During the first year of guerrilla warfare in Timor, Allied gunmen killed some 2,100 Japanese against the loss of 26 of their own troops killed or wounded. During the first five months, only three Australians were killed while 30 Japanese officers and 500 soldiers were knocked off.

A number of Portuguese families, the white residents of Portuguese Timor, are virtual prisoners of the Japanese and are confined rigidly to a restricted sector of Dilli, the capital.

When the time comes to re-enter the East Indies, the natives of Timor, at least, are likely to swing quickly to the side of the Allies. They are working with the Japanese now, but their hearts are not in it.

Such were the impressions and opinions of Signaler Philip Wynne and Corporal John Key, who, but for the war which made them Commandos, might have become stars of their college cricket team in Melbourne. Wynne is the son of Arthur Watkin Wynne, secretary and manager of the Australian Associated Press.

They went to Portuguese Timor last November, joined Commando units which had been harassing the enemy and pinning down a potential invasion force. Timor is only 400 miles northwest of Australia.

**Driven Into Hills**

Australians landed at Dilli four days after the attack on Pearl Harbor. The Japanese raided Dilli by air and sea on Feb. 19, 1942, simultaneously with sharp air attacks upon Koepang, capital of Dutch Timor, and Darwin in Australia, they drove the Australians into the jungle-thicketed hills.

Then, for months on end, the Australians kept hammering at the enemy, sniping at a Japanese patrol barge here and ambushing another there, blowing up bridges, burning down camps and making conditions generally unhealthy for the enemy.

The guerrillas usually operated in units up to six men.

"Once," Key recalled, "twelve of us were surrounded by 150 to 200 Japs and natives, who opened fire from a distance of 10 yards, and we still managed to fight our way out without a loss."

Toward the end of their stay on Timor the Japanese were hot on their trail.

**Shot Hounds, Then Japs**

"We learned they were using bloodhounds to track us," Wynne said. "We used to hear the baying at night. A couple of times they caught up with us, and we always made it a point to shoot the dogs first, and then the Japs."

The Japanese were so close behind them for two whole weeks "we never spoke above a whisper," but somehow managed to elude their pursuers.

The group was near starvation when finally rescued by Australian and American forces.

# TWO JAP MUNITION DEPOTS EXPLODED

## Direct Hits Are Scored By U. S. Bomber On Buildings At Nabire Base

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in Australia, *Thursday*, June 10—A single Allied bomber touched off a terrific explosion at Nabire, Dutch New Guinea, yesterday, apparently hitting two munitions warehouses, the high command announced.

The bomber was a Liberator. Out primarily for reconnaissance yesterday morning, the bombardier got some luckier hits than he had even hoped for.

Raiding elsewhere in the Southwest Pacific sector was curtailed by continued bad weather.

**Direct Hits Scored**

The communique said the Liberator scored "direct hits on two large buildings, apparently munitions warehouses, with 500-pound bombs."

"A terrific explosion occurred, jarring our aircraft at 12,000 feet altitude," the communique continued.

"Resulting large fires were visible for seventy-five miles with huge columns of smoke rising 8,000 feet in the air."

Barracks at another Dutch New Guinea base of the Japanese, Manokwari, also were attacked.

The only activity reported in the northeastern sector was the bombing of Unea Island, near New Britian, by a four-engined Allied plane on reconnaissance.

JUN 10 1943

# *MacArthur And Curtin Discuss War Strategy*

Canberra, Australia, *Thursday*, June 10 (AP)—Gen. Douglas MacArthur and Prime Minister John Curtin met in Sydney last Sunday and surveyed future Southwest Pacific strategy in the light of recent global-war decisions reached by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

The meeting was announced today in Parliament.

Extraordinary precautions were taken to preserve the secrecy of General MacArthur's visit. All areas in which he moved were declared military zones and were guarded by military police. A decoy crowd was placed outside the Hotel Australia while General MacArthur entered offices elsewhere.

# JUNGLE TO GET SHOW

Somewhere in New Guinea, June 8 (Delayed) (A. P.).—"Fifty-fifty," an all-Army show tailored to the taste of an entertainment starved military audience, made its debut at this New Guinea post tonight and soon will go on tour through the jungle.

The three-hour performance,

JUN 10 1943

3024-4819

presenting the first live talent seen in these parts since the arrival of Allied troops, was strictly a home-grown production and was received with immense enthusiasm by the first-nighters.

Among those prominent in the cast was Private Danny Kiernan of New York city, like Herzog a footlighter with professional experience.

"Fifty-fifty," so named because it is a joint American and Australian undertaking, pretty much covers the field of any standard musical revue. It offers a hot band, skits, specialties and, of course, a chorus line leaning heavily to lipsticked blonds in shockingly short dresses.

Only a program note listing the ladies of the ensemble as Sergt. Soandso, Corporal Whatchamallim, &c., averted a behind-the-scenes stampede by a houseful of entranced stagedoor johnnies.

Director of the dancing teams is Sergt. Leo Herzog of Galveston, Tex., a former Broadway musical comedy performer.

# EXTEND BOMBER ARC IN PACIFIC

## U. S. Planes Bring More Jap Bases Into Range.

Allied Headquarters in Australia, June 9 (A. P.).—The Japanese, who seldom have been disturbed in the island stepping stones they seized southeast of Singapore leading toward Australia, were given their second grim hint in ten days by far-ranging Liberator bombers yesterday of things to come.

These Liberators, flying daringly in daylight beyond the range of escorting fighters, carried 500-pound bombs to the harbor of Waingapoe on the north coast of Soemba Island in the lesser Sunda group, more than 900 miles west of Darwin.

Through a curtain of anti-aircraft fire thrown up by batteries on ship and shore, the big four-engined American raiders roared to damage a 5,000-ton cargo ship, the biggest one in the harbor.

Thus the bombing arc of Lieut.-Gen. George C. Kenney's air force, which is traced from Bougainville in the Solomons through New Ireland, New Britain, New Guinea and the islands of the Banda, Arafura and Timor seas, now is being extended westward.

Today's communique which reported the Waingapoe raid also told of Allied bomber attacks on Dili and Koepang, Timor, Babo, Dutch New Guinea, and a small enemy convoy off Kavieng, New Ireland. Over Babo, Catalina flying boats touched off such a tremendous explosion in an ammunition dump area that the force of it was felt 6,000 feet up by the raiders.

Near the scene of ground jungle fighting in northeastern New Guinea, swift, twin-engined Beaufighters, long-range craft manned by Australians, swept down to the height of treetops in the area of Komiatum to pour cannon and machine-gun fire on suspected Japanese positions.

### Japs Claim 49 Planes.

The Tokio radio quoted an Imperial Headquarters communique today as saying that a large formation of Japanese planes had shot down forty-nine American aircraft in a violent battle over the Russell Islands, some twenty miles northwest of Guadalcanal. Six Japanese planes were lost in the battle, said the broadcast, which was recorded by the Associated Press.

The United States Navy Department announced yesterday that American airmen had intercepted a force of forty or fifty Japanese planes over the Russell Islands, on Monday, shooting down nineteen enemy fighters. Seven American planes were lost in the action, but three of the pilots were rescued, the announcement said.

# *Mass Suicide Winds Up Japs' Last Attu Attack*

JUN 10 1943

## Correspondent Tells How Remnants Of Force Held Own Grenades Against Chests

*William L. Worden, Associated Press correspondent who witnessed the Attu Island invasion from the start, tells in this delayed dispatch of the furious final fighting in and after a Japanese counter-attack May 29-30.*

By WILLIAM L. WORDEN

Cories Lakes, Attu, May 30 (Delayed)—Final organized Japanese resistance on Attu collapsed today in the mass suicide of the survivors. Many ended it all by holding their own grenades against their chests after banging them against their helmets to start the detonating mechanism.

The final Japanese counter-attack began yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, catching the Americans by surprise. A madly yelling mob of Japanese army and navy personnel and civilians rushed positions above Cories Lake, infiltrated through our lines and reoccupied positions from which the enemy had been driven days before.

### Jap Dead At Least 50 To 1

Once the sleeping Americans had been aroused, once lines had been established, the two-day battle was little more than a slaughter. No one knows tonight how many Japanese were killed. The proportion was easily fifty for every American loss. Hundreds were killed by our fire.

Some snipers penetrated even beyond our principal command post, Gen. E. M. Landrum's headquarters.

One gesticulating Japanese prisoner succeeded in reaching our lines alive tonight, clutching fearfully a slip of paper. The note said in English that the bearer wished to surrender and depended on American good treatment.

### Civilians Ordered To Fight

He said that all Japanese in Attu village were ordered to make yesterday's attack, whether they were army, navy or civilian personnel. The seriously wounded were shot by their own officers in the villages. All others, even the wounded, moved to the suicidal attack.

In the first surge of the surprise 4 A. M. attack, sleeping American soldiers were bayoneted and grenaded in their pup tents as they slept in fox holes at an advanced command post near here.

The force of that Japanese drive carried to small American field guns, at least one of which was turned against our own forces.

An American colonel and other officers were surrounded in a tent, from which they fought off a steady attack from 4 A. M. until 11 A. M.

### Four Officers Killed

Four officers were killed. Dead attackers lay on the tent ropes today. A first-aid station was overwhelmed, a field kitchen endangered.

The few snipers who penetrated beyond the principal American command post fired from the west side of Massacre Bay, while others were above the general's headquarters and about 2,000 yards distant on the east side of the valley.

There, however, the desperate Japanese attack stopped. There the Japanese died, almost to a man.

One last hopeless attack by about fifty men was made at 5 A. M. today. Its objective was the same command post above Cories Lake that was attacked yesterday. This time there was no surprise. A full half of the hundreds of men on the American hill were ready.

### Bodies Lie In Piles

Their fire swept through the yelling Japanese, who broke, ran, gathered in gullies and there in grisly masses committed suicide with grenades.

Their bodies lie in piles tonight, riddled by American fire and torn by their own grenades. Such few as still have hands clutched the almost pitiful symbols they trusted for luck—little charms, Buddhist prayers on small bits of paper, even pictures of their families.

The entire attack surprised the American forces yesterday because of its daring and obvious hopelessness. The attackers were the few remaining regular infantrymen, medics hurriedly armed, naval personnel with pistols or with captured American rifles or with grenades. A few even had nothing but bayonets tied on long sticks.

### Americans Move Cautiously

In spite of conclusive developments, however, the American forces were moving cautiously to prevent any possibility of a Japanese trick.

Typical of the murderous fire of the Americans was a member of the famous Alaskan Scouts. The scout lies dead in a fox hole, his rifle still in his fingers. The bullet that killed him came from behind. The bodies of a dozen Japs lie in a half circle in front of the scout. Each had been neatly shot. A little pile of cartridge cases lies under the scout's body.

Attu Village, Attu, June 1 (Delayed, A. P.)—The twenty-day battle of Attu was completed yesterday. But a weary lieutenant believed nothing he heard about the end of the action until last night when he picked up a telephone at the tattered tent he was using as supply headquarters.

"Lieutenant," said a voice, "these guys down here say I can't draw those rations you want, because the order isn't right. You got to have three copies of it."

"Now," exclaimed the lieutenant, "I know damn well the fighting is over. When they get to wanting seven copies, we're a damn garrison."

## JAP SAYS ALLIES WILL WIN THE WAR

Honolulu, June 9—(A. P.)—Hawaii's first chaplain of Japanese ancestry to enter the armed forces is Masao Yamada, 36 years old, a Congregational minister who says "God and guns will win the war for the United Nations."

A first lieutenant in the Army Chaplain Corps, he will join American soldiers of Japanese ancestry now in training in Camp Shelby, Miss., for combat duty

One of the first advocates of an American army of volunteers of Japanese ancestry, he is well acquainted with the background and training of Japan's military machine. He is a graduate of Auburn Theological Seminary in New York, but his studies took him to Tokio for seven years.

# *Third Anniversary of Entry In War Dismal for Italians*

JUN 10 1943

## Country Obviously Tottering Toward Her Doom, Says War Analyst.

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

WASHINGTON, June 9.—(AP) Three years to the day from her stab-in-the-back entry into the war as Hitler's accomplice, Italy is so obviously tottering toward her doom that the possibility of her early collapse cannot be ignored.

It may not figure in the planning of the "amphibious operations" of vast scope which Prime Minister Churchill mentioned in his striking address to Parliament. That the first of those invasion blows is to fall against Italy cannot be seriously doubted, however. And that lends significance to the fact that Mr. Churchill pointedly omitted Italy from his warning against banking too heavily on an internal Axis collapse.

"No undue expectation should be based upon" the sudden Axis collapse in Tunisia, Mr. Churchill said; but it was to the German, not Italian, troops he referred as "brave and skillful fighting men".

### Ready for Hard Fighting

"We (the Allies) are prepared to win this way by hard fighting, and if necessary, by hard fighting alone," Mr. Churchill added.

That "if necessary" clause itself is significant. It must be read as indicating that in the minds of the Anglo-American high command there is reason to hope at least for substantial elimination of Italy from the war in the relatively near future. Whatever the tactical or strategic pattern of the attack is destined to be in the Mediterranean theater, it cannot be doubted by Italian observers that Mr. Churchill's detour of Tunisia, accompanied by General Marshall, American army chief of staff, en route back to London, must have been aimed at speeding up its execution.

For Mr. Churchill revealed something else to Parliament which could have an important bearing on the actual timing of invasion operations against Italian islands if not the Italian mainland itself.

"There is no doubt from the statements of captured generals (in Tunisia) that Hitler expected his Tunisian army to hold out at least till August and that this was the view and intention of the German high command", he said.

In the light of that revelation, it can hardly be questioned that the new war directives stress speed in pushing home the attack against Italy. That has been done by air and sea bombardment but not yet by the amphibiou sassaults the British spokesmen described as impending.

Axis armies in Tunisia fell short by nearly three months of fulfilling their suicide mission of delay while Italy, Greece, southern France and the eastern Mediterranean routes to the Balkans were readied for defense. That above all stressed the significance of their sudden, unexpected and complete final collapse. It stirred Mr. Churchill to deep pondering over German as well as Italian army morale, even though he discounted any present prospect of an internal break-down in Germany.

Italy entered the war to claim a share in expected Axis spoils on June 10, 1940. Her Axis partnership has brought nothing but grief since then. Her African empire is lost. Her control of the Mediterranean waistline is gone. Her war spoils in Albania and Greece are gravely threatened. Her own great islands of Sardinia and Sicily are in jeopardy; and there is warrant for the speculation that Hitler is preparing to abandon her to her fate. There can be no songs of triumph in Italy this war anniversary.

# LEWIS ACCEPTS PAY COMPROMISE, OPERATORS SPLIT

## $1.30 Portal-to-Portal Wage Agreement Reached with Pennsylvanians.

## WLB HEARING TODAY

## Final Disposition of Controversy Will Be Sought.

WASHINGTON, June 9 — (AP) John L. Lewis was reported tonight to have agreed to accept approxi-

JUN 10 1943

mately $1.30 a day as settlement of the United Mine Workers' portal-to-portal pay demand, splitting the ranks of the soft coal operators in doing it.

The basis of an agreement was reached with a group of Pennsylvania mines employing about 65,000 miners. Portal-to-portal pay covers the time miners spend travelling underground to their posts.

Such a settlement if consummated would mean total concessions of about $1.50 a day for the miners. The War Labor board award of May 25, covering vacations and tools and equipment, is variously estimated to have given the miners an additional 18 cents to 25 cents a day.

JUN 10 1943

### Price Ceilings Involved

A pay raise of that size would involve coal price ceilings, and Mr. Lewis acknowledged that the settlement is subject to government approval of a price increase as well as approval of "all properly authorized government agencies." He would not specifically concede that these agencies included the War Labor board, whose orders thus far he has refused to heed.

The reported sum of $1.30—although it may turn out to be a little less—is understood to be predicated on an assumption that the travel time of underground men would amount to about $1.50 a day. By spreading this among the outside employes—who number from 10 to 20 per cent of the total workers—the overall average for each man would be about $1.30.

Other operators, employing the remainder of the nation's 450,000 bituminous miners, privately expressed doubt the WLB would approve $1.30 and professed to be unconcerned about the division in their ranks.

### Lewis Sees Acceptance

Mr. Lewis said the U.M.W. was ready to offer the same agreement to other operators, and declared he had no doubt they would accept "unless there is political and financial interference with the producers of coal of large tonnage."

The split was made known when Charles O'Neill, who has been spokesman for most of the northern mine owners, announced that as representative of the Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers association he was withdrawing from the Appalachian joint wage conference. The latter group is the organization for contract negotiations established by the U.M.W. and mines in the so-called Appalachian area which produces the greater part of the nation's soft coal output.

"It might be said here and now," Mr. O'Neill told newsmen, "that while details have not been worked out, we have about reached an accord with the United Mine Workers."

Mr. O'Neill was one of the owner representatives who earlier in the day had signed a telegram to the War Labor board advising it that direct negotiations were at an impasse. On receiving this advice, WLB set a hearing for 10 a. m. tomorrow preliminary to "final disposition of the controversy."

On May 25, the board had ordered 15 days of direct negotiations on the question of pay to the miners for the time they spend traveling between the mine mouth and their places of work. This period expired today.

Under the WLB's orders, the agreement between the U.M.W. and the Central Pennsylvania group must be submitted to the board for approval. It could possibly form the basis for a general board settlement.

The Pennsylvania group represents only commercial mines, not including any of the so-called "captive" mines owned by steel companies which absorb virtually all their output.

### Specific Terms Secret

Neither Mr. O'Neill nor Mr. Lewis would disclose immediately the specific terms of their agreement but said it should not take more than a day to put them on paper. Originally, Mr. Lewis asked $2 a day for portal-to-portal pay, but later offered to accept $1.50 as a temporary settlement pending findings by a commission as to the actual amount of travel time spent by miners.

Mr. Lewis told newsmen in a joint press conference with Mr. O'Neill that the agreement "will be contingent, of course, on approval of all properly authorized government agencies and contingent, of course, on necessary approval of prices permitting the agreement to become effective."

Asked whether he considered the WLB a "properly authorized" government agency, Mr. Lewis said "I would rather not discuss the War Labor board." He has refused to recognize its jurisdiction in the case.

The U.M.W. president was asked whether he would attend the hearing of the board tomorrow and replied, "I can only say that the United Mine Workers will be at the Appalachian joint wage conference."

### Owners to Attend Hearing

The owners disclosed that the miners voted down a motion to recess the conference pending the call of the chair. Therefore, under the rules, the conference is scheduled to reconvene at 10 a.m., tomorrow. The owners said they felt obliged to heed the directive of the WLB and would be at the hearing instead of the conference.

Mr. O'Neill, too, said his group would be represented at the WLB hearing and would announce to the board formally that it had reached an agreement with the U.M.W.

Asked whether he would advise the WLB of the details, Mr. O'Neill said "we are not going to withhold any information from the War Labor board that we can properly give."

Opening the press conference, Mr. O'Neill said "I might say that the Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers association and the United Mine Workers have reached an agreement on all points submitted to them by the War Labor board and in conformance with the directive of that body. The terms of the agreement are worked out in our own minds but at the present time, and until we have put them in writing, we will not announce anything further. The operators of Central Pennsylvania did believe that after three months of negotiation we ought to make the mine workers some kind of offer, there having not been one single cent offered to them except that by the War Labor board." Mr. O'Neill apparently referred to concessions granted by the War Labor board covering increased vacations payments, free tools and equipment. The WLB directive on May 25 sent the principal issue, portal-to-portal pay, back to the bargaining table.

### Program Seen Necessary

Mr. O'Neill said his group regretted that they found it necessary to withdraw from the conference, but "we represent commercial operators who are building up tremendous retroactive payments that might be due under extended litigation. Also, we felt a program ought to be worked out to relieve the operators of this load and that the industry should have an agreement for a stated period of time in order that the mines might be returned to their owners and operated by their owners."

The government took over operation of the mines May 1 after a general work stoppage. Secretary Ickes, as full administrator, was placed in charge.

Asked whether the agreement was reached under a formula suggested by Mr. Ickes a couple of weeks ago, Mr. O'Neill said "this agreement was reached for a fixed and stated period of time and will carry no further accumulation of liabilities."

The so-called Ickes formula provided for a temporary agreement pending a study of the actual underground travel time.

Mr. Lewis said, "the mine workers have been glad to accept the first bona fide and constructive offer of a new wage agreement, which has come from the Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers association. We think it is in the public interest and in the interest of the industry."

### Complete Agreement

"This is a complete agreement in itself," Mr. Lewis added. "We have no doubt that it will be accepted (by other operators), unless there is political and financial interference with the producers of coal of large tonnage. We believe there will not be such interference. We believe the time has come when the country and the industry should be relieved of that.

"We feel that there is a great deal of tonnage that will accept this agreement promptly when it becomes aware of its terms. We believe not to do so would not be in the public interest."

Mr. Lewis said also "the United Mine Workers will be glad to offer the same terms and conditions to the other operators."

The operators remaining in the joint conference estimated that they represented production of about 180,000,000 tons a year in the North and 185,000,000 in the South. They estimated that Mr. O'Neill's withdrawal took about 58,000,000 tons out of the conference. The captive mines in the Central Pennsylvania area did not withdraw.

R. L. Ireland, Jr., of the Hanna Coal company, Cleveland, succeeded Mr. O'Neill as spokesman of the Northern Appalachian group.

## AWARD TO BOMBERS

Washington, June 9 (A. P.).—Six New York residents are among Army Air Force bomber ground crew members listed by the War Department today as having been awarded the Legion of Merit for keeping Army planes flying during the battle of Guadalcanal.

They include:

NUTTING, HOWARD F., master sergeant; aircraft inspector, Carthage.
MacNEIL, HENRY P. JR., technical sergeant; engineering clerk, Rockville Centre.
OLSON, ARTHUR L., staff sergeant; mechanic, 3446 Corsa avenue, the Bronx, New York city.
ROBINSON, ARTHUR C., staff sergeant; mechanic, East Bethany.
ATWELL, KENNETH E., sergeant; mechanic, Windsor.
SAMIEC, LAVERNE K., sergeant; mechanic, Batavia.

Bombs bursting every few minutes, the constant threat of Japanese landing parties, and several sleepless nights at a time, failed to stop the work of the ground crew members, the War Department said.

The award commended the men for "exceptionally meritorious conduct."

JUN 10 1943

## MEDALS AWARDED BY WILHELMINA

Washington, June 9 (A. P.).—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands has awarded decorations for heroism to three men of the United States Navy, the Navy reported today.

Clarence John Aschenbrenner, shipfitter second class, of New Ulm, Minn., who saw duty aboard the battered American cruiser Marblehead, was awarded the Cross of Merit posthumously. He died on March 18 as a result of injuries received in the attempted rescue of a shipmate. The Dutch Cross of Merit corresponds roughly to the United States Navy and Marine Corps Medal.

The bronze cross, corresponding to the American Navy Cross, was awarded to John Sherwood Tuttle, quartermaster, first class, of Bremerton, Wash., and to Carol Oswald Mekkelson, chief machinist's mate, of Long Beach, Cal., both were aboard the American destroyer Polk when she was lost off Java early in March, 1942, and both are listed as missing.

Aschenbrenner, one of the first two men in the Navy to receive the new Silver Star medal by award from President Roosevelt, was credited with doing much of the damage control work which resulted in the saving of the Marblehead. He lost his life when the crippled vessel was off the coast of Africa on her way home. He went into a compartment partially filled with water to rescue Bernard J. Wandzinski of Buffalo, N. Y., who had been overcome by gas. Aschenbrenner was also overcome and although both men were removed by a rescue party both died shortly afterward.

Tuttle and Mekkelson were cited in their Bronze Cross awards for the performance of duties which were not described.

### U. S. Formally Notified.

Washington, June 9 (A. P.).—The State Department today had formal notice of the formation of the French National Committee of Liberation at Algiers to represent all French factions in the fight against the Axis. But French sources here indicated that complete unification would be achieved only through a slow process.

Andre Honnenot, diplomatic representative of Gen. Henri Giraud, and Philippe Baudet, acting chief of Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Fighting French delegation, brought the notification of the committee to the State Department. Gen. De Gaulle and Gen. Giraud are joint chairmen of the committee.

As to when and how the two separate and heretofore rival missions to Washington would be merged, they said they could tell reporters little.

"Much remains to be done," said M. Baudet.

"That takes time," M. Hoppenot said. "It can't be done in a day."

The two delegations, meanwhile, maintain their separate offices. The Fighting French have a house on 16th street, Northwest, which some said they regarded as headquarters here of the liberation movement. The Giraud representation, known as the French North African Military Mission, has space in the offices of the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

Through lend-lease, the United States has been supporting the Giraud mission, while the British have been supporting Gen. De Gaulle. In the State Department's announcement or yesterday's visit by the two Frenchmen, whose position here roughly corresponds to that of minister, nothing was said about formal United States diplomatic recognition of the new committee at Algiers.

This could be accounted for perhaps by a desire of the Government to see how successfully the French achieve what Secretary of State Hull called the unification of all French resistants against Axis aggression.

## Kinkaid, Aleutian Commander, To Be Vice-Admiral

Washington, June 9 (AP)—Rear Admiral Thomas Cassin Kinkaid, 55, commander of the joint military operations against the Japanese in the Aleutian Islands, was nominated by President Roosevelt today for promotion to vice-admiral.

Kinkaid, whose home is in Philadelphia, was given much credit for the high degree of coordination attained among the army and navy and their air forces in the recent campaign which resulted in the conquest of Attu.

Kinkaid, who has been in the navy since 1908, received the distinguished service medal from Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Pacific fleet commander, in September for his part in the battle of the Coral Sea last May.

## NEW YORKERS WAR PRISONERS

### Among 403 U. S. Soldiers Held by Italy.

JUN 10 1943

Washington, June 9 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 403 United States soldiers held prisoners of war by Italy, including these with next of kin in New York:

NEW YORK.

BENEVENTANO, FRANK A., private, first class; mother, Mrs. Angelina Beneventano, 58-61 56th street, Maspeth, L. I.
CAPARELL, JAMES P., private; brother, Theodore Caparell, 67 Wyckoff avenue, Brooklyn.
CROTTY, LESLIE J., corporal; mother, Mrs. Alice M. Crotty, 20 Locust street, Malverne, L. I.
CULLEN, ROBERT A., second lieutenant; father, Frank A. Cullen, 451 East 135th street, Bronx.
DAVIS, Leon P., private; mother, Mrs. Ellen Davis, 85-55 115th street, Richmond Hill, L. I.
DREYFUS, ROBERT J., private; father, Joseph Dreyfus, 121 Rogers avenue, Brooklyn.
HALLORAN, BERNARD W., corporal; mother, Mrs. Frank R. Halloran, 238 Glen Cove avenue, Glen Cove, L. I.
KELLY, THOMAS W., private; mother, Mrs. Alice Kelly, 853 Nile Square Road, Yonkers.
KIEM, VINCENT J., private; father, Edward Kiem, 1208 Park Place, Brooklyn.
LA BELLA, FRANK P., private; mother, Mrs. Rose La Bella, 545 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn.
LOONAM, GILBERT D., private, first class; mother, Mrs. Mary Loonam, 90-24 209th street, Hollis, L. I.
MILLER, SIDNEY S., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Sidney S. Miller, 5 Riverside Drive, New York.
MULLINS, JAMES J., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Mullins, 616 West 135th street, New York.
NIZZA, WILLIAM, private, first class; wife Mrs. Concetta Nizza, care J. Dinaro, Fuoco street, Bellport, L. I.
PAPPANTONIOU, APOSTOLOS, private; father, Demetrious Pappantoniou, 507 West 170th street, New York.
PERALES, ALEXANDER O., private; Mrs. Jeanne M. Perales, wife, 3949 Amundsen avenue, Bronx.
PFEFFER, WALLACE, private; father, Samuel Pfeffer, 788 Schenectady avenue, Brooklyn.
PIAMPIANO, ROCCO, private; mother, Mrs. Rose Piampiano, 273 Sand Lane, South Beach.
REECE, ELMER, private first class; wife, Mrs. Marion Reece, 247 Main street, Northport.
ROACH, JOHN E., corporal; sister, Mrs. Helen Rielly, 22-70 41st street, Astoria, L. I.
ROSNER, SAMUEL, corporal; mother, Mrs Gertrude Rosner, 41-12 12th street, Long Island City, L. I.
SALOTTO, SALVATORE, private; mother, Mrs. Julia Salotto, 136 Sedgwick avenue, Yonkers.
SANGINITE, ANTONIO, technician fifth grade; father, Salvatore Sanginite, 112-12 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.
WALSH, EUGENE V., private; sister, Miss Marjorie Walsh, 25 Madison street, Brooklyn.
WOOD, CLIFFORD C., technical fifth grade; father, William King Wood, 75 Albion Place, Port Richmond.
WOODS, ANDREW W., sergeant; sister, Mrs. Mary F. Giardino, 202-18 43d avenue, Bayside, L. I.

30-24-4821

**NEW JERSEY.**

BALAKONIS, CHARLES, private; father, Anthony Balakonis, 20 Merchant street, Newark.
CANNADY, SAM M., private first class; father, Michael Cannady, 236 Rankin street, Elizabeth.
CASSINO, LOUIS, private; mother, Mrs. Amelia Cassino, 12 Thompson street, Raritan.
EBERLE, CHARLES G., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Gustave Eberle, 521 Willow avenue, Roselle Park.
FRANK, GERARD E., corporal; mother, Mrs. Mary Frank, Sixth street, Englewood Cliffs.
IUSPA, PATSY MICHAEL, private; mother, Mrs. Grace Iuspa, 474 North Seventh street, Newark.
JOHNSON, RAYMOND E., corporal; mother, Mrs. Anna Johnson, 127 Hillside avenue, Teaneck.
KOWAL, JOHN, private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary Kowal, 299 Monmouth street, Jersey City.
LEONARDIS, JAMES H., private first class; mother, Mrs. Angelina Leonardis, 85 Adams street, Newark.
MALONEY, FRANK E., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Maloney, 98 Main street, Little Falls.
MOBILIO, JULIO T., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary Mobilio, 625 North Sixth street, Newark.
MURA, EDWARD, private; mother, Mrs. Lydia Mura, 33 Lincoln Place, Clifton.
NESBIHAL, WILLIAM P., private; mother, Mrs. Lucie Nesbihal, 241 Rea avenue, Hawthorne.
SCIAMETTA, FRANK J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary Sciametta, 10 Reed street, Jersey City.
SENKO, WALTER, private; sister, Mrs. Olga Johnstone, 21 Kent street, Newark.
SOOP, ELMER R., private; mother, Mrs. Katherine Soop, 56 Rutgers Place, Passaic.
TOWNSEND, LAWRENCE E., private; mother, Mrs. Freda E. Townsend, 635 Woodland avenue, Roselle Park.
TRIVISONNO, JOHN A., private; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Trivisonno, 6114 Adams street, West New York.
TURKINGTON, WILLIAM J., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Martha L. Turkington, 433 Sylvania, Avon-by-the-Sea.
VAN SANT, ROGER, private first class; father, Leo Van Sant, 28 Highland avenue, Elizabeth.
VISAGGI, MICHAEL, private; bother, Anthony Visaggi, 190 Mallory avenue, Jersey City.
WOLENSKY, BENJAMIN, private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary Navruk, 529 Valley Road, Roselle Park.
YURENDA, JOHN, private; father, John Yurenda Sr., 261 22d street, Irvington.

**CONNECTICUT.**

BRODEUR, LOUIS A., corporal; sister, Mrs. Antoinette Moisan, Box 190, Waukegan.
CUSANO, LOUIS G., private first class; father, John Cusano, 241 Davenport avenue, New Haven.
HIGLEY, ROBERT L., technical fourth grade; father, Robert W. Higley, West Simsbury.
KELLEY, CHARLES J., private; sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Sabin, 25 Newton avenue, Stratford.

# 89,237 EMPLOYES OF U. S. AGENCIES HOLD DEFERMENTS

JUN 10 1943

## Selective Service Makes First Report to Congress Under Lodge Act.

WASHINGTON, June 9 — (AP) Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, sent to the Senate and House today a list of 89,237 Federal employes aged 18 to 44 in continental United States who had been deferred on occupational grounds as of May 15.

The report is the first to be submitted under the Lodge bill which Congress passed last April requiring the Selective Service to make such reports monthly.

At a press conference called by Senator Reynolds (D-NC), Lt. Col. Francis V. Keesling, Jr., chief liaison and legislative officer of the Selective Service, estimated 50 per cent of those listed would be found unfit physically for military service if examined.

### Increased Deferments

Col. Keesling also declared it was probable that subsequent reports would show an increase in the number of Federal employes defered because of occupation. This, he said, would be due to reclassification of married men now deferred because of dependency. Many of these, Col. Keesling said, would be found to be essential Federal employes.

Those included in the report, Col. Keesling explained, were in classes 2-A and 2-B which he defined as those necessary for war work. He estimated the total number of Federal employes of draft age, 18 to 37, at about a million.

### 67 Per Cent Under 29

One third of the Federal employes deferred, the report stated, were 25 years of age or below and nearly two-thirds were 29 years or below. It said 44 per cent or 39,286 were employes of the Navy department, and 24 per cent or 21,509 in the War department.

Agencies listed as having more than 1,000 employes deferred, in addition to the War and Navy departments, were: Justice, including FBI, 4,187; War Shipping administration, 3,384; Maritime commission, 2,995; Agriculture, 1,146; Commerce, 1,311; Civil Aeronautics boards, 1,080; Army Transport service, 1,316.

# BYRNES DENIES AMBITIONS FOR VICE PRESIDENCY

## New Position as War Mobilization Head No Build-up, He Declares.

# BARUCH HIS ASSOCIATE

## Ending Congressional Mix-ups, Reducing Committee Probes His Goal.

JUN 10 1943

WASHINGTON, June 9. — (AP) War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes denied any Vice-Presidential ambitions today.

Speaking at his first press conference since he took over the new post Mr. Byrnes also:

1. Expressed determination to head off Congressional airing of controversies over conduct of the war, through legislative-executive conferences;

2. Announced he will seek to have the number of Congressional war investigating committees reduced to keep Administrative chiefs from having to spend so much time at the capitol as witnesses; and

3. Disclosed that Bernard M. Baruch, New York industrialist and Presidential consultant, will be one of his principal assistants, without pay.

### Build-Up Questioned

Meeting at the White House with the same newsmen who twice weekly interview President Roosevelt, Mr. Byrnes interrupted a lengthy explanation of his duties and plans to reply to a question touching reports that his new job might be intended as a "build up" for the Vice Presidency or "some other," job.

Mr. Byrnes replied that he greatly appreciated the compliment thus paid him by his "newspaper friends," but that since he left the Supreme court bench last fall he had "never given one moment's thought to any political ambition." He then added firmly but with a smile:

"I must say that I have no ambition to be Vice President. I would not want to be Vice President. Under no circumstances would I seek the nomination of Vice President."

Realizing this did not absolutely close the door against his possible acceptance of such a nomination, a reporter inquired whether this statement was not somewhat similar to that made by Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York in saying he is not a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Mr. Byrnes replied that if Mr. Dewey "as governor has no political ambition that is true, but if he has, it isn't true."

"How about the 'other job'" asked a reporter with his mind presumably on the Presidency.

Smiling, Mr. Byrnes said he believed the situation would never reach the stage where "there will be any popular uprising for me to be President."

### Wants to Do His Job

He said he wanted to be left alone to do his job without being bothered by politics and that he would be grateful if his friends and associates realized this.

"If they don't I will make them," he said with finality.

Declaring it was his intention to establish "closer relations," with legislative committees investigating war practices, Mr. Byrnes said he had seen Senator Truman (D.-Mo.), chairman of a Senate investigating group, and would confer with him again Friday, and had asked Speaker Rayburn to plan a similar conference with an unnamed House group.

He said he would ask these groups to bring to his attention anything they regarded as warranting action by the executive branch to see if remedies could not be found "before the matter reaches the stage of airing it on the hill."

### One Committee Urged

He added a belief that "much time can be saved by officials in the executive branch if there is only one investigating committee instead of half a dozen."

"I'm going to see if I can lessen the number," he said.

The War Mobilization chief made it plain that he had reserved to himself only the duties of passing on basic policy respecting home front questions. He said he did not intend to interfere with the primary duties of government agencies but will see to it that they perform their functions and do not become involved in needless mix-ups.

For example, he said, Fred M. Vinson, his successor in the stabilization directorship, retains the sole power to pass on interagency disputes on prices and wages, with Mr. Byrnes reserving power over matters involving general policy.

He said he had instructed departments and agencies to submit inter-departmental controversies to him in writing with a view to minimizing them.

"Many controversies," he said, "can be avoided if taken in hand early and settled before staff members become involved."

Only controversies of "basic importance," will be referred to the War Mobilization Advisory committee which was organized at a conference with the President yesterday.

# BYRNES EMERGES AS COORDINATOR

# OF TAX POLICIES

## War Mobilization Director Consults Today with Morgenthau, Others.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—(AP) War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes emerged today as the Administration's coordinator of tax policies in addition to his other manifold responsibilities.

The disclosure came in Mr. Byrnes' first press conference since he took over the war mobilization post, while President Roosevelt was preparing to sign the new pay-as-you-go tax measure and various government agencies were hunting ways to channel still more cash into the Treasury, in line with the President's statement that the government needed more money.

Mr. Byrnes, asked whether he would take a hand in tax matters, said he would, and announced that he had called a conference tomorrow with Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson, and Budget Director Harold D. Smith.

### Determines Views

He said he was performing that duty for the President, planning to take the views of the conferees and see if they are in agreement.

Mr. Byrnes disclosed that the Administration fiscal directors probably would consider what President Roosevelt may say in a statement expected from the White House with the signing of the current payment bill.

The President indicated at his press conference yesterday that more taxation was desired to close an inflationary gap left by the withholding tax.

Chairman George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Finance committee said Congress was ready to go to work on taxes as soon as the President suggested a course of action, but gave it as his own belief that levies on individual incomes had about reached their limit.

Saying Americans already were taxed as heavily as the British and Canadians, Sen. George added:

"I think it would be very difficult to increase individual income tax rates without breaking the backs of many taxpayers whose income has not risen but who are paying more in the cost of living."

### Many in Low Brackets

He pointed out that of those persons made fully current in income taxes by the withholding measure, many are in the armed forces and a great part of the remainder are in the lowest income brackets.

Persons in the higher brackets, he went on, already face an approximate 12 1-2 per cent increase for the next two years to cover that portion of one year's taxes not forgiven.

The Senator estimated Federal tax collections this year at more than 38,000,000 and added $11,000,000,000 in state and local taxes for a total of about $50,000,000.

# GROUND CREW CITED FOR GUADALCANAL ROLE

WASHINGTON, June 9. — (AP) The War department announced today that the Legion of Merit has been awarded to Army Air Force bomber ground crew members — including three New Englanders — who kept Army planes flying during the battle of Guadalcanal.

The department in making the announcement said that bombs bursting every few minutes, the ever constant threat of Japanese landing parties, and no sleep for several nights at a time, failed to stop the work of the ground crew members.

The award commended the men for "exceptionally meritorious conduct." From Dec. 13, 1942, to the following Jan. 20, the crew members maintained the planes of two bombardment groups at Henderson field. At one time bombs rained on the sea for four consecutive nights.

# SALES RULES SET FOR AXIS HOLDINGS

## Custodian Lists Procedure, Plans No Early Action.

JUN 10 1943

WASHINGTON, June 9. — (AP) Leo T. Crowley, alien property custodian, today outlined general procedures to govern the eventual sale of an estimated $500,000,000 worth of Axis properties in the United States.

Mr. Crowley said no immediate sales of consequence were contemplated, and the establishment of rules was merely preparatory.

He said that his office ordinarily would sell properties valued at less than $10,000 either at private or public sales, but larger properties would be sold only through public sales. Public sales, he added, would be ordinarily on a competitive bidding basis or by the marketing of registered securities under supervision of the Securities and Exchange commission.

When real estate is involved, he said, sales will be conducted with the assistance of recognized brokers. Perishable or "expendable" commodities generally will be sold privately at prevailing market prices.

When public sales are held, Mr. Crowley promised to advertise the sales at least 15 days in advance in a newspaper of general circulation in the place where the property is located and also in trade papers and other appropriate publications.

## Hawaii Leads Nation In Bond Purchases

Washington, June 9 (AP)—Hawaii leads the nation in per capita war bonds purchases and has "set an example for all of us," Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said today.

Statistics compiled by the Treasury, the Secretary said, show that the people of Hawaii have led the quota performance record every month since the quota system was established in May, 1942, and on a monthly per capita basis have bought war bonds at a rate of from two to nearly four times above the average for the nation.

Per capita sales in Hawaii last December were $20.16, compared with $5.43 for the nation, Morgenthau said.

## Guadalcanal Air Hero Now Major Of Marines

Washington, June 9 (AP)—To Joe Foss' other honors has been added a promotion to major in the Marine Corps, the navy reported today.

The 28-year-old flyer, whose home is at Sioux Falls, S. D., recently returned from Guadalcanal where he shot down twenty-six Japanese planes. This made him America's number one ace of the year with a record tying that of Eddie Rickenbacker in the previous World War.

For his feat Foss first was awarded the Navy Cross. Then President Roosevelt gave him the Congressional Medal of Honor. Now he has been promoted from captain to major.

JUN 10 1943

# Modern Knights In Armor, Man U. S. War Planes

JUN 10 1943

Washington, June 9 (AP)—Modern knights in armor are beginning to man Uncle Sam's planes plying over Axis territory.

The War Department reported today that the Eight Air Force in England has developed and clad some of its member crews in thin steel plates covering breast and back to protect them from missiles of relatively low velocity, such as flack from anti-aircraft guns.

Such missiles, which are found to cause a majority of wounds, can be stopped by the plates, which weigh about twenty pounds and are slipped into pockets of a new sleeveless jacket to form a sort of cuirass protecting wearers from neck to hips.

## Greeks Receive Anti-Sub Patrol Boat Today

Washington, June 9 (AP)—With President Roosevelt participating in the ceremony, the Greek Government will take over from the navy tomorrow an anti-submarine patrol boat.

The ceremony will be broadcast at 5 P. M. over all networks.

The ship, of the same type as vessels previously transferred to Norway and the Netherlands, will be given the Greeks under a lend-lease arrangement. The Greek Ambassador, Cimon P. Diamantopoulos, will receive it on behalf of his Government.

# *Paraguay President Greeted By Roosevelt At White House*

### Higinio Morinigo Arrives On First United States Visit. Will Make Tour Of War Industries

JUN 10 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 9—President Higinio Morinigo of Paraguay arrived at the White House today to be the guest of President Roosevelt.

He was greeted with full military honors on the south lawn of the White House and then entered the mansion, where President Roosevelt extended a welcoming hand in a diplomatic reception room.

The visiting Chief Executive reached Washington by plane and drove to the White House immediately. Secretary Hull met him as he left the plane and accompanied him to the Executive Mansion.

**State Dinner Planned**

While a guard of honor consisting of a company each of soldiers, sailors and marines, stood at "present arms," the Army Band played the Paraguayan and American national anthems.

A state dinner was planned in honor of President Morinigo at the White House tonight, after which the Presidents of the two American Republics were to have a conference. Tomorrow the visitor will move to the Blair House, reserved for visiting dignitaries, and later he will tour various American war manufacturing centers.

The visiting President's party arrived at National Airport in an army plane at 4.35 P. M. It is his first visit to the United States.

**Son Came In 1941**

His son, Higinio, Jr., came here in 1941 at the invitation of Mr. Roosevelt and went to Warm Springs, Ga., for treatment of infantile paralysis. He was brought here by his mother.

President Morinigo will go to the Capitol tomorrow, after which he will be the honor guest at a special meeting of the board of governors of the Pan-American Union.

Members of the President's party were taken to the Blair House, and later attended a tea at the White House.

JUN 10 1943

# FOREIGN RELIEF PLAN OUTLINED

## Congressional Leaders Told Of Outlook By President And Lehman

### No Appropriation Sought Until After Summer Recess, It Is Understood

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 9—Outlines of measures to provide relief for civil populations as Allied armies liberate them from the Axis were sketched for Congressional leaders of both parties today as a preliminary to financing proposals.

No estimate of the sums involved came out of the meeting at the White House, but Speaker Rayburn (D., Texas) remarked that the cost would be "quite considerable."

"I think it's got to be done," Rayburn said.

**Use Of Emergency Funds**

It was understood that the Administration will continue to pay for preliminaries of the program out of emergency funds until Congress returns in September after the summer recess, now planned to begin around July 7.

Representative Martin, of Massachusetts, House Republican leader, said Herbert H. Lehman, director of foreign relief and rehabilitation, and State Department representatives "presented a very comprehensive outline of relief for the occupied countries."

"No legislation is needed at this time," he said. "Details of the plan are still to be formulated."

He did not offer an opinion of the plan.

**No Comment On Plan**

Rayburn said he understood an organization of forty-four nations was contemplated, including the United Nations and those which have broken relations with the Axis.

He said no definite budget had been worked out and it was understood that those sponsoring the plan would do their best to "get each country to do the most possible" in contributing to relief costs.

**Payment As Possible**

Tentative plans were understood to call for payment from the liberated peoples for necessary goods up to the limit of their ability.

Besides President Roosevelt, Lehman, Rayburn and Martin, those participating in the conference were Representative McCormack of Massachusetts, House majority leader; Vice-President Wallace; Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; Senator Hill (D., Ala.), the Democratic whip; Senator McNary of Oregon, minority leader, and Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State.

# MAGIC TRIED ON JAPANESE

### Paper Kiri Leaves Supposed To Signify Death Dropped On Enemy At Attu

### OWI Propaganda Weapon Is Derived From Old Oriental Superstition

JUN 10 1943

Washington, June 9 (AP)—The Pacific War Council heard a report from President Roosevelt today on the successful operations on Attu Island in the Aleutians and also received an appraisal of "the continuing attrition on Japanese marchant shipping."

Asked how that attrition was getting along, the British Ambassador, Lord Halifax, replied: "Not bad, not bad."

The council, which meets regularly at the White House, is made up of representatives of all the nations engaged in the war in the Pacific area. Halifax said today's meeting was given over largely to "factual reporting" and "nothing very startling came up."

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 9—American forces on Attu plagued the Japanese with their most dreaded omen of bad luck, as well as bullets and bombs.

Dipping into Japanese mythology, American propagandists discovered that in Japan there is nothing more feared than the premature falling of the leaves of the kiri tree. All kinds of misfortune are supposed to befall any village where this occurs; plays have built around this superstition.

So propagandists arranged for many kiri leaves to fall on Attu.

**Called Maple Leaves**

The story came to light today after Arthur W. Schuett, Jr., navy aviation machinist's mate back from the Aleutians, told in St. Louis how American flyers had dropped "maple leaves" on Attu.

The Office of War Information, revealing that it was "an OWI job," explained that it was not the maple leaf at all, but the kiri leaf.

The kiri tree, known officially as the *Paulownia tomentosa*, long has figured in Japanese mythology. A famous play, *"Kiri To Ha,"* meaning "one leaf of kiri," relates how power-grabbing militarists met their downfall because the kiri leaf fell too soon.

**Made Of Paper**

Although enlarged somewhat, the kiri leaves dropped on the Japanese at Attu were colored to resemble the real thing. They were made of paper.

Botanists say that the kiri tree, while native to the Orient, is not rare in this country. They describe it as somewhat like the more common catalpa. Unlike catalpa, however, the kiri flowers before the leaves come out. The flowers are rather large and bluish in color.

To botanists it is a "a fine ornamental tree."

What part the kiri leaf may have played in the American victory at Attu, in relation to bullets and bombs, OWI did not indicate.

## WAAC CHARGE DENIED

WASHINGTON, June 9 — (AP) Col. Oveta Culp Hobby, head of the WAAC, today denied a story carried by a New York newspaper that the WAAC would be furnished contraceptives and prophylactic equipment.

"There is absolutely no foundation of truth in the statement," declared Colonel Hobby.

The story asserted that these items would be furnished to the WAACs "according to a super secret agreement reached by high ranking officers of the War department and the WAAC chieftan."

# EQUAL QUOTA RIGHT FOR CHINESE ASKED

Washington, June 9 (A. P.).—A twin proposal that all immigration quotas be cut and Chinese allowed the same rights of entry to the United States as other nationalities enjoy was advanced in Congress today in an effort to compromise divergent opinions over the Chinese exclusion laws.

Acting after the House Immigration Committee had refused by one vote to approve Chinese immigration to the United States, Representative Gossett (D.-Tex.) suggested that quotas for all countries be cut 10 to 20 per cent and that the Chinese be placed on an equal basis with other nationals.

Mr. Gossett's proposal was reported to have the support of some members of the committee. Mr. Gossett said that he believed his idea would solve two problems: Satisfy those who want China treated without discrimination; and by reducing the number who would be admitted alleviate fears of some committee members—particularly southerners—that a new minority problem would be created. Mr. Gossett said that he or other members probably would introduce legislation along this line.

At the same time, Representative Magnuson (D.-Wash.) said that he would introduce another bill, expanding on his original one, to admit Chinese on a quota basis and grant them citizenship.

# Japs Told to Destroy Allies or Be Destroyed

### Speaker of Tokio House Warns of Long War

By the Associated Press.

Tadahiko Okada, Speaker of the Japanese House of Representatives, told a mass meeting in Tokio today that Japan must utterly destroy the United States and Britain or be destroyed herself, the Tokio radio reported in a broadcast recorded by by the Associated Press.

The grim nature of the global war, Okada was quoted as saying, "will permit no half-baked distinction between the victor and vanquished." Instead, he declared, it is a question of "the survival of the fittest—eat or be eaten."

Okada spoke at a "crush Britain and the United States rally" in the Municipal Auditorium, the broadcast said.

"There is absolutely no room for the co-existence of Japan on the one side and Britain and the United States on the other," he declared. "We must crush and overthrow those two countries, which are cruelty and craftiness incarnate."

Okada accused the United States of "attempting to control Europe across the Atlantic and East Asia across the Pacific in an outspoken action of extreme imperialism."

He concluded, the broadcast said, by warning that hard fighting lies ahead for Japan and that her people must be "firmly and willingly resolved to fight a prolonged war."

## T. R.'s Widow Carries On Devotion To Navy

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 9 (AP)—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, 81-year-od widow of the President, carried on her husband's devotion to the navy today by participating in a naval graduation ceremony held on the porch of Sagamore Hill, the Roosevelt homestead.

In the face of the news of the death in Alaska of her son, Major Kermit Roosevelt, a few days ago, the widow of the twenty-sixth President and former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, went through with the program and talked briefly with the eighteen Oyster Bay High School youths who comprised the school's first graduating class of the Seamanship Training Corps.

Attired in a simple black silk dress with white touches at the throat, Mrs. Roosevelt was flanked by her daughter, Mrs. Richard Derby, Rear Admiral Lamar Leahy, Lieut. Com. Harry C. Garrison, and Percy S. Weeks, original sponsor of the corps.

**Plans To Use Poison Gas Revealed**

New York, June 9 (AP)—Recently seized German military documents have revealed that the Axis intends to use poison gas on a large scale, the Soviet radio at Petropavlovskak reported today in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission and reported by the Office of War Information.

## Mme. Chiang Reviews Parade Of Auxiliaries

New York, June 9 (AP)—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek reviewed a full-dress parade of 2,200 WAVES, SPARs and marine auxiliaries today at the Navy Auxiliary Training School in the Bronx.

Betty Joe Allen, second class seaman, of Hot Springs, Col., acting for the school personnel, presented an orchid corsage to Mme. Chiang, who, following the review, was conducted on a tour of the school by Capt. W. F. Amsden, the commander.

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JUN 10 1943

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# Early Collapse of Axis Unlikely, Says Forrestal

JUN 10 1943

## Warning Against Optimism Sounded in Address at Coast Guard Academy.

NEW LONDON, June 9.—(AP) Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal told 82 Coast Guard academy cadets today that "wishful thinking about the early collapse of our enemies is, to put it mildly, most undesirable," just before they were commissioned as ensigns in the U. S. Coast Guard.

The Japanese fleet is "nailed to its own bases" and the "strategical and tactical map of war in Europe" has been altered, Mr. Forrestal said in his commencement address, "but it is dangerous to fix any dates" for the end of the war.

The 82 cadets, largest class in the academy's history, were graduated a full year ahead of time. Vice Admiral Russell R. Waesche, commandant of the Coast Guard, administered the oath to the cadets and presented them with their commissions. They were awarded bachelor of science degrees also at the exercises held in Billard hall, the academy's spacious assembly room.

### Scholastic Leader Honored

James Paul VanEtten of Seneca Falls, N. Y., was graduated with an average of 88.61 and received a watch from the Alumni association as the highest ranking cadet.

Mr. Forrestal, calling "premature and dangerous" any talk of reconverting manufacturing facilities to peacetime products, said:

"So far as we in the Navy can see, there is not apparent in the near future any letup in the need for raw materials to be manufactured into the weapons of war.

"What has been done in 1942 and so far in 1943 is merely the lopping off of some of the tentacles of the Axis octopus.

"The great blow against its heart has yet to be struck. The final, fatal crisis has yet to be faced and surmounted.

"At no point in the discernible future can we say with assurance that the production of war goods will pass its peak.

### Vast Strides Made

"We hvae made vast strides in the past 12 months in the improvement of our military position. The Japanese navy, which a year ago dared to launch an assault in the Pacific, is now nailed to its own bases. Japanese air power has received sharp and serious blows, and the merchant shipping of that nation has been dealt with harshly by our submarines.

"The Tunisian campaign has altered the strategical and tactical map of war in Europe. Bombings have begun to soften the fortress of Europe, and punishing blows against the Nazi U-Boats have made the Atlantic far from the happy hunting ground the Germans thought it was to be for a long time to come. However, these are only partial steps on the way to victory. The time of that victory no man can set. Speculation about it seems to me to be idle."

# LEGION HEAD RAPS PRESS

## Roane Waring Takes Exception To Editorial At North Dakota Convention

## Warns Against Elements That May Seek Negotiated Peace After The War

JUN 10 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Grand Forks, N. D., June 9—Roane Waring, national commander of the American Legion, cautioned the North Dakota State Legion convention here yesterday to guard against elements that might seek a negotiated peace after the war, instead of one dictated by the United Nations.

Waring said suggestions for a negotiated peace "might come from many interests when they begin to see the cost of the war in lives and money.

Groups misled by the horrors of war might seek a negotiated peace and if they are successful and we do make a negotiated peace, we are simply passing a death sentence on the next generation."

### Urged To Be On Guard

He then urged that "we be on guard against those interests that might want a negotiated peace," and added that the suggestion for negotiated peace "might come from many quarters; it might come from some newspapers that have had their newsprint cut some and have lost many of their men."

Earlier in his address he had taken exception to an editorial in the Bismarck (N. D.) *Tribune* which had criticized him for assailing a Pennsylvania Legion post that had apologized to John L. Lewis for Waring's statements concerning the mine leader. The editorial had called the commander's position an attempt "to curb the right of an American Legion post to disagree with him."

Asserting the editorial stated Waring "might be right but he should not have said it," the Legion chief declared "this is no time for pussyfooting, and if something is right let's say so."

The *Tribune* editorial stated that Commander Waring had said "the Pennsylvania post must be ousted from the Legion or he (Waring) will resign."

At Bismarck, Kenneth W. Simons, editor and past commander of his Legion post, declared Waring "either failed to read or deliberately misinterpreted" the editorial. He said that in the editorial he took no issue with Waring's comments upon Lewis, but that he upheld the right to freedom of speech by a Legion post as well as by an individual.

# ALLIES POSSESS INITIATIVE NOW, DECLARES KNOX

## Navy Secretary Addresses Record Graduating Class at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 9—(AP) Secretary of the Navy Knox told the largest United States Naval academy graduating class in history today that in contrast to the dark days following Pear Harbor," the initiative is all ours" in the war at present.

Praising the transition the United Nations have made from a defensive to an offensive war, he said that "secret information to us says the feeling in Tokyo and Berlin is akin to ours after Pearl Harbor."

The Navy secretary recalled that "our enemies in the Far East were winning victory after victory," and that "Britain was a beleagured isle and waiting for a blow" in December, 1941.

"Today, less than two years later, I am happy to say that we have assembled a mighty army. We have assembled a new fleet."

### Eight Active Fronts

He declared that there was "a lot of irresponsible talk about a second front," explaining there were eight active fronts—the Western Mediterranean, Eastern Mediterranean, North Atlantic, the South Atlantic, South Pacific, North Pacific and in Russia and China.

"The choice, place and time for striking is now ours," he asserted.

Seven hundred and sixty-six members of the class of 1944 received their diplomas today, a full year ahead of schedule because of the war-engendered acceleration of courses at the academy.

Twenty-five of today's graduates were commissioned second lieutenants in the Marine corps, and approximately one-half of the remainder will report to naval air training stations for further studies.

After a two-week holiday, the remainder will go on active duty as ensigns of the Navy.

June week exercises at the academy will end tonight with the famed class of 1945 "ring dance" in McDonough hall.

# Pitcher Starred in Sinking Sub

## Hansen of Dodgers' Farm Team Pointed Gun Crew of Spencer in North Atlantic.

JUN 10 1943

Boston, June 9 (A. P.).—Henry L. Hansen, 22-year-old former farm twirler for the Brooklyn Dodgers, helped do the "pitching" when the Coast Guard cutter Spencer sent a Nazi submarine to the bottom of the North Atlantic.

Hansen disclosed in an interview today that he was the pointer of one of the Spencer's gun crews which got six hits in eleven shots at the U-boat.

And he was the only member of the crew who made an "assist." He went overside down a length of rope to help to safety some of the forty Germans who were shot out of their submersible.

A native of Brooklyn, Hansen was with the Reading, Pa., and the Vodosta team in Georgia before he entered the service two years ago. His father is a detective in the New York Police Department.

"A gun pointer setting beads on subs doesn't get in tight spots as often as a pitcher in baseball," he said. "But once a crisis comes it's so intense as to pack a lifetime of excited memory in measured seconds. I recall a strange sensation of complete calm through it all, just like a fellow must be when he's pitching. And when it was all over I was so excited with the experience that I was limp for hours after. I get excited now, even thinking of it."

## Allied Naval Victory Over Jap Fleet Seen

Detroit, June 9 (AP)—"We're going to wipe out the Japanese fleet and we're just looking for a chance to do it," declared Admiral Thomas C. Hart, former commander in chief of Allied naval forces in the Western Pacific, in an interview here today.

He does not foresee in the immediate future, he said, a great pitched battle in which the entire Japanese fleet would meet the United Nations fleet in a decisive engagement.

Instead, he predicted continued task-force engagements.

The final result—a complete Allied victory—will be the same whether it is achieved through a series of small engagements or through one huge sea battle, he said.

# NOTE IN A BOTTLE FROM LOST SAILOR

Battle Creek, Mich., June 9 (A. P.).—The discovery of a brief note in a bottle, believed to have been scribbled by a Battle Creek boy who was reported lost on an American submarine more than a year ago, has produced one of the war's strangest stories.

The note, which reads: "Mom: I'm still thinking of you. Lawrence Glass, Electric ave., B. C., Mich." has reached Lawrence's foster-mother, Mrs. H. F. Glass, of Battle Creek.

The note was found in San Francisco Bay by Elmer A. Jennings, an Army man, stationed at Vallejo, Cal. He sent the note to Mrs. Glass, who said today she is certain the note was written by her foster son, because "it was in his handwriting. Besides, he referred to me as Mom, and nobody else knew he called me that."

Written on a small piece of paper, evidently a sheet torn from a small memo pad, the note was scribbled unevenly across the paper, indicating that it must have been jotted down in a hurry. The paper is stained.

Seaman Glass was born in Columbus, Ohio, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Clark, and came to Battle Creek when he was 4 years old. Shortly afterward his mother died and he was adopted by Mrs. Glass. After he joined the Navy Mrs. Glass heard from him regularly until shortly before Christmas in 1941. In March, 1942, the Navy disclosed that the submarine Shark, on which Glass was serving, was more than a month overdue, and "must be presumed to be lost."

## 160 WAAC Companies Are in Field, Officer Says

By the Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, June 9.—There are 160 field companies of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps now on active duty in Army posts and air bases in the United States and overseas, according to Maj. Harold A. Edlund, WAAC recruiting director.

Here from Washington to assist in a concerted recruiting drive, Maj. Edlund said last night that within six months or less, "these WAAC field companies have made an impressive record for themselves."

He said only four companies have been in the field for as much as six months, and that within the last month 126 companies have gone to Army posts.

# ITALIANS, HELD PRISONERS AT CAMP, HAPPY

JUN 10 1943

## Farmers, Cooks And Skilled Masons Among Group

## Laborers Also Much In Evidence At Atterbury (Md.) Stockade

*[By the Associated Press]*

Camp Atterbury, Ind., June 9—Farmers, carpenters, cooks and highly skilled masonry workers are among the Italian prisoners now being held at Camp Atterbury.

The unskilled laborer also was much in evidence as the army conducted newsmen on the first tour through the big stokade where the prisoners are held in this spotless Hoosier camp.

The prisoners who are working outside the stockade are better off financially than their companions. They receive eighty cents a day, in addition to their regular ten cents a day allowance.

### Adept Ao Farming

Col. John L. Gammell, commanding officer of the United States Army unit which has charge of the prisoners, said, however, that the extra pay has been authorized for prisoners who must work within the stockade at such jobs as cooking the meals and doing necessary carpenter work.

Over at the camp's fifty-acre vegetable garden one group of prisoners was busy hoeing tomatoes. Officers said about three fourths of the prisoners ,who recently arrived here, were farmers in peacetime Italy and were "very adept at it."

They sang as they worked and when news photographers took their pictures they grinned broadly and whaled away with their hoes with adding vigor.

### Carving Camp's Name

At one entrance to the camp another group was busy carving the name "Camp Atterbury" in a huge rock.

Along one road around the stockade two youthful prisoners were making a stone American flag on a raised spot in the ground. In front of several of their barracks, the same as those which house American soldiers, the prisoners have made various designs in rock.

Another group of prisoners was cutting weeds, but when someone suggested to the officer that the men sing the Italian version of

JUN 10 1943

"The Beer-Barrel Polka," their favorite marching song, the interpreter called to them, but said they told him it was "too hot." About one hundred yards from the stockade another group of men were clearing off what once had been a huge pile of scrap left from construction of the barracks. The arae was almost entirely clean.

**Spaghetti A Favorite**

If the meal served newsmen on their trip through the camp was any indication, the cooks know what they are doing—that is, if you like spaghetti and Italian bread. That's the favorite food of the prisoners.

They eat their meat and potatoes, but usually no tuntil after they have devoured a big plate of spaghetti or more.

The prisoners keep the barracks in repair. Others work in the prisoner stockade canteen.

But regardless of what they were doing, you saw broad smiles. There were no evidences of any dissatisfaction.

**Camp Has Musicians**

The camp has its musicians, too, and Colonel Gammell is trying to round up musical instruments for the prisoners. If the instruments can be found, he said, he has enough talented musicians to form a one hundred-piece band.

The prisoners work a maximum of ten hours a day and six days a week. Some don't work that much, of course, because of lack of jobs for them but the army is making arrangements to use them on nearby private farms.

Where that is done, the farmer will pay the Government an agreed wage for the laborer. The prisoner then will receive his regular 80 cents a day and he may spend up $13.00 a month in the canteens.

**Profits Go To Stockade**

All profits from the canteens go right back into the prison stockade—to outfit the internment camp, buy athletic equipment, musical instruments or do many other things to contribute to the comfort of the men as required by the Geneva Convention, an international treaty governing treatment of prisoners of war to which all principal belligerants have subscribed.

Colonel Gammell made it plain that the treatment of the men is in accordance with the Geneva Convention.

"They are not convicts in any sense of the word," he said. "They're soldiers. It's true they are enemy soldiers but your friends or brothers may be in the same boat over there."

## U. S. Ship Torpedoed In Indian Ocean

Washington, June 9 (AP)—The navy reported today that a medium-sized United States merchant ship was torpedoed by an enemy submarine in the Indian Ocean early in March.

The ship later broke in two and was sunk by shellfire to prevent her becoming a hazard to navigation. Survivors have landed at Key West, Florida.

JUN 10 1943

## Windsors Visit Army's Valley Forge Hospital

Phoenixville, Pa., June 9 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor toured the army's new Valley Forge general hospital today, visiting wounded American soldiers.

The Duke, meeting reporters for an interview, looked about at their legs saying he wanted to see who had trouser cuffs and who had not.

"I think it's a silly rule that does away with trouser cuffs," he said.

## *LOYAL TO MIKADO*

Los Angeles, June 9 (A. P.).—Ralph M. Gelvin, associate director of the Poston, Ariz., relocation center, says 450 American-born Japanese at the camp have refused to disown their loyalty to the Emperor of Japan or swear allegiance to the United States.

Testifying before the Dies congressional sub-committee, he said yesterday that the refusals were written on questionnaires given to all the center's evacuees over 17 years of age.

Another 180, he said, gave qualified or evasive answers, such as "I'm neutral."

He said the administrators at Poston were very much surprised at the number of American-born Japanese who answered "No" to the question of loyalty.

# *Citizens' Committee Named To Probe Zoot-Suit Riots*

JUN 10 1943

### Mexican Envoy Protests to State Department; Sporadic Outbreaks.

LOS ANGELES, June 9.—(AP) A five-day conflict between zoot-suited youths and service men brought repercussions today in the State and Federal governments as isolated outbreaks continued.

More than 150 persons have been injured and 500 jailed during the violence.

In Sacramento, Gov. Earl Warren issued an appeal for the ending of the rioting and announced that State Attorney General Robert W. Kenny and a citizens' committee of five will make an immediate investigation to ascertain the facts behind the disturbances.

Earlier today Mr. Kenny conferred with the governor and Adjutant General Ray Hays on the problem.

**Mexican Envoy Protests**

In Washington, a Mexican embassy official voiced indignation over the attacks on zoot suiters, many of whom he declared are "innocent Mexican bystanders."

Rafael de la Colina, minister-counselor of the embassy, said that a report on the incidents had been received from the Los Angeles Mexican consulate, and hinted a formal protest was possible. He said instructions are awaited from the Mexican government.

In an interview, he called the riots as "mob violence" against members of the Los Angeles Mexican colony.

Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles said he had been telephoned by the State department in Washington and informed that the Mexican embassy had called the department's attention to the situation.

**Mayor Promises Enforcement**

The mayor said he informed the State department that "the law is going to be enforced and the peace kept."

"There is no question of racial discrimination involved," Mayor Bowron added. "We have here unfortunately a bad situation as the result of the formation and activities of youthful gangs the members of which probably to the extent of 98 per cent or more were born right here in Los Angeles."

Latest victim injured in the clashes involving youthful wearers of zoot suits—knee length frock coats and pleated, ankle-clutching trousers—was Policeman C. D. Medley, 35.

He declared he stopped his patrol car early today to examine a zoot-clad youth lying in a street. A car was parked about 200 feet away, and in it were several other youths.

**Policeman Run Down**

"The decoy broke away and ran across the street," he related. "The car came straight at me. I tried to dodge but the car swerved after me, knocking me down."

Policeman Medley was taken to a hospital with back and other injuries.

Only the outlandish apparel and the fact that the clashes involve soldiers and sailors are new, juvenile authorities said.

East Side neighborhood gangs for years have clashed with tire irons, sand-filled hose and other weapons, a police juvenile officer declared, when groups from one neighborhood would try to crash a party in another or go out with girls from another district.

Youthful hoodlums, including zooters, have been involved in rape, robbery, burglary, mayhem and murder, and other charges.

**New Angle**

The new and perplexing angle is their clashes with service men. The service men, say authorities, explain their members have been set upon by zooters; the latter claim a batch of sailors started it and, that men in uniform have called them uncomplimentary names.

The latest outbreaks had spread to outlying sections following assignment of extra police, special officers, shore patrolmen and military police to the downtown area. Los Angeles has been declared out of bounds for naval personnel.

A crowd of sailors was dispersed after mauling and ripping off zoot suits of several youths last night in the downtown theatrical section and "Pike" amusement zone of Long Beach.

Alfred Elias Calles, Mexican consul general, issued a statement saying:

"We believe it opportune to suggest to all heads of Mexican families to recommend their sons and other relatives to stay indoors at night in order to avoid any unpleasant happenings. . ."

**Racial Charge Made**

Carey McWilliams, chairman of the Los Angeles chapter of the National Lawyers guild, sent a plea to Attorney-General Francis Biddle in Washington to assign representatives to investigate "race riots."

"These riots were not isolated, spontaneous incidents," Mr. McWilliams advised the attorney-general. "Evidence indicates that week-end violence represents logical culmination of provocative and discriminatory policies pursued by local officials toward the Mexican section of the community during last 18 months."

Mayor Bowron disclosed receipt of a telegram from Nelson Rockefeller, coordination of Inter-American affairs, in Washington. He said he sent Mr. Rockefeller a report stating the zoot-suit situation would be handled so as not to affect friendly relations between the United States and Mexico.

**Ordinance Urged**

The Los Angeles city council, meantime, received a proposal from Councilman Norris Nelson that the wearing of zoot suits with reat pleats within the city limits be made a jail offense.

"The zoot suit has become a badge of hoodlumism," Mr. Nelson asserted. "We prohibit nudism by an ordinance and if we can arrest people for being under-dressed we can do so for being over-dressed."

His resolution was referred to the Police commission.

State Senator Jack B. Tenney, chairman of a legislative committee which recently held hearings here on alleged Unamerican activities, said he had uncovered evidence indicating that zoot suit demonstrations have been Axis-sponsored, to spread disunion between the United States and Latin American countries.

Additional incidents involving zoot suit wearers and service men were reported, meanwhile.

Two hundred soldiers, transported by civilian drivers, visited a Mexican colony north of nearby El Monte early today. They questioned and released the only zoot-suiter they found among the inhabitants after he convinced them he was a war worker. Sheriff's deputies arrived as the soldiers were about to leave.

## Nazis Admit Attack on Convoy

LONDON, June 9 (AP).—The Berlin radio reported today that several British torpedo boats were damaged last night while attempting to attack a German convoy in the English Channel between Dunkerque and Calais. The broadcast, which was recorded by The Associated Press, said no German ships were lost. There was no immediate report on the action from British sources.

## British Officer Finds U-Boats 'Beaten Hollow'

JUN 10 1943

### Destroyer Commander Says Once a Submarine Is Detected, It Cannot Live

LONDON, June 9 (AP).—One of Great Britain's top destroyer commanders, Lieutenant Commander Richard S. Stannard, said in an interview today that American and British officers and sailors are convinced they "have the U-boats beaten all hollow."

Stannard, veteran of three and one-half years of convoy work and holder of the Victoria Cross, said there now was an adequate supply of new escort vessels and that British and American air patrols and warships are so coordinated that they function as a single unit.

He said convoy work now is so perfect that once a U-boat is detected "it cannot live," and that commanding officers are confident they can break up submarine packs every time. New directional devices and the blanket air patrol have made instances of surprise attack extremely rare, he said.

"American destroyer crews know our stuff by heart," he said, adding that in one mid-winter attack on an Atlantic convoy by twenty-three Nazi submarines they "got at" the convoy only once.

Stannard was blasted out of his home only a few days ago by a bomb from one of two "sneak" raiders over England. He said he would much rather be at sea during a bombing attack, because there you can hit back at them."

**U. S. Vessel Is Torpedoed**

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—The Navy reported today that a medium-sized American merchant ship was torpedoed by an enemy submarine in the Indian Ocean early in March. The ship later broke in two and was sunk by shellfire to prevent her becoming a hazard to navigation. Survivors have landed at Key West, Fla.

## *Bayoneted in Hospital, 3 Chinese 'Crawl' to India*

WIANT

### *Japanese Stabbed 50 in Burma; Trip Took 8 Months*

AN AMERICAN BASE IN INDIA (AP).—Three bedraggled footsore, half-starved Chinese have reached this base eight months after the Japanese bayoneted them and fifty wounded members of the Chinese 5th Army in their hospital beds at Shingbwiyang, Burma.

They reported that seven other Chinese were able to crawl into the jungle after the enemy had left them for dead, but that only the three had survived. When the three started toward India one couldn't walk, one couldn't talk and the third couldn't see.

Liu Ping Wu, twenty-three-year-old private, was abed with a compound leg fracture wnen the Japanese bayoneted him through the mosquito netting over his bed, piercing his thighs three times. He used improvised bamboo crutches to flee, and when he arrived here his right leg was two inches shorter than the other.

Lin Sung Lin, nineteen, a superior orderly, was suffering from three bayonet wounds in the throat. Wei Hei Fen, fifty, armored unit driver, was temporarily blind before being bayoneted and urged the others to leave him, but they refused.

After eleven days they reached a place where they could obtain medical treatment. The Japanese came while they were there, but they hid in the bush. They finally dragged themselves in here, where they made for the American hospital.

## *4 Submarine Skippers Get Silver Star Medals*

### *Honored for Sinking 150,000 Tons of Japanese Ships*

PEARL HARBOR, June 9 (AP).—Four submarine commanders who have sunk or damaged more than 150,000 tons of Japanese shipping, much of it near Tokio and the mandated Pacific islands, were decorated with the Silver Star Medal today.

Lieutenant Commander Roy M. Davenport, of Los Angeles, received a gold star, in lieu of a second Silver Star Medal, for sinking a large Japanese transport despite its destroyer escort. The troop ship, operating in the mandated islands, was fully loaded. It sank quickly and there were no survivors. Davenport's submarine was made the object of enemy depth charges but escaped. It was his first patrol as skipper.

Lieutenant Commander Wreford G. Chapple, of Billings, Mont., received the Silver Star for sinking 11,000 tons of shipping and damaging 5,000 tons. He previously had been decorated with the Navy Cross. He has to his credit six Japanese ships totaling 35,500 tons sunk and three ships totaling 15,000 tons damaged.

Lieutenant Commander Raymond H. Bass, of Los Angeles, making his first patrol as captain, was decorated for sinking a big freighter and damaging a large naval tanker in the mandated islands.

Lieutenant Commander Eugene T. Sands, thirty-six years old, of Talladega, Ala., received the Silver Star for sinking three freighters and damaging a large tanker and a patrol boat.

30-24-4825

## 2 Army Flyers Killed In Hill Crash in Mexico

### 2 Others Parachute to Safety, American Embassy Hears

MEXICO CITY, June 9 (AP).—Two members of the crew of a twin-engined American plane were killed when the plane crashed against a hill near the United States border, reports to the American Embassy said today. The names were not announced.

Two other crew members, Captain Charles Gresser and Corporal Harry Bell, whose addresses were not given, said they parachuted to safety when the pilot ordered them to bail out, the reports quoted Gresser and Bell as saying.

According to the information received at the embassy, the plane was en route from one point in the United States to another, but was far off its route when the pilot discovered the gasoline supply was almost exhausted. He and the fourth member of the crew remained aboard in an attempt to land the plane, the survivors explained.

## 3 Soldiers in Lisbon After Escaping to Vatican From Italy

### English Flyers and Canadian Also Have Audience With Pope

By the Associated Press.

LISBON, June 9.—Three soldiers—two Englishmen and a Canadian—who escaped from a Rome hospital to find refuge in Vatican City and an audience with Pope Pius XII arrived here today as part of an exchange of prisoners.

They quoted the Pope as telling them in English, "I am glad to see you here. * * * Very special blessings for your dear country."

The men are Squadron Leader McAuley of Toronto, Flight Sergt. Frederick Nightingale of Brinscall and Color Sergt. William Cook of Leeds. The first two landed in Italy by parachute when their bomber caught fire in an attack on Turin December 11. Sergt Cook, a parachute trooper, was caught in Tunisia November 24. They met in the hospital where their wounds were being treated and planned their escape.

One day the three walked out "like three humble pilgrims right into the blessed soil of Vatican City," Sergt. Cook said.

"I always said that if I ever came to Rome I would see his holiness," he continued. When they arrived at the city Sergt. Cook disclosed their identity and added, "Can we see the Pope? I told my mother I would never come this way without looking up his holiness."

Vatican officials welcomed them and treated them well, the men said. The Vatican also refused a demand by Italian police that they be handed back to the Italians. The soldiers were permitted to walk around the parks, but were requested not to look over the walls.

An audience was arranged by the British charge d'affaires in Vatican City.

JUN 10 1943

## French Regime at Algiers Recognized by Uruguay

### Montevideo First to Act; Broke With Vichy in May

MONTEVIDEO, June 9 (AP).—The Uruguayan government recognized today the French Committee of National Liberation. President Juan Jose Amezaga of Uruguay signed a decree which said that friendly relations with France, suspended last month, "are resumed through the central government of France" in Algiers. The decree said this step was taken pending establishment of a provisional government in Continental France.

Relations with the Vichy government were suspended on the ground that "the Continental territory of France was completely occupied by Germany which deprived it of all sovereign rights."

Thus Uruguay was the first nation to recognize the French committee as a government. Some diplomats expressed surprise at the quick action, taken without consultation with other nations.

## Captain Foss Now a Major

### Ace Felled 26 Japanese Planes, Promoted by Marine Corps

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—To Joe Foss's other honors has been added a promotion to major in the Marine Corps, the Navy reported today. The twenty-eight-year-old flyer, whose home is at Sioux Falls, S. D., recently returned from Guadalcanal Island, where he shot down twenty-six Japanese planes. This made him America's number one ace of the year, with a record tying that of Eddie Rickenbacker in the World War.

For his feat, Foss first received the Navy Cross. Then President Roosevelt gave him the Congressional Medal of Honor. Now he has been promoted from captain to major.

JUN 10 1943

## 308 Wounded Soldiers Listed

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP).—The War Department announced today the names of 308 United States soldiers wounded in the North African area, among them the following from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

**New York**

ALLMAN, JOSEPH G., corporal; sister, Miss Mary Allman, 943 Blossom Road, Rochester.

ANDREWS, HAROLD, corporal; grandfather, Harvey Andrews, Fineview.

ARNSTEIN, STANLEY A., corporal; father, Jerome Arnstein, 31-38 Twenty-ninth Street, Long Island City, Queens.

ARRIEN, JOHN A., private first class; father, Juan Arrien sr., 311 Henry Street, Brooklyn.

BADALUCCO, ANTHONY J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Antonnia Terraro, 506 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn.

BEEBE, ROBERT L., private; mother, Mrs. Ella Miller, Route 3, Mexico.

BOFF, GORDON F., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Catherine B. Boff, Deansboro.

BUTCHER, PATRICK E., private first class; mother, Mrs. Edith Butcher, 23 Warren Place, Brooklyn.

CASTRO, ANTHONY P., private first class; wife, Mrs. Helen C. Castro, 291 East Sidney Avenue, Mount Vernon.

CHIEFA, JOHN, staff sergeant; sister, Mrs. Anna Figueroa, 201 East 103d Street, New York.

CLARITO, SIMEON A., private first class; freind, Samuel Rice, 601 West 149th Street, New York.

CONDON, FRANK, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Sylvia Condon, Rockland State Hospital, Orangeburg.

CRUZ, FRANK, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Eulalia Quevedo, 540 West 145th Street, New York.

CURTO, JAMES S., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Curto, 27 Leroy Avenue, Valhalla.

CUDEMO, ANTHONY J., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Cudemo, 68 Newton Street, Stop 41, Schenectady Road, Albany.

DAOUST, AURELE J., corporal; father, Eugene Daoust, 1152 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

DEAN, EDWARD G., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Ida McGill, Millerton.

DEMERS, LAWRENCE P., sergeant; father, Joseph Demers, 37 Broadway, Cohoes.

DE ORIO, JOSEPH A., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Lena De Orio, 207 Roe Avenue, Elmira.

DOMOWICZ, WILLIAM A., private first class; father, Anthony J. Domowicz, 62 Colton Street, Cheektowaga.

DREMUCK, JOHN J., private first class; father, Nicholas Dremuck, 479 Second Street, Troy.

FERRERA, LOUIS, private first class; mother, Mrs. Angelena Ferrera, 13 Gunther Place, Brooklyn.

FONTANEZ, VICTOR F., private; wife, Mrs. Victor F. Fontanez, 1930 Lexington Avenue, New York.

FRANK, ALBERT, private first class; father, Mortimer Frank, 113-39 212th Street, Bellaire, Queens.

GANDINO, LOUIS J., private; sister, Miss Helen Gandino, 1630 Van Buren Street, Bronx.

GARDINIER, CHARLES D., corporal; aunt, Mrs Ida Ellis, 2 South Portland Avenue, Brooklyn.

GARTLAND, DONALD W., private; mother, Mrs. Nellie P. Gartland, 128 West Gibson Street, Canandaigua.

GENEN, BENJAMIN, private; mother, Mrs. Lena Genen, 526 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn.

GOICOECHEA, TORI A., private; mother, Mrs. Margaret Goicoechea, 38 Cherry Street, New York.

HEAFY, STEPHEN L., private first class; sister, Mrs. Alice Knapper, 611 Van Cortland Park Avenue, Yonkers.

HOK, NG G., private; father, Ng Wong Kee, 32 Mott Street, New York.

HOWELL, HERBERT H., sergeant; father, Ward C. Howell, Route 1, Ludlowville.

HOYCYK, MICHAEL, private; father, John Hoycyk, 942 Van Duzer Street, Stapleton, S. I.

HRICIK, JOHN M., private first class; mother, Mrs. Susan Hricik, 134 East Second Street, New York.

KING, HAROLD L., private first class; father, George King, Norton Avenue, Clinton.

KLEIN, JOHN A., private first class; sister, Mrs. Florence Blaustein, 992 Fox Street, the Bronx.

LUNDSTROM, WALTER, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Ida Lundstrom, 85 Valentine Street, Glen Cove, L. I.

M'GEE, JAMES E., private; mother, Mrs. Mary McGee, 37-70 102d Street, Corona, Queens.

M'LAUGHLIN, JAMES W., private first class; father, William McLaughlin, 431 East Eighty-first Street, New York.

MANICCIA, VINCENT, private first class; father, John T. Maniccia, 31 Garfield Street, Cortland.

MARINO, AMADEO F., corporal; mother, Mrs. Antonette Marino, 164 Linden Street, Yonkers.

MAUROMATIS, GEORGE J., private first class; uncle, James Linas, 373 East Twenty-second Street, Brooklyn.

MEUTER, Fred W., corporal; mother, Mrs. Margaret Meuter, 313 A Pulaski Street, Brooklyn.

MILCZNSKI, LEOPOLD, sergeant; father, Adam Milcznski, 118 West 101st Street, New York.

MOLNAR, STEPHEN, sergeant; brother, Paul Molnar, 507 Main Street, North Tonawanda.

NEWMAN, ALVIN L., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Patricia R. Newman, 7 West Ninety-sixth Street, New York.

NIESTUCHOWSKI, EDWARD F., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Anna Majewski, 3 Floyd Place, Great Neck, L. I.

ORLANDI, MARIO, technician fourth grade; brother, Louis Orlandi, 53-17 Thirty-seventh Road, Woodside, Queens.

ORLETTI, ALFRED A., corporal; mother, Mrs. Michelena Orletti, 148 Eastern Boulevard, the Bronx.

PAULEY, GEORGE D., sergeant; sister, Mrs. Alison Kirk, 219 Delaware Avenue, Albany.

RACE, LYNN H., private; mother, Mrs. Peter A. Race, Butler Street, Oxford.

RAFFA, THOMAS J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Elsie Raffa, 2499 Cambreling Avenue, the Bronx.

ROCHWERGER, CHARLES, private first class; mother, Mrs. Rose Rochwerger, 309 East Fourth Street, New York.

RUOTOLO, DOMENIC, private; mother, Mrs. Rose Ruotolo, 235 Leonard Street, Brooklyn.

SALONIS, CHARLES J., private; guardian, John Chapman, 781 Ridge Road, Lackawanna.

SANTI, PETER J., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Ernestine Santi, 68½ Pine Street, Binghamton.

SCHER, LAWRENCE, private; father, Harry Scher, 601 West 176th Street, New York.

STECHENBERG, LEO, private first class; father, Mendel Stechenberg, 254 Delancey Street, New York.

SUSKO, ANDREW, private; mother, Mrs. Mary Susko, 506 East Thirteenth Street, New York.

VANCOUR, MARSHALL B., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Vancour, 105 Prospect Street, Herkimer.

VINCENT, WALTER B., private; father, Fred Vincent, 37 Broome Street, Binghamton.

WALSH, JAMES P., corporal; father, James Walsh, care of O'Keefe, 276 Revere Avenue, the Bronx.

WINDUS, PAUL, corporal; mother, Mrs. Antonette Windus, 2230 Turnbull Avenue, the Bronx.

**New Jersey**

ADAMS, JOHN JR., private first class; mother, Mrs. Anna Adams, 28 Dakota Street, Manville.

BERGIN, JOHN J., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Mary A. Bergin, 121 Gregory Avenue, Passaic.

BRUNETTE, VINCENT, private; mother, Mrs. Lillian Brunette, 113 Columbus Place, Roselle Park.

CAIVANO, KENNETH, private first class; mother, Mrs. Carmela Caivano, 6 Mechanic Street, Millburn.

DELORME, HENRY G., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Justice Delorme, 650 Ridgewood Road, Oradell.

GRZEBOSKI, JOSEPH, private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary Grzeboski, 199 Grant Street, Perth Amboy.

HABESCH, EMIL M., staff sergeant; wife, Mrs. Luella M. Habesch, 604 Washington Avenue, Belleville.

HOWELL, FRANCIS J., private; mother, Mrs. Eva T. Howell, Route One, Clementa Bridge Road, Westville.

KEECH, FRANCIS H., private; mother, Mrs. Catherine V. Keech, 61 C Street, Carneys Point.

LODEN, HAROLD S., private first class—Mother, Mrs. Anne Loden, 66 Tuttle Street, Wallington.

McCABE, JOSEPH L., sergeant—Mother, Mrs. Anna McCabe, 244 Walter Avenue, Hasbrouck Heights.

McINTYRE, THOMAS F., private first class—Mother, Mrs. Margaret McIntyre, 112 Fourteenth Street, Hoboken.

MAHONEY, GEORGE A., private—Mother, Mrs. William J. Mahoney, 195 Shelley Avenue, Elizabeth.

MARLES, WILBUR S., private first class—Mother, Mrs. Helena Marles, Mill Street, Medford.

MARTORELLI, FRANK X., corporal—Mother, Mrs. Grace Martorelli, 153 Edgar Place, Weehawken.

MATURO, PATRICK J., private first class—Aunt, Mrs. Rose La Salle, 237 East Twenty-first Street, Paterson.

MINGARDI, FERRO, private—Mother, Mrs. Christina D. Mingardi, 2501 West Street, Union City.

MORLEY, HARRY L., private first class—Mother, Mrs. Josephine Somers, 51 Pearl Street, Bridgeton.

NIEWOLA, HENRY J., sergeant—Mother, Mrs. Mary Niewola, 394 Michigan Avenue, Paterson.

PIDATELLA, SALVATORE, private—Wife, Mrs. Anna M. Pidatella, 215 Royden Street, Camden.

PISCOPO, ANTHONY J., sergeant—Mother, Mrs. Mary Piscopo, 264 Sanford Street, East Orange.

SCULL, HARRY W., private first class—Mother, Mrs. Agnes Scull, Mays Landing.

SOLPA, JULIUS M., private first class—Brother, Stanley C. Solpa, 29 Tichenor Street, Newark.

SOWESKI, STEVE V., corporal—Sister, Miss Marilyn Soweski, Elizabeth Street, South Bound Brook.

TARGONSKI, FRANCIS J., private; mother, Mrs. Josephine Targonski, 144 North Spring Street, Bloomfield.

THOMAS, GEORGE W., sergeant; sister, Mrs. Arthur Funch, 216 Central Avenue, Westfield.

THOREN, GUSTAVE M., private; sister, Miss Veronica Thoren, 9 Pittfield Street, Pennsville.

TREZZA, WILLIAM, private first class; mother, Mrs. Catherine Trezza, 154 Hickory Street, Orange.

**Connecticut**

ANTONELLI, THEODORE, first lieutenant; father, Michael Antonelli, 109 Hillside Avenue, New Haven.

GLOWACKI, BENJAMIN, private; mother, Mrs. Stella Glowacki, 140 Washington Street, New Britain.

HALLAS, WILLIAM, private; father, Joseph Hallas, 9 Starr Avenue, Danbury.

WATHEN, DAVID A., private; wife, Mrs. Mary C. Wathen, Box 132, Broad Brook.

JUN 10 1943

LONDON, JUNE 9--(AP)--LIEUT.-COL. THOMAS F. WAYNE, 37, OF COLUMBUS, KY., HAS BEEN APPOINTED ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHE AT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN LONDON "TO FACILITATE THE EXCHANGE OF MEDICAL VIEWS AND DEVELOPMENTS BETWEEN THE MILITARY AND CIVILIAN SERVICES OF BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES," IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

WAYNE, WHOSE POST IS A NEW ONE, FORMERLY WAS ATTACHED TO THE OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL AT WASHINGTON, D.C. HIS WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN LIVE AT CLINTON, KY.

JUN 10 1943

JUN 10 1943

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-LORD SELBORNE, MINISTER OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, SAID TODAY HIS DEPARTMENT ESTIMATED THAT GERMAN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IS 15 TO 20 PER CENT LOWER THAN LAST YEAR AND THAT "WE ATTRIBUTE AT LEAST HALF OF THIS DECLINE TO AIR RAIDS." JUN 10 1943

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN THE RUHR AREA, HE ADDED, IS AROUND 35 PER CENT BELOW THAT OF THE 1942 RATE, DUE VERY LARGELY TO RAF ATTACKS.

SELBORNE TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE BOMBING OF GERMANY HAS GREATLY ACCELERATED THE SLOW ECONOMIC ROT RESULTING FROM THE ALLIED BLOCKADE. HE SAID THAT WHILE THE RUHR IS BEARING THE MAIN WEIGHT OF THE AIR ATTACKS, "THERE ARE MANY OTHER TARGETS IN GERMANY AND THEY WILL BE VISITED AT THE RIGHT TIME AND IN THE RIGHT MANNER."

"AS FAST AS THE GERMANS REBUILD THEIR INDUSTRIES WE WILL KNOCK THEM DOWN," HE ADDED. JUN 10 1943

SELBORNE PREDICTED THAT GERMAN EFFORTS TO DISPERSE INDUSTRIES WOULD FAIL "BECAUSE THEY CAN'T PICK UP THE RUHR COAL MINES AND SET THEM DOWN SOMEWHERE ELSE."

IF BOMBING DOES DRIVE SOME INDUSTRIES TO EASTERN EUROPE, HE SAID, IT WOULD CREATE A TERRIFIC STRAIN ON HITLER'S TRANSPORT SYSTEM TO CARRY RAW MATERIALS TO THE EAST AND THEN BRING THE FINISHED PRODUCTS BACK TO THE WEST WHERE THEY CAN BE USED.

HE ESTIMATED THAT MORE THAN 1,000,000 HOUSES HAD BEEN DESTROYED OR SERIOUSLY DAMAGED BY THE BOMBING OF 20 GERMAN LOCALITIES.

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-AN RAF AMPHIBIAN PLANE FLYING TO WITHIN SIGHT OF THE FRENCH COAST LANDED ON THE SEA RECENTLY AND RESCUED PILOT OFFICER FR5W
R.W.THATCHER OF RUSHVILLE, IND., CANADIAN AIR FORCE PILOT WHO WAS FORCED TO BAIL OUT OF HIS SPITFIRE, THE AIR MINISTRY REPORTER TODAY.

THE AMERICAN, ALONG WITH ANOTHER SPITFIRE PILOT, WAS RETURNING FROM A RAID ON NORTHERN FRANCE WHERE HE HAD DAMAGED THREE LOCOMOTIVES WHEN HIS ENGINE FAILED AS THE RESULT OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND HE WAS FORCED TO JUMP, THE MINISTRY SAID.

HE WAS IN A DINGHY A FEW MILES NORTH OF LES SEPTEMBER ISLES OFF THE COAST OF BRITTANY WHEN HE WAS PICKED UP. JUN 10 1943

THE COURSE OF THE RESCUING PLANE WAS PLOTTED FROM THE OPERATIONS ROOM BY THE WAAF WIFE OF THE RESCUING PILOT, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-COL. J. H. FULTON, OF SEATTLE, WASH., WHO HEADS THE WAR BOND OFFICE OF THE U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, SAID TODAY THAT AMERICANS IN THE ARMED SERVICES HERE ARE BUYING AN AVERAGE OF $850,000 OF WAR BONDS MONTHLY.

AN AMERICAN BOMBER STATION SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 9-(AP)-IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY THAT THE FLYING FORTRESS "YARD BIRD, JR." PILOTED BY FIRST LIEUT. JOSEPH E.TROJAN, OF BISON, OKLA., AND CARRYING A CREW OF NINE OTHERS HAD CRASHED ON ENEMY TERRITORY DURING A RECENT MISSION, APPARENTLY A VICTIM OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

ANOTHER FLIER SAID HE SAW AT LEAST EIGHT OF THE CREW GET OUT WITH THEIR PARACHUTES BEFORE THE CRASH.

MEMBERS OF THE CREW, MOST OF WHOM NEEDED TO COMPLETE BUT ONE OR TWO MORE RAIDS TO FINISH THEIR COMBAT DUTIES, WERE:

FIRST LIEUT.THOMAS S.VAUGHAN, COLUMBIA, MO., CO-PILOT; FIRST LIEUT. JACK W.STEWART, AUSTIN, TEX., BOMBARDIER; FIRST LIEUT.PARLEY W.MADSEN, JR., PROVO UTAH, NAVIGATOR; SERGEANT PAUL H.PRESCOTT, ANTRIM, NEW HAMPSHIRE, TOP TURRET GUNNER; SERGEANT MARTIN A.SEMONICK, CHEROKEE, KAS., LEFT WAIST GUNNER; CECILE E.CRAFT, EAST ST.LOUIS, ILL.,

JUN 10 1943 JUN 10 1943

RADIO OPERATOR; JOSEPH R.SUNDERLIN, CURWENSVILLE, PA., BALL TURRET GUNNER AND LINCOLN T.O'CONNEL, NEW YORK CITY, TAIL GUNNER.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM R.CALHOUN, JR., OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., PILOT OF "EIGHT BALL", ANOTHER FORTRESS ON THE SAME MISSION, SAID HE SAW TROJAN'S CRIPPLED BOMBER DRAG BEHIND THE FORMATION, AN APPARENT VICTIM OF ENEMY FLAK.

JUN 10 1943

"I WATCHED THE BOMBER GO DOWN VERY LOW AND CIRCLE OVER A WOODED AREA. THEN I SAW AT LEAST EIGHT PARACHUTES COME OUT. THEN THE BOMBER GLIDED ON TO THE TOPS OF SOME TREES. IT CRASHED TO THE GROUND, EXPLODED AND BURNED."

MADSEN WAS A MEMBER OF THE CREW OF "HELL'S ANGELS" ANOTHER FORTRESS, WHO WERE AWAITING A DECISION ON A PROPOSAL TO FLY THEIR SHIP BACK TO THE UNITED STATES TO TOUR THE NATION TO AID IN THE WAR BOND SELLING CAMPAIGN.

ALL THE "HELL'S ANGELS" CREW EXCEPT MADSEN AND ONE OTHER HAD COMPLETED THEIR COMBAT DUTIES AND IT WAS FOR THIS REASON THAT MADSEN WAS IN THE NAVIGATOR'S SEAT OF "YARD BIRD, JR." HE HAD TWO MORE RAIDS TO GO.

AS HE STARTED OFF ON THE "YARD BIRD'S" LAST FLIGHT HE CALLED TO HIS COMRADES OF THE "HELL'S ANGELS'" CREW:

"WAIT FOR ME, FELLOWS. AS SOON AS I SWEAT OUT TWO MORE MISSIONS I'LL BE WITH YOU."

JUN 10 1943

BUT THE QUIET, SOFT-SPOKEN SIX-FOOT LAD DID NOT COME BACK.

MADSEN, WHOSE GRANDFATHER HELPED BRIGHAM YOUNG BUILD SALT LAKE CITY, HAD MADE FOUR ANTI-SUBMARINE PATROLS AS A NAVIGATOR IN THE UNITED STATES COASTAL COMMAND IN BRITAIN BEFORE HE JOINED THE FORTRESS

JUN 10 1943

30.24-4827

GROUP. HE WENT THROUGH THE RAF NAVIGATOR SCHOOL AFTER HIS ARRIVAL IN BRITAIN LAST SUMMER AND WAS ONE OF THE FEW AMERICAN AIRMEN IN THIS THEATER OF OPERATIONS, WHO ALTHOUGH HE HAD NEVER ACTUALLY BEEN IN THE RAF, WAS ENTITLED TO WEAR THE RAF NAVIGATORS' WING.

JUN 10 1943

AN AMERICAN BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, JUNE 9---(AP)-AFTER SEVEN MONTHS OF BIGTIME COMBAT DUTY, THE FLYING FORTRESS "HELL'S ANGELES" IS STILL GOING STRONG WITH ONLY A FEW PATCHED-UP FLAK PUNCTURES AND A LONE BULLET HOLE AS BATTLE SCARS FROM 28 PASSES AT HITLER'S EUROPE.

THIS IS A RECORD UNEQUALLED BY ANY SISTER FORTRESS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER AND ALL THE MORE AMAZING BECAUSE HELL'S ANGELS HAS HAD TO PLOUGH THROUGH SOME OF THE THICKEST ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE EVER TOSSED UP AT A BOMBER AND HAS FENDED OFF REICHSMARSHAL GOERING'S YELLOWNOSE FIGHTERS, WHICH ARE SOME OF THE BEST IN THE AIR.

THE FORTRESSES DON'T TRY TO WALTZ THROUGH THOSE WALLS OF FLAK. THEY JUST PLUNGE AHEAD AND TAKE IT. THAT IS WHAT "HELL'S ANGELS" HAS DONE OVER SUCH STRONGLY-DEFENDED TARGETS AS WILHELMSHAVEN, KIEL, BREMEN, HAMM, VEGESACK, ST. NAZAIRE, LORIENT, ROMILLY AND PARIS.

IN ALL 150,000 POUNDS OF BOMBS HAVE LEFT HER RACKS TO CHURN UP DEVASTATION IN THESE AND OTHER TARGETS.

SOMETIMES THE BOMBERS DEVELOP DIFFICULTIES AND HAVE TO TURN BACK HOME BEFORE GETTING TO THEIR TARGETS--BUT NOT ONCE HAS THIS HAPPENED TO HELL'S ANGELS.

JUN 10 1943

ALL BUT ONE OF HER ORIGINAL CREW HAVE COMPLETED THEIR OPERATIONAL MISSIONS AND ARE NOW SLATED FOR OTHER ASSIGNMENTS, AND EVERY ONE OF THEM HAS LAVISH PRAISE FOR THE SHIP WHICH BEARS THE INSIGNIA OF A GRINNING, HALOED, WING-SPROUTING CHERUB ON ROLLER SKATES WITH A BIG

BOMB FLUNG OVER HIS SHOULDER.

SOME OTHER STATIONS HAVE DUBBED "HELL'S ANGELS" THE "LUCKIEST FORTRESS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS." THAT BURNS UP THE BOYS ON THIS STATION. "HER FLYING CREW AND GROUND STAFF JUST KNOW THEIR ONIONS," THEY SAY.

JUN 10 1943

THERE HAVE BEEN ONLY TWO CASUALTIES AMONG ALL THE MEN WHO HAVE FLOWN WITH "HELL'S ANGELS"--THEY WERE LOST WHILE FLYING AS SUBSTITUTE CREW MEMBERS IN OTHER BOMBERS.

MEMBERS OF THE CREW WHO HAVE RECENTLY COMPLETED THEIR OPERATIONAL MISSIONS ARE CAPTAIN IRL (CORRECT) E. (BALDY) BALDWIN, 22, OF YAKIMA, WASH. PILOT; FIRST LIEUT. DONALD R. BONE, 26, TEMPLE, OKLA., BOMBARDIER; SERGEANT JAMES E. RODRIGUEZ, 33, SOUTH OZONE PARK, N.Y., TOP TURRET GUNNER; SERGEANT RUSSELL M. WARREN, 29, SANTA FE, N.M., RADIOMAN-GUNNER; SERGEANT ELLERTON F. MEDDAUGH, JR., 20, NEW MILFORD, CONN., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER; SERGEANT HARRY J. (COWBOY) BRODY, 24, GLENDIVE, MONT., BALL TURRET GUNNER; SERGEANT DENNIS WEISKOPF, 26, MIAMI, FLA., LEFT WAIST GUNNER, AND SERGEANT HAROLD E. GODWIN, 23, LOS ANGELES, TAIL GUNNER.

JUN 10 1943

EVERY MEMBER OF THE CREW CAME THROUGH ALL THEIR RAIDS WITHOUT A SCRATCH. EACH HAS THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND THE AIR MEDAL WITH THREE CLUSTERS FOR GALLANTRY AND EXCEPTIONAL ACHIEVEMENT.

THE ONLY MEMBER OF THE ORIGINAL CREW WHICH FLEW "HELL'S ANGELS" ACROSS THE ATLANTIC LAST OCTOBER AND WHO WAS SUBSEQUENTLY LOST WAS CAPTAIN HAROLD FULGHAM, 27, THE NAVIGATOR, WHO CAME FROM LUBBOCK, TEX. FULGHAM HAD TO BAIL OUT OF ANOTHER FORTRESS IN A RAID ON ST. NAZAIRE LAST NOVEMBER, AND LETTERS HAVE SINCE BEEN RECEIVED FROM HIM SAYING THAT HE IS A PRISONER OF WAR.

FULGHAM WAS REPLACED BY FIRST LIEUT.PARLEY W.MADSEN,JR.,OF PROVO, UTAH. MADSEN NEEDED BUT TWO MORE OPERATIONS TO COMPLETE HIS COMBAT DUTIES WHEN HE RODE IN ANOTHER FORTRESS WHICH FAILED TO RETURN FROM A RECENT RAID ON ST.NAZAIRE.

THE LONELIEST MAN ON THIS STATION IS FIRST LIEUT.RIPLEY W.JOY, 27, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CO-PILOT OF "HELL'S ANGELS," WHOSE BUDDIES TRANSFERRED YESTERDAY TO ANOTHER STATION, PRESUMABLY IN PREPARATION FOR GOING TO THE UNITED STATES. JOY NEEDS FIVE MORE MISSIONS TO COMPLETE HIS COMBAT CHORES.

JOY HAD PLENTY OF GOOD THINGS TO SAY ABOUT THE FLYING CREW AND ALSO FOR THE GROUND CREW OF "HELL'S ANGELS." THE LATTER INCLUDED: SERGEANTS FABIAN F.FOLMER, MANSFIELD,OHIO,CREW CHIEF; ROBERT C.AHITSON, ACHILLE, OKLA.; ERNEST TOUHEY, MOUNTAIN HOME, ARK.; JOHN J.OBRIEN, DORCHESTER, MASS.; EDWARD A.WEST,JR., NEWPORT NEWS, VA.; GEORGE A.ROBERTS,STATES-BURY,W.VA.; WILSON F.FAIRFIELD,STURBRIDGE, MASS.; KASMER WEGRZYN, CHICOPEE,MASS.;PRIVATES WILLIAM C.HOLMA,NORTHPORT,ALA.; GEORGE C. KELLY,NORTH HOLLYWOOD,CALIF.; IVAL B.SALISBURY,HOWARD,KANS. AND CORPORAL JOHN R.KASILLA, NORTH TARRYTOWN,N.Y.

JUN 10 1943

THE WAR TODAY

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BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

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JUN 10 1943

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY PAINTED A GRAPHIC PICTURE OF AN ALLIED WAR-MACHINE GRINDING THROUGH TO SUCCESS WITH GATHERING MOMENTUM. BUT OUTSTANDING AMONG HIS IMPORTANT STATEMENTS WAS HIS DECLARATION OF CONFIDENCE

JUN 10 1943

1943

30.24-4829

THAT "THE U-BOAT WAR WILL NOT STAND BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THEIR FINAL VICTORY."

JUN 10 1943

HITLER'S UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN ONE OF THE GRAVEST MENACES THE ALLIES HAVE HAD TO FACE. HE HAS CROWDED US DANGEROUSLY HARD. HUGE QUANTITIES OF ESSENTIAL MUNITIONS HAVE BEEN SUNK AT A TIME WHEN WE NEEDED EVERY OUNCE OF STRIKING-POWER WE COULD MASS ON THE HARD-PRESSED BATTLE FRONTS.

NOW MR. CHURCHILL TELLS US THAT MAY WAS THE MOST SUCCESSFUL MONTH THE ALLIES HAVE HAD IN THEIR WARFARE AGAINST THE SUBMERSIBLES, AND THE FIRST WEEK OF JUNE "IS THE BEST EVER." LAST MONTH THE COMBINED BUILDING "EXCEEDED OUR LOSSES BY MORE THAN THREE TO ONE," AND "FOR THE FIRST TIME OUR KILLINGS OF U-BOATS SUBSTANTIALLY OUTNUMBERED THE U-BOAT OUTPUT."

NOW THAT'S SOMETHING TO CONJURE WITH. THE SUBMARINE DESTRUCTION IS PARTICULARLY GRATIFYING, BECAUSE IT WOULD IN A MEASURE BE LOVE'S LABOR LOST IF WE INCREASED THE NUMBER OF OUR CARGO SHIPS WITHOUT AT THE SAME TIME WHITTLING DOWN THE BOCHE U-BOAT FLEET.

THE RECENT RECORD MAY MEAN THAT AT LONG LAST THE ALLIES HAVE BROKEN THE BACK OF THE SUBMARINE MENACE. IF SO IT WILL PERMIT OF A GREAT SPEEDING UP OF UNITED NATIONS OPERATIONS IN ALL THEATRES.

JUN 10 1943

THE INCREASE IN THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FLEET OF CARGO SHIPS FITS IN WITH THOSE "AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS OF A PECULIAR COMPLEXITY AND HAZARD ON A LARGE SCALE" WHICH MR. CHURCHILL SAYS "ARE APPROACHING." LACK OF TRANSPORT HAS BEEN ONE OF THE ALLIED PROBLEMS, AND OF COURSE HUGE NUMBERS OF SHIPS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR ANY MAJOR WATER-BORNE INVASION.

THE PRIME MINISTER REMARKED THAT "THE GERMANS SEEM TO BE STAKING THEIR HOPES ON THE U-BOAT WAR." AS A MATTER OF FACT, NAZI SPOKESMEN IN BERLIN HAVE BEEN BOLSTERING THE COURAGE OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE WITH THE PROMISE THAT THE SUBMARINE DRIVE WOULD BRING THE ALLIES TO THEIR KNEES. CONTINUING HIS COMMENT CHURCHILL MADE THIS INTERESTING OBSERVATION:

JUN 10 1943

"IF IT SHOULD BE MADE CLEAR THAT THIS HOPE HAS FAILED, THEN THEY MAY BE SERIOUSLY DISAPPOINTED AND THEY ARE A PEOPLE WHO, WHEN SERIOUSLY DISAPPOINTED, DO NOT ALWAYS FIND RESOURCES TO CONFRONT AN APPROACHING DISASTER, ONCE THEIR REASON TELLS THEM THAT THIS IS INEVITABLE. I MAKE THAT OBSERVATION IN PASSING. DO NOT LET US BUILD ON SUCH DEDUCTIONS."

OF COURSE IT WOULD BE FOLLY TO BANK ON GERMAN MORALE COLLAPSING, AS IT DID IN THE LAST WAR. STILL, THERE'S NO HARM IN RECOGNIZING THAT MR. CHURCHILL HAS POINTED TO A CHARACTERISTIC OF THE GERMANS. SIX MONTHS AGO GENERAL MONTGOMERY MADE A SIMILAR REMARK TO ME AS WE SAT TALKING TOGETHER IN HIS CARAVAN IN THE LIBYAN DESERT AT THE HEIGHT OF HIS OFFENSIVE AGAINST ROMMEL.

"THE GERMAN IS A GOOD SOLDIER AND WILL FIGHT," SAID THE FAMOUS GENERAL, "THOUGH I BELIEVE IT IS TRUE THAT ONCE YOU GET HIM DOWN HE CRACKS UP."

JUN 10 1943

WE HAD PROOF OF THIS ESTIMATE IN THE TUNISIAN COLLAPSE. WHEN THE GERMANS FOUND THAT THEY WERE GOING TO BE BEATEN IN THE LONG RUN, THEY GAVE UP. IN SHORT, THE GERMAN IS "PRACTICAL MINDED" AND ISN'T INCLINED TO SACRIFICE HIS LIFE ON A HOPELESS QUEST, AS DOES HIS JAPANESE ALLY.

IT STRIKES ME THAT CLOSELY COUPLED WITH THE QUESTION OF GERMAN MORALE--AND AXIS MORALE AS A WHOLE--ARE THE REPORTS THAT THE AXIS IS

JUN 10 1943 JUN 10 1943

GETTING SET TO USE POISON GAS. THIS DANGER HAS BECOME SO PRONOUNCED OF LATE AS TO DRAW YESTERDAY'S STRONG WARNING FROM PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT THAT ANY SUCH AXIS MOVE WILL BRING "FULL AND SWIFT RETALIATION IN KIND" AGAINST MILITARY OBJECTIVES.

IF THE AXIS DOES RESORT TO THE USE OF THIS AWFUL WEAPON, IT'S LIKELY TO BE AN ACT OF DESPERATION WHEN MORALE IS COLLAPSING. ++

NEW YORK, JUNE 9-(AP)-JAN VALTIN, AUTHOR OF "OUT OF THE NIGHT" IN WHICH HE RELATED HIS ACTIVITIES AS A COMMUNIST AND GESTAPO AGENT, HAS BEEN ORDERED TO REPORT FOR EXAMINATION TO THE SELECTIVE SERVICE BOARD IN BETHEL, CONN., WHERE HE HAS BEEN LIVING WITH HIS WIFE AND CHILD. HIS 3-A STATUS WAS GIVEN HIM IN OCTOBER OF 1940 AT NEW YORK BOARD NO. 11 WHERE HE REGISTERED.

JUN 10 1943

A NATIVE OF GERMANY, VALTIN, WHOSE REAL NAME IS RICHARD KREBS, WAS ARRESTED LAST NOV. 24 ON WARRANTS ORDERING HIS DEPORTATION AS AN UNDESIRABLE ALIEN OR HIS INTERNMENT FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR AS AN ENEMY ALIEN.

HE WAS HELD ON ELLIS ISLAND UNTIL TWO WEEKS AGO WHEN, HIS ATTORNEY ANNOUNCED, HE WAS RELEASED.

UNDATED POISON GAS--WITH WASHINGTON

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 10 1943

BERLIN OFFICIALDOM TOOK COGNIZANCE TODAY OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF INCREASINGLY FREQUENT REPORTS OF AXIS PREPARATIONS TO USE GAS WARFARE AND HIS WARNING OF RETALIATION SHOULD IT BE USED BUT ATTEMPTED TO PASS THEM OFF AS PERHAPS MASKING ALLIED DESIGNS.

THE BERLIN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, QUOTED SO-CALLED "AUTHORIZED BERLIN QUARTERS," NOT OTHERWISE IDENTIFIED, AS ASSERTING THAT THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT "SHOWED NERVOUSNESS PREVAILING AMONG THE ALLIES BUT PERHAPS ALSO REVEALED A DESIRE TO PROCURE BEFOREHAND AN ALIBI FOR THEM IN EVENT OF THEIR ENTERTAINING SUCH DESIGNS THEMSELVES."

THE BERLIN ACCOUNT IGNORED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S EMPHATIC STATEMENT "THAT WE SHALL UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES RESORT TO THE USE OF SUCH WEAPONS UNLESS THEY ARE FIRST USED BY OUR ENEMIES."

UNDATED

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 10 1943

THE BERLIN RADIO QUOTED A DISPATCH FROM ALGECIRAS, SPAIN, LAST NIGHT (WEDNESDAY) AS SAYING THAT A FLYING FORTRESS CRASHED NEAR TARIFA, KILLING EIGHT OF THE CREW.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID THE PLANE WAS LOST IN A FOG ABOUT SIX MILES FROM ALGECIRAS ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF SPAIN. ITS BOMBS EXPLODED WHEN THE PLANE HIT THE GROUND AND ONLY TWO MEN WERE ABLE TO SAVE THEMSELVES BY BAILING OUT, THE REPORT ADDED.

NEW YORK, JUNE 9-(AP)-LT.GEN. BREHON BURKE SOMERVELL, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ARMY SERVICE FORCES, AND LT. GEN. HUGH DRUM, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST ARMY AND EASTERN DEFENSE COMMAND, RECEIVED HONORARY DEGREES FROM NEW YORK UNIVERSITY AT COMMENCEMENT TODAY.

CHANCELLOR HARRY W. CHASE, AWARDING SOMERVELL THE DEGREE OF DO[illegible] OF ENGINEERING, SAID HE WAS "DEALING SUCCESSFULLY AND BRILLIANT[illegible] WITH THE UNCOUNTED TECHNICAL PROBLEMS OF MILITARY TRANSPORT [illegible] ALL OVER THE WORLD."

JUN 1[illegible]

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JUN 10 1943

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JUN 10 1943

DRUM RECEIVED THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

JUN 10 1943

3024-4831

TAMPA, FLA., JUNE 9-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES E.ROSENDAHL, COMMANDER OF THE U.S.LIGHTER-THAN-AIR SERVICE, TOLD THE UNIVERSITY OF TAMPA'S GRADUATING CLASS LAST NIGHT THAT THE BATTLESHIP HAD NOT BEEN SUPERSEDED BY AIR POWER AND PREDICTED WIDER USE OF DIRIGIBLES IN BOTH PEACE AND WAR.

JUN 10 1943

THOSE WHO CONTEND THE BATTLESHIP IS OUTMODED FORGET THE PRINCIPLE OF SPECIALIZATION IN WARFARE, HE SAID.

"IT IS MY BELIEF THAT DESPITE THE MANY THOUSANDS OF AIRCRAFT WE MAY ACQUIRE AND USE, OUR BATTLESHIP PROGRAM WILL RETURN BIG DIVIDENDS," HE SAID. "WE MUST HAVE BOTH BATTLESHIPS AND AIRPLANES."

ROSENDAHL SAID, "SPEAKING SOLELY AS AN INDIVIDUAL, I FEAR WE HAVE GIVEN UP TOO EASILY IN THE CASE OF THE LARGE OR RIGID AIRSHIP, BECAUSE THE SOLUTION SEEMED A LITTLE INVOLVED, YET LIKE THE BATTLESHIP, THE PROSPECT FOR DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENT ARE INDEED BRIGHT."

ROSENDAHL WAS AWARDED AN HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF SCIENCE AT THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES, AND ADDRESSED THE GRADUATING CLASS OF 28.

June 9-ADD

CANBERRA, IN MAC ARTHUR-CURTIN MEETING AFTER FIRST GRAF BEGINNING/ GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR ETC INSERT: XXX ROOSEVELT.

JUN 10 1943

THERE IS STRONG REASON TO BELIEVE THE INFORMATION GIVEN BY GENERAL MACARTHUR TO CURTIN SHOWED THAT THE HOLDING WAR PHASE OF THE GLOBAL STRATEGY AFFECTING THE SOUTH PACIFIC AND THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC IS ENDING. THE NEXT STAGE, WHEN IT COMES, WILL FIND JAPAN ON THE DEFENSIVE AND THREATENED BY A CONCENTRATION OF FORCES THE LIKE OF WHICH SHE NEVER EXPECTED COULD BE ARRAYED AGAINST HER FROM AUSTRALIAN BASES.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FRANK KNOX GAVE SOME CLUE TO THE MACARTHUR-CURTIN DISCUSSION WHEN HE FORECAST RECENTLY THERE WOULD BE NAVAL CONCENTRATIONS AGAINST JAPAN.

THE NEXT PHASE OF ALLIED STRATEGY FOLLOWING THE HOLDING WAR PERIOD LIKELY WILL BE THE BUILDING UP BY THE ALLIES OF NEW AIR BASES FOR OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS.

JUN 10 1943

THUS, JAPAN WILL BE CAUGHT WITHIN A GIGANTIC PINCERS, ONE JAW EXTENDING SOUTHWARD FROM THE ALEUTIANS, THE OTHER COVERING WITHIN ITS GRASP THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AND THE PHILIPPINES. THIS WOULD BE VASTER IN SCOPE AND SWIFTER IN OPERATION THAN AN ISLAND BY ISLAND INFANTRY ADVANCE.

COOPERATION AMONG ALL THE PACIFIC FORCES WILL ENABLE GREATER MOBILITY FOR THE CONCENTRATION OF DECISIVE BLOWS AGAINST THE ENEMY FLEET IF IT VENTURES OUT IN FORCE TO GIVE BATTLE. REMEMBERING PAST VICTORIES AGAINST JAPANESE NAVAL FORCES, GENERAL HEADQUARTERS AND WASHINGTON NOW ARE COMPLETELY CONFIDENT OF THE OUTCOME OF ANY LARGE SCALE ACTION. WASHINGTON KNOWS THE PERSONALITY OF ADMIRAL ISORUKU YAMAMOTO'S SUCCESSOR AND BELIEVES SOME OF THE JAPANESE NAVY'S FIGHTING SPIRIT DIED WITH HIM. (TOKYO ANNOUNCED THE DEATH OF ADMIRAL YAMAMOTO, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE JAPANESE NAVY, SEVERAL WEEKS AGO.)

JUN 10 1943

THE MEETING OF GENERAL MAC ARTHUR AND THE PRIME MINISTER WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY IN PARLIAMENT.

JUN 10 1943

BY TOM YARBROUGH

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 4 (DELAYED) (AP)-IN A RAID ON THE JAPANESE BASE AT LAE, NEW GUINEA, LAST JANUARY, AN AMERICAN BOMBER WAS DAMAGED IN SUCH A WAY THAT ITS SPEED WAS REDUCED AND ITS BOMB-BAY DOORS WOULD NOT CLOSE. JAPANESE FIGHTER PILOTS SAW THE CRIPPLE AND 25 OF THEM PREPARED TO CONCENTRATE AN ATTACK ON IT.

JUN 10 1943

TWO PILOTS OF AMERICAN BOMBERS FOLLOWING THE DAMAGED PLANE SAW WHAT WAS ABOUT TO HAPPEN. INSTANTLY, THEY REQUESTED AND GOT PERMISSION TO LEAVE THEIR FLIGHT, LAG BEHIND WITH THE DISABLED BOMBER AND HELP PROTECT IT. THUS, THEY MADE THE FORMATION TOO FORMIDABLE FOR THE ZEROS AND ENABLED THE BOMBER TO REACH ITS BASE.

THE TWO PILOTS WERE CAPT. RUFUS O. MILLER, GASTONIA, N.C., AND FIRST LIEUT. JOHN E. MILLER, (5550 KENMORE AVE) CHICAGO. FOR THEIR "WUICK ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION AND THEIR COURAGE AND SKILL ON THIS OCCASION" THEY WERE AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL BY LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

SIX OTHER AMERICAN AIRMEN WERE AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL FOR A BOMBING MISSION AGAINST RABAUL HARBOR IN JANUARY. THEIR PLANE SCORED DIRECT HITS ON AN 8,000-TON MERCHANT SHIP WHICH BURNED AND LATER WAS SEEN BEACHED.

JUN 10 1943

THEY ARE SECOND LIEUT. HENRY J. DYMINSKI, (525 RICHMOND AVE.) SYRACUSE, N.Y.; SGT. ANGELO GUERRIERI (2123 WEST PLACE), CHICAGO; STAFF SGT. GEORGE E. KENDRECK, RICHMOND, CALIF.; MASTER SGT. JOSEPH R. SARNOSKI, (3327 PARKWOOD AVE.) RICHMOND, VA.; STAFF SGT. EMIL F. THUES, SATA ANA, CALIF., AND TECH. SGT. LEWIS H. WALTMAN, (335 E. ROSS ST.) LANCASTER, PA.

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 5-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE CREW MEMBERS OF A HEAVY BOMBER WHICH ATTACKED A JAPANESE DESTROYER IN RABAUL HARBOR, NEW BRITAIN, LAST OCTOBER AND LEFT IT ON FIRE, HALF SUBMERGED AND SINKING, RECEIVED THE AIR MEDAL TODAY FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT.

JUN 10 1943

THE AIR MEDAL ALSO WAS PRESENTED TO 39 OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN WHO TOOK PART IN A BOMBING ATTACK UPON LAE, NEW GUINEA, IN THE FACE OF STORMY WEATHER AND HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE LAST DECEMBER.

IN THE RABAUL RAID, EIGHT 500-POUND BOMBS WERE DROPPED UPON THE DESTROYER FROM MEDIUM ALTITUDE, AND TWO DIRECT HITS WERE SCORED. THOSE CITED FOR COURAGE AND PERSEVERANCE IN THE FACE OF ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS INCLUDED:

FIRST LIEUTS. ABNER I. RAPPOPORT, MAXWELL FIELD, ALA., AND WILLIAM B. TRIGG, FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.; TECHNICAL SGT. JOHN E. FRITZ, (ROUTE 6) DALLAS, PA., AND STAFF SGT. KENNETH P. VETTER, (1803 RUTHERFORD AVE.), LOUISVILLE, KY.

IN THE LAE RAID THE BOMBERS HAD TO FLY BY INSTRUMENTS THROUGH THICK CLOUDS OVER THE TOWERING OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS. DESPITE AN UNUSUALLY SHORT RUN, ALL BOMBS FELL IN THE AIRDROME DISPERSAL AREA AND ALONG THE RUNWAY, DESTROYING A LARGE NUMBER OF JAPANESE FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS ON THE GROUND.

LIEUT. GENERAL GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL TO:

CAPT. WALTER H. GREER, (113 EAST FIFTH ST.), RUSSELLVILLE, ARK.; DOUGLAS T. BODDIE, (84 GOODRICH ROAD) WEST HARTFORD, CONN.; WILLIS C. BUMGARNER, CROSSNORE, N.C.; ALBERT W. FLETCHER, (1 FENIMORE ROAD) SCARSDALE,

JUN 10 1943

3024-4833

N.Y.; FRANKLIN S.ALLEN, JR., (7 SOUTH BROOKWOOD DRIVE)
MONTCLAIR, N.J.

- - -

ART WILLIAMS
IS LEGEND IN
GUIANA BRUSH

---

PIONEER FLIER
NOW MAJOR IN
AIR FORCE (700)

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JUN 10 1943

BY JOSEPH E.DYNAN

(ADVANCE)--GEORGETOWN, BRITISH GUIANA--(AP)--ABORIGINAL INDIANS OF THE GUIANA INTERIOR, WHEN TH'Y SIGHT A PLANE OVERHEAD, POINT SKYWARD AND EXCLAIM:

"WILLIAMS!"

THEY'VE DONE IT SO MUCH THAT "WILLIAMS" HAS ALMOST COME TO BE THE INDIAN WORD FOR AIRPLANE, EVEN THOUGH THEY MUST BE RATHER CONFUSED THESE DAYS AS SCORES OF PLANES SOAR OVERHEAD ON THEIR WAY TO THE BATTLEFRONTS.

JUN 10 1943

WHAT THEY MEAN IS ART WILLIAMS, FORMER STAR OF MANY U.S. AIR MEETS, NOW MAJ. ARTHUR WILLIAMS OF THE U.S. ARMY AIRFORCE, WHO PIONEERED IN FLIGHTS OVER THE DENSE TROPICAL JUNGLES OF THE INTERIOR SOME TEN YEARS AGO.

FOR YEARS WILLIAMS, ONCE A BARNSTORMING STUNTER AND PRIOR TO THAT AN ARMY INSTRUCTOR AND TEST PILOT IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, HAS FLOWN OVER THE GUIANA INTERIOR, OVER SPOTS WHERE NO WHITE MAN HAS EVER PENETRATED. SO MUCH SO THAT SOME YEARS AGO, WHEN BRAZIL AND VENEZUELA DECIDED TO ESTABLISH THEIR BOUNDARIES EXACTLY, THE GOVERNMENTS CALLED ON WILLIAMS TO HELP THEM OUT.

JUN 10 1943

WILLIAMS HAD ALREADY DONE THE SAME SORT OF WORK FOR THE BRAZILIAN-BRITISH BOUNDARY COMMISSION AND LATER HE HELPED THE PRESIDENT'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL REFUGEES WHEN THAT GROUP INVESTIGATED GUIANA AS A POTENTIAL HAVEN FOR JEWISH REFUGEES IN 1939.

WILLIAMS' WORK FOR THE BRITISH-BRAZILIAN COMMISSION GAVE HIM HIS CHANCE TO BECOME THE NO.1 AIRLINE OPERATOR OF BRITISH GUIANA, AND LED HIM INTO UNCOUNTED EXPLOITS WHICH MADE HIM A LIVING LEGEND IN BRITISH GUIANA. WILLIAMS AND THE HOLD HE HAD ON THE LOCAL IMAGINATION WERE OF INESTIMABLE VALUE IN CONNECTION WITH ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AMERICAN BASE HERE AND THE GROWTH OF AMERICAN INFLUENCE IN THE COLONY.

ALMOST ANY GUIANAN WILL GRANT WILLIAMS ANYTHING HE ASKS. WHEN HE PROPOSES ANYTHING THE PROMPT REPLY IS "RIGHT-O."
WITH HIS KNOWLEDGE OF GUIANAN TERRAIN, HE SELECTED THE SITE OF ONE OF AMERICA'S MOST IMPORTANT AIR BASES ALONG THE ROUTE TO THE WAR FRONTS.

FOR MANY PERSONS IN THE INTERIOR, GOLD PROSPECTORS, INDIANS AND LOGGERS, WILLIAMS AND HIS PLANE WERE AND STILL ARE THE SOLE MEANS OF COMMUNICATION WITH THE COAST AND THE OUTSIDE WORLD, THE ONLY MEANS OF RECEIVING OR SENDING MAIL, FOR RECEIVING MEDICAL SUPPLIES, OR, MOST IMPORTANT, THE ONLY MEANS OF REACHING A DOCTOR IN EMERGENCIES. HIS UNCOUNTED "MERCY FLIGHTS" HAVE MADE HIM A LEGEND. JUST THE

JUN 10 1943

OTHER DAY. WHEN I MET HIM. HE WAS ABOUT TO TAKE OFF WITH A LOAD OF MEDICINES FOR THE INTERIOR.

WILLIAMS DRIFTED INTO GUIANA IN AUGUST. 1934. DETERMINED TO START PLANE SERVICE OVER THE GUIANA JUNGLES. MANY GOLD MINERS WERE IN THE INTERIOR THEN. BUT TO THE ENGLISH AUTHORITIES WHO MET HIS OLD FIVE-PASSENGER HYDROPLANE AT THE GEORGETOWN DOCKS. THIS YANKEE LOOKED SUSPICIOUS. NO ONE HAD EVER FLOWN OVER THE GUIANA JUNGLES BEFORE AND OFFICIALS WERE EITHER AGHAST AT HIS AUDACITY OR ANNOYED AT HIS IMPERTINENCE.

JUN 10 1943

THEY VIRTUALLY TORE THE PLANE APART SEARCHING FOR CONTRABAND. WILLIAMS MERELY WATCHED. SAID NOTHING. WAITED. FINALLY HE WAS PERMITTED TO ENTER THE COLONY AND BEGAN A FUTILE ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN A FLYING LICENSE.

THE POLICE TIED UP A LAUNCH IN FRONT OF HIS RAMP. BOTTLING UP THE PLANE. HIS PETITIONS AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE WERE ALL REFUSED. THEN. ALMOST TWO MONTHS LATER. WORD CAME TO GEORGETOWN THAT A COLONIAL OFFICIAL WAS SERIOUSLY ILL IN THE INTERIOR. A PLANE WAS NEEDED TO BRING HIM OUT.

JUN 10 1943

OFFICIALS CAME TO WILLIAMS. WHO QUIETLY POINTED OUT THAT HE HAD NO LICENSE AND FURTHERMORE A POLICE LAUNCH WAS BLOCKING HIS DOCK. THIS WAS QUICKLY TAKEN CARE OF AND WILLIAMS DID THE JOB.

THE GOVERNMENT THEN GRANTED WILLIAMS A LICENSE BUT IT WAS REVOKED ABOUT A MONTH LATER. WILLIAMS STILL WAITED. KEPT QUIET UNTIL BRITISH ARMY ENGINEERS CAME TO SURVEY THE BRAZILIAN BOUNDARY. THEY SOUGHT HELP FROM WILLIAMS WHO EXPLAINED AGAIN ABOUT HIS LICENSE.

"YOU'LL BE WORKING FOR THE ARMY. YOU WON'T NEED ANY." TH ENGINEERS TOLD HIM. AND WILLIAMS WENT. FOR WEEKS HE WORKED WITH THE ENGINEERS. FLYING OVER DENSE TROPICAL JUNGLES. UNKNOWN RIVERS AND WATERFALLS. LANDING AND TAKING OFF FROM PRECARIOUS SPOTS. TWO MONTHS LATER HE CAME BACK TO GEORGETOWN. ALMOST IMMEDIATELY HE WAS CALLED TO GOVERNMENT HOUSE. WILLIAMS WENT. EXPECTING THE WORST.

CHUNGKING. JUNE 9-(AP)-GENERAL CHEN CHENG RECEIVED CONGRATULATIONS TODAY ON THE CHINESE VICTORY ON THE UPPER YANGTZE RIVER FRONT FROM MAJ. GEN. CLAIRE L. CHENNAULT. COMMANDER OF THE 14TH U.S. AIR FORCE.

BULLETIN

CHUNGKING. JUNE 9-(AP)-AMERICAN BOMBERS ATTACKED HONGAY. 30 MILES NORTHEAST OF HAIPHONG IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA YESTERDAY. HEAVILY DAMAGING COALING DOCKS. WAREHOUSES. RAILROAD YARDS AND POWER TRANSMISSION LINES. A COMMUNIQUE FROM LIEUT. GEN. JOSEPH W. STILWELL'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUN 10 1943

BULLETIN MATTER

CHUNGKING--FIRST ADD RAID X X X ANNOUNCED TODAY.

DENSE CLOUDS OF SMOKE RISING TO 5,000 FEET AND VISIBLE 30 MILES AWAY MARKED THE TARGET AREA AFTER THE RAIDERS PASSED.

THE TWIN-ENGINED MITCHELLS AND WARHAWKS WHICH MADE THE RAID ENCOUNTERED NO ENEMY INTERCEPTION. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. AND ALL RETURNED TO THEIR BASES.

JUN 10 1943

(THE TOKYO RADIO IN A HANOI DISPATCH YESTERDAY SAID THE NORTHERN INDO-CHINA REGION HAD BEEN BOMBED. BUT ASSERTED DAMAGE WAS NEGLIGIBLE.)

ABOARD A BRITISH DESTROYER OFF PANTELLERIA. JUNE 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SHORTLY AFTER TURNING AWAY FROM THE SEA AND AIR BOMBARDMENT TODAY THIS SHIP PICKED UP PILOT OFFICER F. E. (RED) MCLAREN. 23. OF WINNIPEG.

JUN 10 1943

CANADA, WHO SPENT 12 1/2 HOURS SWIMMING AROUND IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

JUN 10 1943

MCLAREN'S PLANE WAS HIT BY AN AXIS SHIP'S ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGE AND HE MADE A CRASH LANDING 10 MILES OFFSHORE.

HE WAS ABLE TO GRASP A ROPE THROWN TO HIM AND SEEMED LITTLE THE WORSE FOR WEAR EXCEPT FOR A SLIGHT CUT ACROSS THE NOSE AND LIP.

"TELL MY WIFE I AM NOT ANY UGLIER THAN I EVER WAS AND MAYBE HANDSOMER," HE TOLD HIS RESCUERS.

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June 9

SAN JUAN--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD PUERTO RICO XXX RICAN DISTILLERS.

THE CUSTOMS GUARD WHO OPENED THE BARREL SAID THAT IT WAS ONE OF A SHIPMENT OF 400 RECENTLY UNLOADED IN SAN JUAN FROM A BRITISH FREIGHTER CONSIGNED TO A DISTILLER IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS. HE ADDED THAT THE FEED WAS USUALLY SHIPPED IN BAGS.

JUN 10 1943

AT THIS POINT LEE MILLER, WHOSE INTEREST IN THE PROCEEDINGS WAS NOT MADE CLEAR, CHARGED THAT SHIPPING THE FEED IN BARRELS WAS "DIRECT CHISELING ON THE UNITED STATES' WAR EFFORT." HE THEN TOLD OF EARLIER INSTANCES INCLUDING A LARGE SHIPMENT OF 10,000 BARRELS WHICH HE SAID COST THE GOVERNMENT $30,000 IN FREIGHT CHARGES.

GOLDMAN EXPLAINED THAT HE HAD BROUGHT IN THE 10,000 BARRELS AS AGENT FOR THE GRAIN COMPANY UNDER AN ARRANGEMENT WITH THE FDA AIMING TO SAVE SPACE IN THE IMPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK AND CHICKEN FEED. SINCE PUERTO RICO NEEDS 2,500 TONS OF FEED MONTHLY, GOLDMAN EXPLAINED, THE PLAN WAS TO IMPORT SOME INGREDIENTS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO BE MIXED LOCALLY WITH CORN AND OTHER INGREDIENTS FROM SANTO DOMINGO. THE FDA FURTHER AGREED, HE SAID, THAT THE GRAIN COULD BE PACKED IN BARRELS AND SHIPPED ON DECK, SAVING HOLD SPACE AND THEN

30.24-4835

STORED INDEFINITELY IN SAN JUAN WHERE STORAGE SPACE IS AT A PREMIUM. AFTER USE THE YOUNGE COMPANY'S BARRELS WERE THEN SOLD TO DISTILLERS WHO WERE BADLY IN NEED OF RUM CASKS.

CRAWFORD QUESTIONED GOLDMAN AT LENGTH ON THE PROFITS ON THE BARRELS WHICH COST $4 EACH IN THE UNITED STATES AND SOLD FOR $9 IN SAN JUAN.

JUN 10 1943

GOLDMAN EXPLAINED THAT THE COMPANY HAD TO PAY A $1 PACKING CHARGE IN PEORIA, APPROXIMATELY 43 CENTS RAILROAD FREIGHT CHARGE, 75 CENTS SHIPPING CHARGE TO SAN JUAN DOCKSIDE AND ANOTHER DOLLAR UNPACKING CHARGE IN SAN JUAN. IN ADDITION EACH BARREL ABSORBED ONE DOLLAR OF THE $15 LOSS ON THE RESALE OF EACH TON OF FEED, LEAVING ABOUT 82 CENTS PROFIT ON EACH BARREL.

THE COMMITTEE QUESTIONED BENJAMIN ORTIZ, CHAIRMAN OF THE INSULAR PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION AND REP.W.STERLING COLE (R-N.Y.) WENT INTO A LENGTHY DISCUSSION OF THE ECONOMIC PHILOSOPHY UNDERLYING THE VARIOUS INSULAR AGENCIES. COLE WAS PARTICULARLY INTERESTED IN WHAT HE TERMED THE "COMMUNISTIC" ASPECTS OF THE BANK DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

ORTIZ ALSO TESTIFIED ON THE INSULAR TELEGRAPH SYSTEM, WHICH HAS BEEN GOVERNMENT-OWNED AND-OPERATED SINCE UNITED STATES OCCUPATION OF THE ISLAND. HE SAID THAT THE ANNUAL LOSS RAN FROM $80,000 TO $100,000, ADDING THAT THE MONETARY-VALUE OF FREE TELEGRAMS SENT BY MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE WAS ALWAYS GREATER THAN THE ANNUAL DEFICIT.

EACH MEMBER, HE SAID, USUALLY SENT ABOUT $1,500 WORTH OF FREE MESSAGES A YEAR. COLE THEN ASKED WHAT WAS THE ANNUAL AVERAGE INCOME FROM THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT OF EACH LEGISLATOR AND ORTIZ REPLIED

JUN 10 1943

THAT IT WAS $400.

COLE'S REQUEST THAT ORTIZ DEFINE COMMUNISM BROUGHT THE REPLY THAT IT WOULD BE STATE OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF ALL INDUSTRY, AND COLE ASKED IF THERE WAS ANY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THAT AND THE LAW ESTABLISHING THE DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION.

JUN 10 1943

"NAME JUST ANY KIND OF AN ENTERPRISE THAT THE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY CAN NOT ENGAGE AS FAR AS LEGAL AUTHORITY IS CONCERNED," COLE DEMANDED. HE WAS JOINED IN THE REQUEST BY C.JASPER BELL (D-MO) CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

"I AM SURE THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY OF COMMUNISM IN PUERTO RICO," ORTIZ REPLIED.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 9-(AP)-REPEAL OF A LAW RESTRICTING CORPORATE OWNERSHIP OF PUERTO RICAN SUGAR PLANTATIONS TO 500 ACRES WAS URGED YESTERDAY BY A WITNESS APPEARING BEFORE THE BELL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING THE ISLAND'S POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC AFFAIRS.

JUN 10 1943

DUDLEY SMITH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF THE PUERTO RICAN SUGAR PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, TOLD THE COMMITTEE THE LAW WAS NOT FEASIBLE.

SMITH, WHO SAID HIS ASSOCIATION REPRESENTS VIRTUALLY ALL THE ISLAND'S SUGAR PRODUCERS, SAID THAT SUGAR REMAINS THE ISLAND'S MAIN AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY.

HE ESTIMATED THAT 75 PER CENT OF THE ISLAND'S WORKERS, OR APPROXIMATELY 1,000,000 PERSONS, ARE EMPLOYED IN THE INDUSTRY EITHER DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY.

GABRIEL SOLER, A MILL OPERATOR, TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT MOST OF THE SMALL SUGAR PRODUCERS ARE OPPOSED TO REGULATION OF MILLS BY THE INSULAR PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT BRAZIL HAD EXTENDED RECOGNITION TO ARGENTINA'S NEW REGIME, FOLLOWED BY BOLIVIA, PARAGUAY AND CHILE, IN THAT ORDER.

(URUGUAY WAS EXPECTED TO TAKE SIMILAR ACTION SHORTLY, REPORTS FROM MONTEVIDEO SAID.)

MEANWHILE A SOURCE CLOSE TO FORMER PRESIDENT RAMON S.CASTILLO TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT IT WAS THE VIEW OF THE DEPOSED CHIEF OF STATE THAT THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE SHOULD GIVE WHOLEHEARTED SUPPORT TO THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF GEN.PEDRO RAMIREZ.

CASTILLO WAS SAID TO FEEL THAT SUCH AN ATTITUDE WAS IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF NATIONAL STABILITY.

JUN 10 1943

THE FORMER PRESIDENT'S ATTITUDE WAS ANOTHER INDICATION THAT THE REVOLUTIONARY REGIME WAS EFFECTIVELY CONSOLIDATING ITS POSITION.

CASTILLO WAS QUOTED AS SAYING HE HAD NO DESIRE TO RETURN TO THE GOVERNMENT, BUT AT THE SAME TIME COUNSELED HIS FORMER SUPPORTERS WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATION TO CONTINUE TO SERVE THE NEW AUTHORITIES.

THE INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPER LA PRENSA, AFTER MAINTAINING A RESERVED SILENCE IN THE FIRST FEW DAYS OF THE NEW REGIME'S LIFE, TODAY EXPRESSED THE CONVICTION THAT THE RAMIREZ GOVERNMENT WOULD EARN THE SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE BY "ADJUSTING ITS DEEDS TO ITS PROMISES."

THE RADICAL PARTY HAS ALREADY PROCLAIMED APPROVAL AND THE PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATS, WHO FORMED PART OF THE DEMOCRATIC UNION WHICH OPPOSED THE CASTILLO REGIME, ANNOUNCED THE REVOLUTION WOULD FIND ITS HISTORICAL JUSTIFICATION IF IT SUCCEEDED IN REESTABLISHING ARGENTINA'S INTERNATIONAL PRESTIGE AND RESTORING RESPECT FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

SOCIALIST LEADERS HAVE LIMITED THEMSELVES TO SUGGESTING THAT THE NEW GOVERNMENT CONSULT DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS IN SHAPING POLICIES.

JUN 10 1943

1943

3024-4837

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 9-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER OSWALDO ARANHA ANNOUNCED TODAY BRAZIL'S RECOGNITION OF THE NEW ARGENTINE "DE FACTO" GOVERNMENT OF GEN. PEDRO RAMIREZ.

A DISPATCH FROM MONTEVIDEO SAID URUGUAY WOULD FOLLOW SUIT IMMEDIATELY.

JUN 10 1943

IN A STATEMENT TO THE PRESS, ARANHA SAID "THE GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA IS LEGAL ACCORDING TO THE RECOGNITION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THAT COUNTRY."

IT IS NOT FOR BRAZIL TO DISCUSS THE INTERESTS, IDEALS AND ASPIRATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS IN ARGENTINA, HE EXPLAINED, AND ADDED THAT ARGENTINA AND BRAZIL HAVE LONG BEEN ON CLOSE FRIENDLY TERMS. ARGENTINA'S INTERNATIONAL POLICY MUST RESULT FROM CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF ITS OWN INTERESTS, HE ADDED.

BRAZIL'S WAS THE FIRST RECOGNITION OF THE GOVERNMENT FORMED AFTER THE COUP D'ETAT OF LAST FRIDAY IN WHICH PRESIDENT RAMON S.CASTILLO WAS OUSTED.

MONTEVIDEO, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE URUGUAYAN GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED TODAY THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, SAYING THAT "FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH FRANCE" WOULD BE CONTINUED THROUGH THAT REGIME IN ALGIERS.

JUN 10 1943

ARANHA TOLD THE PRESS THAT BRAZIL SAW NO REASON FOR "DOUBTS OR RESERVE." OTHER AMERICAN PEOPLES SHOULD AGREE WITH ARGENTINA'S PROPOSAL TO CONTINUE AND PERHAPS BETTER THE POLITICAL RELATIONS AMONG AMERICAN COUNTRIES," HE SAID.

TORONTO, JUNE 8-(AP)-THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN DIRECTING THE DISCHARGE OF SOME 30 UNION WORKERS WHO INSTIGATED A THREE-DAY STRIKE OVER A RACIAL ISSUE AT THE PACKARD MOTOR COMPANY IN DETROIT, WAS ENDORSED TODAY BY THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA. (C.I.O.)

JUN 10 1943

THE UNION EXECUTIVES, MEETING HERE, DISCUSSED THE STRIKE WHICH LEFT 25,000 WORKERS IDLE AT THE PACKARD PLANT LAST WEEK.

IN A RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE ARMY'S ACTION, THE EXECUTIVE BOARD ASKED FOR THE REMOVAL OF C.E.WEISS, VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF PERSONNEL AT THE PACKARD PLANT, BECAUSE OF HIS ALLEGED ATTITUDE TOWARD NEGRO WORKERS.

R.J.THOMAS, UNION PRESIDENT, TOLD THE BOARD HE CONSIDERED MEMBERS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN IN DETROIT RESPONSIBLE FOR FOMENTING TROUBLE AT THE PLANT. THE STRIKE, TERMED "SPONTANEOUS" BY THE U.A.W., BROKE OUT WHEN THREE NEGRO WORKERS WERE PROMOTED TO JOBS ON MACHINES.

THE U.S.ARMY, WHICH IS RECEIVING THE OUTPUT OF THE PLANT, ENTERED THE PICTURE WITH A DIRECTION THAT THE STRIKE LEADERS BE DISCHARGED.

NAZI DOCUMENTS SHO[W] GAS PLANNED, SAY RE[DS]

NEW YORK, June 9 — (AP) Recently seized German military documents have revealed that the Axis intends to use poison gas on a large scale, the Soviet radio at Petropavlovskak reported today in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications commission and reported by the Office of War Information.

JUN 10 1943

Blank

JUN 10 1943

LONDON, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY HAS WON THE BY-ELECTION IN THE NEWARK DIVISION CAUSED BY THE SUCCESSION OF THE MARQUESS OF TITCHFIELD TO THE DUKEDOM OF PORTLAND, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY, HOLDING THE SEAT FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

SIDNEY SHEPHARD, CONSERVATIVE, POLLED 10,120 VOTES. ALAN DAWRANT, INDEPENDENT, HAD 7,110; FLIGHT LIEUT. EDWARD MOERAN, COMMONWEALTH PARTY 3,189, AND J.T.PEPPER, INDEPENDENT LIBERAL, 2,473.

JUN 10 1943

IN THE LAST PREVIOUS ELECTION THE MARQUESS OF TITCHFIELD POLLED 21,793 VOTES TO 13,127 FOR A.W.SHARMAN, LABORITE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 9-(AP)-NORWEGIAN STORM STROOPERS, 10,000 STRONG, ARE UNDERGOING INTENSIVE TRAINING IN PREPARATION FOR THE JOB OF PROTECTING NORWEGIAN NAZIS FROM REPRISALS BY PATRIOTS IN THE EVENT OF INVASION BY ALLIED FORCES, THE SWEDISH MOTALA RADIO SAID TODAY IN A DOMESTIC BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION.

JUN 10 1943

MAJOR VIDKUN QUISLING, NORWEGIAN NAZI LEADER, HAS ASSIGNED NINE REGIMENTS OF THE STORM TROOP HIRED ORGANIZATION TO THE JOB.

"SHOOTING PRACTICE IS BEING CARRIED OUT IN THE DIFFERENT REGIMENTS, AND EVEN YOUNG MEMBERS OF THE HIRDS ARE NOW PUT THROUGH A FAIRLY INTENSIVE PRE-MILITARY TRAINING," THE SWEDISH BROADCAST SAID.

QUOTING REPORTS FROM OSLO, THE BROADCAST ADDED:

"IN THE PRESENT SITUATION, IT IS THE TASK OF THE HIRD TO COMBAT PARTY ADVERSARIES, AND WITH REGARD TO THIS, IT IS STRESSED THAT ACTIONS AGAINST PEOPLE WEARING RED GARMENTS AND THE LIKE WILL IN THE FUTURE BE CARRIED OUT CONSISTENTLY, SO THAT IN THIS WAY OPPOSITION WILL BE PREVENTED FROM GATHERING AROUND VISIBLE SYMBOLS."

KINGSTON, ONT., JUNE 9-(AP)-THE FREIGHTER NEW YORK HUNG AROUND SINCE JUNE 2 ON SHOAL (CORRECT) SHOAL NEAR CAPE VINCENT WAS FREED LAST NIGHT AND PROCEEDED TO OSWEGO, N.Y., IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY BY OFFICIALS OF THE VINCENT PYKE TOWING CO. MOST OF THE CARGO OF NEWSPRINT WAS REMOVED BEFORE THE VESSEL COULD BE FREED BY THE TUG SALVAGE PRINCE.

JUN 10 1943

FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO, JUNE 9-(AP)-THE CASE OF ANDREW KOSLIUK, 58-YEAR-OLD SECTIONMAN OF PAWTEK, ONT., CHARGED WITH CAUSING "PUBLIC MISCHIEF" WAS CONTINUED TO JUNE 17 WHEN HE APPEARED IN COURT TODAY FOR PRELIMINAY HEARING BEFORE MAGISTRATE C.D.LEMAY.

KOSLIUK WAS A CENTRAL FIGURE IN A SABOTEUR HUNT AFTER HE TOLD POLICE OF AN ATTEMPT TO WRECK THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S MONTREAL-VANCOUVER FLYER, MAY 30.

TWICE WOUNDED IN THE SHOULDER, KOSLIUK SAID HE HAD BEEN SHOT FROM AMBUSH WHILE REPLACING SPIKES TORN FROM A SECTION OF TRACK NEAR PAWTEK, 19 MILES WEST OF HERE.

TWO DAYS OF INVESTIGATION ENDED WHEN INSPECTOR WILLIAM C.INGRAM OF THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE CHARGED KOSLIUK COULD NOT HAVE BEEN SHOT IN THE MANNER HE DESCRIBED. HE WAS THEN CHARGED WITH "PUBLIC MISCHIEF."

JUN 10 1943

bern, june 9--(ap)--a berlin dispatch to the zurich newspaper "die tat" today quoted an official nazi source replying to president roosevelt's warning against the use of poison gas.

berlin, the comment said, had already made its position

1943

30.24-4839

clear on gas warfare and that the president's remarks were the result of a "guilty conscience."

JUN 10 1943

the bern "die nation" reported that all citizens in german cities under the threat of air attack are being given new gas masks and gas protection chambers are being built into air raid shelters.

UNDATED RUSSELL ISLANDS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO QUOTED IMPERIAL AN IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE TODAY AS SAYING THAT A LARGE FORMATION OF JAPANESE PLANES HAD SHOT DOWN 49 AMERICAN AIRCRAFT IN A VIOLENT BATTLE OVER THE RUSSELL ISLANDS, SOME 20 MILES NORTHWEST OF GUADALCANAL. JUN 10 1943

SIX JAPANESE PLANES WERE LOST IN THE BATTLE, SAID THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT AMERICAN AIRMEN HAD INTERCEPTED A FORCE OF 40 OR 50 JAPANESE PLAI OVER THE RUSSELL ISLANDS, SHOOTING DOWN 19 ENEMY FIGHTERS. SEVEN AMERICAN PLANES WERE LOST IN THE ACTION, BUT THREE OF THE PILOTS WERE RESCUED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

UNDATED EMPLOYMENT

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 10 1943

GERMANY NOW HAS 28,100,000 PERSONS GAINFULLY EMPLOYED A BERLIN BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID TODAY, OR 3,500,000 MORE THAN BEFORE THE WAR BEGAN.

THIS DID NOT INCLUDE WAR PRISONERS EMPLOYED BUT PRESUMABLY DID INCLUDE LABOR DRAFTED FROM OCCUPIED COUNTRIES.

THE BROADCAST SAID THIS WAS THE OPPOSITE FROM THE TREND IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR WHEN THE INITIAL EMPLOYMENT OF 17,000,000 PERSONS DROPPED TO 13,600,000 BY 1918.

BERLIN ADDED THAT "THE CONSTANT INCREASE OF GERMAN ARMAMENT PRODUCTION DURING THE LAST YEARS OF THIS WAR EXPLAINS THE INCREASE.

JUN 10 1943

NEW YORK, JUNE 9-(AP)-"BILL", A NEW CHARACTER ON THE GERMAN RADIO, CAME OUT WITH A NEW PROPAGANDA LINE TONIGHT--THAT REALLY, NOONE CAN WIN THIS WAR.

JUN 10 1943

HIS BROADCAST, BEAMED FROM BERLIN TO AMERICA AND RECORDED BY NBC, CONTENDED THAT THE WAR WILL BE FOUGHT TO A DRAW WITH NEITHER SIDE WINNING.

"BILL," CLAIMING TO SPEAK TO AMERICANS HE ONCE KNEW IN PARIS, SAID IN A CONCILIATORY TONE:

"WE DO NOT FOR A MOMENT CONTEST YOUR CLAIMS OF GREAT AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS IN PRODUCTION OF WAR MATERIALS, BUT WE SUGGEST THAT THE AXIS SIDE IS EQUALLY STRONG. IT IS USELESS TO XX TALK ABOUT WHAT WILL BE DONE TO THE ITALIAN OR GERMAN PEOPLE AFTER YOU HAVE WON THE WAR BECAUSE NEITHER SIDE WILL BE BEATEN TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THE OTHER CAN IMPOSE ITS WILL ON THEM."

JUN 10 1943

JUST AN HOUR BEFORE THE SAME BERLIN STATION HAD THREATENED THAT "ALLIED INVADERS WOULD BE MET BY AWAITING GRAVEDIGGERS."

OTTAWA, JUNE 9-(CANADIAN PRESS)-THE OTTAWA JOURNAL SAID TODAY THAT CANADA CAN PRODUCE MAGNESIUM IN "VIRTUALLY UNLIMITED QUANTITIES," QUOTING REPORTS MADE TO THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT BY OFFICIALS WHO HAVE INVESTIGATED THE NEW WILDMAN PROCESS FOR PRODUCTION OF MAGNESIUM FROM ASBESTOS WASTE ROCK.

THE JOURNAL SAID THE REPORTS STATED THAT MORE THAN 3,000 TONS OF MAGNESIUM CAN BE PRODUCED EVERY 24 HOURS FROM THE 25,000 TONS OF THE WASTE TAILINGS WHICH GO TO THE DUMPS DAILY FROM THE ASBESTOS MILLS IN THE THETFORD, QUE., MINING DISTRICT.

JUN 10 1943

"IN ADDITION, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT $20,000,000,000 WORTH OF MAGNESIUM IS CONTAINED IN THE 200,000,000-TON STOCK-PILE OF TACLINGS BUILT UP FROM ASBESTOS PRODUCTION OVER THE LAST 60 YEARS," THE JOURNAL SAID.

"THE DISCOVERY THAT MAGNESIUM CAN BE PRODUCED BY THE NEW PROCESS AT A COST OF UNDER 15 CENTS A POUND FROM ASBESTOS WASTE IS REGARDED OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC ON ACCOUNT OF THE LARGE SURPLUS OF HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER WHICH WILL EXIST AFTER THE WAR AND FOR WHICH NEW USES MUST BE DEVELOPED. . .

"LARGE PRODUCTION OF MAGNESIUM IN CANADA WILL ALLEVIATE THE ALUMINUM SHORTAGE AND EASE THE BURDEN ON SHIPPING MADE NECESSARY BY THE TRANSPORT OF BAUXITE FROM SOUTH AMERICA TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

"THE BUREAU OF MINES, OTTAWA, SOME MONTHS AGO REPORTED THAT PRELIMINARY SMALL-SCALE EXPERIMENTS AND A PILE PLANT OPERATION HAD CONFIRMED THE FEASIBILITY OF THE NEW MAGNESIUM PROCESS DEVELOPED BY H.G.WILDMAN, MONTREAL CHEMIST."

TORONTO, JUNE 9-(CANADIAN PRESS)-A BUSINESS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE ON POSTWAR PROBLEMS BETWEEN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS IN COUNTRIES NOT NOW AT WAR WITH THE UNITED NATIONS, WAS PROPOSED TODAY TO THE 72ND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION BY FREDERICK C. CRAWFORD, CLEVELAND, O.

CRAWFORD, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS IN THE UNITED STATES, SUGGESTED THAT THE TWO ASSOCIATIONS EXPLORE THE POSSIBILITIES OF HOLDING SUCH A CONFERENCE AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE.

"SUCH A CONFERENCE," HE SAID IN A SPEECH PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT THE MEETING, "COULD BE AN INVALUABLE AID TO THE GOVERNMENTS OF OUR COUNTRIES BY PROMOTING THAT KIND OF INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AND TRADE WHICH IN TURN WOULD HELP ELIMINATE THE CAUSES OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC FRICTION--BECAUSE TRADE AND ECONOMIC FRICTIONS ALWAYS LIE AT THE VERY HEART OF WORLD CONFLICT.

"THERE IS A MYRIAD OF PROBLEMS AWAITING SUCH A CONFERENCE, NOT THE LEAST OF WHICH, OF COURSE, IS A FULL DISCUSSION OF THE WORLD'S EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE IN THE POSTWAR YEARS, AND THROUGH WHAT MEANS OF EXCHANGE AND CONTROLS IT CAN BEST BE HANDLED.

JUN 10 1943

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"OUR ASSOCIATION, ALTHOUGH NOT LIKING ALL THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH RECIPROCAL TRADE TREATIES ARE MADE, CAME OUT FOR AN EXTENSION OF THE ACT IN THE STATES. WE DID THIS MAINLY BECAUSE WE BELIEVE, IN THE EMERGENCY OF RECONSTRUCTION, AN INSTRUMENTALITY FOR QUICKLY STRAIGHTENING OUT THE TRADE RELATIONS OF OUR WORLD NEIGHBORS IS A NECESSITY.

"YOU'LL WANT CERTAIN PREFERENTIAL PROTECTION, AS YOU CALL

JUN 10 1943

IT UP HERE, AND WE'LL NEED SOME CONTINUANCE OF LABOR BENEFITS, FARM BENEFITS AND SAFEGUARDING OF INFANT INDUSTRY THROUGH WHAT WE CALL "PROTECTIVE TARIFF"--BUT MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT, THE TARIFF TREND IS LOWER..."

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES ARE DESTINED TO PLAY A DECISIVE ROLE IN WORLD AFFAIRS, CRAWFORD SAID. SPEAKING OF THE IMMEDIATE POSTWAR ERA, HE SAID THAT BEFORE NORMAL TRADE CAN BE RESUMED, "THE WORLD MUST BE REBUILT PHYSICALLY AND THAT WILL BE OUR JOB."

"IN FACING THIS PROBLEM THE OPPORTUNITIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES ARE IDENTICAL," HE SAID. "WE WILL NOT BE COMPETITORS AS MUCH AS WE WILL BE COLLEAGUES WORKING TOGETHER TO SOLVE THE MANY MECHANICAL, MERCHANDISING AND FINANCIAL PROBLEMS."

AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JUNE 10

- - -

DUTCH FLIERS

STILL FIGHT

JAPANESE

- - -

JUN 10 1943

AUSTRALIA BASE

OF NETHERLANDS

AERIAL UNIT (750)

- - -

BY V. BOYAM

ANETA (NETHERLANDS) NEWS AGENCY CORRESPONDENT

(ADVANCE)..A NETHERLANDS BOMBER BASE, AUSTRALIA-(AP)-"GOOD BLOKES."--THAT'S THE AUSTRALIAN VERDICT ON THE MEN OF THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES WHO STILL ARE FLYING AND FIGHTING ABOVE THEIR OCCUPIED HOMELAND.

OPERATING OUT OF ONE OF THE MOST REMOTE BASES IN AUSTRALIA'S VAST NORTHERN TERRITORY, "THE DUTCH UNIT" OF THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN AIR FORCE FLIES AMERICAN MITCHELL BOMBERS WITH NETHERLANDS MARKINGS. THE PERSONNEL INCLUDES HOLLANDERS, AUSTRALIANS AND

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INDONESIANS, ALL WORKING TOGETHER IN A WAY THAT PROVES HOW CLOSELY - DESPITE LANGUAGE BARRIERS - THE THREE PEOPLES CAN COOPERATE IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE JAPANESE.

THE UNIT HAS TWO COMMANDING OFFICERS: SQUADRON LEADER L.R.DAWSON OF THE RAAF, AND A DUTCH LIEUTENANT-COLONEL, WHOSE NAME IS WITHHELD BECAUSE OF OSSIBLEREPRISALS AG

JUN 10 1943

NAME IS WITHHELD BECAUSE OF POSSIBLE REPRISALS AGAINST HIS FAMILY IN OCCUPIED TERRITORY. HE WAS COMMISSIONED BY HIS GOVERNMENT TO ORGANIZE THE UNIT SOON AFTER THE FALL OF JAVA.

NETHERLANDERS AND AUSTRALIAN GROUND CREWS WORK SIDE BY SIDE SERVICING MACHINES, AND RAAF AIR GUNNERS FLY WITH DUTCH PILOTS AND NAVIGATORS. ALL OF THE HOLLANDERS CAN SPEAK ENGLISH, ALTHOUGH WITH VARYING DEGREES OF FLUENCY. OFFICIAL NOTICES ARE POSTED IN BOTH DUTCH AND ENGLISH. SAYS THE DUTCH COMMANDER: "BOTH THE NETHERLANDERS AND THE AUSTRALIANS LIKE FLYING WITH EACH OTHER AND THE SPIRIT AMONG THE CREWS IS WONDERFUL."

THE DUTCH UNIT HAS FLOWN ON NEARLY 50 OPERATIONS, DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 10 ZEROS AND ONE FLOAT PLANE, AND LOST ONLY ONE AIRCRAFT IN ACTION.

THE OPERATIONS HAVE RANGED OVER TIMOR AND NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA. THE JAPANESE HAVE SEEN AND CURSED THE NETHERLANDS MARKINGS OVER KUPANG AND OTHER VILLAGES ON TIMOR, OVER SAUHLAKI ON TANIMBAR AND OVER TOEAL IN THE KAI ISLANDS. THESE PILOTS WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR A LARGE PART OF THE FLATTENING WHICH REDUCED DOBO, JAPANESE BASE IN THE ARU ISLANDS, TO A GHOST TOWN, AND THEY FREQUENTLY HAVE MADE THE LONG HAUL

JUN 10 1943

TO KAIMANA IN NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA. THEY ALSO HAVE MADE NIGHT FLIGHTS TO KUPANG, AND ALONG WITH ALLIED HUDSON BOMBERS, TOOK PART IN THE LONGEST SORTIE MADE FROM THE NORTHWESTERN AREA.

OVER KAIMANA, A LONE MITCHELL BROUGHT DOWN TWO ZEROS WHICH HAD ATTACKED IT. LAST FEBRUARY, OVER DILLI, MITCHELLS ROUTED FIVE ZEROS. IN THIS ACTION ONE MITCHELL WAS SHOWN DOWN, BUT THE OTHER CREWS, WATCHED THE OCCUPANTS OF THE DOWNED PLANE CLIMB INTO THEIR RUBBER DINGHY, AND SUMMED A PATROL BOAT TO MAKE THE RESCUE. JUN 10 1943

THE DUTCH LIEUTENANT COLONEL WHO IS IN COMMAND WAS IN JAVA BEFORE THE WAR. THERE HE SUPERVISED DISTRIBUTION OF EQUIPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION OF AIR BASES. PREVIOUSLY HE WAS A BOMBING INSTRUCTOR AND DEVELOPED BOMBING TABLES WHICH FORM THE BASIS OF THE SCIENTIFIC METHODS OF BOMBING INSTRUCTION USED TODAY.

CAPT.R.E.JESSURUN, OBSERVER AND BOMBARDIER WHO IS SECOND IN COMMAND, HAD 300 BATTLE HOURS ON HIS FLYING LOG BEFORE THE FALL OF JAVA. IT WAS HE WHO DESTROYED THE MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AT PALEMBANG, SUMATRA, BEFORE THEY COULD FALL INTO JAPANESE HANDS. IN THE BATTLE OF JAVA, CAPT.JESSURUN TOOK UP A LONE AIRCRAFT TO ATTACK THE JAPANESE FLEET AND FOR THIS DARING EXPLOIT QUEEN WILHELMINA AWARDED HIM THE NETHERLANDS BRONZE CROSS.

BUT PROBABLY THE BEST KNOWN PILOT IN THE SQUADRON IS CAPT.W. SMIRNOFF, A FORMER KLM (ROYAL NETHERLANDS AIR LINE) PILOT WHO HAS 24,000 FLYING HOURS ON HIS LOG.

HE IS A HUGE BULK OF A MAN, FILLED WITH ENERGY, AND A BRILLIANT AERIAL TACTICIAN.

IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR HE WAS A FIGHTER PILOT WITH HIS NATIVE RUSSIAN ARMY AND SHOT DOWN MORE THAN A DOZEN GERMAN PLANES IN THE BITTER CAMPAIGNS OF 1916. DURING THE NEXT 22 YEARS HE CIRCLED THE GLOBE MANY TIMES FOR KLM. LAST YEAR HE MADE THE FRONT PAGES OF AUSTRALIAN NEWSPAPERS WHEN HIS AIRLINER WAS SHOT DOWN BY THREE JAPANESE ZEROS ABOUT 60 MILES FROM BROOME, AN ISOLATED LOCALITY IN ARID NORTHWESTERN AUSTRALIA, WHILE EN ROUTE FROM BANDUNG, JAVA, WITH EVACUEES AND MORE THAN $1,500,000 IN DIAMONDS. JUN 10 1943

BADLY WOUNDED IN BOTH THE ARMS AND LEGS, CAPT.SMIRNOFF ORGANIZED HIS PARTY INTO UNITS WHICH SET OUT IN DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS TO SEEK HELP. WHILE THESE SEARCHING PARTIES SOUGHT AID, THE INJURED AND WOUNDED WAITED AT THE SCENE OF THE WRECK, SHORT OF FOOD AND WATER. SEVERAL DAYS LATER ONE OF THE PARTIES FOUND NATIVES WHO RESCUED THE CASUALTIES.

ANOTHER WEARER OF THE BRONZE CROSS, LIEUT.WINCKEL, WAS AN INSTRUCTOR ON BOMBERS BEFORE THE WAR. MANY OF HIS FORMER PUPILS NOW FLY WITH THE UNIT. WINCKEL HAS 3,500 FLYING HOURS TO HIS CREDIT. AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, HE WAS ORDERED TO FLY SUPPLIES TO TROOPS, REMAINING IN THE AIR NIGHT AND DAY IN ORDER TO KEEP THE FORWARD FORCES SUPPLIED.

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JUN 10 1943

JUN 10 1943

# SMOKE VEILS PANTELLERIA ON 18TH DAY OF BOMBING; ALLIED AIR SCORE IS 39-1

JUN 11 1943

## YANKS POUND PANTELLERIA FOR 18TH DAY

### Isle Puts Up Strong But Futile Defense Against Invasion Spearhead

JUN 11 1943

### Americans Tear Up Two Sicilian Airfields—Win 39-To-1 Air Fight

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 10—American airmen laid explosives across Pantelleria again yesterday, tore up two Sicilian airfields near volcanic Mount Etna and won a 39-to-1 aerial victory at those invasion-jittery Italian outposts, it was disclosed officially today.

Pantelleria put up a strong but futile fighter defense against the invasion spearheads. Of the twenty German and Italian fighters arising from the little island, twelve were shot down at a cost of one Allied plane.

**U. S. Liberators In Twin Stab**

Striking northeast of Pantelleria, fifty United States Liberators from the Middle East Command destroyed twenty-four parked planes at Catania and Gerbini in Sicily, and shot down at least three of the twenty to twenty-five intervening Axis fighters. No American planes were lost in that twin stab.

The terrific pounding of Pantelleria, roughly midway between Tunisia and Sicily, was illustrated by aerial reconnaissance photos displayed here. One showed a five-mile-long pall of smoke and dust blanketing the northern shoreline which has been under almost ceaseless bombardment by American airmen and British warships.

**Scene Reenacted Daily**

Each day, and usually each night, this scene has been reenacted by what the Rome radio calls "forces of crushing superiority"—an Axis phrase reminiscent of the days just before Italian and German land armies collapsed in Tunisia.

Bomb-carrying American Lightnings participated in the American bomber assault on Pantelleria. The Lightnings knocked down five Messerschmitt 109s, while other United States planes were credited with four Macchi 202s, two ME-109s and one Focke-Wulf-190.

The size of the bombing force was not disclosed.

A Cairo communique said the Liberator attack on Catania, on the Sicilian east coast, and at Gerbini, thirteen miles inland, left "numerous large fires with columns of black smoke rising from them."

**250,000 Pounds Of Bombs**

More than 250,000 pounds of demolition, fragmentation and fire bombs were dropped.

"Bombs were seen to burst in hangars and administration buildings and throughout dispersal areas at both airfields," the communique said. "At least two dozen enemy aircraft were seen to be destroyed on the ground. Many others were damaged."

In combat the Americans shot down three planes, probably destroyed two others, and damaged still more, without loss to themselves.

**British Raid Italy And Sicily**

British Spitfires from Malta covered the attacks of Sicily and RAF Intruder forces also attacked railway communications in western Sicily and southern Italy last night.

An Italian high command communique broadcast by Rome radio said forty-one persons were killed and ninety-one injured in the Catania area, that two raiders were shot down and "limited damage" caused.

Long-range RAF fighters still were attacking enemy shipping in the Aegean Sea off Greece in the eastern Mediterranean. A Cairo communique said these planes yesterday sank two sailing vessels, left another sinking, and badly holed a fourth, which last was observed on its side. All the British planes returned safely.

**Under Assault For 18 Days**

Pantelleria has been under assault for eighteen consecutive days, and the Northwestern African Air Force alone has destroyed thirty-five planes compared to eleven Allied losses in the first nine days of this month.

Although Rome broadcasts declare the Italian garrison there is ready for any Allied landing attempt, the state of Axis nerves already has been revealed in the recent Lampedusa episode.

A small British scouting force landed on that tiny Italian island, eighty miles south of Pantelleria, in an operation that began Sunday night and ended Monday morning. Axis broadcasts pictured the operation as a successful Italian repulse of a strong British Commando force.

Details of the operation disclosed here tonight showed that two British soldiers failed to return to the landing boats after a mission executed under artillery and machine-gun fire. The British mother ships off the coast waited for more than an hour for the two missing men before returning to their base.

**Island's Fall Near**

Besieged from the air and sea—by blockading naval fleets which have thrown in six devastating bombardments—the island's reduction was considered in some London quarters to be only a matter of time despite the garrison's silence in the face of the Allied demand for surrender.

From here it appeared that this Mediterranean fortress already had been effectively neutralized and that its occupation was imminent. Some observers considered the possibility that, since its defenses now were virtually useless, the island might be by-passed in the event of a great offensive move. However, it does have an airfield that might be useful.

**Italian Fleet Ready**

Although six successive naval bombardments of Pantelleria had not been once challenged by the Italian fleet, its admiral, Arture Riccardi, declared in a navy day broadcast that the fleet "is at action stations ready to stand up to and to oppose the enemy's attacks and repulse them."

"Any moment now," he added, "may be the eve of the battle x x x our large naval units, in spite of their apparent inertia, are preparing for the enemy's offensive."

While Allied bombers struck time and again at Pantelleria yesterday, 50 Liberator bombers of the Middle East command churned up new destruction at the major Sicilian air bases of Catania and Gerbini.

Intruder planes from Malta ranged over western Sicily and southern Italy, smashing enemy communications.

**29 Prefects Shifted**

Mussolini's frantic anti-invasion efforts were disclosed in a Rome radio announcement of the mass firing and shifting of prefects in 29 provincial capitals up and down Italy and in Sardinia and Sicily.

This announcement was broadcast between nervous trumpetings that "as each hour goes by we await the enemy" and by plaintive anniversary reminiscences on what might have been if Italy's colonial ambitions had been realized after the last war.

All this was far removed from Mussolini's bombast when he strutted out on the balcony of the Palazzio Venezia three years ago to declare war, and to shout:

"The time has come when Italy's need for expansion is about to be realized."

Italy's occupation army of 50,000 in Corsica was reported working urgently to strengthen its defenses against the dual threat of Allied invasion and action by French patriots who were reported hiding in the mountains awaiting the signal to spring upon the Fascists.

A Reuters Zurich dispatch said the Germans were removing the civil population from the French coastal cities of Lorient, Le Havre, Cherbourg and St. Malo.

Fighting French headquarters here said the Italians were rushing troops from upper Savoy to the Swiss frontier to round up young Frenchmen who had taken to the mountains to escape deportation to Germany and were now slipping out to join the de Gaullists.

**Nazi Bonus For Parachutists**

In a move to head off any parachute invasion of southern France, the Fighting French said, the Germans promised to release a French

## Mussolini Shuffles Provincial Officials

LONDON, June 10 — (AP) The Allied air siege of Italy's island bastions thundered on without interruption today while Mussolini, unhappily observing the third anniversary of his entry into war, sought to buttress his country against invasion by a shakeup of provincial governments.

Pantelleria, the first island stepping stone for Allied invaders, shook under the impact of an aerial assault which has been going on for 18 days.

## U. S. BOMBING OF CONTINENT IS DUE TO RISE

### Air Force In Britain Will Soon Strike Several Targets In Day

JUN 11 1943

### Strength Doubled Since March, Still Growing, Eaker Declares

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 10—The strength of the Eighth United States Air Force, which is rapidly approaching parity with the RAF in Britain, will be used to hit the enemy in three, four, five or more places in a single day with bombing fleets capable of obliterating any normal industrial target, Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker disclosed today.

Having doubled in size since March and growing at the rate of fifteen to thirty per cent. monthly, the United States Bomber Command was able to send nearly 300 of its heavyweights against St. Nazaire, Rennes and La Pallice in a three-way raid on May 29, the Eighth Air Force commander told a press conference.

Separate, medium-sized bomber forces will be used in multiple raids against a single target in the future rather than concentrating a fleet of many hundreds over a city as the RAF does in area bombing at night, Eaker indicated.

**Five Per Cent. Losses**

Eaker said that the forces such as the American command has been using recently "can be guaranteed to saturate and obliterate any normal industrial target. We have found also that a formation of this size can defend itself and will sustain normally losses of five per cent. or less." He added:

"We shall, by and large, therefore launch as many such assaults on any favorable day as we have the over-all force to effect."

The chief defensive advantage of these multiple raids is to prevent the enemy from concentrating his defenses on a single fleet, which he has been able to do in the past when the Americans were able to send out only one force.

**No Tendency To Rise**

Despite all handicaps, Eaker explained, losses on these small force raids have run less than four per cent. since the American bombings began ten months ago, and have shown no tendency to increase with heavier operations. In fact, he said, the record-breaking May operations have tended to prove that the "loss curve goes down as the forces go up."

Eaker recalled that a year ago British Chief Air Marshall A. T. Harris, answering those who said that mass bombings alone cannot win a war, said that it hadn't been tried yet, and that Germany would make an interesting subject. He predicted at that time that British-American mass bombing of the Reich could, and if necessary would, be far surpassed.

"I suggest we have been engaged in the early phase of that trial period recently," said Eaker. "I think that before the summer is over, between us we will have enough forces in the United Kingdom to draw the experiment to a close."

**Doesn't Predict End**

Eaker added that he did not mean this as a prediction that the war would be over then, but only that by then the bombing would be on a scale large enough to determine its effects.

The general explained that the Eighth Air Force has two sub divisions—a strategic force made up of heavy bombers working with fighter planes, and a tactical force made up largely of medium bombers which "must be ready to support an invasion of the Continent" as the tactical air force in Tunisia supported the Allied armies there.

American fighter forces which were strong enough to make about 2,300 sorties over the Continent in May are equipped mainly with Thunderbolts, of which Eaker said, "we are well satisfied with the plane and now know it can defeat the Focke-Wulf 190. Nine American fighters were lost in these operations, against thirty-five Axis craft destroyed or damaged.

**62 Lost In May**

During May, Eaker revealed, more than 1,600 American heavy bombers raided the Continent, including those that went twice or more, and dropped 2,800 tons of bombs on 19 targets. Sixty-two of the big planes were lost, but they shot down 359 enemy craft and probably destroyed 93 more.

Taking note of Axis criticism that the Allies are bombing civilians, Eaker reiteratd that American bombings are directed only at military targets and "have generally shown commendable accuracy." He explained "we have repeatedly, at increased danger to our combat crews, warned people in occupied territories of attack," and said it will continue to be his policy to spare the people of occupied countries as much as possible.

**Efficiency Increasing**

But, he added firmly, "if the enemy has a valuable target essential to his war effort, he must know we will destroy it if it lies within our range. That is inevitable."

Eaker reported that the efficiency curve of the Eighth Air Force is rising steadily, with a higher percentage of its aircraft reaching the target and a high percentage of bombs falling within the target area. He said this increasing efficiency, plus its mounting numbers, means "we can look forward to that happy day when we shall be able to bear our full share of the load" with the RAF.

Eaker warned that lulls, such as the current one, in the Allied air war on Europe from England are natural and to be expected, arguing that no army or navy fights major battles every day and that no air force can be expected to.

"We will never operate at a rate which will bring losses faster than we can replace them," he said, ex-

JUN 11 1943

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cept in an all-out drive such as an invasion of Europe.

But, he added, the initiative now is in the hands of the Allies and they are able to pick the times when they can launch attacks "under conditions most desirable to us and embarrassing to the enemy."

# NAZIS CRACK SOVIET LINES NEAR ROSTOV

## Russian Counter-Attack, However, Drives Foe Back, Reds Say

JUN 11 1943

## Enemy Reported To Have Used Full Regiment. 300 Men Lost

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Friday*, June 11—Thousands of Germans, supported by tanks and planes, cracked advance Russian lines yesterday in a sudden lunge toward the Caucasian gateway of Rostov, but a Red army counter-blow restored the situation, Moscow announced early today.

The Germans used a full regiment, from 3,000 to 5,000 men, in this attack which temporarily overran "Soviet outpost detachments," but the midnight communique recorded by the Soviet monitor said "they were later thrown back by a Red army counter-blow" and lost 300 men, five tanks and two planes.

There was no immediate indication whether this was a forerunner of the expected large-scale German summer offensive which is considered overdue.

**Deepest Penetration**

The action occurred somewhere between Rostov and Taganrog, thirty-five miles to the west. It is in this area that the Germans hold their deepest penetration inside Russia. The sector also is important as a supporting operation for those German troops still clinging to the Kuban bridgehead of the Caucasus, across the sea of Azov from Taganrog.

A German radio commentator, Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dietmar, said last night in a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press that German troop dispositions in Russia now offered a "platform for operations of offensive tendency."

In this obvious hint that the Germans might try another summer offensive shortly, Dietmar said the Germans now had stabilized their lines, filled in gaps with replacements and moved up equipment.

**Front "Puts On Fat"**

"The front in the East has put on fat again" was the way he expressed it—meaning that both sides now have gained needed rest from the exhausting winter campaigns and probably intend to "deal a big blow under the most favorable conditions."

Air warfare by both the Germans and Russians continued. A Moscow broadcast said large forces of Russian bombers inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in attacking five German airdromes Wednesday night, and acknowledged a German raid there on Yaroslavl, 150 miles northeast of Moscow, the same night in which an undisclosed number of casualties occurred and dwellings were destroyed.

Earlier, the German high command had said its planes left large fires at Yaroslval on the upper Volga in an attack on an important armament plant there.

**Rubber Plant Hit**

A Transocean Berlin broadcast recorded later by the Associated Press said "several hundred bombers and fighter airplanes" participated, dropping more than 500 tons of explosives and more than 100,000 fire bombs, and identified the target as a synthetic rubber plant.

The assault was pictured as a continuation of heavy attacks on Soviet rear-line industries, begun recently with three raids on the armament works at Gorki, 250 miles east of Moscow.

The German agency acknowledged Russian attacks on German airfields in central Russia, saying that damage was "insignificant," and "the German military, of course, is not accustomed to confirm in detail to the enemy where he might have scored direct hits or where he missed."

Aside from the German stab in the area west of Rostov, land fighting was of a local nature, Moscow said in its communique.

# PRESIDENT RAMIREZ ACTS UNDER RIO RESOLUTION TO KEEP DOWN ESPIONAGE

## Berlin And Rome Recognize New Regime, Bidding For A Last Stand On Diplomatic Front In The Western Hemisphere

JUN 11 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Buenos Aires, June 10—The Argentine Government tonight canceled facilities which have permitted Axis embassies and nationals to transmit code messages to their capitals.

The Government took this step in compliance with the resolution adopted in Rio de Janeiro by American foreign ministers against Axis espionage.

Under the previous Government, Axis embassies and nationals have been able to send one-hundred-word code messages daily. Many observers held that these messages contained ship information which aided the Axis in its submarine war.

**First Of Ramirez' Promised Acts**

This order by the new Government of President Pedro Ramirez apparently was the first of the "acts" with which it has announced it would show its Pan-American policy.

The decree banning the messages—the first important step against the Axis taken by the Government—said that "taking account of the convenience of continental security . . . coded, cipher or prearranged language on international radio-telephonic or radio-telegraphic communications is suspended."

Radio is the only channel left for Axis communications since all cable companies in Argentina are controlled by the United Nations.

The decree also said the action was taken "in view of the adherence of the Argentine Government to the resolution of the third consultative meeting of the American republics (at Rio de Janeiro)."

**Berlin, Rome Recognize Ramirez**

The Axis powers gave notice in world broadcasts and by personal representation in Buenos Aires yesterday that they intend to make a last stand on the diplomatic front in the Western Hemisphere.

The German and Italian charges d'affaires in the Argentine capital called at the Foreign Office with notifications that Berlin and Rome recognized the new administration of General Ramirez.

Japan remained to be heard from but was expected to follow suit in an obvious Axis bid to keep an Axis diplomatic foothold in the Americas and thus maintain a loophole in the armor of the United Nations.

However, the Ramirez regime which swept the isolationist President Ramon Castillo and his Cabinet out of office by a military march on the capital last Friday, has given manifestations of joining fully in Pan-American solidarity.

**Spanish Recognition Speedy**

The sequence of foreign recognition of Ramirez as Argentine President, or "Premier" as the Italians called him, found Spain first among the non-American nations placing the stamp of diplomatic approval on his regime.

Spain's announcement shortly preceded those of Germany and Italy which were contained in broadcasts recorded by the Associated Press and were soon followed by the visits of the two Axis charges to the Argentine Foreign Ministry in Buenos Aires.

Those visits came shortly after the new Argentine Foreign Minister, Vice-Admiral Segundo Storni, had pledged Argentina to a policy of inter-American solidarity at a press conference called for American journalists.

**American Nations Approve**

The American nations, one by one, were announcing their approval of the new Argentine regime.

The President of Paraguay, Gen. Higinio Morinigo, was given the honor of announcing, after a visit with Secretary of State Cordell Hull in Washington, that the United States probably would publish its formal recognition of the Ramirez Government today.

Morinigo said his own Foreign Office would announce recognition today on the decision he made after consultation with Hull.

It remained to be seen whether a new tug-of-war would develop between the Axis on one side and the Americas and the United Nations on the other, with Argentina between.

But the new Government in Buenos Aires, in its first days of reconstruction, has emphasized that the course of its foreign policy will be marked by acts rather than words and has indicated an overturn from the "prudent" neutrality of the overthrown President Ramon Castillo, which tolerated the last batch of Axis representatives in the Western Hemisphere.

In Colombia, Foreign Minister Gabriel Turbay said Colombia and Ecuador will recognize the Government in a joint declaration tomorrow.

Venezuela alredy has instructed its Minister in Buenos Aires to inform the Government of its recognition.

JUN 11 1943

# NERVOUS DUCE FIRES OFFICIALS ALL OVER ITALY

## Violent Shake-up Involves 29 Provincial Prefects on War Anniversary.

## LINKED TO INVASION FEAR

## Meanwhile Tojo Sends Greetings, but Hitler Is Silent, and So Is Mussolini.

JUN 11 1943

London, June 10 (A. P.).—As the Allied aerial siege of Italy's island bastions thundered on without interruption today, Mussolini, unhappily observing the third anniversary of his entry into war, sought to buttress his country against invasion by a shake-up of provincial governments. His frantic anti-invasion efforts were disclosed when the

The radio said the war anniversary had been chosen for the "annual reshuffle" of prefects of provincial capitals, including the head men of such heavily bombed cities as Messina, Palermo and Catania, in Sicily, and Cagliari, in Sardinia. The Rome broadcast insisted, however, that this was a normal procedure and in no wise connected with the effects of Allied bombing attacks.

**Tojo Sends Greetings.**

This announcement was broadcast between nervous trumpetings that "as each hour goes by we await the enemy" and by plaintive anniversary reminiscences on what might have been if Italy's colonial ambitions had been realized after the last war.

All this was far removed from Mussolini's bombast when he strutted out on the balcony of the Palazzio Venezia three years ago to declare war, and to shout: "The time has come when Italy's need for expansion is about to be realized."

The Berlin radio said that Gen. Hideki Tojo, the Premier of Japan, sent an anniversary message to Mussolini in which he expressed the firm conviction that victory is inevitable for the Axis Powers, and volunteered the opinion that an Allied offensive was impossible.

[In a broadcast picked up at New York today by NBC, the British radio emphasized that Mussolini remained silent on this war anniversary and that Hitler had sent no greetings to Italy. Subsequently, in a broadcast recorded by CBS, London declared that all Italian workers in Berlin had been called home.]

**Yugoslavs Battle Nazi Tanks.**

Meanwhile today the Yugoslav Government in Exile announced that Axis forces supported by thirty-five tanks and a strong air cover have forced their way into the Montenegrin town of Sadnik in the face of fierce resistance by Gen. Draja Mihailovic's guerrilla forces.

The communique said that the patriots killed and wounded many of the enemy and that heavy fighting was continuing, the guerrilla forces having retired to the surrounding mountains.

In another clash the Yugoslavs were stated to have surrounded and virtually wiped out a German battalion in two days' fighting ending on June 1 in the Serbian mountain region of Gucevo, near the Drina River.

**Treachery's Anniversary.**

Tonight the Czecho-Slovak Government in Exile broadcast an appeal to the Czech patriots conducting the guerrilla warfare in the homeland to increase their struggles "so as to hasten the fall of the Nazi regime."

The day was not alone the third anniversary of Italy's entry into the war—an event denounced by President Roosevelt as a stab in the back—but it was also the first anniversary of the massacre of Lidice, when a whole village was destroyed by the Germans for having harbored the assassins of Reinhard Heydrich, Reich's Protector for Bohemia and Moravia.

The Lidice anniversary was the Czech appeal for resistance. It coincided further with the reported arrival in Prague of Gauleiter Fritz Sauckel, who was said to be disturbed over Czech resistance to Nazi labor mobilization.

It was originally reported that all the males of Lidice were massacred; more recently the Czechs have stated that the entire populace was slain.

"Lidice cries out for vengeance," said tonight's broadcast, which was in the form of a

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proclamation. "On the eve of decisive events on the battlefields of the world we call on the whole nation, in the name of the people of Lidice and all other martyrs of freedom, to increase their organized struggles against the enemy and to prevent the mass murder and destruction of the Czecho-Slovak people."

**Quisling Arms for Civil Strife.**

Norwegian Storm Troopers, 10,000 strong, are undergoing intensive training in preparation for the job of protecting Norwegian Nazis against reprisals by patriots in the event of an invasion of Norway by the Allies, the Swedish Motala radio said today in a domestic broadcast recorded here by the Federal Communications Commission. Major Vidkun Quisling, the Norwegian Nazi leader, has assigned to the job nine regiments of the Storm Troop Hird organization.

"Shooting practice is being carried out in the different regiments, and even young members of the Hirds are now put through a fairly intensive pre-military training," the broadcast said, and, quoting reports from Oslo, added:

"In the present situation, it is the task of the Hird to combat party adversaries, and with regard to this it is stressed that actions against people wearing red garments and the like will in the future be carried out consistently, so that in this way opposition will be prevented from gathering around visible symbols."

## Eaker Says Americans Can Soon Obliterate Three Targets in Day.

### GIVES FIGURES ON GROWTH

### Declares Bomber Strength Will Equal That of R. A. F. by End of Summer.

JUN 11 1943

London, June 10 (A. P.).—The American bomber force in England is increasing by from 15 to 30 per cent every month and by the end of this summer will approximate the bomber strength of the Royal Air Force, Major-Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the Eighth United States Air Force, revealed today. The American force will soon be strong enough to hit the Axis in Europe at three, four, five or more places in a single day, he declared, and each fleet will be capable of obliterating any normal industrial target.

He also disclosed that nearly 300 four-engined bombers participated in the American daylight raid on St. Nazaire, Rennes and La Pallice in France on May 29.

He began a press conference by announcing that the American heavy bomber force had doubled in size since March. Then he said that the Eighth Air Force as a whole had doubled since March and that it would double again between now and October.

He said that the American Flying Fortresses and Liberators would continue their precision raiding by daylight with relatively small individual forces rather than adopt the British technic of mass raiding by night or day.

Meanwhile, Gen. Eaker said, the American fighter and medium bomber forces in England are also growing rapidly and will be ready to play a full part in supporting the Allied troops invading Europe.

American bomber losses for May were under 4 per cent, Gen. Eaker said. During the month more than 1,600 heavy bombers raided the Continent, including those that went twice or more, and dropped 2,800 tons of bombs on nineteen targets. Sixty-two of the big planes were lost, but they shot down 359 enemy craft and probably destroyed ninety-three more.

The American fighter forces made about 2,300 sorties, Gen. Eaker disclosed, losing nine planes while destroying or damaging thirty-five Axis craft.

While the Fortress crews are being trained in night flying to add flexibility to their tactics, their main job will continue to be done by daylight, Gen. Eaker declared.

**Thunderbolts Prove Good.**

The General also revealed that the new Thunderbolt fighter was proving herself in combat over the Continent and was greatly boosting the confidence of fighter pilots.

Medium bombers also are arriving in large numbers from the United States, Gen. Eaker said. Their chief role ultimately will be to support the invasion of Europe, he added, and their crews are now being trained for that purpose. Their training will be thorough and complete before the land battle starts, Gen. Eaker said.

Explaining the recent lull in major bombing attacks on Europe from England, he declared that in the Air Force, as in the Army and Navy, it is necessary to replace losses and to regroup forces after heavy battles, such as those fought in May. He added that the initiative is now in the hands of the Allies, and that they are able to pick the times when they can launch attacks "under conditions most desirable to us and most embarrassing to the enemy."

**To Try Night Flying.**

Prior to the general's press conference, a reliable spokesman said today that the Eighth Air Force had been assigned a unit of Flying Fortresses to undertake night-bombing experiments with the Royal Air Force. Their light, day camouflage painted over with the lull black of the night-raiding Lancasters and Halifaxes of the R. A. F., the Fortresses would soon join the R. A. F. in night attacks on Germany, it was stated.

Originally the Flying Fortresses were equipped and their crews were trained for high-level daylight precision bombing, which proved to be a sensational success despite the defense efforts of the German air force and the early skepticism of British commentators. The famous Norden bombsight and the unique array of fifty-caliber machine guns were both designed especially for daylight operations and the crews were not trained for the intricate problems of take-off, landing, navigating and fighting at night—an R. A. F. specialty.

The experiment with night operation, which had been officially assault was not disclosed, but it underscored the Allied determination, announced in a special communique yesterday, to blast this Italian outpost "until it collapses."

[The Italians, who yesterday ignored an Allied demand for surrender of Pantelleria, declared yesterday from the Rome radio: "As each hour goes by we await the enemy at Pantelleria. We are ready and waiting."]

From their Middle East air forecast, does not mean that the United States Air Force will abandon daylight bombing now or eventually. On the contrary, it will grow steadily in power. Despite the fact that the German air force tactics against the Fortresses has improved with experience, daylight bombing is still considered well worth its cost in planes and men, the flyers say.

**New Italian Submarine Sunk**

London, June 10 (AP)—The new 950-ton Italian submarine Tritone has been sunk on her maiden voyage in the Mediterranean by the British destroyers Port Arthur and Antelope, it was announced today. The Antelope picked up all the survivors.

## NAZIS ADMIT U-BOAT NOW FACES CARRIER

London, June 10 (A. P.).—The German radio, making the first Axis reference to the Allied use of carrier escorts in the battle of the Atlantic, told today of what it called a dramatic fight in mid-Atlantic between a U-boat and planes from a British carrier.

The broadcast, recorded here by the Associated Press, declared that the surfaced U-boat stood off eight planes, shooting down one, and "at the successful conclusion of this unequal engagement, the U-boat continued on her operations."

## Sir J. D. Cunningham Commanding in Levant

London, June 10 (A. P.).—Vice-Admiral Sir John D. Cunningham has been appointed commander in chief in the Levant, with the acting rank of admiral, succeeding Acting Admiral Sir Ralph Leatham, it was announced today.

Sir John, who is a cousin of Sir Andrew Cunningham, naval commander in the Mediterranean, left the admiralty, where he had been fourth sea lord, early this month.

## FOUR GERMAN FIGHTERS DOWNED BY SPITFIRES

LONDON, June 10.—(AP) British Spitfire pursuit planes, in an offensive sweep over northern France and Belgium tonight destroyed four enemy aircraft and damaged three armed trawlers off the Dutch coast, an air ministry communique said.

Three British planes were missing.

The German planes, four Focke-Wolf 190's, were four miles up when they were attacked. The British planes then coasted down to 100 feet above the sea to rake with cannon fire the trawlers creeping along the coast. All three were left smoking.

JUN 11 1943

## King George Decorates Five American Flyers

London, *Friday*, June 11 (AP)—King George VI has decorated four Americans flying with the Canadians and a fifth serving with the RAF, it was announced today.

Acting Flight Lieutenant John Harlan Stickwell, of Gilson, Ill., received the Distinguished Service Order to wear beside his DFC. The DFC was given to Flight Lieutenants William John Dierkes, of Cincinnati, and Patrick Darcy McGee, of Inkster, Mich.

Flight Sergeant Harold Goodwin, of Wyncote, Pa., and RAF Flight Sergeant William Dogulas Paddy, of Akron, Ohio, were awarded Distinguished Flying Medals.

## Appeals To Czechs To Oppose Nazis

JUN 11 1943

London, June 10 (AP)—The Czecho-Slovak Government-in-exile broadcast an appeal today to patriots conducting guerrilla warfare in the homeland to increase their struggle 'so as to hasten the fall of the Nazi regime."

The occasion was the first anniversary of the destruction of Lidice by the Germans, but it also coincided with the reported arrival in Prague of Gauleiter Fritz Sauckel, who was said to be disturbed over Czech resistance to Nazi labor mobilization.

## ARMY BOXERS BEAT BRITISH

### U. S. Fighters Score 6-5 Victory Over Picked Battlers Of Empire Forces

### 10,000 Soldiers And Civilians Watch As Private Kozak Outpoints Commando

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 10—A United States Army boxing team scored a 6-5 victory over the picked fighters of the British Army tonight in the inter-service championship tournament before a noisy crowd of more than 10,000 soldiers and civilians. Hundreds of would-be spectators were turned away.

The only knockout of the 11 bouts was scored by British Sergeant Gunner Fred Smith over Frank Missella, of Cleveland, Ohio, in a light-heavyweight class bout. Smith flattened his American rival with three successive rights to the jaw in 1 minute and 40 seconds of the second round.

**Kozak Takes Feature**

In the feature heavyweight bout, Private Vincent Kozak, of Hazelton, Pa., outpointed Bombardier George Preston of the Commandos.

The fights were held under American rules and British spectators, most of whom were not familiar with the system of judging, showed dissatisfaction with loud booing of three close decisions.

The referee was Lieut. Col. Richards Vidmer, former New York *Herald Tribune* sports writer. All the boxers on both teams were winners or runners-up in a series of elimination tournaments held in the past month.

**Noce Presents Plaques**

Brig. Gen. Daniel Noce, who presented plaques to the winners, received a loud ovation when he said, "tomorrow members of both forces will work side by side in the final round to give a knockout to the Axis."

Results of the other bouts:

Flyweight—Private Victor Sheard, Britain, outpointed Edward Laborbe, Gretna, Louisiana.

Bantamweight—Corporal Primitivo Molina, Concord, Cal., outpointed R. B. Carlan.

Featherweight — Private Don Webber, Roanoke, Va., outpointed W. G. Marlow.

Lightweight (alternates) — Private Gene Donato, Steelton, Pa., outpointed Sergt. Bob Jones.

Welterweight — Private Billy Garrett, Braddock, Pa., outpointed Sergt. C. C. Galle. Alternates—Sergt. John Ryan, Britain, outpointed Sergt. Bath Rossi, Oglesby, Ill.

Middleweight—Sergt. Ed Shackleton, Britain, outpointed Corp. Bill Eck, Allentown, Pa. Alternates—Sergt. R. G. Thomas, Britain, outpointed Navy Carpenter's Mate Frank Loucka, Cleveland.

Light-heavyweight — Private Bill Kingsland, Redondo Beach, Cal., outpointed Lance Corporal Larry Fowler.

**London Reports Nazi Attack.**

London, June 10 (A. P.).—A German infantry attack in the Lisichansk area, where the Germans frequently have attempted to penetrate Russian positions on the banks of the Donets River, has been repulsed with heavy losses to the attackers, the Soviet noon communique announced today. It was recorded here by the Soviet Radio monitor.

**Polish Submarine Sinks Ship**

LONDON, June 10 (AP).—The Polish submarine Dzik, operating with the British fleet in the Mediterranean, scored two torpedo hits on a fully laden 7,000-ton Axis tanker which was believed sunk, a Polish communique said today.

## *Italian Fleet Is Ready, And Very Daring, Too*

LONDON, June 10 (AP).—The Italian fleet "is at action stations ready to stand up to and to oppose the enemy's attack and to repulse them," Admiral Arturo Riccardi, the fleet commander, was quoted in a Rome Navy Day broadcast today, which was recorded by The Associated Press.

A commentator on the same program added: "The Italian fleet is so very daring. Whenever and wherever it is needed, it will always be there."

**Raids Cost British 874 Planes**

LONDON, June 10 (AP).—The Royal Air Force lost 874 planes in raids on Germany and western Europe from bases in Great Britain during the first five months of this year, Captain Sir Harold H. Balfour, Under Secretary of State for Air, told the House of Commons today. Of this total, 252 were lost in May, Balfour said.

**Canadian Ace Bails Out Safely**

LONDON, June 10 (AP).—Flying Officer George Beurling escaped injury when forced to bail out of a flaming Spitfire during a practice flight, it was disclosed today. Beurling, Canada's leading ace of this war, with twenty-nine planes destroyed, was flying for the Training Command when he had to leave his plane.

JUN 11 1943

# Czech Rulers Spur Guerrillas To 'Hasten Fall of Nazi Regime'

By The Associated Press. JUN 11 1943

LONDON, June 10—The Czechoslovak Government in Exile broadcast an appeal today to patriots conducting guerrilla warfare in the homeland to increase their struggles "so as to hasten the fall of the Nazi regime."

The occasion was the first anniversary of the destruction of Lidice by the Germans, but it also coincided with the reported arrival in Prague of Gauleiter Fritz Sauckel, who was said to be disturbed over Czech resistance to Nazi labor mobilization.

"Lidice cries out for vengeance," said the broadcast, which was in the form of a proclamation. "On the eve of decisive events on the battlefields of the world we call on the whole nation, in the name of the people of Lidice and all other martyrs to freedom, to increase their organized struggles against the enemy and to prevent the mass murder and destruction of the Czechoslovak people."

Axis forces supported by thirty-[illegible]nks and a strong air cover forced their way into the Montenegrin town of Sadnik in the face of fierce resistance by General Draja Mikhailovitch's guerrilla forces, the Yugoslav Government in exile announced today.

# AIR WAR FLARES IN DON VALLEY

JUN 11 1943

## Nazis and Reds Intensify Pre-battle Raids.

MCGAFFIN

Moscow, June 10 (A. P.).—Increasingly vigorous air battles were reported today from widely separated points of the front as the German air force and the Soviet plane fleet continued to fight it out in a prelude to a 1943 land offensive.

Dispatches from Bataisk, ten miles south of Rostov, disclosed that air fighting had flared up again in the Don River Valley. The vicinity of the city and the mud flats of the Don have become a cemetery for downed Junkers and Heinkel planes, it was reported, with anti-aircraft batteries scoring heavily in the struggle.

The news of the Don basin aerial war came on the heels of German raids on the Volkhov front, sixty miles southeast of Leningrad, where twenty-four German planes were reported shot down. From 150 to 160 German planes were declared destroyed in Russian bombing raids on German airdromes Tuesday night. The Russians said they lost a total of twenty-six planes in the engagements.

Land action played a minor role.

### Russia's Loan Oversubscribed

MOSCOW, June 10 (AP).—Russia's new war loan has been oversubscribed by more than 8,000,000,000 rubles, the Finance Commissariat announced today. It said the loan, aimed at raising 12,000,000,000 rubles, has reached 20,121,000,000 rubles. [The ruble has a "nominal" value of about 19 cents.]

# END OF COMINTERN IS NOW COMPLETE

Moscow, June 10 (A. P.).—Dissolution of the Communist International was completed today when the Executive Committee announced that sections in thirty different nations had unanimously approved the decision to disband.

The last vestiges of the organization's machinery were scrapped by the announcement, which advised communists throughout the world that they should consider the Executive Committee and the Presidium itself as dissolved forthwith.

The committee's decision to dissolve the Comintern—which was established in 1919 to mobilize working class parties all over the world—was announced on May 22. Approval of the sections announced today constituted a mere formality.

The United States was not in the list of thirty nations from which messages of approval were received from sections of the International, the Communist party in America having received permission to withdraw from the Comintern in 1940.

# THREE ALLIED PLANES CRASH-LAND IN SPAIN

LA LINEA, Spain, June 10—(AP) Three Allied four-engined military planes crashed on the southernmost point of Spain yesterday, causing the death of eight persons and injuring 14.

A United States transport plane made a crash landing at Punto Vega, about five miles from Tarifa, killing two persons and injuring eight.

Another United States four-engined plane crashed at Pelayo near Algeciras killing six and injuring four.

A third plane, British, made a forced landing at San Jose near Tarifa. Two of the eight occupants were injured.

JUN 1 1943

# NAZIS FORCE FINNS TO GIVE MORE MEN

Stockholm, June 10 (A. P.)—The Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter reported today that Finland had acceded to German pressure and recruited a replacement for every physically fit Finn who recently returned from the Russian front with the Finnish SS Battalion.

Nearly half of the battalion's original 1,400 men had been killed or invalided out of service by the time it returned home, the newspaper said.

At first, the report added, the Finnish Government refused to allow recruiting to fill the gaps and the veterans declined to sign new contracts. The Germans, however, forced a compromise.

"Finland doesn't know what to do in order to avoid the German grasp," the newspaper commented. "Finland has resigned herself to compromise for an indefinite time. She refuses to declare a hundred per cent solidarity."

Emphasizing that the situation is changing rapidly and that the risk involved for Finland now is "realized even by unwilling Finnish observers," the newspaper concluded that "the question now is how to avoid being drawn into the depths when the big ship (Germany) sinks."

# NAZIS WARN PEOPLE OF WORSE BOMBING

## Leaders Reported Saying Foe May Strike at All Corners of Reich at Any Moment

## BLOW TO MORALE 'AWFUL'

## Himmler's Police Widen Their Activity as Indications of Opposition Increase

SHANKE

STOCKHOLM, June 10 (AP)—Dispatches from Berlin to the Swedish press reported today that the Nazi leadership had warned the German people that the Allies might carry the air offensive to all corners of Germany "at any moment," while admitting that raids on West and Northwest Germany already were having an "awful" effect on morale.

"The air war, in a terrible form of terror attacks, is a damned serious affair," Adolf Hitler's newspaper Voelkischer Beobachter was quoted as saying.

Admonishing that air raids could not be ignored, the newspaper continued, as its account was relayed by the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholms Tidningen:

"What is happening today to our compatriots in Northwest and West Germany can be your fate and my fate tomorrow!"

The correspondent said that Nazi official circles had reported the Allied bombardment of German cities was having worse effects on the people of the Reich than "the invasion nerve war."

The Hitler newspaper admitted indirectly that the German air force and anti-aircraft artillery were unable to cope fully with Allied raiders, remarking: "Having to take the bombing terror passively is extremely difficult."

The newspaper Lokalanzeiger gave an idea of what happens during a raid. In one raid on a single city, it said, volunteer forces fought 1,500 fires while the police and fire departments concentrated on sixty areas of large-scale damage.

### Himmler Tightens Grip

Heinrich Himmler's police are tightening their grip on the Reich because of sagging morale, reliable reports coming out of Germany indicated today, and for this reason keen observers here believe a crack-up is unlikely until absolute military collapse also is at hand.

Supplementing the stories that leak out of Germany is the plain fact that Nazi leaders and party orators are stumping the country, setting up a strange scene of appeals for faith in victory and threats that "weak" Germans will be purged.

Sources here said that "Himmler's Gestapo is not applying any new methods in combating discontent, unrest and activities endangering the war effort but is acting on a much wider scale."

"Where it used to crack down on tens or hundreds, now it is striking at thousands," they added.

The same sources said:

"The Gestapo has its worries: For the first time signs of organized opposition to the Nazis, in Austria for example, are appearing; for the first time, also, the arming of such opposition is no problem. Three kilograms of coffee [about 6½ pounds] is worth machine-gun in a country pinched for food, such as is Germany.

"It is even easier in occupied lands. Moreover, the Nazis' enemies are shooting down Gestapo agents with increasing frequency. Garbed as SS men [Elite Guards], they are even known to have invaded Gestapo offices."

### Morale Low in Austria

In Austria, where the morale is said to be especially low, more than 140 Austrians were reported executed by the SS since November for underground anti-Nazi activity. All those were announced in the press—but actually they were said to represent only a fraction of the executions in that period.

General dissatisfaction and restiveness also were seen in the character of court convictions recorded in the press during May. There were seventy-eight sentences for war crimes such as talking disparagingly about soldiers or the Nazi party, for spreading rumors of black marketing, and for plundering in blackouts.

The charges mainly brought prison terms of from five to fifteen years, but there were twenty-three death sentences. The Nazi policy has been to publish only a few of such cases to serve as a frightening example.

## Concern Over Possible Allied Invasion

*[By the Associated Press]*

Stockholm, June 10—Twenty-four-hour, large-scale German anti-invasion maneuvers were held in the Oslo area of Norway on May 30, reliable reports from Norway said tonight, while Nazis were reported to have warned the German people that an Allied air attack may reach all corners of Germany "at any moment."

All German troops in the Oslo district took part in the maneuvers, guarding roads and bridges and occupying public buildings.

New steps by the occupation authorities emphasized German nervousness about a possible Allied invasion. The German port commander at Kristiansand has banned traffic by light craft even for sport fishing and has forbidden bathing in the harbor area. All Norwegian ports recently were ordered closed at night.

Ditpatches from Berlin to the Swedish press admitted that raids on west and northwest Germany already were having an "awful" effect on morale.

"The air war, in a terrible form of terror attacks, is a damned serious affair," Adolf Hitler's newspaper *Voelkischer Beobachter* was quoted.

Admonishing that air raids could not be ignored, the newspaper continued, as its account was relayed by the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm's *Tidningen:*

"What is happening today to our compatriots in northwest and west Germany can be your fate and my fate tomorrow!"

### Inability Admitted

The Hitler newspaper admitted indirectly that the German air force and anti-aircraft artillery were unable to cope fully with Allied raiders, remarking: "Having to take the bombing terror passively is extremely difficult."

The German newspaper *Lokal Anzeiger* gave an idea of what happens during a raid. In one raid on a single city, the paper said, volunteer forces fought 1,500 fires while the police and fire departments concentrated on sixty areas of large-scale damage.

# DEGAULLE AT ODDS WITH GEN. GIRAUD ON OFFICE HOLDERS

JUN 11 1943

## Threatens to Quit Committee Unless Vichy Servants Are Dismissed.

SHANKE

ALGIERS, June 10 — (AP) Sources close to General Charles de Gaulle, of the Fighting French committee, asserted tonight that he was threatening to resign from the newly created French Committee for National Liberation unless he wins his point in the dismissal of former servants of Vichy.

At the same time, Gen. de Gaulle adherents said he was opposing the desire of General Henri Giraud to assume the post of minister of national defense while retaining his position as commander in chief of the French army.

The crisis, by these accounts, developed suddenly late this afternoon during the committee's session.

Those whose dismissal Gen. de Gaulle is demanding were not identified by name but observers took it for granted that Pierre Boisson, governor-general of French West Africa, and probably Vice Admiral Emile Muselier, along with scores of lesser known officials, were on his list.

(What position Gen. de Gaulle wanted Muselier to relinquish was not immediately clear; at last report—on June 3—he had been relieved, at Gen. de Gaulle's insistence, of a two-day job as deputy commander in chief in charge of public order in Algiers.)

It was said that while Gen. de Gaulle had not gone so far as to hand in a resignation he had taken a position so adamant that compromise would be difficult. His intimates suggested that the committee would not permit him to resign in view of his undoubted strength among the French overseas and in metropolitan France.

Difficulties had been expected

JUN 11 1943

# Germans Hold Anti-Invasion Maneuvers In Oslo Vicinity

## New Steps By Occupation Authorities Emphasize

upon the formation of the committee—the so-called French trustee government—but the appearance of a situation so freighted with possibilities of disaster for the whole French movement was said to have taken with surprise the followers of both Gen. de Gaulle and Gen. Giraud.

### Corsica's Fascisti Alert

LONDON, June 10 (AP)—Italy's occupation army of 50,000 in Corsica was reported today to be working urgently to strengthen its defenses against the dual threat of Allied invasion and action by French patriots, who were reported hiding in the mountains awaiting the signal to spring upon the Fascisti.

Fighting French Headquarters here said the Italians were rushing troops from Upper Savoy to the Swiss frontier to round up young Frenchmen who had taken to the mountains to escape deportation to Germany and were now slipping out to join the de Gaullists.

In a move to head off any parachute invasion of Southern France, the Fighting French said, the Germans promised to release a French prisoner of war for every parachutist turned in.

Although six successive naval bombardments of Pantelleria had not been once challenged by the Italian fleet, its admiral, Arturo Riccardi, declared in a Navy Day broadcast that the fleet "is at action stations, ready to stand up to and to oppose the enemy's attacks and repulse them."

"Any moment now," he added, "may be the eve of the battle. Our large naval units, in spite of their apparent inertia, are preparing for the enemy's offensive."

## Ex-Sultan Of Morocco Dies At Age Of 65

Tetuan, Spanish Morocco, June 10 (AP)—Muley Abd-el-Aziz, 65, who was Sultan of Morocco from 1894 to 1908, when he abdicated, died here yesterday.

The former sultan, whose mother was a Circassian slave, was only 16 when his father died in 1894, and for the next six years his chamberlain, Si Ahmed-ben-Musa, exercised the real power of government.

Abd-el-Aziz took over in 1900 and ruled until 1908, when he abdicated in the face of repeated local revolts and was succeeded by his brother, Muley Hafid.

JUN 11 1943

# ALLIES WHITTLE AT RESISTANCE OF AXIS FORCES

## London Reports Second Raid by Commandos on Lampedusa.

JUN 11 1943

## SICILY POUNDED BY AIRMEN

## Landings on Italian Islands Expected Shortly by Some Observers.

MORN

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 10 (A. P.).—Allied air forces, steadily whittling away at Axis resistance on the Mediterranean outposts, have executed new air assaults on bomb-scarred Pantelleria and Sicily in connection with a scouting raid by British Commandos against Lampedusa, it was announced today.

Striking in darkness from the sea Monday night, the Commandos tested the defenses of Lampedusa, tiny Italian prison isle eighty miles south of the invasion stepping stone of Pantelleria, and retired with light casualties after completing their mission, a headquarters communique said.

[A British naval communique issued yesterday at Malta said light surface forces had carried out a coast reconnaissance of the island Sunday night. London sources, although unable to reconcile the time difference, were inclined to believe the two announcements referred to a single amphibious operation.]

[Meanwhile tonight, in a broadcast picked up at London by the Associated Press, the Rome radio declared that the Italian fleet "is at action stations ready to stand up to and to oppose the enemy's attacks, and to repulse them." Quoting Admiral Arturo Riccardi, the fleet commander, Rome continued: "Any moment now may be the eve of the battle . . . Our large naval units, in spite of their apparent inertia, are preparing for the enemy's offensive."]

### 50 Planes Raid Sicily.

Two field guns and a number of machine guns were said to have engaged the Commando patrol Monday night. The landing party returned to British vessels off shore, all of which escaped damage.

Allied air forces blasted Pantelleria yesterday for the eighteenth successive day, and a Cairo announcement said fifty American heavy bombers ranged across the Mediterranean to attack air fields at two points on Sicily, Gerbini and Catania.

Col. John R. (Killer) Kane of Shreveport, La., the leader, said dispersal areas at both Gerbini and Catania were churned by the bursts of more than 125 tons of demolition, fragmentation and incendiary bombs. Hangars and administration buildings received direct hits, upward of two dozen enemy aircraft were blasted to wreckage on the ground and oil installations and storage tanks were destroyed, the crewmen said.

Clearly showing the importance Axis air chiefs attach to Pantelleria, the crews of both tactical and strategic air forces of Lieut.-Gen. Carl A. Spaatz' Northwest African command reported increased fighter opposition. Despite the increase in the number of Axis fighters, their defense was no more effective than before, it was declared. American bombers and fighters just defied them.

### Raids Stress Ultimatum.

Twelve enemy planes were reported shot down on the Pantelleria raids and at least three by the American flyers from Middle East bases. One Allied plane was lost over Pantelleria.

It was officially announced that six Axis planes previously unreported were shot down Tuesday. The records for June showed Axis loss of thirty-five planes against eleven for the Allies.

The strength of the Pantelleria bases, R. A. F. long-range fighters again swept across to the Ægean Sea, where they sank two sailing vessels, left another sinking and a fourth on its side, badly damaged. Three smaller vessels were attacked.

### Italian Battleship Hit.

A final interpretation of reconnaissance photographs taken over the La Spezia naval base said decks of one of Italy's Littorio class battleships apparently was damaged by the Flying Fortress attack there Saturday. Identification marks on the deck had disappeared.

[An Algiers radio broadcast, recorded in London, said 2,000 shells were fired at Pantelleria by naval craft Tuesday.

[The Italian High Command declared that eleven Allied planes were shot down by Pantelleria's fighters during continued raids yesterday. The communique, broadcast from Rome and recorded by the Associated Press, said forty-one persons were killed, ninety-one were injured and limited damage was caused in localities about Catania, Sicily, during an attack by formations of multi-engined bombers. It declared two of these planes were hit by fighter fire and crashed into the sea.]

### London Expects Landings.

London, June 10 (A. P.).—The third anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war found her Mediterranean island outposts under heavy, prolonged assault today with sections of the London press asserting an Allied landing was possibly imminent on Pantelleria, and the Italian mainland itself facing a growing threat of invasion.

Unofficial observers and the press here held that the failure of Pantelleria Island to capitulate after being called upon yesterday to surrender, might be the signal for landing parties to storm the rock.

"Official news of landing expected this morning" was the headline in today's Daily Express over a survey of the Pantelleria situation. The headline was a reflection of widespread belief that important operations were impending if not actually under way, although there was no official word to bear out the belief.

### Garrison Ordered to Resist.

A special Allied communique said "the demand for surrender was made to save the garrison and inhabitants unnecessary suffering" and added that since no reply was received Pantelleria "will continue to be subjected to bombing, bombardment and blockade." The sixth naval bombardment in ten days and heavy plane assaults followed the deadline for an answer to the "unconditional surrender" demand.

The voluble Rome radio in a welter of words during the night, however, indicated that the Pantelleria garrison was under orders to resist, declaring that Allied appeals for its surrender had been scorned by its defenders "proudly accepting all privations and sacrifices."

## *Japanese Make Stand On Mid-China Front*

Chungking, June 10 (AP)—Reinforced Japanese detachments, making a stand after almost two solid weeks of retreat, were reported by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's high command today to have counter-attacked Chinese forces closing upon Owchihkow, near the Yangtze eighty-five miles southeast of Ichang.

"Fighting is now in progress at Chientsui and Shashang," the high command's communique said.

Referring to operations up the great river that drains central China, the bulletin said that the major portion of enemy troops fleeing southeastward from Itu had been wiped out and that a small remnant of Japanese "fled in the direction of Sungtze with our forces in pursuit."

Chinese raiders were credited with killing many of the invaders and blowing up a bridge on the Peiping-Hankow railway Monday.

# RABAUL IS HIT IN 3-HOUR RAID

## Forty Tons Of Bombs Dropped On Big Japanese Air And Naval Base

JUN 11 1943

## Attack Is Reported Heaviest Since March—Many Fires Are Observed

BONI

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in Australia, *Friday*, June 11—Forty tons of bombs were dropped on three airdromes at Rabaul, New Britain, yesterday by heavy Allied bombers, the high command announced.

The raid on Rabaul, a big Japanese air and shipping base on the northern tip of New Britain, 500 miles northeast of the Allied base of Port Moresby, New Guinea, lasted three hours.

Many resultant fires were believed to be burning planes. Hits also were scored on ammunition dumps in the raid, made just before dawn.

It was the heaviest raid on Rabaul since one on March 23, when fifty-four tons of bombs were dropped on that base.

### Cargo Ship Bombed

Today's communique also reported that a Liberator flying over the MacCluer gulf of Dutch New Guinea bombed a 4,000-ton Japanese cargo ship, damaging it and leaving it motionless.

The ship was entering Kokas harbor when near misses by 500-pound bombs were scored off its stern.

Also over Dutch New Guinea, bombs were dropped on the town of Sorong and shipping in the harbor. Large explosions and fires near the jetty resulted.

### Airdromes Targets

The tonnage dropped on the Rabaul sector included high explosive, fragmentation and incendiary bombs. Lakunai, Vunakanau and Rapopo airdromes were the targets. One thousand-pound bombs caused violent explosions which indicated hits on ammunition dumps. Some of the fires started could be seen for fifty miles away.

More than nineteen fires were counted in the dispersal areas where grounded aircraft were believed hit.

Several searchlights were extinguished by a single bomb burst at Vunakanau.

### Fighters Driven Off

The Japanese opposition consisted largely of anti-aircraft fire and searchlight defenses. Three enemy night fighters attempted interception but were driven off.

The communique said all our raiders returned safely to base.

On the southern tip of New Britain, a single two-engined Allied bomber attacked the airdrome of Gasmata.

## *Navy Reports Air Raid On Jap Solomons Base*

Washington, June 10 (AP)—The navy reported today a new air attack against the enemy air base at Munda on the New Georgia Island in the central Solomons of the South Pacific and said also that known enemy losses on Attu Island in the Aleutians now stand at 1,845 men killed and twenty taken prisoners.

Navy Communique No. 405:

"South Pacific—

"1. On June 9, during the afternoon, Flying Fortress heavy bombers escorted by Warhawk and Lightning fighters, bombed Japanese positions at Munda, on New Georgia island in the central Solomons. No United States losses were sustained.

### Nineteen Killed

"North Pacific:

"2. June 9. During the day, nineteen more of the enemy were killed on Attu. In addition five prisoners were taken."

Prior to today the navy had announced the killing of 1,826 Japanese on Attu and the capture of fifteen. Only a few stragglers remain on that Aleutian island.

The attack on Munda was one of a series aimed at keeping that field nearest to American positions in the Russell Islands and on Guadalcanal out of effective operation.

## Prime Minister Optimistic After Talks With MacArthur—Asserts Hold-the-line Phase of War Is Over.

BONI

Canberra, Australia, June 10 (A. P.).—Prime Minister John Curtin indicated today that the time is approaching when the Allies' strategy of defensive warfare in the southwest Pacific may give way to a policy of limited and perhaps full-scale attack upon the Japanese.

"The holding war imposed on

JUN 11 1943

us under circumstances of great difficulty has been an obligation under global strategy which has been discharged," Mr. Curtin declared. "I feel the pressure on this country is to be thrown back on the enemy."

The Prime Minister's declaration was part of a formal statement issued on the basis of his meetings at Sydney on June 7 with Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Allied commander in chief in this theater of war.

**Surveyed Outlook.**

The two conferred twice during the day—which Mr. Curtin described as a "good day" from the viewpoint of Australia. An announcement of the meeting made today in Parliament said Gen. MacArthur and Mr. Curtin surveyed the outlook for the southwestern Pacific campaign in the light of general strategy agreed upon at Washington recently by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt.

Mr. Curtin said in his statement he did not believe "the enemy can now invade this country." In support of this belief he cited the resources now available to the Allies in the southwest Pacific and "the command of the sea established by the gallant United States Navy by its decisive victories at Midway Island and in the Solomon Islands."

While victory in the Battle of the Coral Sea and the return of Australian imperial forces from overseas likewise helped to avert the danger of an invasion of Australia, Mr. Curtin said the country is "not yet immune from marauding raids which may cause much damage and loss."

**Expresses Confidence.**

"I believe, however, we can hold Australia as a base from which to launch both limited and major offensives against Japan," he stated.

Gen. MacArthur flew to Sydney from his headquarters on June 7 and conferred both morning and afternoon with the Prime Minister. He also had luncheon with Lord Gowrie, Governor-General of Australia.

The following morning he inspected American installations in the Sydney area, including depots and the general hospital. He then returned to his headquarters.

**Burma Pounded by British**

NEW DELHI, India, June 10 (AP).—Royal Air Force bombers maintained their daily assaults on Japanese bases in Burma by blasting tragets at Kalewa on the upper Chindwin River, a British communique announced today. One plane was reported lost in the raid.

Small-scale patrol activity was reported in the Sarakan sector in western Burma, but otherwise the land front remained quiet, the bulletin said.

## What's Behind The War News

By GLENN BABB

Australia's prime minister is confident now that the invasion threat which has beclouded the outlook of his country for 18 months has passed and that it is Japan that is on the defensive. After full consultation with General MacArthur, Premier Curtin has made a statement which is at once an important contribution to the war of nerves against the Axis and convincing testimony to the vast improvement in Allied prospects in the Pacific. Obviously it must have been a most optimistic military survey that Gen. MacArthur gave him.

Mr. Curtin is not the first United Nations leader to assert that Japan's offensive power had been blunted. But perhaps his word is the most convincing of all, since it is he who has spoken most frequently and emphatically of the dangers that persisted for the entire alliance, and especially Australia, as long as Japan held the initiative. His assertion, therefore, that "the holding war imposed on us x x x is an obligation under global strategy which has been discharged" means that the returns on this point are all in.

Mr. Curtin's confidence is fully justified by recent events. Actually the Japanese lost the initiative last summer when they were unable to dislodge the Americans from the Solomons. For six months thereafter they fought two exceedingly bitter and costly campaigns in which the stake was possession of the initiative rather than territory and lost them both, on Guadalcanal and New Guinea. There the Americans and Australians forced the enemy to fight a war of attrition on our own terms, to expend men, planes and ships at a lavish rate. His losses were such that when a similar challenge was issued last month by the American landing on Attu he declined to meet it.

The failure to respond to the Attu challenge strongly suggests that the Japanese are finding their resources so badly strained by the task of guarding the hemispheric perimeter of their empire that they do not care to incur the costs of even limited, local offensive actions. Even when a military power is committed to an overall defensive policy such local thrusts usually have their place in sound tactics. But it would appear that for the time being at least Japan has passed to the tactical as well as the strategic defensive.

**Strength Still Great**

Allied leadership, however, is not making the mistake of assuming that this situation is permanent. Japan is believed still to possess formidable striking power and her recent quiescence is not fully explained by her losses. There is always the possibility that she still has the capacity and the determination to deliver a major offensive if she sees the opportunity or the desperate need. It might be that long-expected attack on the Far Eastern territories of neutral Russia. It might be the all-out try to destroy China's resistance. It might even be another gamble like that which lost—by an uncomfortably slim margin—off Midway a year ago. But while these are possibilities Japan's main preoccupation must be with the defense of the spoils of her early victories.

Mr. Curtin said that Australia has become "a base from which to launch both limited and major offensives against Japan." But Australia is only one of half a dozen or more concentration points for the rising might of the United Nations on all of which Japan must keep anxious watch. From her standpoint there are others which carry even greater menace than the southwest Pacific, notably the Indian ocean and the north and central Pacific. She knows that the threat in the Indian ocean and on the India-Burma frontier, which is scheduled to grow mightily this summer, is one she can not ignore. And there she must fight at the end of a supply line almost as long as those of the United Nations. It will be a test for which she must conserve all her resources.

## ROOSEVELT SIGNS PAY AS YOU GO BILL ON INCOME TAXES

JUN 11 1943

**Byrnes Confers with Treasury on Plans for Raising Additional Revenue.**

WASHINGTON, June 10 — (AP) President Roosevelt signed the pay-as-you-go tax bill today, even as his aides conferred on a program to raise the $16,000,000,000 in additional savings and revenue he has requested for this year.

The measure approved by the President is the compromise worked out by Senate and House after Mr. Roosevelt announced that he would not sign the Senate's Rumlike bill granting abatement of a full year's taxes to virtually all of the nation's 44,000,000 individual income taxpayers.

The new law grants no relief from the quarterly tax installment due next Tuesday on 1942 tax liabilities. It does, however, give 75 per cent to 100 per cent abatement on either 1942 or 1943 taxes, and sets up a 20 per cent withholding levy against wages and salaries, starting July 1.

The Treasury was reported to have presented to James F. Byrnes, war mobilization director, a comprehensive program covering Mr. Roosevelt's $16,000,000,000 request. Informants who did not wish to be identified said the program centers on a spending tax and includes new excise levies and suggestions for increasing individual and corporation income taxes.

Mr. Byrnes met with Randolph Paul, Treasury counsel; Harold D. Smith, budget director and Fred M. Vinson, director of economic stabilization.

## MINE STRIKERS FINED DOLLAR A DAY BY U.S.

JUN 11 1943

**Lewis Denounces Action as 'Another Step to Political Tyranny'—Men Threaten New Walkout Over $5 Penalty.**

Washington, June 10 (A. P.).—John L. Lewis's coal miners were told by the Government today that they will be fined $1 a day for their June 1-5 walkout, and Mr. Lewis promptly denounced the action as "another step to political tyranny in America."

Even before the United Mine Workers' leader made this statement, a West Virginia union official said of the fines: "This means another walkout."

Mr. Lewis's comment was:

"An unwarranted, illegal act. An act which takes nearly $3,000,000 worth of food from the fingers and mouths of children of the mining camps—a brutal application of economic sanctions against free citizens. Another step toward political tyranny in America."

A brief introduction to the statement said that "the wage agreement having expired, along with several extensions the United Mine Workers cannot understand how fines can be levied under the provisions of an expired contract."

At Harlan, Ky., where about 1,350 miners still are idle and are "waiting for a wage contract to be signed," a United Mine Workers' representative who would not be quoted by name said the fine would "just inflame the men and make them walk out again."

William Hargest, secretary-treasurer of U. M. W. District 5 at Pittsburgh, said that the plan to fine the miners was "pretty rotten."

"There was no contract and no agreement," said Mr. Hargest. "What were we working under? We went back to work at Mr. Ickes's request. Even the operators were sick and tired of the delay over the contract. Fining the miners certainly will not help the situation."

As anthracite negotiators resumed their wage conference in New York today, mine representatives expressed belief that the $1 a day fines imposed by the Government for the June 1-5 coal walkout did not apply to hard coal miners.

In another development, the mine workers were disclosed to have won over Central Pennsylvania operators to a daily pay raise of $1.30.

Secretary Ickes, as Federal boss of the mines, told of the fining.

Charles O'Neill, spokesman for the Central Pennsylvania operators, announced to the War Labor Board that his group had agreed on the $1.30 figure for settling the portal-to-portal pay demand of the miners.

**Covers 65,000 Miners.**

Mr. Lewis had sought $2. The association covers mines with about 65,000 men in all.

Mr. O'Neill's organization withdrew from the joint wage conference yesterday but attended the WLB hearing to announce his agreement with Mr. Lewis. The other Appalachian operators reported the failure of their negotiations with the miners. The U. M. W. was not represented at the hearing.

Mr. O'Neill told the board that his objective was to restore peace.

"I'm not interested," said Mr. O'Neill, "in waiting till kingdom come to see what the Supreme Court said about it (portal-to-portal pay) and accumulating a liability that will strangle the industry."

**Basis Made $1.30 a Day.**

He said that travel time was calculated at an average of an hour a day for inside men. At time and one half, this would amount to $1.50 under the basic rate. Distributed evenly among all employees, outside as well as inside, the basis of $1.30 was reached for both types of workers.

**Sees 30 Cents a Ton Rise.**

Mr. O'Neill estimated that the concessions already allowed by the board to the miners would raise the total to $1.47 a day. He calculated this would raise costs 30 cents a ton. Such a cost on an industry-wide basis in a 600,000,000-ton year (the 1943 goal) would be $180,000,000.

All the operators told the board that whatever the cost increase, a corresponding increase in the selling price must be provided. They contended that since no retroactive price increases can be made, the retroactive costs must be taken care of in the future selling prices.

Edward R. Burke, representing the operators, flatly told the board, "if this selling price adjustment is not made, the coal industry cannot pay the bill."

Under the WLB directive any wage adjustment is retroactive to April 1.

**Questions Operators.**

Mr. O'Neill proposed settlement of the portal-to-portal pay issue brought some pointed questions from public members of the board.

Chairman William H. Davis questioned whether the operators were under legal obligation to pay for travel time at time and a half rates. He said that if the old contract were still in effect, the miners were precluded from raising the portal-to-portal pay issue until it expired.

"If," added Mr. Davis, "it has expired they have no right to claim that portal-to-portal pay shall be compensated as time and a half after 35 hours."

Vice-chairman George W. Taylor asked whether Mr. O'Neill made his agreement subject to War Labor Board approval. Mr. O'Neill replied that it was made subject to approval by the board as well as by other Government agencies, including those authorized to allow the price increase he deemed necessary to cover the higher labor costs.

With respect to other issues, Mr. O'Neill said that on the question of a seventh day of work, the agreement would provide that a man would have the right to work six regular days, while the company would have the right to use men who have been idle during the week when Sunday work was necessary. If, however, the company used men on a seventh day double time would be paid.

**No Tools for Piece Workers.**

The agreement will provide for the furnishing by the operators of safety equipment which they require be used, and will provide that the operators supply tools to men working by the day or month, but not to piece workers. This latter is generally the policy now in the mines.

At one point during the questioning board member Wayne L. Morse asked whether Mr. O'Neill thought that the proposed settlement was in fact an indirect wage increase or a determination of portal-to-portal pay due the miners.

Mr. O'Neill replied that he would call it bargaining under a rule of reasoning applied to the particular problems in the industry.

Mr. Morse, in apparent reference to the proposal to omit specific travel time figures in the agreement, said that he felt the

JUN 11 1943

parties were not free to settle their problems with "any figures you pick out of the air." He said at one point that Mr. O'Neill's discussion of the agreement was not at all satisfactory, this again appearing to refer to the method by which the $1.30 pay adjustment was reached.

Most of the 530,000-odd mine workers were out from June 1 through June 5, making them liable for fines of $5 each for the five-day absence from the mines. Under the contracts, the penalty money goes to selected charities.

Mr. Ickes, adding that fines would again be levied if another walkout takes place before or after the present truce ends at midnight, June 20, declared that before last week's walkout "we told the miners we were going to fine them if they went out again."

**Will Take It Out of Pay.**

The fines, he said, will be taken out of the next pay envelopes issued to the miners since, he reported, their latest wage payments already had been made when the walkout started June 1.

Although the U. M. W. contends no contract was in force after midnight, May 31, Mr. Ickes said that the fines would be levied under the terms of the contracts because he had declared in taking over the mines for the Government April 1 that the contracts were being extended indefinitely pending agreement on a new contract.

The Government mine boss declined at a press conference to say whether he would recommend an increase in price ceilings which it is reported would be called for to put into effect a tentative agreement on a new contract by Mr. Lewis and some Pennsylvania soft coal operators.

# LEWIS DENOUNCES ICKES' IMPOSITION OF WALKOUT FINES

JUN 11 1943

## Union Chief Calls Action 'Brutal Application of Economic Sanctions.'

## WLB SCANS PAY PACT

## Board Hints It May Not Accept Pennsylvania Agreement on $1.30 a Day.

JUN 11 1943

WASHINGTON, June 10.—(AP) Another coal strike threatened tonight as John L. Lewis angrily denounced what he called "a brutal application of economic sanctions"—the decision by Secretary Ickes that bituminous miners who took part in the June 1-5 walkout will be fined $1 a day.

Mr. Lewis himself refrained from saying what he would do about the action taken by the government boss of the coal mines, but some United Mine Workers officials in the coal fields warned of another work stoppage.

**Calls Penalty Illegal.**

"An unwarranted, illegal act," Mr. Lewis said in a staccato statement on Secretary Ickes' decision. "An act which takes nearly $3,000,000 worth of food from the fingers and mouths of children of the mining camps—a brutal application of economic sanctions against free citizens. Another step toward political tyranny in America."

Meantime there were indications that the War Labor board (WLB) did not look favorably on $1.30 a day as pay for underground travel time.

Mr. Lewis, leader of the United Mine Workers, won agreement last night of the Central Pennsylvania Producers association, employers of 65,000, to this payment. However, the figure is subject to WLB approval and pointed questions by members of the board at public hearings today suggested that it might be modified.

What the miners' reaction would be to such a board move was speculative. In the past, however, Mr. Lewis has roundly denounced the board for what he termed its interference with collective bargaining, and threatened to take to court charges that the board violates the Wagner Labor Relations act guaranteeing collective bargaining rights.

**Ickes Orders Assessment**

Secretary Ickes, who as fuel administrator has operated the mines for the government since their seizure May 1, told a press conference he intended to invoke provisions of the old contract providing a penalty of $1 a day (in some areas $2 a day) if a miner fails to work without good reason. This contract expired March 31, but the U.M.W. progressively extended it for brief periods.

Mr. Lewis, in his statement today, however, contended that the contract had expired at the time of the last work stoppage and "the United Mine Workers cannot understand how fines can be levied under the provisions of an expired contract."

Secretary Ickes said the government had ordered the old contract extended indefinitely until a new agreement was reached, and that hence the penalties applied. He declared, too, that penalties would be levied if there was any future walkout. The U.M.W. order ending the June 1-5 walkout was made effective only through June 20.

**Miners Aroused**

In the mine fields there was an immediate outcry against Secretary Ickes' announcement. A union official at Fairmont, W. Va., asserted, "This means another walkout," and one at Harlan, Ky., where 1,350 miners still are idle "waiting for a contract," declared fines "will just inflame the men and make them walk out again." Neither union man would be quoted by name.

At Pittsburgh, William Hargest, secretary-treasurer of U.M.W., District 5, called Secretary Ickes' decision "pretty rotten," adding:

"There was no contract and no agreement. What were we working under? We went back to work at Ickes' request. Even the operators were sick and tired of the delay over the contract. Fining the miners certainly will not help the situation."

Under contract provisions, any fines levied go to charity.

Mr. Lewis and his U.M.W. aides, who have declined to recognize the War Labor board's jurisdiction over the case, did not appear at its hearings.

**Explains Wage Agreement**

Charles O'Neill, representing the central Pennsylvania group, outlined the tentative agreement on $1.30 a day as portal-to-portal pay. It was based, he said, on an average of one hour a day travel time by inside men. At a rate of pay and one-half, he said, this figured to $1.50 a day which, distributed among inside and outside workers, averaged $1.30 for all.

The agreement, he said, was not only subject to WLB approval but contingent on the government approving an increase of about 30 cents a ton in the price of coal to offset higher costs.

**Questions Time and One-Half**

WLB Chairman William H. Davis questioned the calculation of a travel time payment at a rate based on pay and one-half. While the old contract called for pay and one-half for work over 35 hours a week, he said, this contract must be disregarded when bargaining on portal-to-portal pay.

Wayne L. Morse, a public member, asked whether the proposed agreement was in fact an indirect wage increase or a determination of portal-to-portal pay. Mr. O'Neill said it was "bargaining under a rule of reasoning applied to the particular problems in the industry."

Mr. Morse also indicated he was not satisfied with use of one hour travel time as a basic figure. He said he did not regard the parties to the dispute as free to settle it with "any figures you pick out of the air" a statement possibly indicating that he would want a definite determination by survey of the actual amount of travel time.

**Opposes Travel Time Pay**

A contention that there was no basis in law or reason for payment of travel time at extra rates was advanced by Edward R. Burke, representing the bulk of the operators who were unable to come to any agreement with Mr. Lewis in 15 days of negotiations.

He argued that travel time is included in existing rates, but said that if the board decided otherwise the rate for travel should not be higher than the 40-cents-an-hour minimum of the wage and hour law.

Mr. Burke also said coal prices must be hiked to take care of any portal-to-portal payments.

Secretary Ickes declined at his press conference to say whether he would recommend an increase in coal price ceilings to put into effect a new mining contract.

The Office of Price Administration (OPA) said that price ceilings, in any event, would not be raised while the wage questions are still unsettled. It also said it would not approve retroactive price increases—permitting producers to collect additional money for coal already sold and paid for.

If wage increases eventually are approved retroactive to April 1, OPA said, necessary adjustments of price ceilings will take this into account to "eliminate hardship."

The operators announced they would not carry on further wage negotiations with the miners while the issues are before the War Labor board.

# *Allied Program To Aid War Victims Is Drafted*

## United States, Britain, Russia And China To Set Up Relief And Rehabilitation Agency

JUN 11 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 10—A draft agreement for a United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, as a central agency to feed and otherwise assist war victims, was announced tonight by the State Department.

Approved by the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia and China, the document was sent to the governments of all the twenty-eight other United Nations and the eleven nations associated with them in the war for their consideration. The French authorities at Algiers also were informed of it.

The department expressed the hope that preliminary discussion of what it termed the tentative plan would "speedily clear the way" for a conference of all these nations to reach a definite agreement for joint action.

**To Establish Central Agency**

Under the proposed agreement, the nations would establish immediately the central agency, with a council, central committee and regional, as well as technical, standing committees. They would assume responsibility for meeting the basic needs of war victims, particularly peoples in areas liberated from Axis domination.

The executive authority would be centered in a director general, with a staff, including field missions.

Former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, now director of the United States Office of Relief and Rehabilitation Operations, was considered here to be an outstanding candidate for the job of director general of the United Nations Administration.

**Under Military Authorities**

Activities of the Administration would be subject to the consent and control of the military authorities wherever hostilities or military necessities continued, as well as the consent of a member Government in territory where it exercised administrative authority.

The agency would plan, coordinate and arrange for the procurement of food, fuel, clothing and other basic necessities, housing facilities, medical and other essential services. It also wouuld facilitate the production, transportation and distribution of these services.

Each member Government would, so far as able, provide funds, materials and equipment for relief.

**Congress Action Needed**

While the document is in the form of an executive agreement, to be signed by President Roosevelt, legislation by Congress would be required before the United States Government undertook financial commitments.

While signature of the agreement would be limited to the United and Associated Nations others might later apply for membership and be admitted, including national "authorities" not recognized as governments.

A council, with all member governments represented, would formulate the general policies of the administration. It would meet at least twice a year, with special sessions whenever necessary. It would receive the reports and recommendations of the various standing committees—one on supplies, one for Europe, another for the Far East, and possibly others on nutrition, health, agriculture, transport, repatriation, and finance.

**Four Big Powers To Control**

Between sessions of the council, its functions would be exercised by the central committee, composed of representatives of the four big powers—the United States, Great Britain, Soviet Russia, and China. Whenever the committee discussed action of special interest to any other member Government, representatives of that Government would be invited to participate.

Travel and other expenses of council and committee members would be borne by the governments they represent. The annual budget of the director general would be allocated among the member governments in proportions to be determined by the council.

Foreign voluntary relief agencies would be forbidden to engage in activity in any area receiving relief from the administration without the consent and regulation of the director general.

**Relief At Once For Freed Nations**

The administration would recommend measures for "individual or joint action by any or all of the member governments for the coordination of purchasing, the use of ships and other procurement activities in the period following the cessation of hostilities, with a view to integrating the plans and activities of the administration with the total movement of supplies and for the purpose of achieving an equitable distribution of available supplies," the agreement said.

It foresaw that "immediately upon the liberation of any area by the armed forces of the United Nations the population thereof shall receive aid and relief from their sufferings, food, clothing and shelter, aid in the prevention of pestilence and in the recovery of the health of the people, and that preparation and arrangements shall be made for the return of prisoners and exiles to their homes, for the resumption of agricultural and industrial production and the restoration of essential services, to the end that peoples once freed may be preserved and restored to health and strength for the tasks and opportunities of building anew."

# ICKES SEEKS GAS-RATIONING POWER OF OPA

## Said To Feel He Sets Up Bank Account; Somebody Else Has Checkbook

## He Also Wants To Handle Coal If Apportionment Becomes Necessary

JUN 11 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 10—Secretary Ickes disclosed today that he is seeking to obtain gasoline rationing powers now exercised by the Office of Price Administration, and in testimony before a Congressional committee also said:

1. East Coast residents who

JUN 11 1943

heat their homes with oil cannot look for any larger fuel supplies in the coming winter than they had in the last one.

2. The Eastern seaboard gasoline famine would not be relieved by greater restrictions at present on use of motor fuel in the mid-West since the gasoline saved could not now be moved to the East by already overtaxed transportation facilities.

Ickes' deputy as Petroleum Administrator, Ralph K. Davies, told the committee that the mid-West would be safe from increased restrictions at least until August 1, when the Illinois-to-East Coast leg of the twenty-four-inch oil pipe line is completed.

### Ickes Statement

In this connection, Ickes said later in a statement:

"We are approaching the time when it is quite possible that we shall be able to move so much out of the Middle West that greater civilian restrictions in that section may be necessary in order to make sufficient products available.

"When that time arrives, we shall without a moment's hesitation recommend the imposition of such additional restrictions, just as we have said time and again that we would."

Ickes also asserted that inventories of petroleum products are "going down" in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida—the Eastern States exempted from the recent ban on pleasure driving—and a surplus there will not exist very long.

[Editor's Note — Representative Hartley (R., N. J.), chairman of the bipartisan Eastern Congressional bloc, was quoted in *The Sun* yesterday as ascribing the confusion in the gasoline situation to divided control by the office of Petroleum Administrator for War, the Office of Defense Transportation and the Office of Price Administration. Putting most of the blame on the OPA, Hartley said, that while the PAW and ODT were getting along well together, the PAW and the OPA were not.]

### OPA Determines Amount

As Petroleum Administrator, he testified before a special committee of legislators from Atlantic coastal States. In connection with his statement that he had asked the War Production Board to take gasoline rationing from OPA and give it to him, other sources said Ickes felt that under the present system he "sets up the bank account and somebody else has the checkbook."

Ickes is empowered now to say where gasoline should be rationed, but OPA determines the amount of the ration.

These sources said Ickes also had asked authority to handle coal rationing, should that become necessary.

Asked why he did not favor building up reserves in the mid-West through imposition immediately of the same rationing as in the East, Ickes said such a step "would result in waste rather than in conservation of gasoline."

### Criticizes OPA

"It would find its way into the black market," he added, criticizing what he called OPA's large-scale issuance of supplemental ration coupons to motorists, which he termed "a blank check on the gasoline bank."

Although committee members were given no encouragement that gasoline rationing restrictions will be eased in the near future, they were told the OPA may permit seasonal residents to drive to their summer homes.

Paul M. O'Leary, deputy administrator, said that where summer residents would consume less gasoline at their summer residences than at their winter homes he would recommend permitting them to drive to their summer places. He added, however, that much as he would like to recommend that persons be allowed to use their cars for vacations, he was forced to make rationing rules conform with gasoline allotments set up by the Petroleum Administrator for War.

# STIMSON ASSAILS WAACS' DEFAMERS

JUN 11 1943

## Secretary Brands "Sinister Rumors" Of Immorality Completely False

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 10—The reputation of the WAACs was upheld today by Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, a delegation of church leaders and two Congresswomen.

"Sinister rumors aimed at destroying the reputation" of the WAACs through charges of immorality "are absolutely and completely false," declared Secretary Stimson.

The churchmen, who visited WAAC training centers at Des Moines, Iowa, and Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., stated:

"We feel that parents concerned about the moral and spiritual welfare of their daughters can be reassured."

### Congresswomen Comment

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R., Mass.), author of the bill that created the auxiliary, told the House that "nothing would please Hitler more" than efforts to discredit the service and American women in general.

"Loose talk concerning our women in the armed services," commented Representative Mary T. Norton (D., N. J.), "cannot be less than Nazi-inspired."

Secretary Stimson, telling his press conference that he referred to "charges of immorality and particularly to the allegation that the War Department has agreed to the issuance of contraceptives and prophylactic equipment to the members of this corps," declared:

"Anything which would interfere with their recruiting or destroy the reputation of the corps and, by so doing, interfere with increase in the combat strength of our army, would be of value to the enemy. The repetition of any unfounded rumor concerning this corps lessens confidence in it and is actually an aid to the enemy."

### Reflection On U. S. Womanhood

Reflection on the WAACs, Stimson emphasized, "is in essence a reflection on the whole of American womanhood; for these 65,000 women are a cross-section of the womanhood or our nation."

"When they are maligned, when vicious rumor destroys their reputations, the effects could reach into the very front lines, injuring the morale of the army itself.

"I emphasize the fact," he concluded, "that I have made a thorough investigation of all these rumors. They are completely false."

### Commended By Clergymen

The clergymen reported:

"We found careful provision for their (WAAC) housing, health and recreation. Their program of training includes education, professional, cultural and religious pursuits.

"The quiet dignity of it all was most reassuring. A hopeful harbinger of the new world order is evidenced by the sacrificial contribution which American women are making through the WAAC."

The churchmen said that from information obtained through personal interviews they believe the experience the WAACs are getting "will strengthen their womanly character."

### Among The Churchmen

The group included:

DR. BARNETT R. BRICKNER, Jewish Welfare Board, Cleveland.

DR. S. ARTHUR DEVAN, general commission of army and navy chaplains, Washington.

DR. JOSEPH C. HAZEN, Northern Baptist convention, New York city.

DR. J. QUINTER MILLER, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, New York city.

BISHOP W. W. PEELE, council of Bishops of the Methodist Church, Richmond.

DR. ALMON R. PEPPER, National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York city.

DR. WILLIAM BARROW PUGH, the Presbyterian Church in the United States, Philadelphia.

THE RT. REV. MSGR MICHAEL J. READY, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Washington.

DR. CARROLL C. ROBERTS, International Convention of Disciples of Christ, Washington.

"We wish to commend the officers and the chaplains," their statement concluded, "for the high idealism and the moral and religious sanctions which permeate their entire program of basic training."

# FOOD SUBSIDY FIGHT OPENS

## Senate Committee Plans To Restrict Use Of Funds In Price Roll Backs

## Move To Recall Bill For Revision Blocked By Senator McNary

JUN 11 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 10—Expressing conviction that price rollbacks on food will be extended to many more commodities, members of the Senate Banking Committee opened a fight today to restrict use of subsidies to compensate for the price cuts.

As the first step, the committee sought to recall for revision the anti-subsidy legislation it reported six days ago to the Senate. It was blocked, however, by Minority Leader McNary, of Oregon, who refused to give the unanimous consent necessary to recommit the bill.

### McNary Is Satisfied

McNary said he was satisfied with the existing measure, which prohibits the Commodity Credit Corporation from using funds to pay subsidies to producers, processors or manufacturers.

Acting Chairman Bankhead (D., Ala.) and other members said that if the bill is not returned to the Banking Committee they will attempt to rewrite it on the floor. What limitations they will propose, they added, will depend on the number of commodities in the Administration's subsidy-roll-back program.

Asked about the extent of this program Richard Gilbert, economic adviser to Prentiss M. Brown, chief of the Office of Price Administration, told the committee he felt that disclosure of "a matter of such great importance" should await the return of Brown, who is out of the city.

### Vegetable Roll Back Coming

An authoritative source, who refused to be quoted by name, said a new OPA order will direct a roll back averaging about thirty-three per cent. in fresh vegetable prices with no provision for subsidy payments.

Gilbert estimated that the roll back in meat, butter and coffee prices will require subsidies totaling from $350,000,000 to $500,000,000 a year.

# CROP REPORT HELD GLOOMY

## Agriculture Production In U. S. Said To Be Poorest In Three-Year Period

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 10—The Agriculture Department, describing crop prospects on June 1 as the poorest in three years, expressed little hope today that this year's production of food and feed would reach last year's record level, much less the Government's goal of an increase of at least five per cent.

Adverse weather has so delayed planting operations in important farming sections, the department said, that there is little prospect that the 1943 crop acreage will be as large as last year. Further, it said, aggregate yields as high as last year are no longer within reach.

Chester C. Davis, War Food Administrator, commenting on the report, said that given average weather during the remainder of the season, the total food production—including live-stock products as well as food crops—would probably "about match or reach that of 1942."

### Warns Against Waste

The live-stock production would be based largely on feed supplies produced last year.

"The meaning of this report to all of us," Davis said, "is redoubled effort to produce food on the farm, in victory gardens, to conserve every scrap of food, to waste nothing. That is the way to make food fight most effectively for our side in this war."

The wheat crop was indicated at 730,524,000 bushels or 26 per cent. less than last year's harvest of 981,327,000 bushels.

### Wheat Crop Off

The winter wheat crop was estimated at 501,702,000 bushels or about 14,000,000 less than was forecast a month ago. The 1942 crop amounted to 703,702,000 bushels. The report said winter wheat had been hurt by drought in the Great Plains and by wet weather in the Eastern corn belt.

In its first estimate of the year for the crop, the department forecast spring wheat production at 228,822,000 bushels or about 18 per cent. less than last year's harvest of 278,074,000 bushels.

Other grain crop estimates for 1943 and the 1942 production, respectively, included:

Rye, 33,841,000 and 57,341,000 bushels; oats, 1,168,850,000 and 1,358,730,000; barley, 371,044,000 and 426,150,000.

### Lower Fruit Crop Seen

The department forecast a peach crop of 45,267,000 bushels against 66,380,000 last year and a pear crop of 24,299,000 bushels compared with 30,717,000.

The department said the corn crop was off to an abnormally late tart with probably 15,000,000 acres or about fifteen per cent. of the goal still to be planted after June 1. It said good growing weather would be needed to mature late plantings of corn ahead of frost.

In discussing production prospects the report took cognizance of the fact that rainfall had improved drought conditions in the Great Plains area since June 1. It emphasized that due to wet weather in important central and northeastern States planting was progressing under difficulties and that farmers probably would not be able to increase acreages of crops as desired.

### Weather Held Factor

"If weather is reasonably good from now until harvest," the report said, "the acreage of crops grown should be nearly as large as was harvested last season and crop yields should approach those of the 1937-41 or post-drought period; but either further delays in planting or an early frost would be costly.

"Some crops may yield well," the report added, "but aggregate yields averaging as high as those secured last year are no longer within reach."

The report said excessive rainfall during May in a wide mid-Western belt flooded nearly 4,000,000 acres of crop land. Much of this land, it said, cannot be planted to crops for which it was intended.

### Plans And Prospects Vary

"Throughout the whole wet area plans and prospects vary depending in part on the drainage conditions, on breaks in the weather and on the reserves of labor available for the emergency. Farm work is weeks late and there are too many jobs to be done at the same time. As a result, the ordinary operating schedules of individual farmers are badly upset."

The report said that farmers were obviously doing their best under handicaps. In Illinois, where many of the tractors were kept running twenty-four hours per day the percentage of corn acreage planted increased at a record rate, from eleven per cent. on May 29 to about sixty-five per cent. a week later. But then planting was again halted by rain.

The department said that in Oklahoma the season was so late and damage has been so heavy that some farmers will abandon their crops and seek other employment.

### Crop Damage Serious

David said the crop damage indicated by the report was serious, but not so extensive as many had feared in view of the widespread floods last month and continuing drought in some areas of the West. He expressed a hope that this year's total acreage would yet reach last year's level. That hope, he said, was based on the "unremitting toil and the neighborly cooperation of the farm people."

Farm pastures, already heavily stocked with beef and dairy cattle, were said to be furnishing an abundance of feed in most areas. The condition of Western ranges on June 1 was said to have been about average.

Excessive moisture over most Northern commercial truck-crop areas delayed planting, prevented cultivation and retarded growth of some crops, the report stated, add-

JUN 11 1943

ing that acreage of early season varieties would fall below expectations.

**Processing Crops Affected**

Adversely affected, the report said, were important vegetable crops grown for processing.

June 1 conditions indicate, the report said, that deciduous fruit production may be ten per cent. below last year. Peach crop prospects were said to be the lowest since 1932. Citrus fruit prospects were said to be about equal that of last year.

"If present favorable conditions continue for citrus fruits," the report stated, "the total tonnage of all fruits for marketing during the 1943-44 season probably will be five per cent. lower than marketing in 1942-43."

# BARUCH IRKED BY BICKERING

## Declares It Has Hurt War Effort And Confused Public

## Untitled Assistant To Byrnes Hopes Latter Will Stop It

JUN 11 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 10—Bernard M. Baruch declared today that "infernal bickering has hurt the war effort and confused the public," and expressed hope that James F. Byrnes will stop it.

Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board in the last war, has become an unpaid and untitled assistant to Byrnes, director of the Office of War Mobilization.

**His Favorite "Office"**

Both men have been advocates of simplification and standardization of civilian production in wartime, but Baruch had no comment on the possibility of pressing this idea in an effort to conserve manpower, materials and factory facilities. As an indication of what it might mean, England has adopted "utility" models of clothing to a limited extent.

Baruch said he wouldn't swap his favorite "office," a park bench in the square opposite the White House, for a desk in the executive headquarters, where Byrnes holds forth.

Favorable weather finds him on the bench a few hours every day he is in town. He ushered two college presidents there to inaugurate the Baruch committee's rubber survey.

**Lauds Byrnes**

"Any call from so fine a man and so old a friend as Justice Byrnes, commands my best efforts," Baruch said.

"If I can do anything to help the country, I am happy at the opportunity. In taking on this work, I am assuming that the Office of War Mobilization will be effective, and that it is to be the final expression of the commander in chief, and ( therefore, it will not be bypassed or sidetracked.

"Justice Byrnes, if not blocked, will improve things by more clearly defining the work of each administrator and stopping all this infernal bickering which has hurt the war effort and confused the public."

Baruch's white-haired six-foot frame has stood out on the Washington scene for several years—not as a holder of offices, but as an "elder statesman," who has given advice from his World War I experience freely to high and low in the Capital.

He is a close personal friend of President Roosevelt in spite of several sharp differences of opinion.

Baruch at 72 is vigorous, except for a minor impairment of hearing. He lives partly in New York and partly in Washington, and can afford his high policy advisory duties because of a pre-World War I fortune won in Wall Street. He is a native of South Carolina and the son of a Confederate army surgeon.

**Actor Becomes U. S. Citizen**

Amarillo, Texas, June 10 (AP)—Freddie Bartholomew, movie actor, now an army private, became a citizen of the United States today. Bartholomew, stationed at the Amarillo army airfield, came to this country from England in 1934 when he was 10 years old. He was naturalized under regulations permitting servicemen to become citizens after three months of military duties.

# FAIR PROFITS ON ARMS URGED BY FORRESTAL

## Wants Industry to Be Lean and Hard After War, Not Fat and Puffy.

## HE FAVORS RENEGOTIATION

## Maas Says Manufacturers Who Cut Cost of Materials Should Get Extra Return.

JUN 11 1943

Washington, June 10 (A. P.).—James V. Forrestal, Under-Secretary of the Navy, declared today that without renegotiation of war contracts some companies would reap enormous profits which might prove harmful to the whole system of private enterprise.

His statement came as the House Naval Committee opened a two weeks' study of the Government's system of recouping war profits deemed excessive. The inquiry began with this definition of the renegotiation statute by Robert E. Kline, the committee's general counsel:

"This measure was designed to prevent the advent of a new class of war millionaires and to prevent the home front from becoming a happy hunting ground for war profiteers."

Meanwhile, Representative Maas (R.-Minn.) asserted that there "ought to be some drastic refining of the renegotiating statute," and suggested an award above normal profits for manufacturers who make sharp reductions in the cost of war materials.

**Calls Law Dangerous.**

He termed the renegotiation law "one of the most dangerous ever written by Congress," arguing that if its administration fell into the hands of "socializers" it could be used to destroy private enterprise by eliminating profits altogether.

But Mr. Forrestal, emphasizing his advocacy of the profit motive to obtain production, told the committee that he wanted to see the law administered so that industry would receive a fair profit and come out of the war lean and hard, not fat and puffy.

He testified that renegotiation is the present embodiment of a traditional American determination to prevent inordinate profits from war, adding:

"Balancing this determination—and properly so—is the equally American reliance upon the profit motive as an important inducement in war production. As long as the profit motive is relied upon, industries engaged in war work will and should make reasonable profits. Therefore war profits must be sufficient to make the profit motive work but war profits must not become excessive."

**Saved Billion So Far**

Mr. Forrestal reported that $35,000,000,000 in war contracts have been assigned thus far to the Navy Department for renegotiation, that it had handled approximately $13,000,000,000 to date, and that it had resulted in a savings of more than $1,000,000,000. Mr. Kline said that the committee has a completely open mind on the question of revising the renegotiation statute. He said that representatives of both big and small manufacturers would have a chance to testify.

He reported that he had lined up spokesmen for the aircraft, textile, shipbuilding, machine tool and munitions industries, as well as officials of the War, Navy and Treasury departments and the War Shipping Administration.

Two measures dealing with the law are now awaiting attention by the Ways and Means Committee, one to repeal it altogether and the other to limit its use to contracts over $500,000, instead of the present $100,000 minimum.

# HEAD OF PARAGUAY STATES WAR AIMS

Washington, June 10 (A. P.).—President Higinio Morinigo of Paraguay reaffirmed today "his nation's adherence to the United Nations to oppose the greatest tragedy which the imagination has conceived and which history has recorded in all time."

"Paraguay has kept and will continue to keep faithfully and honorably all her international pledges," said President Morinigo, who is visiting the United States at the invitation of President Roosevelt.

"There is no doubt that the democratic system, as a political and social organization, is the only one which conforms with man's nature," he declared to Congress." But it is also true that any system or body or doctrine can and must be modified in the light of truth without removing, of course, the bases of the juridical structure so that it may not err by trying to operate in a vacuum.

"I do not need to state that we are not dealing with a finished work. Rather, I believe in the reform of its flaws and omissions."

Stressing Pan-American co-operation, he said that its aim is the formation of a world better than the present one on the basis of respect for the principles of ethics and law and of the practice of a true fraternity, as principles essential to a democracy.

He spoke in Spanish.

The South American president was greeted with full military honors upon his arrival yesterday. The program for his visit includes a tour of war manufacturing centers.

## Duce Rapidly Nearing 'Timely End,' Says Hull

Washington, June 10 (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today that Premier Mussolini, on the third anniversary of Italy's entrance into the war, is rapidly approaching a "timely end."

Asked at his press conference if he had any comment on the anniversary, the secretary said he naturally sought to avoid unpleasant reminders of a type such as Mussolini, and the course he had caused his country to pursue in this World War. Then he authorized this direct quotation:

"He has been false to all his people and false to every law and rule of organized society, while on the other hand he has been personally as loyal as his nature will permit to Hitler and Hitlerism and all the infamies which it comprises.

"The timely end to which he is rapidly approaching is but in harmony with the kind of operations he has undertaken to carry on during the past three years."

# *WLB Orders 15% Wage Rise For Western Union Workers*

## Increase Will Affect 40,000 Employes — Company Loses Plea To Subtract Merit Boosts

JUN 11 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 10—A fifteen per cent. wage increase was ordered today by the War Labor Board for approximately 40,000 Western Union Telegraph Company employes.

The board rejected the company's contention that merit increases granted since January, 1941, should be subtracted in figuring the fifteen per cent. allowable under the Little Steel wage formula the board follows.

The increase was figured at 7.7 cents an hour, with the average straight-time earnings of the employes covered by the order amounting to 51.4 cents in January, 1941.

**Night-Shift Bonus Granted**

A union request for additional increases to eliminate inequalities was denied but the board granted a night shift bonus of five per cent., effective immediately.

The pay increases are retroactive to the date on which contracts permitted reopening of the wage issue, or, where contracts had no such provision or where there were no contracts, to the date of certification of the dispute to the WLB.

The order covered 26,000 workers who are members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union (AFL) and 14,000 workers who are members of four AFL Federal labor unions.

The board said that its orders covered Western Union's entire land-line system except the metropolitian New York and Detroit areas. These latter units of the company, the board said, are represented by the American Communication Association (CIO), and the New York unit received increases under the maladjustment formula on January 13.

**Industry, Labor Men Dissent**

Industry members of the WLB dissented from the determination of the amount allowable under the Little Steel formula, while the labor members dissented from denial of the additional increases asked to eliminate inequalities.

The order fixed hiring rates for messengers at 30 cents an hour for day walking, 30.5 cents for day bicycle, 33 cents for night walking and 34 cents for night bicycle, with increases after three months and one year so that the respective rates after a year would be 35, 35.5, 38 and 39 cents.

# GREEKS GET ANTI-SUB SHIP

JUN 11 1943

## Roosevelt Turns Over Lend-Lease Vessel To Government In Exile

## Executive Terms Craft An Expression Of U. S. Hopes And Prayers

JUN 11 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 10—President Roosevelt turned over to the Greek Government today an anti-submarine patrol ship as an expression of American hopes and prayers that it would hasten the day "when liberated Greeks will again maintain their own government within the shadow of the Acropolis and Parthenon."

In a ceremony at the Washington Navy Yard the Greek Ambassador accepted the gray PC-622 for his Government. The ship was delivered under lend-lease arrangements and christened King George II, in honor of the Grecian monarch.

**Thanked By King**

King George personally thanked the President and the American nation in this message, received at the White House from Cairo, seat of the exiled Greek Government:

"On the occasion of the handing over of the new unit which the United States are offering the royal Hellenic navy, I wish to express to you personally, my dear Mr. Roosevelt, and through you to the chivalrous American nation, my warmest thanks for this generous gesture which constitutes a new token of your sympathy towards fighting Greece and reaffirms the bonds of friendship existing both in peace and war between our two countries, and our navies in particular.

"I am fully convinced that the comradeship in arms of the United Nations will bring peace and happiness to the world and will restore the sadly shaken edifice of civilization in which task the United States have the honor to take a foremost part by the brilliant efforts of their gallant fighting services and the generous distribution of their inexhaustible resources."

**Roosevelt Broadcast**

In a brief broadcast address the

JUN 11 1943

Chief Executive said:

"*Mr. Ambassador:*

"To most of us gathered here on this occasion, the year 1940 seems a long time ago. Yet in that year occurred an event which shall herald for all time the fact that mere force is not enough to banish man's desire and man's determination for freedom, nor man's willingness to sacrifice life itself that freedom may live.

"History will proclaim the date of that event as October 28, 1940. We know the location of the southern peninsula of the Balkans—an area about the size of New York State. For far more than two thousand years, poets have sung of this land as the kingdom of Hellas—known to us as Greece.

**U. S. An Onlooker**

"Although we had begun to prepare for the evil fates which were to befall the world in 1940, the United States was for the most part an apprehensive onlooker at the terrible pageant of history. In April of that year we saw the treachery against Norway, the unprovoked murder of Rotterdam, the fall of the Netherlands and the capitulation of Belgium.

"In June of that year, Axis hordes marched into Paris as the banner of liberty hung at half-staff throughout the world. On September 27, of that year, Germany, Italy and Japan signed the pact under which they were to force the blessings of the new order on a neatly parceled-out globe.

"And then came October 28, 1940.

**Had Three Hours**

"In Athens the people and the Government were given three hours in which to decide whether to accept Axis slavery or to resist an Axis onslaught from the skies. I repeat—the people and the Government of Greece were given three hours, not three days, or three weeks. If they had been given three years their choice would have been the same.

"Today Greece is a land of desolation, stripped bare of all the essentials of living. Thousands have died of hunger. Thousands are dying. Today Greece is a gaunt and haggard sample of what the Axis is so eager and willing to hand to all the world.

"But within their own land, and upon other shores, the Greeks are fighting on. They will never be defeated. And the day will come when liberated Greeks will again maintain their own government within the shadow of the Acropolis and the Parthenon.

**Expression Of Hope**

"As an expression of our hopes and our prayers that this day may be hastened, the Government and the people of the United States offer a token of our warm friendship for the Government and the people of Greece.

"This ship of war, built by American hands in an American yard, is delivered under the terms of lend-lease to fighting Greeks wherever they may be. As a part of the royal Hellenic navy—and christened King George II—may she add even more luster to the glory that is Greece."

# 17 OUT OF 100 FATHERS FACE DRAFT IN 1943

JUN 11 1943

## Heavy Casualties, However, Would Require Larger Replacements.

## FIRST CALL IS DUE AUGUST 1

### Chances of Being Inducted Next Year Are Considered as Even More Unlikely.

Washington, June 10 (A. P.).—A draft-age father's chances of being inducted into the armed forces before next year appeared today to be about 17 out of 100. And the chances next year may be even lower unless heavy casualties require unexpectedly large replacements.

Farmer fathers generally will be deferred for occupational reasons, but the outlook for others sums up like this on the basis of latest War Manpower Commission - Selective Service figures:

Drafting of those with children born before September 15 last is not expected to begin before August 1, and even if it starts then it is unlikely to become general and heavy for another month at least.

There are nearly 6,000,000 draft age (non-farm) fathers — only about 4,000,000 of them at most could be expected to be physically acceptable—and the armed services will take in but about 1,500,000 men in all between August 1 and January 1, 1944.

Toward making up this 1,500,000, the services get around 70,000 of the 100,000 becoming 18 years old each month, and should net 350,000 from this source from August on, not counting the youths past 18 who were deferred to the end of the school year.

At least 150,000 more inductees will come from the ranks of single or childless married men, especially as occupational deferments expire for men in that class and the drafting of fathers increases pressure to get men without children out of the shops and into uniform.

With 500,000 or more inductees available from other classes, only 1,000,000 fathers at most will be needed in the ranks, although perhaps twice as many may be called for physical examinations.

The outlook for 1944 naturally is less certain, but if 150,000 men monthly would provide enough replacements for casualties on and off the battlefields—a fair allowance in the eyes of some military men—the draft picture would fill out like this:

To meet the twelve-month requirement of 1,800,000 men, there should be about 850,000 youths newly turned 18 plus a sizeable group of childless men with occupational deferments expiring from week to week, leaving a gap of less than one million to be made up by fathers.

In addition, women taken in by the services count as much toward making up the total strength as do men and, with commanding officers calling for more Waacs, Waves and Spars as the women prove their capability, the number of women in uniforms is expected to grow steadily.

Washington, June 10 (A. P.).—Secretary of War Stimson today described the Chinese victory on the west Hupeh front as "the most important" action on the war fronts in the last week.

He told a press conference that five Jap divisions were repulsed and although they "probably were incomplete divisions, nevertheless the success of China was an important achievement." He said the Chinese had local air superiority in the engagement and that American and Chinese flyers co-ordinated with ground forces to inflict "very considerable" casualties and damage to equipment.

Heavy weather, he reported, has slowed operations of flyers based in England, but "the bomber commands of Britain and America are gaining strength and experience and are prepared to deliver heavy blows against Germany on every day weather permits."

Turning to the North Pacific campaign, he said the hills on Attu Island still are being "systematically searched for possible enemy survivors." American "defense armament is being rapidly installed" and housing supplies and equipment are being placed on the island, he added.

# NEW YORK MARINE GETS D. F. C. AWARD

Washington, June 10 (A. P.).—Capt. Hyde Phillips, 28 years old, of New York, who shot down four Japanese planes in less than a month with a Marine aviation unit in the Solomons, has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, Marine Corps Headquarters announced today.

Capt. Phillips was a second lieutenant at the time of his action last August and September. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Coles Phillips, 2 Beekman Place, New York. His father is editor of the Elks Magazine, 50 East 42d street.

The captain is now stationed at the naval air training center, Jacksonville, Fla. The citation which accompanied his award reads:

"For heroism and extraordinary achievement in aerial combat against enemy Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands area from August 20 to September 15, 1942.

"While operating with a Marine fighting squadron, Second Lieut. Phillips, with dauntless courage and utter disregard for his own personal safety, repeatedly attacked enemy aircraft which threatened our positions in the area, shooting down four Japanese planes.

"His great personal valor and aggressive fighting spirit were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States naval service."

## 230 U. S. Soldiers Missing in Action

Washington, June 10 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 230 United States soldiers missing in action in the European and North African areas. Those with next of kin in New York include:

NEW YORK.

**(European Area.)**

CULKIN, THOMAS P., sergeant; Mrs. Helen L. Culkin, mother, 25 Kendig Place, Hempstead, L. I.

DARMIENTO, JOSEPH M., second lieutenant; Frank J. Proscia, uncle, 72-47 Calamus avenue, Woodside, Queens.

DUHAMEL, JEAN J., technical sergeant; Mrs. Fleur-Ange Duhamel, mother, 538 East Fourth street, Brooklyn.

EDER, JOHN C., first lieutenant; Mrs. Joyce Eder, wife, 186-36 Jordan avenue, St. Albans, Queens.

GARRAMBONE, VINCENT S., first lieutenant; Miss Marie A. Garrambone, sister, 179 Linden street, Yonkers.

O'REILLY, FRANCIS W., staff sergeant; Mrs. Anna O'Reilly, mother, 472 Baltic street, Brooklyn.

READDING, RUSSELL B., staff sergeant; Mrs. Anna Rose, aunt, 334 East 154th street, Bronx.

SCHATZ, ALFRED M., technical sergeant; Mrs. Tessie H. Schatz, mother, 31-14 Steinway street, Long Island City.

SIKORSKI, ALFRED, technical sergeant; Mrs. Constance Sikorski, mother, 406 13th street, Brooklyn.

**(North Africa.)**

LARACUENTE, ABEL M., private; Mrs. Frances Laracuente, mother, 144 West 104th street, Manhattan.

LIGHTE, RUBIN R., technical sergeant; Mrs. Charlotte Lenoble, mother, 95 West Tremont avenue, Bronx.

PARKER, WILLARD M., first lieutenant; Mrs. Willard B. Parker, mother, 292 East Sidney avenue, Mount Vernon.

**NEW JERSEY.**

**Reported Missing.**

HAGGETER, EDWARD K., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Cecilia D. Roehrich, Newark.

# FULL DESTRUCTION OF MILITARY CASTE IN AXIS PROPOSED

JUN 11 1943

## Hoover, Gibson See Need for Complete Disarmament of Enemy After War.

NEW YORK, June 10 — (AP) Former President Herbert C. Hoover and Hugh Gibson, former U. S. ambassador to Belgium, called today for the destruction of the military caste in Germany, Italy and Japan by "complete disarmament" of those countries after the war.

In their latest article in a series of collaborations running in Collier's magazine, they wrote:

"x x x The preservation of order in those (Axis) countries should be delegated to a constabulary where no man having held an officer's commission would be allowed to serve. Thus only can the continuity of these war machines be broken and the menace wiped out."

**Must Reduce Own Armies**

They declared that the victorious nations will need to reduce drastically their armed forces after the war "to allow economic recovery and to reduce the spirit of militarism in their own countries as well as the fears of their neighbors."

Development of the combat plane makes this disarmament easier they said, asserting that "a comparatively small air force in the hands of the trustees of peace, with appropriate bases, could in a disarmed world preserve order and prevent aggression."

Declaring that the question of punishment of the enemy is one concrete problem that will arise upon conclusion of hostilities, Mr. Hoover and Mr. Gibson said a distinction must be made between enemy peoples and their leaders. They added:

**Punishment for Leaders**

"x x x The leaders of the nations who brought this situation upon the world must be made an example for all time. There can be no moral distinction and there should be no legal distinction between such men and common criminals conspiring to murder. Too long has it been assumed that there is something sacrosanct about the heads of state who project or provoke war and this wholesale killing of human being."

As a cure for imperialism they called for a halt in the expansion of empires and said that the "exceptional evolution of the British empire" into a commonwealth of self-governing nations if followed in other empires would help insure peace.

Declaring that the disappearance of small states should not be sought, Mr. Hoover and Mr. Gibson suggested that such states be encouraged to federate, economically and defensively, under some "cantonal system such as Switzerland's or by some other method which will preserve their racial cultures and at the same time promote their economic and political stability."

They added that there are 16 European states "that would fall naturally into four or five groups."

They also urged that post-war international trade by conducted by private enterprise and added that such trading by governments or government subsidy makes the haggling and frictions of markets matters between state departments and foreign offices.

**SPANISH ENVOY RETURNS**

NEW YORK, June 10—(AP) Juan Cardenas, Spanish ambassador to the United States, returned to this country today from his homeland and said he wanted particularly "to stress the ever-increasing determination of the Spanish government to use all its strength and resources to keep Spain out of the war."

JUN 11 1943

# SEES BIG AIRSHIPS PLAYING PART IN WAR

NEW YORK, June 10. — (AP) Rear Admiral Charles E. Rosendahl asserted tonight that airships carrying "a brood of planes can be a powerful striking force in the South Pacific."

"Big airships can play an important part in the war," he told members of the Air Service American Legion Post No. 501 which awarded him the Frank M. Hawks Memorial trophy presented annually for the advancement of the science of aviation.

Declaring that such lighter-than-air craft were operating on both coasts and the gulf, the admiral, recently returned from command of a heavy cruiser in the South Pacific, explained that airplanes could leave the mother ship, fly to objectives and release bombs, and return to their flying base.

# NAZIS RECOGNIZE ARGENTINE REGIME

A Transocean (German) news agency dispatch, broadcast by the Berlin radio today, said that Germany has recognized the new Argentine Government of Gen. Pedro Ramirez.

The broadcast, picked up at New York by the Associated Press, said that recognition was announced officially, and implied that Hitler's Foreign Office was satisfied with the new regime succeeding that of President Castillo. Under Castillo Argentina was the only American nation to preserve relations with the Axis.

Spain is the only other European country to have recognized the Ramirez government thus far.

Buenos Aires, June 10 (A. P.). —Vice-Admiral Segundo Storni, the Argentine Foreign Minister, emphasized today that the attitude of the new Provisional Government to the other American nations would be one of "great-

JUN 11 1943

1943

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est" collaboration.

He told a group of North American newspaper men that the deeds by which the Government would confirm the policy of inter-American solidarity would unfold step by step. It was the first statement given to the foreign press by the bluff, straightforward naval officer.

### Nazis Report Air Raid.

The German High Command communique said heavy German bombers made a "concentrated" attack last night on an important Soviet armament plant at Yaroslavl, 160 miles northeast of Moscow on the Volga River, leaving fires burning over an extensive area.

The communique, broadcast by the German radio and recorded by the Associated Press, also said that the Nazi air force destroyed sixteen Russian landing boats on the east coast of the Sea of Azov yesterday and that light German naval forces sank two Russian supply vessels off the Caucasus coast.

## Oversea Cargoes Double Those Of World War No. 1

New York, June 10 (AP)—More than 18,000,000 tons of cargo, over twice as much as was shipped by by the United States during all of World War 1, has been sent overseas during the present conflict, Maj. Gen. Charles P. Gross, chief of the United States Transportation Corps, said today.

This has been accomplished, he told more than 500 executives of railroad and steamship lines at a special meeting of the State Chamber of Commerce, although "the average overseas haul is twice as long as in 1917 and 1918."

"Army vessels put into more than 100 foreign ports of call, many in strange and distant places," he added.

## Japan's Army Posts Shuffled

**Sano Named Home Defense Staff Chief; New Division Heads Listed**

The Japanese War Office announced Thursday a shuffling of various army posts, with Lieutenant General Tadayoshi Sano named chief of staff of Home Defense Headquarters, a Tokio radio broadcast said. It was recorded by The Associated Press. Sano recently returned from the southern Pacific war theater, "where he rendered meritorious service," the broadcast declared.

The broadcast said also that Lieutenant General Shizuo Sakaguchi, commander of a unit which operated in the Philippines and in Java, had been named commander of the Zentsuji Division, and that Lieutenant General Tadamichi Kuribayashi had been named commander of the Tokio Division.

## U.A.W. Wants Labor Legion

**Would Be Composed of Returning American Soldiers, Board Says**

TORONTO, June 10 (AP).—The international executive board of the United Automobile Workers of America, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, passed yesterday a resolution asking the C. I. O. to consider the "advisability and possibility" of organizing a labor legion of returning American soldiers.

President R. J. Thomas, of the U. A. W., said a Flint, Mich., local had asked the U. A. W. to organize a labor legion to combat what it described as the reactionary influence of the American Legion, and the executive board had passed the request on to the C. I. O. for consideration.

## ENEMY FIRE BOMBS PERIL U. S. FORESTS

**Dropped From Free Balloons**

JUN 11 1943

## *Parachute Bombs Are Seen As Possible Invasion Weapon*

**Fragmentation Missiles Exploding Above Ground Found Successful In South Pacific Area**

JUN 11 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

St. Louis, June 10—The coming invasion of Europe may be heralded by clouds of parachute bombs filling the sky and raining metal fragments on enemy personnel.

The use of parachutes in conjunction with fragmentation bombs was disclosed today by the Army Ordnance Department as a new-but-old weapon proving its worth against the Japanese in the Southwest Pacific.

**Not Over Thirty Pounds**

The parachute bombs, strewn by low-flying planes, float earthward slowly and explode accurately at any desired distance above the ground. The bombs are small, never weighing over thirty pounds, but contain a high ratio of metal to explosive. The blasts distribute the fragments at high velocity.

Parachute bombs are not new, however. They were developed in this country some ten years ago, but now are undergoing a revival of use, said Col. Merle H. Davis, commanding officer of the St. Louis ordnance district.

**Used By Kenny**

Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenny, commander of Allied air forces in the Southwest Pacific, helped develop the parachute weapon originally. His effective use of the bombs against the Japanese is believed largely responsible for plans to use them in the Allied offensive in Europe.

Colonel Davis disclosed that among the firms making the rayon parachutes is a company that formerly manufactured women's nightgowns and slips. Another formerly made aprons, pillows and scarfs, and a third manufactured men's caps.

## In Oregon, Army Investigator Discloses

*[By the Associated Press]*

Eugene, Ore., June 10—Incendiary bombs carried by free balloons have been dropped on Oregon forests by the enemy in attempts to start fires, Lieut. Col. James W. Fraser, member of an army party now touring logging and lumber operations in this area, disclosed today.

He said the method of attack has been used with success in World War II. He did not specify the area of the coast where the enemy attacks were made. He said the device was used "in 1942."

**Probably From Submarines**

The balloons, probably released by enemy submarines carry a cluster of incendiary bombs, timed to drop and explode when they are blown in from the sea over the forests.

Colonel Frazer warned loggers and millmen to be on the alert for repititions of this method of attack and others which have been tested by the enemy.

The army man is now aiding in setting up a forest-protection staff made up of trained woodsmen.

**Predicts Concentrated Attack**

He predicted that at a "zero hour" chosen by the enemy, a concentrated attack on Oregon forests can be expected, utilizing not only the balloon-carrying incendiaries, but airplane bombing, shelling from submarines and trained saboteurs.

He also warned that lookout stations might be strafed from the air and delayed-action bombs might be used to injure forest-fire fighters.

## *U. S. Japs Hoarded Food For Foe, Dies Group Told*

Los Angeles, June 10 (AP)—A former official of the Poston (Ariz.) relocation center testified before the Dies Congressional subcommittee, it was disclosed today, that Japanese in the Poston camp cached bread and other food in the desert for invasion forces and paratroopers.

The committee made public testimony given before it here May 26 in secret session by Harold H. Townsend, former chief supply and transportation officer at the Poston camp.

**Hoarded For Invasion Forces**

"We purchased 3,750 pounds of bread daily," Townsend testified, the transcript showed. "They (the Japanese) are not great bread eaters. The majority of this bread was dried and stored away.

"They stated that they were hoarding food, bread and other supplies for parachute troops and for invasion forces.

"The information that was furnished me by certain friendly groups," Townsend continued, "was that they had placed different types of emergency food in secret cellars under the mess halls for the invasion armies and parachute troopers.

**Food Buried In Desert**

"But in addition to that they had large caches of food throughout the desert, buried, that could be used for similar purposes. This information was furnished by friendly Japanese who were endeavoring to get special favors.

"We were constantly trying to find out what was happening to certain supplies. . . . We constantly had probably fifteen or twenty informants that kept us advised as to certain storages within the camp area."

Townsend declared the Japanese camp occupants "would state they would have our country before long. I have been told that twenty times, at least; in other words, that camp is one hundred per cent. of the idea that Japan will have the United States in a few months. In talking to them, they are very frank about it. . . .

**1,000 Jap Soldiers In Camp**

"There are over 1,000 Japanese soldiers and Japanese officers in that camp. . . . They are the most indifferent fellows. If you ask them, 'Were you fellows organizing on the West Coast?' they will say, 'Yes, we had our program all set up.'

"I have asked them, 'What were you going to do?' and the anwser was, 'As soon as our soldiers come over, we were going to help them.'

"They tell you right off that they were going to win the war. And that is the type of man that is drilling over there almost daily in military tactics, right under our noses in that camp.

"They drill them in various ways, but still they drill them, and they are making soldiers out of them, and they are not kidding about it. They don't even presume to hide it."

## ARMY REINSTATES PACKARD WORKERS

Detroit, June 10 (A. P.).—Col. George E. Strong, industrial relations officer for the Central Procurement District of the Army Air Forces, said today the Army has permitted reinstatement of an undisclosed number of Packard Motor Car Company employees suspended following a recent strike over racial relations at the plant.

Both white and Negro workers were among those permitted to return to work, Col. Strong said, adding they were minor participants in the unauthorized walkout.

The military investigation into the stoppage that virtually halted production of aircraft and marine engines, Col. Strong said, "indicates there are others involved, other than those who have been suspended. Propr action will be taken against these."

Among the employees reinstated was a company foreman alleged to have told white workers they need not work with Negroes. Evidence against him was insufficient, the colonel said.

United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) officials have charged the Packard strike was instigated by Ku Klux members, and Wayne County Prosecutor William E .Dowling has started an investigation of this angle.

## U. S. To Transfer 2 Sub-Chasers To Brazil

Miami, Fla., June 10 (AP)—Two 173-foot sub-chasers will be transferred from the United States Navy to the Brazilian Navy tomorrow at Miami.

Vice-Admiral Alvaro R. Vasconcellos, head of the Brazilian naval mission to the United States, will accept the fighting craft from Rear Admiral W. R. Monroe, commandant of the Seventh Naval District.

The ships will bring to ten the number of sub-chasers transferred to Brazil at Miami under lease-lend agreements.

## MEDAL FOR SISTER

Columbus, O., June 10 (A. P.).—Mrs. Edith Hall Price of Obetz Junction said today she had been summoned to Washington to receive from President Roosevelt the Congressional Medal of Honor, awarded posthumously to her brother, Corporal Lewis Hall, who died in action on Guadalcanal on Jan. 10.

A letter from the Adjutant-General's office, asking Mrs. Price to receive the Government's highest military honor in behalf of her brother, said that Corporal Hall, a 47-year-old infantryman, was transferred to a machine gun squad at his own request, and his squad accounted for at least forty of the enemy before he met death.

His sister is the wife of a veteran of the first world war, the mother of two soldiers in the present one and served as a nurse in the former conflict.

## ARMY POLICEMAN KILLED IN RIOT

Camp Stewart, Ga., June 10 (A. P.).—Capt. Walter H. Dustmann Jr., public relations officer, reported today that one military policeman was killed and four others wounded during a riot of Negro troops here last night.

He said no white soldiers were involved in the disturbance other than military police and officers and none of the Negro soldiers was injured.

Capt. Dustmann said first reports indicated the Negro soldiers had been stirred up by a false and malicious rumor that Negro girls were being molested.

Private Ronie E. Lindsay, 22 years old, of Valdosta, Ga., was shot and killed. The wounded, all military policemen: Staff Sergt. John L. McEachern, 31, of Homestead, Mont.; Sergt. Charles W. Almond, 24, Atlanta; Sergt. William B. Brown, 24, New York city; Private Merlin B. Hotchkiss, 20, Perry, N. Y. The condition of McEachern was reported serious.

JUN 11 1943

Major E. P. Scott, provost marshal, reported only one shot was fired by military police. The latter, he said, were fired on intermittently by the Negro soldiers.

Quiet was restored shortly after midnight and Major Scott said there had been no further disturbance on the post. A board of officers was appointed immediately to investigate.

## Italian Prisoners Are Happy

**Newspaper Men Visit Camp in Indiana to See How Fascists Like America.**

Camp Atterbury, Ind., June 10 (A. P.).—Did you ever hear the Italian version of "The Beer-Barrel Polka"? That's the favorite marching song of Italian prisoners of war as they go to and from their work in the prisoner-of-war camp in this Indiana Army post.

JUN 11 1943

Newspaper men, making an Army-conducted tour of the stockade, a mile in circumference, found not a single evidence of surliness or unnappiness among the prisoners. They sing as they go to the various jobs assigned to them and they're singing again when they return to their barracks.

**Treated as Soldiers.**

In their idle moments you'll find a soccer game or two going on at the huge recreation field. Others are playing volley ball and still others are lounging in their barracks, or making intricate designs in stone in front of their living quarters.

Lieut.-Col. John L. Gammell, commanding officer of the United States Army unit which has charge of the prisoners, said that there hasn't been a single effort to escape from this camp. The prisoners are treated exactly as soldiers, except that they must live in their own stockade and are under guard.

They must salute United States officers and United States officers salute. The prisoners receive a flat allowance of 10 cents daily, an extra 80 cents daily when they do work outside their own stockade, and they may receive up to $13 monthly of that money in coupons exchangeable at their own canteen. The remainder of the money is kept in trust for them, under the terms of the Geneva prisoner-of-war convention, until they are repatriated.

**Salutes of Two Sorts.**

The salutes were particularly noticeable on the trip through the stockade. When the prisoners were wearing their hats they gave a reasonable facsimile of the American salute. Bareheaded, they gave the Roman salute.

The men are doing cleanup and repair work at the camp. Others are working at the post's fifty-acre vegetable garden and still others are employed on nearby private farms.

Newspaper men ate with the prisoners. The noon meal was spaghetti, meat and potatoes, bread, coffee and pears. Col. Gammell explained that the prisoners expressed a dislike for the amount of meat given to them when they first arrived.

**Flour for Meat.**

They wanted more starchy food, so a deal was made whereby an extra supply of flour was allotted in return for less meat. Now the men devour great quantities of Italian bread, which they make themselves, and spaghetti which they also prefer to make.

The prisoners were as curious about the party of civilians going through the stockade as the civilians were about them. Broad grins spread over every face and a jabber of Italian resounded throughout the stockade.

One prisoner, graying slightly, tried to hand what apparently was a note to a reporter, but when the newspaper man shook his head that he couldn't take it, the man backed away.

JUN 11 1943

THE WAR TODAY

- - -

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

- - -

WHETHER THE VOLCANIC ISLAND FORTRESS OF PANTELLERIA HAS BEEN OCCUPIED BY ALLIED FORCES, AS IS RATHER VAGUELY REPORTED IN SOME QUARTERS IN LONDON, THE FACT REMAINS THAT THE PRELIMINARIES TO INVASION NOT ONLY OF THIS SMALL ISLE BUT OF EUROPE AS A WHOLE ALREADY ARE UNDER WAY.

JUN 11 1943

JUST AS IN THE CASE OF AN OFFENSIVE BY AN ARMY ON LAND, INTENSIVE BOMBARDMENT OF ENEMY POSITIONS PRECEDES THE ZERO HOUR WHEN THE MEN SWARM "OVER THE TOP". THE MORE THOROUGH THE ADVANCE PREPARATION, THE EASIER AND LESS COSTLY THE FINAL ASSAULT.

SO WE ARE IN PROCESS OF IRONING OUT THE AXIS, AND IN THIS SENSE THE INVASION OF THE CONTINENT ACTUALLY IS UNDER WAY.

HOWEVER, I THINK WE SHALL DO WELL IF WE DON'T LET OUR BLOOD PRESSURES RUN TOO HIGH IN ANTICIPATION OF QUICK RESULTS IN THE LARGER FIELDS.

IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT THE LIABILITIES ARE LIKELY TO BE MUCH GREATER IN AMPHIBIOUS OFFENSIVES THAN IN ATTACKS CARRIED OUT ENTIRELY ON LAND. LANDING OPERATIONS MAY ENTAIL A TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE, SHIPS AND MATERIEL UNLESS MOST CAREFUL PREPARATIONS ARE MADE. THAT FACT UNDOUBTEDLY WILL BE A GREAT FACTOR IN GUIDING THE PLANS OF THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND.

OF COURSE, THE POSSIBILITY OF A CONSIDERABLE LAPSE OF TIME BEFORE MAJOR INVASIONS OCCUR DOESN'T NECESSAILY MEAN THAT WE SHALL NOT SEE SOME FAIRLY QUICK ACTION. IT'S POSSIBLE THAT PANTELLERIA AND LAMPEDUSA AND EVEN THE BIGGER ITALIAN ISLANDS OF SICILY AND SARDINIA MIGHT COME UNDER ASSAULT BY LANDING FORCES AT ANY TIME. STILL, IT SEEMS FAIRLY OBVIOUS THAT THE ALLIED COMMAND IS PROCEEDING METHODICALLY AND DOESN'T INTEND TO BE RUSHED.

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL SAYS "IT IS EVIDENT THAT AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS OF A PECULIAR COMPLEXITY AND HAZARD ON A LARGE SCALE ARE APPROACHING." THAT'S GOOD NEWS, AND NOT UNEXPECTED. BUT YOU WILL NOTE THAT HE DOESN'T SAY WHEN THE ZERO HOUR WILL BE. THAT STORM MAY BE A TINY CLOUD-DOT ON THE HORIZON AS YET.

JUN 11 1943

PROBABLY THE PRIME MINISTER DOESN'T KNOW WHEN THE MAJOR ACTION WILL TAKE PLACE. IT MUST DEPEND ON DEVELOPMENTS. IT MIGHT COME QUICKLY AND IT MIGHT DRAG ON FOR MONTHS.

JUN 11 1943

JUST TO ILLUSTRATE WHAT I MEAN, PROBABLY A GREAT DEAL WILL DEPEND ON WHAT HAPPENS ALONG THE RUSSIAN FRONT. IF HITLER SHOULD LAUNCH A GREAT OFFENSIVE SUDDENLY, THAT MIGHT EASILY SEND THE ALLIED INVASION MACHINE INTO HIGH GEAR. WE THEN SHOULD HAVE THE ALL HIGHEST BETWEEN TWO FIRES. IN OTHER WORDS, WHILE THE ALLIED STRATEGY IS DIRECTED ALONG VERY CERTAIN LINES, THE HOUR TO HOUR TACTICS OF THE FIGHTING FRONT MUST BE CONTROLLED BY CIRCUMSTANCES.

SO FAR AS CONCERNS PANTELLERIA, THAT SMALL BUT POWERFUL ITALIAN FORTRESS STANDS RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NARROW CHANNEL BETWEEN SICILY AND THE AFRICAN MAINLAND. IT MUST BE KNOCKED OUT BEFORE ALLIED SHIPPING CAN OPERATE FREELY IN THOSE WATERS FOR THE LARGER OPERATIONS. LAMPEDUSA, WHICH LIES NOT FAR FROM PANTELLERIA, ALSO IS A THORN IN THE SIDE OF WATER-BORNE TRAFFIC, ALTHOUGH IN A LESS DEGREE.

THE GREAT ISLANDS OF SICILY AND SARDINIA ARE A PARTICULAR MENACE TO THE NARROW SHIP LANE WHICH RUNS BETWEEN SICILY AND TUNISIA. FOR THAT REASON IT IS LOGICAL TO BELIEVE THAT THE ALLIES WILL DEAL WITH THEM BEFORE PROCEEDING TO BIGGER PROBLEMS.

JUN 11 1943

FINALLY, IN CONSIDERING THE QUESTION OF TIME REQUIRED FOR MAJOR AMPHIBIOUS OPERATIONS, WE MUSTN'T OVERLOOK THE VASTNESS OF THE PREPARATIONS REQUIRED. IT TAKES A HUGE FLEET TO MOVE EVEN A MODERATE SIZED ARMY TO THE SCENE OF ACTION, AND KEEP IT SUPPLIED WITH MUNITIONS AND FOOD. IT ALSO DEMANDS GREAT AERIAL AND NAVAL SUPPORT.

30.24-4855

BY E.C. DANIEL

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE, RAPIDLY INCREASING ITS STRENGTH IN PLANES AND MEN, HAS ASSIGNED A UNIT OF FLYING FORTRESSES TO UNDERTAKE NIGHT BOMBING EXPERIMENTS FROM BRITAIN WITH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE, A RELIABLE SOURCE SAID TODAY.

THEIR LIGHT, DAY CAMOUFLAGE PAINTED OVER WITH THE BLACK OF THE RAF'S NIGHT-RIDING LANCASTERS AND HALIFAXES, THE FORTRESSES SOON WILL JOIN THE RAF IN NIGHT ATTACK ON GERMANY, IT WAS SAID. JUN 11 1943

EXPERIENCE GAINED BY AMERICAN CREWS ON THESE FLIGHTS IT WAS ADDED, WILL BE USED AS A POSSIBLE BASIS FOR TRAINING OTHER UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE AIRMEN FOR NIGHT FORAYS BY AMERICAN SQUADRONS. THE NUMBER TO BE USED IN THE INITIAL EXPERIMENTAL FLIGHT WAS NOT ANNOUNCED, BUT IT IS SAID TO BE NOT LARGE.

THE FLYING FORTRESSES ORIGINALLY WERE EQUIPPED AND THE CREWS TRAINED FOR HIGH-LEVEL DAYLIGHT PRECISION BOMBING, WHICH PROVED TO BE A SENSATIONAL SUCCESS DESPITE THE DEFENSE EFFORTS OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE AND THE EARLY SKEPTICISM OF BRITISH COMMENTATORS.

BOTH THE NORDEN BOMBSIGHT AND THE UNIQUE ARRAY OF FIFTY-CALIBER MACHINE GUNS WERE DESIGNED ESPECIALLY FOR DAYLIGHT OPERATIONS AND THE CREWS WERE NOT TRAINED FOR THE INTRICATE PROBLEMS OF TAKEOFF, LANDING, NAVIGATING AND FIGHTING AT NIGHT--AN RAF SPECIALTY.

THE EXPERIMENT WITH NIGHT OPERATIONS, WHICH HAD BEEN OFFICIALLY FORECAST, DOES NOT MEAN THAT THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE WILL ABANDON DAY BOMBING EVENTUALLY. ON THE CONTRARY, IT WILL GROW STEADILY IN POWER. DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE TACTICS OF THE GERMAN

JUN 11 1943

AIR FORCE AGAINST THE FORTRESSES HAS IMPROVED WITH EXPERIENCE, DAY BOMBING IS CONSIDERED STILL TO BE WELL WORTH ITS COST IN PLANES AND MEN, AIRMEN SAY.

JUN 11 1943

A RECENT CONTINGENT OF AMERICAN AIRMEN WHO HAVE ARRIVED IN GREAT BRITAIN FULLY TRAINED TO SERVICE AND FLY THE RAPIDLY INCREASING FLEET OF UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE PLANES HERE IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN ONE OF THE LARGEST EVER SHIPPED ABROAD.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE LATEST CONTINGENT'S ARRIVAL AT A BRITISH PORT WAS MADE EARLY TODAY. THE TRIP ACROSS THE ATLANTIC WAS FAST AND UNEVENTFUL, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE AIRMEN---MOSTLY COMBAT CREWS--CAME TO REPLACE MEN WHO HAVE COMPLETED THEIR REQUIRED QUOTA OF RAIDS ON EUROPE AND TO MAN BOMBERS WHOSE NUMBERS MOMENTARILY EXCEED AVAILABLE MANPOWER. THE CREW OF THE "MEMPHIS BELLE", HAVING COMPLETED 25 BOMBING MISSIONS OVER THE CONTINENT, WAS GIVEN A GALA SEND-OFF YESTERDAY PREPARATORY TO THEIR LEAVING FOR THE UNITED STATES TO PARTICIPATE IN A WAR BOND SELLING CAMPAIGN.

JUN 11 1943

REPLACEMENTS AND EXPANSIONS HAVE OCCASIONED SOME REORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE, WHICH HAS BEEN WITHHOLDING MAJOR BLOWS FROM EUROPE FOR THE PAST TEN DAYS, AS HAS THE HEAVY BOMBER FLEET OF THE RAF.

RESUMPTION OF BOMBING RAIDS ON THE CONTINENT, HOWEVER, IS EXPECTED TO BRING THE HEAVIEST BLOWS YET BY THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE, WHICH HAS ALREADY SENT NEARLY 200 PLANES OVER THE CONTINENT IN A SINGLE TWO-BLADED RAID, ACCORDING TO THE EVENING STANDARD.

IT WAS NOT DISCLOSED HOW MANY PLANES PARTICIPATED IN THE THREE-PLY RAID OF MAY 29 ON LA PALLICE, ST. NAZAIRE AND RENNES, WHICH WAS DESCRIBED AS THE HEAVIEST YET STAGED BY THE EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE. HOWEVER IT WAS SAID THAT THE UNITED STATES OBJECTIVE IS TO PLACE AS MANY PLANES IN THE AIR DURING THE DAY AS THE RAF DOES AT NIGHT.

JUN 11 1943

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 11-(AP)-MICHAEL KALININ, PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.S.R., TODAY EXPRESSED HIS CONVICTION THAT FRIENDLY WAR-TIME TIES BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES WILL ENSURE "CLOSE COOPERATION IN POST WAR TIMES TOGETHER WITH THE PEOPLES OF FREEDOM-LOVING COUNTRIES."

HIS STATEMENT WAS CONTAINED IN A MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOVIET-AMERICAN PACT SIGNED IN WASHINGTON DURING A VISIT BY VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV, COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. THE MESSAGE WAS BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

SENDING HIS "SINCERE GREETINGS," KALININ SAID HE WAS "DEEPLY CONVINCED" THAT THE "FIGHTING COMPANIONSHIP" BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS "WILL CONTINUE TO GAIN STRENGTH, ENSURING THE FURTHER SUCCESSES OF OUR JOINT STRUGGLE AND THE FINAL VICTORY OF THE U.S.S.R., THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN OVER OUR COMMON ENEMY."

(THE AGREEMENT, WHICH IS ONE YEAR OLD TODAY, WAS ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON WITH THE STATEMENT THAT "FULL UNDERSTANDING WAS REACHED WITH REGARD TO THE URGENT TASKS OF CREATING A SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE IN 1942. IN ADDITION, THE MEASURES FOR INCREASING AND SPEEDING UP THE SUPPLIES OF PLANES, TANKS AND OTHER KINDS OF WAR MATERIALS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE SOVIET UNION WERE DISCUSSED. FURTHER WERE DISCUSSED THE FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS OF COOPERATION OF THE SOVIET

JUN 11 1943

30.24-4857

UNION AND THE UNITED STATES IN SAFEGUARDING PEACE AND SECURITY TO THE FREEDOM-LOVING PEOPLES AFTER THE WAR.")

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-A GERMAN INFANTRY ATTACK IN THE LISICHANSK AREA, WHERE THE GERMANS FREQUENTLY HAVE ATTEMPTED TO PENETRATE RUSSIAN POSITIONS ON THE BANKS OF THE DONETS RIVER, HAS BEEN REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES TO THE ATTACKERS, THE SOVIET NOON COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE RED ARMY'S ARTILLERY AND SUPPORTING MORTAR AND MACHINE-GUN BATTERIES LAID DOWN A HEAVY FIRE ON THE TANK-SUPPORTED ATTACKING FORCE AND CAUSED IT TO RETIRE TO ITS ORIGINAL POSITION, AND A GERMAN PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN IN THE ENGAGEMENT, THE WAR BULLETIN SAID. IT WAS RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET RADIO MONITOR.

JUN 11 1943

ELSEWHERE ON THE LONG LAND FRONT ACTION CONTINUED INCONCLUSIVE, THE RUSSIANS SAID, ALTHOUGH ON THE SMOLENSK FRONT ABOUT A COMPANY OF GERMAN INFANTRY WAS SLAIN, EIGHT ENEMY BLOCKHOUSES WERE SMASHED AND AN ENEMY RECONNAISSANCE PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN, IT WAS DECLARED.

THE COMMUNIQUE AGAIN WAS SILENT ON THE FIGHTING IN THE KUBAN VALLEY OF THE WESTERN CAUCASUS WHERE THE GERMANS ASSERTED THE RUSSIANS HAVE LOST HEAVILY IN MEN AND EQUIPMENT DURING THE LAST TWO WEEKS. THE GERMANS ALSO SAID THEY PUT OUT OF ACTION 47 RUSSIAN LANDING BOATS IN THE SEA OF AZOV.

THE RUSSIANS, IN TURN DECLARED THEY DESTROYED BETWEEN 150 AND 160 GERMAN AIRCRAFT TUESDAY NIGHT IN RAIDS ON SIX ENEMY AIRPORTS AND SHOT DOWN 24 MORE GERMAN PLANES ATTEMPTING TO ATTACK ON THE VOLKHOV FRONT SOUTHEAST OF LENINGRAD. THE SOVIET ANNOUNCEMENT, MADE BY THE MOSCOW RADIO, SAID THE JUSSIANS TOTAL LOSS WAS 26 PLANES.

-95-

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-RUSSIAN BOMBERS IN FORCE ATTACKED FIVE GERMAN AIRDROMES LAST NIGHT AND INFLICTED HEAVY LOSSES, THE SOVIET RADIO, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID TONIGHT.

THE GERMANS ATTEMPTED TO BOMB YAROSLAVL THE SAME NIGHT, THE RADIO SAID, AND DESTROYED DWELLING HOUSES, WITH SOME CIVILIAN CASUALTIES.

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED TODAY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL HAD ANNOUNCED THAT ITS DECISION TO DISSOLVE THE COMINTERN HAD BEEN "UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED BY ALL SECTIONS ABLE TO SEND IN THEIR DECISIONS, INCLUDING ALL THE MOST IMPORTANT."

JUN 11 1943

"THEREFORE," SAID THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, "IT IS CONSIDERED THAT FROM JUNE 10, 1943, THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL, THE PRESIDIUM AND THE SECRETARIAT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, AS WELL AS THE INTERNATIONAL-CONTROLLED COMMISSION, HAVE BEEN DISSOLVED."

THE DECISION TO DISSOLVE THE COMINTERN--THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION WHICH LENIN AND HIS FOLLOWERS CREATED IN 1919 TO MOBILIZE WORKERS' PARTIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD--WAS TAKEN BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON MAY 22.

AT THAT TIME THE COMMITTEE SAID THAT IT WAS ASKING THE VARIOUS NATIONAL SECTIONS TO RATIFY THE STEP BECAUSE OF THE IMPOSSIBILITY OF CONVENING A WORLD CONGRESS UNDER PRESENT WAR CONDITIONS.

INVASION (ADD - INVASION)

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-~~THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF ITALY'S ENTRANCE~~

JUN 11 1943

JUN 11 1943

SARDINIA AND SICILY ALSO CONTINUED TO FEEL THE WEIGHT OF ALLIED AIR POWER, AND THESE KEY ISLANDS ALSO FIGURED IN THE GENERAL SPECULATION OVER POSSIBLE INVASION MOVES.

MEANTIME, THROUGHOUT THE REMAINDER OF HITLER'S EUROPEAN FORTRESS THERE WERE CONTINUED STIRRINGS OF RESISTANCE AS THE CZECHS RECALLED TODAY WAS THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE MASSACRE OF LIDICE, WHEN AN ENTIRE VILLAGE WAS DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS FOR HAVING HARBORED THE ASSASSINS OF REINHARDT HEYDRICH, REICHS PROTECTOR FOR BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA.

JUN 11 1943

"MUSSOLINI IS BEGINNING TODAY TO SUFFER THE CONSEQUENCES OF HIS CRUELTIES AND TREACHERIES," CZECH COMMENT RAN. "IT MUST BE A DISMAL, FEARFUL ANNIVERSARY FOR HIM. TOMORROW IT WILL BE HITLER'S TURN TO FEEL THE CRUSHING BLOW OF JUSTICE."

AS THOUGH TO LEND WEIGHT TO THIS PREDICTION CAME THE ANNOUNCEMENT LAST NIGHT THAT A SIZEABLE NEW CONTINGENT OF UNITED STATES SOLDIERS HAD ARRIVED RECENTLY IN A BRITISH PORT AFTER A FAST TRIP WITHOUT INCIDENT.

JUN 11 1943

NUMEROUS AIRMEN, SWELLING THE FAST-GROWING EIGHTH U.S. AIR FORCE, WERE INCLUDED IN THE GROUP, IT WAS DECLARED. IT WAS THE SECOND DISCLOSURE IN RECENT DAYS OF ADDITIONS TO THE AIR FORCE HERE.

THE GERMANS WERE MEETING SUCH ANNOUNCEMENTS WITH WORDS, FILLING THE AIR WITH BROADCASTS THAT SPOKE TAUNTINGLY OF THE ALLIES' FORTHCOMING INVASION OF THE CONTINENT.

A SAMPLE OF THE AXIS MORALE BUILD-UP WAS A PARIS RADIO BROADCAST LAST NIGHT WHICH QUOTED BERLIN MILITARY CIRCLES AS DECLARING THE EUROPEAN ANTI-INVASION WALL HAD BEEN "CONSIDERABLY STRENGTHENED" IN THE LAST 10 DAYS, WITH NEW AND HEAVIER ARMAMNETS INSTALLED.

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM ALGIERS SAID TODAY THAT GEN. HENRI GIRAUD HAD "ACCEPTED IN PRINCIPLE" AN INVITATION TO VISIT WASHINGTON. IT SAID HE WAS NOT LIKELY TO LEAVE ALGIERS UNDER PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES, HOWEVER.

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO REPORTED TODAY IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT A FLYING FORTRESS CRASHED LAST NIGHT SIX MILES FROM ALGECIRAS, SPAIN, KILLING EIGHT MEMBERS OF THE CREW, TWO WHO BAILED OUT WERE REPORTED SERIOUSLY INJURED.

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-AXIS FORCES SUPPORTED BY 35 TANKS AND A STRONG AIR COVER HAVE FORCED THEIR WAY INTO THE MONTENEGRIN TOWN OF SADNIK IN THE FACE OF FIERCE RESISTANCE BY GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC'S GUERRILLA FORCES, THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUN 11 1943

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE PATRIOTS KILLED AND WOUNDED MANY OF THE ENEMY.

HEAVY FIGHTING WAS REPORTED CONTINUING AFTER THE GUERRILLA FORCES RETIRED TO THE SURROUNDING MOUNTAINS.

IN ANOTHER CLASH, THE YUGOSLAVS WERE SAID TO HAVE SURROUNDED AND VIRTUALLY WIPED OUT A GERMAN BATTALIONIN TWO DAYS OF FIGHTING ENDING JUNE 1 IN THE SERBIAN MOUNTAIN REGION OF GUCEVO, NEAR THE DRINA RIVER.

CX CO DT PX PG June 11 - BY KING

LONDON--FIRST ADD AMERICANS DECORATED XXX FLYING MEDALS.

LIEUT.STICKELL IS THE FIFTH MEMBER OF THE RCAF TO RECEIVE THE D.S.O. AND THE SECOND AMERICAN MEMBER OF THE CORPS TO WEAT THE DECORATION. THE PREVIOUS AMERICAN WINNER IS FLIGHT LIEUTENANT J.C. MCCARTHY OF ST.JAMES, LONG ISLAND, WHO FLEW ON THE RAID WHICH RESULTED

JUN 11 1943 ✓

IN THE BREACHING OF THE MOEHNE AND EDER DAMS IN GERMANY.

THE CITATIONS TO THE MEN FLYING WITH THE CANADIANS:

FLT.LT.STICKELL:

JUN 11 1943

"DURING A MOST SUCCESSFUL TOUR OF OPERATIONAL DUTY IN HEAVY BOMBER AIRCRAFT THIS OFFICER HAS PROVED HIMSELF TO BE A MOST VALUABLE MEMBER OF HIS SQUADRON. HE IS AN OUTSTANDING OPERATIONAL CAPTAIN AND HAS INVARIABLY MADE THE UTMOST EFFORTS TO COMPLETE HIS DUTIES REGARDLESS OF OPPOSITION AND OTHER DIFFICULTIES.

"HIS COURAGE, DETERMINATION AND DEVOTION TO DUTY HAVE BEEN MOST OUTSTANDING OVER A LONG PERIOD. SINCE THE AWARD OF THE D.F.C. IN NOVEMBER, 1942, FLT.LT.STICKELL HAS COMPLETED NUMEROUS SORTIES, ALL OF THEM AGAINST HEAVILY DEFENDED TARGETS IN ENEMY TERRITORY."

FLT.LT.MCGEE (27134 BEVERLY RD, INKSTER, MICH.):

"THROUGHOUT HIS OPERATIONAL CAREER THIS OFFICER HAS DISPLAYED ENTHUSIASM AND KEENNESS FOR OPERATIONAL FLYING. HE HAS ATTACKED THE MOST HEAVILY DEFENDED TARGETS WITH GREAT DETERMINATION. ON ONE OCCASION DURING AN ATTACK ON TURIN HIS AIRCRAFT WAS DAMAGED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND ITS LOAD OF INCENDIARY BOMBS SET ON FIRE. ALTHOUGH THE FIRE MADE HIS AIRCRAFT VISIBLE TO THE ENEMY HE CONTINUED HIS MISSION AND BOMBED THE TARGET. ON ALL OPERATIONS FLT. LT.MCGEE HAS DISPLAYED UNFAILING ABILITY AND COURAGE IN THE FACE OF DANGER.

FLT.LT.DIERKES, (3003 OBSERVATORY RD., CINCINNATI, O.): JUN 11 1943

"AN OUTSTANDING PILOT, THIS OFFICER'S KEENNESS AND DETERMINATION THROUGHOUT HIS TOUR HAVE BEEN EXEMPLARY. HE HAS FLOWN ON A LARGE NUMBER OF OPERATIONS ATTACKING SUCH HEAVILY DEFENDED TARGETS AS BERLIN, HAMBURG, ESSEN, COLOGNE AND NUREMBURG. HE HAS ALSO ATTACKED ITALIAN TARGETS AT MILAN AND SPEZIA, OBTAINING SOME EXCELLENT PHOTO-

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GRAPHS. ON MANY OCCASIONS THIS OFFICER'S AIRCRAFT HAS BEEN DAMAGED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE BUT EACH TIME HE HAS SKILFULLY FLOWN IT BACK TO BASE. FLT.LT.DIERKES, BY HIS FINE FIGHTING SPIRIT AND GREAT DEVOTION TO DUTY HAS SET A SPLENDID EXAMPLE TO ALL."

FLT.SGT. GOODWIN (168 FERNBROOK AVE., WYNCOTE, PA.):

"THROUGHOUT A VERY SUCCESSFUL TOUR OF OPERATIONS, FLT.SGT. GOODWIN HAS SHOWN OUTSTANDING ABILITY AS A PILOT. HIS CAREFUL ATTENTION TO PRE-FLIGHT PLANNING HAS ENABLED HIM TO AVOID UNNECESSARY HAZARDS. HIS DETERMINATION OVER THE TARGET IN THE FACE OF THE HEAVIEST OPPOSITION HAS BEEN AN EXAMPLE TO ALL WHILE HIS OBSERVATIONS AND REPORTS HAVE BEEN EXCEPTIONALLY RELIABLE AND USEFUL.

"THIS AIRMAN HAS ATTACKED A WIDE VARIETY OF TARGETS IN GERMANY AND ITALY, INCLUDING SOME OF THOSE WHICH ARE HEAVILY DEFENDED. DESPITE MANY HAZARDOUS EXPERIENCES, FLT.SGT.GOODWIN'S KEENNESS FOR OPERATIONAL FLYING REMAINS UNDIMINISHED AND HIS COURAGE AND DETERMINATION CONTINUE TO BE WORTHY OF HIGH PRAISE." JUN 11 1943

**MADRID, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE SPANISH FOREIGN OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT OFFICIAL RECOGNITION HAD BEEN ACCORDED THE NEW ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT OF GENERAL PEDRO RAMIREZ.**

**THE INFORMATION WAS CONVEYED TO ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR ALBERTO PALACIOUS COSTA WHEN HE CALLED AT THE FOREIGN MINISTRY TO ANNOUNCE THE SWEARING IN OF THE GOVERNMENT IN BUENOS AIRES.**

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE STOCKHOLMS TIDNINGEN SAID IN A DISPATCH TODAY THAT NAZI OFFICIAL CIRCLES REPORTED THE ALLIED BOMBARDMENT OF GERMAN CITIES WAS HAVING WORSE EFFECTS ON THE EPEOPLE OF THE REICH THAN "THE INVASION NERVE

JUN 11 1943

WAR."

"IT'S A DAMNED SERIOUS THING," ADOLF HITLER'S NEWSPAPER VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER WAS QUOTED.

INFORMED MILITARY CIRCLES WERE SAID TO HAVE DECLARED THAT "THE EUROPEAN FORTRESS" WAS PREPARED FOR INVASION AND THAT THE WAR OF NERVES WAS AFFECTING THE BRITISH MORE THAN THE GERMANS.

THEY ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THEY COULD NO LONGER HIDE THE FACT THAT DAILY ROUND-THE-CLOCK AERIAL SORTIES OVER GERMANY WERE "AWFUL ON THE HEALTH AND NERVES OF THE PEOPLE," WHETHER BOMBS FELL IN THEIR IMMEDIATE VICINITY OR NOT.

JUN 11 1943

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 10-(AP)-ROWS OF BARRACK-LINE HOUSES IN ONE WESTERN GERMAN INDUSTRIAL TOWN WERE SWEPT AWAY LIKE TOY WOODEN BLOCKS BY WAVES OF WATER, FOLLOWING THE BREACHING OF THE EDER AND MOEHNE DAMS, THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE SVENSKA DAGBLADET REPORTED TODAY HE HAD BEEN INFORMED BY AN EYEWITNESS.

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID THE GERMAN CENSORSHIP NOW WAS PERMITTING FIRST DETAILS OF THE DISASTER TO BE TELEGRAPHED FROM BERLIN, BUT REFUSED TO ALLOW THE USE OF THE TOWN'S NAME OR WHETHER IT WAS IN THE WESER OR RUHR VALLEYS.

JUN 11 1943

THE EYEWITNESS, ACCORDING TO THE CORRESPONDENT, SAID THAT HE MANAGED TO WARN 1,000 PERSONS OF THE ON-RUSHING WATERS AND THAT 92 WHO REFUSED TO HEED THE WARNING DROWNED. TREE TOPS WERE COVERED BY THE FLOOD WATERS, HOUSES AND OTHER BUILDINGS WERE ENGULFED AND WIDESPREAD DEVASTATION RESULTED, HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.

SCENES AT THE TOWN'S GRAVEYARDS A FEW DAYS LATER AS THE RESIDENTS BURIED THEIR FAMILIES AND RELATIVES "COULD NOT BE DESCRIBED," THE DAGBLADET'S CORRESPONDENT SAID HE WAS INFORMED.

BY JOHN COLBURN

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 10-(AP)-ROBERT M.MCCLINTOCK, CHARGES D'AFFIRES OF THE U.S.LEGATION AT HELSINKI, IS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE IN STOCKHOLM TOMORROW AND OBSERVERS COUPLED HIS TRIP WITH A NEWSPAPER REPORT THAT FINLAND HAD YIELDED TO NAZI DEMANDS FOR FINNISH REPLACEMENTS ON THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN FRONT.

SOME OF THESE OBSERVERS, WHO CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED BY NAME, SAID THEY BELIEVED THE UNITED STATES HAD BEEN AWAITING ONLY SOME FURTHER SIGN THAT FINLAND WOULD BOW TO SUCH PRESSURE BEFORE SEVERING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN HELSINKI AND WASHINGTON.

JUN 11 1943

DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS SAID MCCLINTOCK'S TRIP WAS "PURELY PERSONAL." THEY REPORTED HE EXPECTED TO SPEND THREE OR FOUR DAYS WITH MEMBERS OF HIS FAMILY, WHO HAVE BEEN IN STOCKHOLM SINCE THE UNITED STATES WITHDREW MOST OF THE LEGATION STAFF FROM HELSINKI DURING THE EASTER CRSIS. WHETHER THE REPORTS GRANTING OF A GERMAN RECRUITING CONCESSION IN FINLAND WOULD PROVOKE A BREAK COULD NOT BE AUTHORITATIVELY DETERMINED. FINNISH GOVERNMENT OFFICERS LONG HAVE CONTENDED THAT THE WAR THEY WAGE ALONGSIDE GERMANY AGAINST THE SOVIET UNION IS ONE OF SELF DEFENSE.

THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER SAID THAT FINLAND, IN RESPONSE TO NAZI DEMANDS, HAD RECRUITED A REPLACEMENT FOR EVERY PHYSICALLY FIT FINN WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT WITH THE FINNISH SS BATTALION.

(EDS: FIRST LINE READ X X X CHARGES D-AFFAIRES OF X X X (ETC)

JUN 11 1943

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A FINNISH OPPOSITION LEADER WHOSE VIEWS ARE HIGHLY RESPECTED BY AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS WAS QUOTED AS SAYING:

"FINLAND IS IN A DILEMMA AND SO IS THE OPPOSITION. THE OPPOSITION KNOWS WHAT PATH TO TAKE, BUT IS AFRAID TO TAKE IT."

THE MAJORITY OF THE FINNISH PEOPLE AND EVEN A LARGE NUMBER OF PARLIAMENT MEMBERS WERE REPRESENTED AS WANTING A CHANGE IN HELSINKI'S FOREIGN POLICY, BUT NOT BY OPEN REVOLT DURING THE WAR EMERGENCY.

BY EDWIN SHANKE

JUN 11 1943

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 10-(AP)-HEINRICH HIMMLER'S POLICE ARE TIGHTENING THEIR GRIP ON GERMANY BECAUSE OF SAGGING MORALE, RELIABLE REPORTS COMING OUT OF GERMANY INDICATED TODAY, AND FOR THIS REASON KEEN OBSERVERS HERE BELIEVE A CRACK-UP IN GERMANY IS UNLIKELY UNTIL ABSOLUTE MILITARY COLLAPSE ALSO IS AT HAND.

SUPPLEMENTING THE STORIES THAT LEAK OUT OF GERMANY IS THE PLAIN FACT THAT NAZI LEADERS AND PARTY ORATORS ARE STUMPING THE COUNTRY, SETTING UP A STRANGE SCEE OF APPEALS FOR FAITH IN VICTORY AND THREATS THAT "WEAK" GERMANS WILL BE PURGED.

JUN 11 1943

BEHIND THIS SCREEN THE GESTAPO HEAD WAS AT WORK WITH RUTHLESS EFFICIENCY, POINTING UP THE ORATORY OF PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS AND LABOR FRONT LEADER ROBERT LEY; JOSEF WAGNER, THE GAULEITER FOR ALSACE, AND ERICH KOCH, THE NAZI COMMISSIONER FOR THE UKRAINE.

SOURCES HERE SAID "HIMMLER'S GESTAPO IS NOT APPLYING ANY NEW METHODS IN COMBATING DISCONTENT, UNREST AND ACTIVITIES ENDANGERING THE WAR EFFORT BUT IS ACTING ON A MUCH WIDER SCALE.

"WHERE IT USED TO CRACK DOWN ON TENS OR HUNDREDS, NOW IT IS

JUN 11 1943

STRIKING AT THOUSANDS," THEY SAID.

THESE SAME SOURCES SAID, TOO, THAT "THE GEASTPO HAS ITS WORRIES: FOR THE FIRST TIME SIGNS OF ORGANIZED OPPOSITION TO THE NAZIS, IN AUSTRIA FOR EXAMPLE, ARE APPEARING; FOR THE FIRST TIME, ALSO, THE ARMING OF SUCH OPPOSITION IS NO PROBLEM. THREE KILOGRAMS OF COFFEE (ABOUT 6 1/2 POINDS) IS WORTH A MACHINE-GUN IN A COUNTRY PINCHED FOR FOOD, SUCH AS IS GERMANY.

JUN 11 1943

"IT IS EVEN EASIER IN OCCUPIED LANDS," THE SOURCES ADDED. "MOREVER, THE NAZIS' ENEMIES ARE SHOOTING DOWN GESTAPO AGENTS WITH INCREASING FREQUENCY. GARBED AS SS MEN, THEY ARE EVEN KNOWN TO HAVE INVADED GESTAPO OFFICES.

IN AUSTRIA, WHERE THE MORALE IS SAID TO BE ESPECIALLY LOW, MORE THAN 140 AUSTRIANS WERE REPORTED EXECUTED BY THE SS SINCE NOVEMBER FOR UNDERGROUND ANTI-NAZI ACTIVITY. ALL THOSE WERE ANNOUNCED IN THE PRESS---BUT ACTUALLY THEY WERE SAID TO REPRESENT ONLY A FRACTION OF THE EXECUTIONS IN THAT PERIOD.

GENERAL DISSATISFACTION AND RESTIVENESS ALSO WERE SEEN IN THE CHARACTER OF COURT CONVICTIONS RECORDED IN THE PRESS DURING MAY. THERE WERE 78 SENTENCES FOR WAR CRIMES SUCH AS TALKING DISPARAGINGLY ABOUT SOLDIERS OR THE NAZI PARTY, FOR SPREADING RUMORS OF BLACK MARKETING, AND FOR PLUNDERING IN BLACKOUTS.

THE CHARGES MAINLY BROUGHT PRISON TERMS OF FROM FIVE TO 15 YEARS, BUT THERE WERE 23 DEATH SENTENCES. THE NAZI POLICY HAS BEEN TO PUBLISH ONLY A FEW OF SUCH CASES TO SERVE AS A FRIGHTENING EXAMPLE.

JUN 11 1943

OTHER SMALL INCIDENTS ALSO SHOW THE CHANGING TEMPER OF THE

PEOPLE.

TRAVELERS REACHING HERE REPORT, FOR EXAMPLE, THE GERMANS NOW COMMONLY GREET ONE ANOTHER WITH A "HEIL", DROPPING THE "HITLER", OR HAVE REVERTED TO THE OLD SALUTATION "GRUESS GOTT"---A SIMPLE, COLLOQUIAL "GOOD DAY" TRANSLATED OUT OF THE LINKING OF THE WORDS FOR GREETING AND FOR GOD.

A SWEDISH BUSINESS MAN RETURNED FROM A VISIT TO STUTTGART EXPRESSED HIS SURPRISE AT A SCHOOLBOY WHO USED THE "GRUESS GOTT" SALUTATION INSTEAD OF A "HEIL HITLER."

JUN 11 1943

"WE'RE BEGINNING TO TEACH OUR CHILDREN DIFFERENTLY," HIS HOST TOLD THE VISITOR.

IN MUNICH, AN EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF FIELD MARSHAL VON HINDENBURG WAS PLACARDED WITH A SIGN ONE DAY WHICH READ, TRANSLATED: "COME DOWN, PROUD RIDER, YOUR CORPORAL DOESN'T KNOW HOW TO CONTINUE." THE CORPORAL, OF COURSE, IS HITLER.

GOEBBELS IS SAID TO HAVE RECEIVED AS MANY AS 40 HIGHLY CRITICAL "CRANK" LETTERS A DAY, BUT HITLER SELDOM HAS BEEN PUBLICLY ATTACKED.

NOW, HOWEVER, PEOPLE WERE REPORTED BEGINNING TO TALK A BIT MORE OPENLY ABOUT THE FUEHRER AND EVEN THE SS ORGAN, DAS SCHWARZE KORPS, RECENTLY ATTEMPTED TO APOLOGIZE FOR HIM BY DECLARING ITS READERS SHOULD NOT EXPECT HIM TO BE INFALLIBLE.

THE STREETS ARE FULL OF WAR INVALIDS, ADDING TO THE GENERAL SENSE OF DEPRESSION. VIENNA ESPECIALLY IS REFERRED TO AS A CITY OF WAR HOSPITALS, AND WITH THE WOUNDED SAID TO DOMINATE THE STREETS, THE ONCE LIGHT-HEARTED CAPITAL'S CAFE LIFE IS SUBDUED, WITH WINE A SCARCITY.

THE ONLY YOUNG MEN IN EVIDENCE ARE PARTY FUNCTIONARIES, PARTICULARLY THE SS MEN, AND THE REACTION AGAINST THEM IS MOST SEVERE IN AUSTRIA AND SOUTHERN GERMANY, IT WAS SAID.

IN NORTHERN GERMANY, ON THE OTHER HAND, THE ATTITUDE WAS SAID TO BE AN INDIFFERENT "WE DON'T CARE" FEELING, ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED COMPLAINING "IT SEEMS AS THOUGH EVERY PG (PARTY MEMBER) HAS SOMETHING THE MATTER WITH HIM WHICH EXEMPTS HIM FROM SERVICE AT THE FRONT."

IT WAS REPORTED HERE THAT THE NAZIS IN INCREASING NUMBERS PREFER NOT TO WEAR LAPEL PARTY BADGES. LISTENING TO FORBIDDEN FOREIGN BROADCASTS WAS SAID TO HAVE INCREASED SHARPLY, ALTHOUGH THE PENALTIES STILL ARE GREAT FOR THAT PRACTICE.

THERE IS A STANDING UNWRITTEN RULE NOT TO SPEAK WITHIN EARSHOT OF CHILDREN OR SERVANTS WHO MIGHT BERAY TH CONV

JUN 11 1943

OF CHILDREN OR SERVANTS WHO MIGHT BETRAY THE CONVERSATIONS, AND IT IS SAID THAT WHERE THREE GERMANS GATHER NOTHING IS SAID IN CONFIDENCE BECAUSE OF SUSPICION THAT THE NAZI SPY SYSTEM MAY BE AT WORK.

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

AN ADVANCED U.S. BOMBER BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 9-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A GROUP OF AMERICAN FLIERS CLIMBED OUT OF THEIR UNSCARRED B-17 FLYING FORTRESSES TODAY AFTER A ROUTINE RAID ON PANTELLERIA TO DISCOVER THEY HAD COMPLETED THEIR 100TH MISSION--THE SECOND FORTRESS UNIT IN NORTH AFRICA TO REACH THAT MARK.

COL.SAM GORMLEY OF ALHAMBRA, CALIF., THE GROUP COMMANDER, SAID "WE DIDN'T EVEN KNOW IT WAS OUR 100TH MISSION UNTIL SOMEBODY CHECKED AND TOLD US."

JUN 11 1943

THE MEN CELEBRATED WITH TIN CUPS OF COLD LEMONADE OR HOT TODDIES

1943

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POURED BY CHARLES NORBECK, A RED CROSS WORKER, OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE CREWS ENTERED THE WAR FROM ENGLISH BASES LAST SEPTEMBER. AFTER EIGHT MISSIONS IN ENGLAND THEY CAME TO AFRICA IN MID-NOVEMBER AND FINISHED OUT THEIR CENTURY.

JUN 11 1943

"WE CAME WITH HARDLY ANY GROUND PERSONNEL" SAID MAJOR E.C. STEPHENSON, GROUP EXECUTIVE OFFICER, OF YAKIMA, WASH., WHOSE WIFE NOW LIVES AT 2514 ARGYLE PLACE DENVER, COL.

"FROM THEN UNTIL THE REST OF THE GROUND CREW CAME IN JANUARY WE ALL LOADED BOMBS, GASSED THE ENGINES, DID REPAIRS--THOSE WERE THE DAYS BUT WE HOPE WE DON'T HAVE ANY MORE LIKE THEM."

THE LEADER OF THE RAID ON PANTELLERIA TODAY--MADE WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A MAN OR A PLANE OR EVEN THE SIGHT OF ENEMY FIGHTERS--WAS CAPT. ROBERT J.DUDAL, 24, SQUADRON COMMANDER, OF 22/29 EL MOYNE ST., LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

LIEUT.H.A.WEST, OF TUCKAHOE, N.Y., NAVIGATOR, SAID HE LIKED THE 100TH MISSION BECAUSE "IT BRINGS ME THAT MUCH CLOSER TO HOME."

IT WAS HIS 40TH PERSONAL FLIGHT AND WITH TEN MORE HE WILL WIN HIS TRIP HOME.

JUN 11 1943

IT WAS THE 45TH TRIP FOR LIEUT.WILLIAM L.CONDY, OF 1001 OAKWOOD ST., WILMETTE, ILL., WHO HAS BEEN WITH THE GROUP SINCE IT WAS FORMED AT GEIGER FIELD, SPOKANE, WASH., IN FEBRUARY, 1942.

"WE HAVE BEEN THE MOST FORTUNATE GROUP EVER TO LEAVE THE STATES AND I THINK OUR BOMBING HAS BEEN THE MOST ACCURATE OF ANY," CONDY SAID.

GUNNER SERGEANT RAY SAULMON, 22, A BALL TURRET GUNNER OF ROCKY FORD, COL., SAID "WE HAVE HAD EVERY FEW LOSSES IN PERSONNEL AND PLANES. OF ALL OUR RAIDS THE PALERMO ONE WAS THE ONE I REMEMBER AS THE TOUGHEST, DUE TO THE HEAVY FLAK."

THE GROUP HAS SHOT DOWN 131 ENEMY PLANES IN COMBAT, PROBABLY DESTROYED 74 MORE AND DAMAGED AN ADDITIONAL 99.

CITING THE GROUP FOR INFLICTING "GREAT DESTRUCTION," COMMANDING GENERAL CARL A.SPAATZ AS LONG AGO AS MARCH 12 SAID "THE ASSIGNMENTS GIVEN THIS ORGANIZATION HAVE ALWAYS BEEN CARRIED OUT WITH GREAT COURAGE, DETERMINATION AND EFFICIENCY."

JUN 11 1943

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

AN ADVANCED U.S. BOMBER BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 9--(DELAYED)--(AP)--COMPLETING ITS 100TH MISSION AFTER HANGING UP ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE BATTLE PERFORMANCES IN THE HITORY OF THE U.S. AAF, A GROUP OF B-17 FLYING FORTRESSES DROPPED MANY THOUSANDS OF POUNDS OF BOMBS IN A "GRAVY RUN" RAID ON PANTELLERIA TODAY.

THIS BOMBARDMENT OF MUSSOLINI'S FORTIFIED ISLAND OFF SICILY, MADE WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A MAN OR A PLANE OR THE SIGHT OF ANY ENEMY FIGHTERS, BROUGHT TO 4,500 TONS THE WEIGHT OF EXPLOSIVES DROPPED BY THE ELITE CREWS OF THESE FORTRESSES SINCE THEY ENTERED THE COMBAT, FROM ENGLISH BASES, LAST SEPTEMBER.

JUN 11 1943

THE GROUP WAS THE SECOND FORTRESS UNIT IN NORTH AFRICA TO REACH THE 100-MISSION MARK. THE ANNIVERSARY ALMOST PASSED UNNOTICED.

"WE DIDN'T EVEN KNOW IT WAS OUR 100TH MISSION UNTIL SOMEBODY CHECKED AND TOLD US," SMILED COL. SAM GORMLEY OF ALHAMBRA, CALIF., THE GROUP COMMANDER, WHO IS KNOWN AS "SILENT SAM."

A FORMER COMMERCIAL PILOT, HE HAS LED THE GROUP ON MANY MISSIONS, INCLUDING THE SURPRISE RAID SATURDAY ON THREE ITALIAN BATTLESHIPS

JUN 11 1943

ANCHORED AT LA SPEZIA.

THE LEADER OF THE RAID ON PANTELLERIA THIS AFTERNOON WAS CAPT. ROBERT J.DUDAL, 24, SQUADRON COMMANDER, OF 22/29 EL MOYNE STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIF., FOR WHOM IT WAS THE 43RD PERSONAL MISSION. ONLY SEVEN MORE AND HE WINS HIS TRIP HOME.

A117 JUN 11 1943 MEDITERRANEAN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--FOURTH ADD FIRST LEAD

BOMB-CARRYING LIGHTNINGS, VERSATILE U.S. FIGHTERS, WERE CREDITED WITH THE DESTRUCTION OF FIVE ME-109S OUT OF AN ATTACKING FORMATION OF 20.

OTHER TYPES OF AMERICAN RAIDERS ACCOUNTED FOR FOUR MACCHI-202S, TWO ME-109S AND ONE FOCKE WULF-190.

IN DOGFIGHTS WHICH STARTED AS SOON AS THE AXIS INTERCEPTORS APPEARED, FIRST LIEUT. DANIEL KENNEDY OF 6 GREENLEAF AVENUE, MEDFORD, MASS., WAS HIGH SCORER FOR THE DAY WITH THREE VICTORIES.

"I GOT ONE MESSERSCHMITT THAT WAS CLIMBING AND THEN I RESUMED FORMATION AND SUDDENLY FOUND MYSELF ON THE TAILS OF FOUR MORE," HE SAID. "I MADE A SUDDEN CLIMB, STALLED AND THEN CAME DOWN ON THEM. I POURED LEAD INTO THE FIRST TWO AND DAMAGED A FOURTH, BUT HE GOT AWAY."

JUN 11 1943

VICTORIES ALSO WERE CREDITED TO FIRST LIEUT. ROBERT C. BRITT OF 909 EAST 12TH STREET, MUNCIE, IND., WHO FOUGHT ALONGSIDE KENNEDY AGAINST THE FOUR-MESSERSCHMITT FORMATION, AND SECOND LIEUT. BENTON MILLER OF 2907 WEST 74TH STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

BRITT SAID THAT WHEN HE AND KENNEDY LEVELED OUT THE FOUR MESSERSCHMITTS WERE "RIGHT IN FRONT OF US."

"KENNEDY FIRED AT THE FIRST TWO AND I TOOK ANOTHER," HE SAID. "IT BURST INTO FLAMES AND SMOKE POURED FROM THE ENGINE COWLING. I WAS SCARED SOMETHING ELSE MIGHT GET ON OUR TAILS SO WE GOT OUT OF THERE IN A HURRY."

IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT SIX AXIS PLANES PREVIOUSLY UNREPORTED WERE SHOT DOWN TUESDAY. THE RECORDS FOR JUNE SHOWED AXIS LOSS OF 35 PLANES AGAINST 11 FOR THE ALLIES.

(THE ALGIERS RADIO ETC X X X AS BEFORE. JUN 11 1943

ALGIERS, JUNE 10-(AP)-ECHO D'ALGER, LEADING MORNING NEWSPAPER OF THIS FRENCH OVERSEAS CAPITAL, DECLARED EDITORIALLY TODAY THAT THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE "IS IN PROGRESS ALTHOUGH IN ITS FIRST PHASE."

"THE ATTEMPT OF ITALY TO BARRICADE THE SICILIAN CHANNEL FROM THE ISLAND OF PANTELLERIA RECEIVED A HARD BLOW NOT ONLY FROM AIR RAIDS BUT BY THE THUNDERING APPEARANCE OF BRITISH CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS," THE EDITORIAL CONTINUED.

"THE ISLAND OF LAMPEDUSA RECEIVED A VISIT OF RECONNAISSANCE COMMANDOS. THE SOUTHERN PORTS OF SARDINIA, RAILWAYS OF SICILY AND ISLANDS OF THE AEGEAN HAVE BEEN HEAVILY BOMBARDED.

"MALTA, LAMPEDUSA AND THE ISLANDS OF KERKENNAH FORM THE LATCHKEY TO THE SICILIAN CHANNEL IN WHICH PANTELLERIA IS AN ADVANCED POST.

"THE SENDING OF AN ULTIMATUM HAS ANNOUNCED THE BEGINNING OF THE OPERATION. TAKING OF THESE POSITIONS (MALTA ALREADY IS BRITISH AND THE KERKENNAH ISLANDS WERE OCCUPIED DURING THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN) WOULD CUT THE MEDITERRANEAN IN TWO, ISOLATING TO THE EAST RHODES, CRETE

JUN 11 1943

3024-4865

AND THE CYCLADES.

"EVEN THOUGH PANTELLERIA WAS NOT RESPONDED TO THE BRITISH (SIC) ULTIMATUM, PROBABLY THIS WATERLESS ROCK WHICH SERVES AS A SUBMARINE SHELTER CAN BE REDUCED BY BLOCKADE.

"BUT THIS GROUP OF ISLAND SENTINELS REPRESENTS ONLY A MINOR DETAIL OF THE NIGHTMARE OF THE AXIS CHIEFS OF EUROPE."

BULLETIN

CAIRO, JUNE 10-(AP)-AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS FROM THE MIDDLE EAST AIR FORCE ATTACKED THE AIRDROME AT GERBINE AND CATANIA IN SICILY YESTERDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

AT THE SAME TIME RAF AIRCRAFT SWEPT OVER THE AEGEAN IN NEW BLOWS AT ENEMY SHIPPING.

JUN 11 1943

ALL AMERICAN AND BRITISH PLANES RETURNED.

AT GERBINE THE AMERICANS REGISTERED A DIRECT HIT ON A HANGAR AND SIX AIRCRAFT WERE LEFT AFIRE ON THE GROUND IT WAS ANNOUNCED. BOMB BURSTS ALSO DAMAGED THE LANDING FIELD.

OTHER DIRECT HITS ON HANGARS AT CATANIA WERE OBSERVED AND ONE EXPLODED. A NUMBER OF FIRES WERE SET AMONG THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS THERE AND THE FIELD WAS PITTED BY BOMBS.

AT LEAST THREE ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE REPORTED SHOT DOWN.

LONG RANGE RAF FIGHTERS SANK TWO SAILING VESSELS IN THE AEGEAN AND LEFT ANOTHER SINKING, WHILE A FOURTH WAS LAST SEEN ON ITS SIDE BADLY DAMAGED. THREE SMALLER VESSELS ALSO WERE ATTACKED, TWO OF THEM HAVING PREVIOUSLY BEEN BEACHED.

ITS BASE, ITS CREW STILL COULD SEE THE RESULTANT FIRES.

TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE SAID THE BUILDINGS HIT APPARENTLY WERE AMMUNITION WAREHOUSES OF THE JAPANESE.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 10-(AP)-BRITISH COMMANDOS, STRIKING IN DARKNESS FROM THE SEA, CARRIED OUT A SCOU XXXX A SCOUTING RAID MONDAY NIGHT ON LAMPEDUSA ISLAND, 70 MILES OFF THE TUNISIAN COAST, IT WAS ANNOUNCD TODAY.

(THIS APPARENTLY WAS THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE SUCH NIGHT FEELER THRUST AT LAMPEDUSA, A MALTA COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY REPORTING THAT BRITISH LIGHT NAVAL FORCES HAD CARRIED OUT A "COASTAL RECONNAISSANCE" OF THE ISLAND SUNDAY NIGHT, SUFFERING NO DAMAGE BUT LOSING TWO MEMBERS OF A LANDING PARTY.)

JUN 11 1943

THE COMMANDO PATROL WAS SAID TO HAVE SUFFERED EXTREMELY LIGHT CASUALTIES, ALTHOUGH TWO FIELD GUNS BESIDES A NUMBER OF MACHINEGUNS ENGAGED THEM ON THE BEACH.

AFTER ACCOMPLISHING THEIR MISSIONS THE COMMANDOS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE WITHDRAWN TO BRITISH VESSELS, WHICH SUFFERED NO DAMAGE FROM ENEMY FIRE.

MAUSTRAL)

JUN 11 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 10-(AP)-A LONE LIBERATOR, BRAVING STORMY WEATHER WHICH GROUNDED MOST ALLIED FLIERS, CHURNED UP AN ATMOSPHERIC DISTURBANCE OF ITS OWN WHILE ON ARMED RECONNAISSANCE OVER NABIRE, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, YESTERDAY.

THE BOMBARDIER DECIDED TO TRY HIS LUCK ON SOME BUILDINGS 12,000 FEET BELOW HIM. HIS 500-POUND BOMBS STRUCK SQUARELY ON TWO OF THEM. THERE WAS A TERRIFIC EXPL[illegible]ORE THAN TWO MILES UP, THE BIG FOUR-ENGINED LIBERATOR WAS ROCKED BY THE FORCE OF IT. SMOKE FROM THE BUILDINGS ROSE 8,000 FEET.

EVEN WHEN THE LIBERATOR WAS 75 MILES ON ITS WAY BACK TO

JUN 11 1943

June 10

CANBERRA -- FIRST ADD CURTIN - MACARTHUR (TOP ON AYE)

X X X HEADQUARTERS.

THE TEXT OF CURTIN'S STATEMENT:

JUN 11 1943

"I HAD A MEETING WITH THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA (GENERAL DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR) IN SYDNEY JUNE 7, 1943. IT WAS A GOOD DAY AND FROM THE VIEWPOINT OF AUSTRALIA I FEEL THE PRESSURE ON THIS COUNTRY IS TO BE THROWN BACK ON THE ENEMY.

"THE CONCLUSIONS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER (MR.CHURCHILL) FOR PROSECUTION OF THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC WITH THE SAME VIGOR AS THE WAR IN EUROPE HAVE OMINOUS PORTENTS FOR THE DISCOMFITURE OF THE JAPANESE.

"THE HOLDING WAR IMPOSED ON US UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES OF GREAT DIFFICULTY HAS BEEN AN OBLIGATION UNDER GLOBAL STRATEGY WHICH HAS BEEN DISCHARGED. AS IN THE CASE OF BRITAIN, WE HAD A CLOSE CALL AT ONE STAGE. THE BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA WAS A DELIVERANCE AND THE RETURN OF THE A.I.F. ENABLED US TO STOP THE JAPANESE ADVANCE IN NEW GUINEA JUST IN TIME.

JUN 11 1943

"I DO NOT THINK THE ENEMY NOW CAN INVADE THIS COUNTRY. WE HAVE PROVED THAT WITH THE RESOURCES WE HAVE HAD, TOGETHER WITH THE COMMAND OF THE SEA ESTABLISHED BY THE GALLANT UNITED STATES NAVY BY DECISIVE VICTORIES AT MIDWAY ISLAND AND IN THE SOLOMONS ISLANDS.

"WE ARE NOT YET IMMUNE FROM MARAUDING RAIDS WHICH MAY CAUSE MUCH DAMAGE AND LOSS. I BELIEVE, HOWEVER, THAT WE CAN HOLD AUSTRALIA AS A BASE FROM WHICH TO LAUNCH OTH LIMITED AND MAJOR OFFENSIVES AGAINST JAPAN. THIS CONCEPTION MUST BE A PATTERN TO GOVERN THE NATURE AND EXTENT OF AUSTRALIA'S WAR EFFORT AS PART OF THE PLAN OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE PACIFIC.

"MY DISCUSSIONS WITH GENERAL MAC ARTHUR WERE MARKED BY THE GREATEST DEGREE OF CORDIALITY AS HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE CASE. THIS COUNTRY CAN FEEL VERY GRATEFUL TO GENERAL MAC ARTHUR, WHO CAME HERE AT A CRUCIAL TIME AND WHO HAS APPLIED HIMSELF IN SUCH A DISTINGUISHED WAY TO ENSURING THE SECURITY OF AUSTRALIA AS A BASE IN ORDER THAT THE CAUSE OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE PACIFIC WOULD NOT FAI

(END TEXT)

JUN 11 1943

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OBSERVERS HERE, INTERPRETING CURTIN'S STATEMENT AS MEANING THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC HAS REACHED A DEFINITE IF AS YET UNAPPARENT TURNING POINT, PREDICTED THE NEXT PHASE LIKELY WOULD BE THE BUILDING UP BY THE ALLIES OF NEW AIR BASES FOR OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS WHICH WOULD CATCH JAPAN WITHIN GIANT PINCERS.

ONE JAW OF THE PINCERS WOULD EXTEND SOUTHWARD FROM THE ALEUTIANS AND THE OTHER DRAW WITHIN ITS GRASP THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AND THE PHILIPPINES. TO CLOSE THE PINCERS, THE ALLIES WOULD RELY HEAVILY ON AIRPOWER -- A STRATEGY VASTER IN SCOPE AND SWIFTER IN OPERATION THAN AN ISLAND BY ISLAND INFANTRY ADVANCE.

-AP-

June 11

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA--FOURTH ADD NIGHT LEAD AUSTRALIAN (WHICH MAY BE BYLINED BY WILLIAM F.BONI) XXX GASMATA.

BOTH FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS WERE IN THE FORMATION WHICH MADE THE FLIGHT ACROSS CRESCENT-SHAPED NEW BRITAIN TO RABAUL ON THE TIP OF THE VOLCANO-STUDDED GAZELLE PENINSULA.

JUN 11 1943

LAKUNAI AIRDROME IS ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF SIMPSON HARBOR AT RABAUL. VUNAKANAU IS SOUTHWEST OF THE HARBOR AND RAPOPO STILL FURTHER SOUTH.

THE RABAUL RAID WAS WELCOME NEWS TO THE AIR FORCE WHICH HAD BEEN HELD LARGELY ON THE GROUND RECENTLY BECAUSE OF UNFAVORABLE WEATHER.

JUN 11 1943

A SMALL FLIGHT OF LIBERATORS MADE UP THE FIRST WAVE OVER RABAUL. IT WAS THEIR 1,000 POUND BOMBS WHICH SET OFF THE BIG EXPLOSIONS.

THE LIBERATORS WERE FOLLOWED OVER LAKUNAI BY A LARGER FORMATION OF FORTRESSES WHICH, DESPITE INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, STARTED FOUR FIRES, ONE OF THEM LARGE, IN THE TOWN AREA. THE BLINDING GLARE OF SEARCHLIGHTS PREVENTED COMPLETE OBSERVATION OF THE RESULTS.

LAKUNAI WAS HIT TWICE MORE BY FORTRESSES. EACH FORMATION ENCOUNTERED A SINGLE JAPANESE NIGHT FIGHTER PLANE BUT THE ATTEMPTS AT INTERCEPTION WERE FEEBLE.

THE FINAL WAVE OF FORTRESSES OBSERVED TWO RAGING HIGH EXPLOSIVE FIRES AS WELL AS A NUMBER OF BUILDINGS BURNING BETWEEN THE AIRDROME AND TOWN.

SINGLE FORTRESSES STRUCK AT RAPOPO WHERE ONE LARGE FIRE WAS STARTED IN THE FACE OF ONLY MODERATE ACK ACK AND AT VUNAKANAU WHERE A SERIES OF LARGE AND SMALL FIRES WERE OBSERVED. IT WAS AT VUNAKANAU THAT THE SINGLE BOMB BURST EXTINGUISHED THE SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY.

JUN 11 1943

A SPOKESMAN FOR GEN.DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR SAID AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE ON JUNE 7 HAD ESTABLISHED THAT 149 JAPANESE PLANES WERE BASED AT VUNAKANAU AND RAPOPO. WHY YESTERDAY'S RAID WAS

3024-4867

CONCENTRATED ON LAKUNAI WAS NOT EXPLAINED BUT POSSIBLY MORE RECENT RECONNAISSANCE HAD SHOWN A CONCENTRATION OF ENEMY STRENGTH THERE.

BY CHARLES H.MCMURTRY

ABOARD A SUBMARINE IN THE PACIFIC, JUNE 10-(AP)-JUST A YEAR AGO JOSEPH CROSS, 21, NEGRO, WAS WORKING IN A PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO AT NEW ORLEANS, LA. THEN HE DECIDED TO ENLIST. SUBMARINES APPEALED TO HIM SO HE WENT TO BOOT CAMP AND THEN DIRECTLY INTO THE SUBMERSIBLE SERVICE.

JUN 11 1943

TODAY REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES A.LOCKWOOD, COMMANDER OF SUBMARINES IN THE PACIFIC, PINNED A RIBBON EMBLEMATIC OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS MEDAL ON THE GRINNING NEGRO'S WHITE-JUMPERED BREAST. JOE, UNACCUSTOMED TO SUCH CEREMONIES, TURNED AWAY A BIT EMBARRASSED. HE HAD TO BE RECALLED TO RECEIVE THE ADMIRAL'S HEARTY HANDSHAKE AND CONGRATULATIONS.

JOE, FROM 2510 THALIA ST., NEW ORLEANS, IS BELIEVED TO BE THE FIRST NEGRO LOOKOUT EVER TO BE AWARDED THE MEDAL. HE AND D.J. SNYDER, 22, NOW TORPEDOMAN'S MATE, THIRD CLASS, 5935 RODGER ST., PITTSBURGH, PA., ARE AMONG THE VERY FEW LOOKOUTS DECORATED. BOTH RECEIVED THE NAVY AND MARINE MEDAL TODAY. BOTH SIGHTED ENEMY SHIPS, LEADING TO SINKINGS BOTH BY DAY AND BY NIGHT.

EACH WON THE LOOKOUTS CONTEST FOR WHICH OFFICERS OF THEIR SHIP GAVE $75 EACH.

ADMIRAL LOCKWOOD, IN PRESENTING THE AWARDS, SAID:

"I AM GLAD TO SEE LOOKOUTS ARE GETTING MEDALS. THEY ARE THE EYES OF OUR SUBMARINES. THE LOOKOUT IS A VERY IMPORTANT MAN IN YOUR

JUN 11 1943

ORGANIZATION. SOME SHIPS GIVE LOOKOUTS PRIZES. THEY FEEL THAT PERKS UP LOOKOUTS AND IS VERY GOOD INSURANCE FOR THE SHIP."

LIEUT.COMMANDER PHILIP S.ROSS, 37, TUCSON, ARIZ., AND ANNAPOLIS, THE SUBMARINE'S CAPTAIN, SAID THAT CROSS "SEEMS TO SEE AS WELL NIGHTS AS DAYS. HE'S OUR BEST JAP SPOTTER."

COMMANDER ROSS HIMSELF WAS AWARDED A GOLD STAR IN LIEU OF A SECOND NAVY CROSS. FOUR OF HIS OFFICERS RECEIVED THE SILVER STAR MEDAL FOR SINKING TWO JAPANESE WARSHIPS AND DAMAGING THREE SHIPS.

RECEIVING THE SILVER STAR DECORATION WERE LIEUT.COMMANDER O.M. (MACK) BUTLER, 29, WASHINGTON, D.C.; LIEUT.H.C. (HANK) LAUREMAN, 26, 8133 MARYLAND ST., CHICAGO, ILL., AND CHIEF ELECTRICIAN'S MATE A.S.HABIEN, 37, 309 MAIN ST., RIDGEWAY, N.J.

THE CITATIONS READ: "FOR GALLANTRY XXX COURAGEOUSLY AND SKILLFULLY XXX SINKING AN IMPORTANT AMOUNT OF JAPANESE SHIPPING."

WAR NEVER STOPPED
ON ATTU BEACHES
IN EIGHTEEN DAYS

---

16-HOUR SHIFTS KEPT
SUPPLIES MOVING (550)

---

BY WILLIAM L.WORDEN

(ADVANCE)..MASSACRE BAY, ATTU, MAY 29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ON THE OILY BEACHES, THE WAR OF ATTU HAS NEVER STOPPED FOR A MOMENT IN 18 DAYS.

THERE IS NOT MUCH SHOOTING IN THOSE AREAS--JUST THE PERIODIC POUND OF THE FIELD GUNS WHICH HAVE MOVED IN A FEW YARDS AND SET UP SHOP. THAT POUND AND CRASH IS AN UNDERTONE TO THE MORE STEADY NOISES, THE BLASTING OF SURF BOAT ENGINES, THE EAR-SPLITTING RATTLE OF CATERPILLAR TRACTORS AND TRAILERS, THE RACING OF JEEPS, THE CLATTER OF END GATES, THE YELLS OF STEVEDORES.

SOME OF THE STEVEDORES STILL YELL, OVER THE RATTLES AND BANGS, OVER THE HOWLING WIND. THAT THEY CAN STILL YELL IS EVIDENCE OF AMERICAN ABILITY TO TAKE A BEATING AND KEEP COMING BACK FOR MORE. MOST OF THESE SHORE PARTIES--IT'S A MORE POLITE TERM FOR ARMY STEVEDORES--HAVE BEEN WORKING CONSTANTLY SINCE THE NIHHT OF THE FIRST LANDING. VIRTUALLY EVERY PIECE OF ARTILLERY, EVERY POUND OF FOOD OR MUNITIONS, HAS COME IN OVER MASSACRE BEACH IN LANDING BOATS, BARGES, JEEP LIGHTERS AND TANK LIGHTERS.

FOR THE MEN WHO DO THE WORK, THE SHIFT HAS BEEN SIXTEEN TO EIGHTEEN HOURS A DAY, WITH JUST ENOUGH TIME OUT TO EAT. NOW THEY ARE MOSTLY HOUSED IN SQUAD TENTS, BUT UNTIL A FEW DAYS AGO THEY SLEPT, LIKE THE FRONT LINE TROOPS, WHEREVER THEY COULD FIND A HOLE OR A SPOT LESS WET THAN THE SURROUNDING SAND AND MUD.

THE TROOPS ARE WHITE AND NEGRO ENGINEERS, CASUALS, EVEN SOME INFANTRY UNITS WHICH ARE NOT IMMEDIATELY NEEDED ON THE FIGHTING LINE. THEY BEGAN UNLOADING EQUIPMENT BEFORE THE LAST JAP HAD FLED THE BEACH, AND THEY HAVE NEVER STOPPED. SOME OF THE EQUIPMENT AND MUCH OF THE AMMUNITION ALREADY HAS GONE INLAND AND HAS BEEN EXPENDED. PILES OF SHELL CASES BESIDES EACH GUN ATTEST THE WEIGHT THAT HAS MOVED OVER THE SURF, AND THE FIRES OF AN ARMY ARE BEING BUILT WITH THE WOOD THAT WAS IN THE PACKING CASES WHERE CONTENTS LONG SINCE HAVE BEEN USED OR FIRED AT THE JAPANESE.

JUN 11 1943
JUN 11 1943
JUN 11 1943

1943

3024-4869

BASICALLY THE JOB OF UNLOADING CARGO AND RELOADING CASUALTIES ACROSS THE BEACHES OF ATTU IS THE SAME JOB THAT MUST BE DONE BY ANY ARMY LANDING ANYWHERE, THE SAME JOB THAT WAS DONE ON A MUCH GREATER SCALE IN NORTH AFRICA, ALSO AT GUADALCANAL. THE DIFFERENCE LIES IN THE CONDITIONS THAT MAKE ALL PHASES OF WARFARE HERE IN THE ALEUTIANS JUST A LITTLE WORSE THAN WARFARE IN ALMOST ANY PLACE ELSE WHERE AMERICANS HAVE FOUGHT.

THERE WAS NOT A DOCK ON THIS BEACH, OF COURSE. THERE ARE ROCKS IN THE HARBOR. THE WATER IS SO COLD THAT A MAN FALLING OVERBOARD FROM A SHIP WILL BE DEAD IN HALF AN HOUR. THE SURF, WHEN THE WIND BLOWS, IS SO HIGH THAT HEAVY TANK LIGHTERS CANNOT BE HELD TO THE BEACH WITHOUT BROACHING.

JUN 11 1943

THERE IS LITERALLY NOT ONE DRY SPOT ON THE ENTIRE SHORE. WHERE THE MUSHY, OIL-SOAKED SAND ENDS, THE MUD BEGINS. WHERE THERE IS NO MUD THERE IS MOSS, SOAKING TUNDRA, POOLS OF ICY WATER, EVEN PATCHES OF SNOW WITH MUD UNDER IT. THERE HAS NOT BEEN, IN THE 18 DAYS OF THIS OPERATION, ENOUGH SUNLIGHT TO ALLOW DRYING OF ONE WELL-SOAKED WOOLEN GARMENT. BOOTS WET TWO WEEKS AGO ARE WET TODAY UNLESS THEY HAVE BEEN LEFT BY A FIRE IN A TENT.

THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS WHO TRUDGE ENDLESSLY THROUGH THIS BEACH WELTER ARE OF TWO TYPES. FIRST THERE ARE MEN ESPECIALLY TRAINED IN PORT COMPANIES AND THOSE FROM SHIPS' COMPANIES. WITH THEM ARE ALSO NAVAL SMALL BOAT CREWS, SOME OF THEM VETERANS OF GUADALCANAL, MORE VETERANS OF SUCH OTHER WILD ALEUTIAN LANDINGS AS ADAK AND AMCHITKA.

THE SECOND TYPE IS UNHAPPY. IT CONSISTS OF THOSE FROM THE FRONT LINES, OFFICIALLY THEY HAVE BEEN BROUGHT BACK BECAUSE FOR THE TIME

JUN 11 1943

BEING THEY ARE NOT QUITE IN CONDITION TO FIGHT. OFFICIALLY, THEY ARE IN REST CAMP.

BUT THE REST CAMP IS A LITTLE NOISY.

JUN 11 1943

BY WILLIAM L.WORDEN

MASSACRE BAY, ATTU, MAY 29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE SKIPPER ADMITS HE GAVE UP THE SEA A LONG TIME AGO.

THE SECOND MATE IS 19 YEARS OLD.

THE THIRD MATE JUST BARELY HAS HIS OFFICER'S PAPERS.

ABOUT HALF THE CREW BOARDED THE VESSEL AS SHE WAS CASTING OFF IN SAN FRANCISCO A MONTH AGO.

BUT FOR MY MONEY, THE NEW LIBERTY SHIP "X" IS A VESSEL WITHOUT PARALLEL. SHE IS ALSO AN ANSWER TO MEN WHO SAY CIVILIANS ARE NOT FIGHTING THE WAR AS HARD AS MEN DRAFTED INTO THE ARMY.

THE LIBERTY SHIP "X" LIES TODAY IN AN ATTU HARBOR. WITH LIEUTENANT JUSTUS CRAEMER OF ORANGE, CALIF., I BOARDED THE X (THIS IS SILLY BUT CENSORSHIP WOULD NOT PERMIT USE OF THE NAME FOR REASONS OF MILITARY SECURITY) LAST NIGHT. THAT SOUNDS SIMPLE BUT IS NOT QUITE ABC.

JUN 11 1943

FIRST, IT IS NECESSARY TO HIKE A COUPLE OF MILES FROM A COMMAND POST DOWN ACROSS TUNDRA, MUD AND SAND TO A BEACH. THERE ON THE BEACH, THE SURF IS RUNNING SO HIGH THAT NO LANDING BOATS ARE ABLE TO MAKE THE SHORE. BUT THEY ARE ABLE TO LAND ON A SHELTERED PORTION OF IT A MILE AWAY. SO THE WOULD-BE BOARDER WALKS THAT MILE.

THERE, AFTER SOME WAITING FOR A BOAT, WHILE THE WIND BLOWS SO HARD THAT YOU LEAN CLOSE TO A MAN'S EAR AND SHOUT IN ORDER TO MAKE HIM HEAR, A LANDING BARGE TAKES OFF IN THE GENERAL DIRECTION

JUN 11 1943

OF THE SHIPS IN HARBOR. THE BARGE HAS A FLAT BOTTOM AND A BOW RAMP, WHICH, BETWEEN THEM, PROVIDE ENOUGH SPLASHES OF ICY BAY WATER TO WET EVERYONE IN THE BOAT THOROUGHLY IN THE FIRST FIVE MINUTES. THE WETTING IS NOT SO BAD EXCEPT FOR THE SALT WATER WHICH RUNS DOWN INSIDE A SLICKER COLLAR. THAT IS UNCOMFORTABLE.

ARRIVING AT ONE SHIP, THE LANDING BARGE CREW YELLS UP UNTIL A HUNDRED POUND CARGO HOOK IS LOWERED OVER THE SIDE, BANGING BOTH SIDES OF THE BARGE AND THREATENING SOME HEADS AS IT DESCENDS. MEDICAL SUPPLIES ARE EVENTUALLY LIFTED FROM BARGE TO SHIP WITH ONLY SLIGHT CASUALTIES--SOME COTTON GOT WET, SOME PASTE BOARD MEDICAL CARTONS WERE DOUSED WITH ALT WATER. BUT THE BLOOD PLASMA IN A WHISKEY BOX--"THIS WHISKEY IS SIX YEARS OLD"--WAS UNDAMAGED.

PROCEEDING THEN TOWARD THE X, THE BARGE COXSWAIN YELLS FORWARD, "DO YOU WANT TO USE THE JACOB'S LADDER OR THE NET?"

WE CHOSE THE NET. THE JACOB'S LADDER IS SMALL; BUT IT'S HARD TO MISS THE NET, A CRISS-CROSS OF ROPES HUNG FROM A RAIL OFF THE WELL-DECK, TEN FEET WIDE AND HANGING ALL THE WAY FROM RAIL TO WATER.

JUN 11 1943

THE COCKSWAIN SAID "HOU'LL HAVE TO GET IT ON THE FLY."

THEN HE WENT PAST THE SHIP THE FIRST TIME, BANGING THE PORT BOW OF THE BARGE INTO THE STEEL OF THE SHIP, LETTING THE BARGE RAIL COME ALONGSIDE THE NET MOMENTARILY AS THE BARGE SLID ASTERN. I GRABBED THE FIRST TIME; LIEUTENANT CRAEMER ON THE SECOND ROUND.

THE PROPER SYSTEM IS TO GRAB THE NET AS FAR ABOVE THE HEAD AS IT IS POSSIBLE TO REACH. THUS YOU HAVE MORE SECOND CHANCES IF YOU MISS THE FIRST HAND HOLD. YOU, ALSO --- IF YOU DO HANG ON --- ARE FAR ENOUGH UP SO THAT THE SIDE OF THE BARGE CAN HARDLY CATCH YOUR FEET, EVEN IF IT BANGS INTO THE SHIP AGAIN WHILE ATOP A WAVE.

BOTH OF US OBTAINED HOLDS, CLAMBERED UP THE DAMP ROPES AND OVER THE RAIL. THE BARGE COXSWAIN WAS THOUGHTFUL. HE KEPT CIRCLING UNTIL EACH OF US HAD A LEG OVER THE SHIP'S RAIL. IF THE COXSWAIN IS NOT THOUGHTFUL ON SUCH A DEAL, HE SIMPLY GOES OFF WHILE HIS ERSTWHILE PASSENGER IS STILL HANGING TO THE ROPE. SO IF THE PASSENGER FALLS OFF, IT IS NO CONCERN OF THE BOAT CREW, NOW LONG GONE.

WITH MUDDY BOOTS ONCE OVER THE RAIL OF THE X, LIEUTENANT CRAEMER AND I FOUND THE BEGINNING OF A NEW WORLD WHICH STILL SEEMS OUT OF PLACE ON ATTU.

JUN 11 1943

CAPTAIN J.H.HAYES, OF ROCHESTER,N.Y., FOUND SOME BUNKS FOR US IN A PRIVATE ROOM WITH HOT AND COLD RUNNING WATER, MATTRESSES --- EVEN SOME MAGAZINES LEFT BY A FORMER OCCUPANT.

CHIEF STEWART H.D.GUTIERREZ, OF THE PHILIPPINES AND CALIFORNIA GRINNED WHEN ASKED ABOUT DINNER; PRODUCED A SPANISH OMELET (REAL EGGS, MIND YOU. NOT COPIES, NOT POWDERED), POTATOES, COFFEE, CAKE AND INCIDENTALS.

FIRST OFFICER B.M.MAJOR, OF WATERTOWN,N.Y., THOUGHT WE SHOULD HAVE ORANGES. HE LOOKED AGAIN AND DECIDED WE SHOULD HAVE CANDY, COOKIES, APPLES AND CHEWING GUM.

CLERK ABRAHAM L.SALEM, OF ST.LOUIS, PROVIDED COPY PAPER AND CARBONS. HALF A DOZEN PEOPLE CAME BY TO TELL US WHERE SHOWERS WERE; WHEN BREAKFAST WOULD BE SERVED; TO LEARN WHETHER WE HAD SOAP --- ONE EVEN WANTED TO CLEAN THE WASHBOWL, WHICH LOOKED SPOTLESS TO US BY COMPARISON WITH THE PUDDLES IN WHICH SOLDIERS WASH LESS THAN TWO MILES FROM HERE.

JUN 11 1943

ONE OF THEM HAS ASKED ANYTHING OF US BUT FIRST HAND NEWS OF WHAT IS GOING ON OVER THE HILL AT THE FRONT LINE. HERE FOR MORE THAN A WEEK, THEY HAVE SEEN NOTHING, HAVE HEARD ONLY THE POUND OF THE ARTILLERY AS THE SOUND IS CARRIED TO SEA, AND THE ORDERS GIVEN ON THE TACTICAL RADIOS TO WHICH THEY ARE ABLE TO LISTEN. WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE MOST VICIOUS SORT OF FIGHTING, THIS CREW STILL IS IN THE SPECTATORS' GALLERY WITHOUT A VERY GOOD SEAT.

THE X WAS TURNED OVER TO OPERATORS BY A SHIPYARD ONE DAY, WENT TO A LOADING BERTH THE NEXT DAY, SAILED A WEEK LATER FOR THE ALEUTIANS.

JUN 11 1943

EN ROUTE HERE, SHE HAS LAID IN ONE PORT AFTER ANOTHER, AS ORDERS WERE MODIFIED OR CHANGED. SOME OF THE CREW THOUGHT THE VOYAGE WOULD BE FOR TWO OR THREE WEEKS. SHE HAS ALREADY BEEN OUT A MONTH AND A HALF, WITH NO PROSPECT OF GETTING HOME BEFORE MID-SUMMER.

AT SEA, SHE IS IN CONSTANT DANGER; IN PORT HER SHIP'S COMPANY HAS NOTHING TO DO, BUT IS CONSISTENTLY BORED.

THEY DO TWO THINGS ABOUT IT. LAST NIGHT, SOME ONE ON SHORE SENT A BLINKER SIGNAL ASKING FOR FIRE EXTINGUISHER FLUID. THERE WERE TWO SMALL CARTONS OF IT ON BOARD; AND WITHOUT COMPLAINT, THE FOUR-TO-EIGHT WATCH MOVED SOMETHING LIKE FIFTY TONS OF CARGO IN A HOLD TO GET AT THOSE TWO CASES.

JUN 11 1943

"IT SEEMS LIKE A LOT OF WORK," ONE OF THE MEN SAID, "BUT HELL, WE CAN'T KICK WHEN THEY NEED THE STUFF."

THEY DO THAT SORT OF WORK WITHOUT COMPLAINT; AND, AS ONE OF THE STEWARDS SAID, "WE TRY TO TAKE CARE OF ANYBODY WHO COMES OUT FROM SHORE."

FOR TWELVE HOURS, THE PEOPLE OF THE X HAVE TAKEN CARE OF US WHILE

3024-4871

A LITTLE NEWS COPY WAS PRODUCED. AND FOR MS MONEY NO SHIP DOES IT BETTER

A LITTLE NEWS COPY WAS PRODUCED. AND FOR MY MONEY NO SHIP DOES IT BETTER.

(ORE-WASH OUT)

BY WILLIAM L.WORDEN

JUN 11 1943

CORIES LAKE, ATTU, MAY 30-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ON THIS BLOODY MEMORIAL DAY, WHICH BROUGHT ANNIHILATION OF THE LAST ORGANIZED ENEMY RESISTANCE ON ATTU, THE MASS OF SURVIVING JAPANESE KILLED THEMSELVES WITH HAND GRENADES RATHER THAN SURRENDER.

SURPRISED YESTERDAY BY A DESPERATE ENEMY COUNTERATTACK THAT BROUGHT TEMPORARY GAINS, THE AMERICANS RALLIED TO ROUT THE JAPANESE AND SLAUGHTER THEM BY HUNDREDS THE FIGHTING ENDED TODAY.

THE FINAL JAPANESE ASSAULT BEGAN YESTERDAY AT 4 A.M.

A MADLY YELLING MOB OF JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY PERSONNEL AND CIVILIANS--APPARENTLY EVERY MAN WHO COULD BE MUSTERED INTO ACTION IN THE ATTU VILLAGE SECTOR--RUSHED AMERICAN POSITIONS ABOVE CORIES LAKE. THEY SUCCEEDED IN REOCCUPYING POSITIONS FROM WHICH THEY HAD BEEN DRIVEN DAYS BEFORE.

JUN 11 1943

THAT ATTACK TOOK AMERICAN FORCES BY SURPRISE. AT AN ADVANCED COMMAND POST NEAR HERE, SLEEPING SOLDIERS WERE BAYONETTED AND GRENADED IN THEIR PUP TENTS AND IN FOX HOLES. AT LEAST ONE AMERICAN FIELD GUN WAS TURNED AGAINST OUR OWN FORCES.;

A FEW SNIPERS PENETRATED EVEN BEYOND GEN.E.M.LANDRUM'S

JUN 11 1943

HEADQUARTERS, TO THE WEST AND EAST.

THEIR ATTACK STOPPED, THE DESPERATE JAPANESE DIED ALMOST TO A MAN. HUNDREDS WERE KILLED BY OUR FIRE. SOME KILLED THEMSELVES.

ONE LAST HOPELESS CHARGE BY ABOUT 50 OF THE ENEMY WAS MADE AT 5 A.M.

JUN 11 1943

TODAY ON A COMMAND POST ABOVE CORIES LAK. BUT THERE WAS NO SURPRISE THIS TIME. AMERICAN FIRE SWPT THROUGH THE RANKS OF THE YELLING JAPANESE.

THEY BROKE AND RAN INTO GULLIES. THERE IN GRISLY MASSES THEY HELD THEIR OWN GRENADES AGAINST THEIR CHESTS AFTER SETTING OFF THE DETONATORS. THEIR BODIES LIE IN PILES TONIGHT.

BY WILLIAM WORDEN

ATTU VILLAGE, ATTU, JUNE 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NOW THAT THE BATTLE IS OVER, THERE IS TIME TO WRITE A LITTLE OF THE LEGEND OF ATTU. SOME TF IT IS TRUE, SOME JUST GOOD STORIES.

THERE IS THE UNLOCKIEST MAN. HE WAS SHOT THROUGH THE LEG. HE WAS BROUGHT DOWN ON A LITTER WHICH BECAME A SNIPER'S TARGET. THE SOLDIER WAS SHOT THROUGH THE OTHER LEG. IN A DRESSING STATION AWAITING FURTHER TRANSPORTATION AS THE JAPANESE BEGAN THEIR DESPERATE LAST ATTACK, THE SOLDIER, NEVER SERIOUSLY INJURED, WAS SHOT THROUGH THE ARM.

JUN 11 1943

THERE WAS THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING JAPANESE WHO CAME TUMBLING OUT OF A HOLE YELLING, "NEED MEDIC, NEED MEDIC!" A SOLDIER SAW A GRENADE IN THE HAND OF THE SUPPOSEDLY WOUNDED MAN. TEN SECONDS LATER, HE HAD NO FURTHER NEED OF A DOCTOR.

THERE IS THE THOROUGHLY EMBARRASSED PRIVATE NOW ON HIS WAY BACK FROM ATTU ON A HOSPITAL SHIP. HE ISN'T BADLY HURT, BUT HE'S VERY UNCOMFORTABLE. A GRENADE STRUCK A ROCK JUST BEYOND HIM AS HE WAS KNEELING BEHIND A LEDGE. THE DOCTORS HAVE BEEN PICKING PIECES OF GRENADE AND SPLINTERS OF ROCK OUT OF HIM EVER SINCE.

HE IS NOT ABLE TO SIT DOWN.

THERE WAS ANOTHER SOLDIER, KNOCKED OUT BY A SHELL FRAGMENT. HE HAD SOME OTHER WOUNDS WHICH WERE BLEEDING FREELY. FIRST AID MEN FOUND HIM UNCONSCIOUS AND BLOODY. THEY PUT HIM ON A LITTER, PULLED OFF HIS BOOTS AND TROUSERS, EVEN HIS SHIRT, IN ORDER TO STAUNCH THE FLOW OF BLOOD. THEN THEY LEFT HIM, STILL UNCONSCIOUS, ON THE LITTER WHILE THEY CARRIED ANOTHER MORE SERIOUSLY INJURED MAN DOWN A MOUNTAIN.

JUN 11 1943

IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT, THE SOLDIER WOKE UP. HE WAS ALL ALONE, COLD AND HUNGRY.

AN HOUR LATER, SANS SHOES, SANS PANTS, HE WALKED INTO AN OUTPOST COMPLAINING BITTERLY THAT "G.I.'S WOULD STEAL YOUR GOLD TEETH IF YOU DIDN'T SLEEP WITH YOUR MOUTH SHUT."

BY EUGENE BURNS

ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT

(WX) SEATTLE, JUNE 3-(DELAYED)--ATTU IS OURS. WHAT OF KISKA? WILL THE JAP RISK SHIPS BRINGING IN REINFORCEMENTS? ARE THE 8,000 JAPS ON KISKA LIKE ATTU'S, A SUICIDE GARRISON?

RETAKING ATTU WAS SMART STRATEGY BY THE PRINCE OF CAREFUL CALCULATION, REAR ADMIRAL THOMAS CASSIN KINKAID OF PHILADELPHIA, COMMANDER OF THE NORTH PACIFIC AND SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ATTU JOB. HE HIT THE ENEMY FIRST AT ATTU WHERE HE WAS WEAK INSTEAD OF KISKA. HE DID NOT UNDERESTIMATE HIM.

JUN 11 1943

(KINKAID WAS NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT YESTERDAYN

JUN 11 1943

30.24-4873

FOR PROMOTION TO VICE ADMIRAL.)

BY TAKING KISKA'S STAGING AND SUPPLY BASE, KINKAID NEUTRALIZED KISKA AND FOR MILITARY PURPOSES THE JAPANESE GARRISON THERECAN BE BY-PASSED--JUST AS THE JAPANESE BY-PASSED BATAAN AND WENT AHEAD WITH THE MALAYAN CAMPAIGN ONCE THE AMERICAN FORCES WERE CONTAINED IN THE PENINSULA AND CORREGIDOR. THEN WHEN IT SUITED THEIR CONVENIENCE AND AFTER AERIAL BOMBARDMENT AND ARTILLERY SOFTENING, THE JAPANESE CAME BACK AND OVERWHELMED BATAAN.

AS IT WAS AT BATAAN, TO ALL PRACTICAL PURPOSES, SO IT WILL BE AT KISKA.

JUN 11 1943

IT WILL BE NEXT TO IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE JAPS TO SNEAK IN SUPPLIES AND FOOD AND MEDICINE EXCEPT PERHAPS BY SUBMARINE AS WE DID.

THOSE KISKA-BOUND JAPS WILL HAVE A TASTE OF THE SAME PUNISHMENT FROM THE SKY THEY GAVE OUR BATAAN FIGHTERS.

COMPARATIVELY SPEAKING, ATTU WAS WEAK. ATTU HAD PERHAPS 1,800 JAPS. KISKA HAS ABOUT 8,000. THEY WILL BE HARDER TO DISLODGE BECAUSE THEY ARE GREATER IN NUMBERS, THEY WILL BE DUG IN DEEPER, THEY WILL BE WISER TO OUR METHODS OF ASSAULT AND THEY HAVE BIGGER GUNS ON KISKA AND MORE OF THEM.

BUT THERE ARE FACTORS WHICH WILL HELP US AT KISKA. NOT THE LEAST OF THESE WILL BE THE RESTORATION OF OUR WEATHER STATION AT ATTU. THIS WILL GIVE US BETTER BOMBING WEATHER INFORMATION.

ARGENTINE

JUN 11 1943

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE VENEZUELAN MINISTER AT BUENOS AIRES WAS INSTRUCTED TODAY TO NOTIFY FOREIGN MINISTER SEGUNDO STORNI THAT THE NEW ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT PEDRO RAMIREZ HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED.

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT IT WAS RAISING ITS LEGATIONS IN ALL CENTRAL AMERICAN, CARIBBEAN AND NORTHERN SOUTH AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO EMBASSIES, "TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE FEELING OF ABSOLUTE EQUALITY OF TREATMENT WHICH SHOULD PREVAIL IN THE DEMOCRATIC RELATIONS OF PEOPLES."

JUN 11 1943

THE CHANGE, WHICH IS NOT EXPECTED TO SHIFT PRESENT ENVOYS, WILL BE EFFECTIVE IN COSTA RICA, ECUADOR, EL SALVADOR, HAITI, HONDURAS, NICARAGUA, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND VENEZUELA. THE OTHER AMERICAN CAPITALS ALREADY HAVE EMBASSIES.

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 10-(AP)-RECOGNITION OF PRESIDENT PEDRO RAMIREZ, NEW ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT--WHICH HAS PROMISED CLOSER COOPERATION WITH THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS--MOVED STEADILY FORWARD TODAY AMONG OTHER LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES, WITH FOUR ALREADY HAVING ACTED AND OTHERS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW SOON.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE LAST NIGHT ANNOUNCED RECOGNITION BY BRRAZIL, BOLIVIA, PARAGUAY AND CHILE IN THAT ORDER.

(DISPATCHES FROM MADRID SAID SPAIN ALSO HAD RECOGNIZED THE NEW GOVERNMENT AND FROM MONTEVIDEO CAME WORD THAT URUGUAY MAY TAKE SIMILAR ACTION SHORTLY.)

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT SET UP BY GEN. RAMIREZ ON THE HEELS OF LAST FRIDAY'S COUP D'ETAT MEANWHILE WON INCREASING SUPPORT FROM VARIOUS ARGENTINE FACTIONS, INDICATING IT WAS EFFECTIVELY CONSOLIDATING ITS POSITION.

FROM A SOURCE CLOSE TO FORMER PRESIDENT RAMON S. CASTILLO, WHO WAS HOUSTED IN THE REVOLT, CAME A REPORT THAT EVEN HE HAD EXPRESSED THE HOPE THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE WOULD BACK RAMIREZ IN THE INTERESTS

JUN 11 1943

OF NATIONAL STABILITY.

IN THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER, HAS INTERVENED IN THE AFFAIRS OF THE PROVINCE OF MENDOZA.

JUN 11 1943

IN A COMMUNIQUE LAST NIGHT, THE RAMIREZ FORCES SAID THAT THE GOVERNOR OF THE PROVINCE "PRETENDS TO SET UP STANDARDS WHICH IMPLY AN UPRISING AGAINST THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT" AND ANNOUNCED THAT COL. HUMBERTO SOSA MOLINA, COMMANDER OF THE MOUNTAIN GROUP, HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO TAKE CHARGE.

CASTILLO, WHOSE UNRELENTING ISOLATIONIST FOREIGN POLICY WAS OPPOSED BY MANY IN ARGENTINA, WAS REPRESENTED AS SAYING THAT HE HAD NO DESIRE TO RETURN TO THE HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT.

PRESIDENT RAMIREZ HAS ANNOUNCED THAT ARGENTINA'S FOREIGN RELATIONS NOW "WILL BE REGULATED NOT ONLY BY WORDS BUT ALSO IN PRACTICE BY ACTS WHICH WILL DRAW US EVER NEARER TO OUR AMERICAN BROTHERS."

(FOREIGN MINISTER OSWALDO ARANHA, ANNOUNCING BRAZIL'S RECOGNITION OF THE PROVISIONAL ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT, SAID IN RIO DE JANEIRO YESTERDAY THAT HIS COUNTRY SAW NO REASON FOR "DOUBTS OR RESERVE," DECLARING IT WAS NOT FOR BRAZIL TO DISCUSS THE INTERESTS, IDEALS AND ASPIRATIONS OF INDIVIDUALS IN ARGENTINA.)

JUN 11 1943

AFTER MAINTAINING SILENCE FOR THE FIRST DAYS OF THE NEW REGIME'S LIFE, THE INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPER LA PRENSA EXPRESSED THE CONVICTION YESTERDAY THAT THE NEW REGIME WOULD EARN THE SUPPORT OF THE PEOPLE BY "ADJUSTING ITS DEEDS TO ITS PROMISES."

THE RADICAL (LIBERAL) PARTY ALREADY HAS PROCLAIMED APPROVAL AND THE PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATS, WHO FORMED PART OF THE DEMOCRATIC COALITION OPPOSING THE CASTPLLO REGIME, HAS INDICATED IT MAY FALL IN LINE.

SOCIALIST LEADERS HAVE SUGGESTED THAT THE NEW GOVERNMENT CONSULT DEMOCRATIC ELEMENTS IN SHAPING POLICIES.

(ANOTHER DIPLOMATIC DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA YESTERDAY WAS URUGUAY'S ACTION IN RESUMING RELATIONS WITH THE FRENCH THROUGH THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION SET UP IN ALGIERS. BOGOTA DISPATCHES SAIDIKOLOMBIA WAS PREPARING TO DO THE SAME.

(A DECREE SIGNED BY PRESIDENT JUAN JOSE AMEZAG OF URUGUAY SAID THE FRENCH STEP WAS TAKEN PENDING ESTABLISHMENT OF A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN CONTINENTAL FRANCE. URUGUAYAN RELATIONS WITH VICHY WERE BROKEN A MONTH AGO.)

JUN 11 1943

June 10

BUENOS AIRES--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD ARGENTINE X X X LAST FRIDAY.

(IN WASHINGTON PRESIDENT HIGINIO MORINIGO OF PARAGUAY, AFTER A CONFERENCE WITH SECRETARY OF STATE HULL, SAID THE UNITED STATES WOULD PROBABLY RECOGNIZE THE NEW REGIME TOMORROW. PARAGUAY PLANS TO TAKE SIMILAR ACTION, MORINIGO SAID.)

VICE-ADMIRAL SEGUNDO STORNI, FOREIGN MINISTER, TOLD A GROUP OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN EARLIER TODAY THAT HIS GOVERNMENT INTENDS TO PURSUE A POLICY OF INTER-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY BASED UPON "LEGALITY, JUSTICE AND OPPOSITION TO ARMED CONQUEST."

STORNI, SPEAKING IN A BLUFF, STRAIGHTFORWARD, MANNER, LEFT LITTLE DOUBT IN THE MINDS OF THE NEWSPAPERMEN THAT ARGENTINE FOREIGN POLICY, AS EXPRESSED THROUGH HIM, WOULD BE OF METICULOUS COMPLIANCE WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

JUN 11 1943

HIS COUNTRY'S POLICY, HE SAID, WOULD BE OF THE "GREATEST" COLLABORATION AND WOULD BE ONE WHICH WOULD CONFORM THOROUGHLY WITH THE

JUN 11 1943

"TRADITIONAL IDEALS OF THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE."

JUN 11 1943

THE FIRST EUROPEAN COUNTRY TO RECOGNIZE THE NEW GOVERNMENT WAS SPAIN WHOSE AMBASSADOR BROUGHT THE NOTICE TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 10-(AP)-UNIFICATION OF PUERTO RICO'S POWER AND LIGHT PLANTS, LINES AND DISTRIBUTION COMPANIES UNDER THE INSULAR WATER RESOURCES AUTHORITY HAS SAVED MORE THAN 10 MILLION GALLONS OF FUEL OIL IN THE LAST YEAR, ANTONIO LUCHETTI, THE AUTHORITY'S DIRECTOR, TOLD THE BELL CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TODAY.

LUCHETTI, WHO WAS CLOSELY QUESTIONED BY REP.FRED L.CRAWFORD (R-MICH), EXPLAINED THE FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY'S EXAPPROPRIATION OF THE PUERTO RICO POWER AND LIGHT COMPANY PROPERTIES. THESE WERE THEN TURNED OVER TO THE INSULAR WRA FOR OPERATION IN CONJUNCTION WITH HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANTS DEVELOPED AND OPERATED BY THE AUTHORITY.

LUCHETTI SAID THAT THE INSULAR POLICY WAS FOR THE INTEGRATION OF POWER AND LIGHT COMPANIES UNDER PUBLIC OWNERSHIP AND NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF PRIVATE COMPANIES WAS UNDERWAY WHEN THE FWA STEPPED IN. HE SAID THAT AFTER THE UNIFICATION THE WRA WAS ABLE TO SAVE ON FUEL CONSUMPTION BY STEAM PLANTS WHICH, UNDER PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, OPERATED INDEPENDENTLY OF THE WRA HYDRO-ELECTRIC SYSTEM.

EARLIER BENJAMIN ORTIZ, CHAIRMAN OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, EXPLAINED THE REGULATION OF SUGAR MILLS AS A PUBLIC UTILITY.

REP.J.W.ROBINSON (D-UTAH) TOOK ISSUE, DECLARING THAT SUGAR MILLS ARE "NOT PUBLIC UTILITIES. THEY ARE NOT SERVING THE PUBLIC." HE DEMANDED THAT ORTIZ POINT OUT A PRECEDENT IN SOME STATE LEGISLATION. ORTIZ REPLIED THAT OKLAHOMA HAD A SIMILAR LAW REGULATING THE OPERATION OF COTTON GINS. THIS ANGERED ROBINSON.

30.24-4875

"THEY ARE NOT SIMILAR. YOU ARE TRYING AN EXPERIMENT NEVER TRIED ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE WORLD," HE TOLD ORTIZ, "YOU ARE SUBSTITUTING YOUR JUDGMENT FOR THAT OF MEN FURNISHING CAPITAL AND MEN DOING THE WORK."

ORTIZ REPLIED THAT THE COMMISSION MERELY SOUGHT TO ESTABLISH JUSTICE IN THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GROWERS AND THE MILLS.

PARAMARIBO, DUTCH GUIANA, JUNE 10--(AP)--THE FORCED LANDING OF AN AMERICAN TRANSPORT PLANE IN THE DUTCH GUIANA JUNGLE THREE WEEKS AGO WAS DISCLOSED TODAY WITH ARRIVAL HERE OF THE PLANE'S CREW OF FOUR MEN.

JUN 11 1943

THE MEN MADE A TWO-WEEKS' TREK THROUGH THE DENSE JUNGLE AND, AIDED BY FRIENDLY INDIANS, REACHED HERE IN GOOD CONDITION. THEY HAVE ALREADY LEFT FOR AN UNDISCLOSED DESTINATION.

(THIS DISPATCH AS PASSED BY THE CENSOR IN PARAMARIBO DID NOT INDICATE WHETHER THE GROUNDED PLANE WAS A MILITARY OR COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT, AND IT DID NOT NAME THE CREW MEMBERS.)

THE PLANE WAS FORCED DOWN IN A REMOTE PART OF THE JUNGLE. THE CREW MEMBERS, EMPLOYING WHAT THEIR SUPERIORS LATE TERMED "EXCEPTIONAL JUDGMENT," MADE NO IMMEDIATE ATTEMPT TO LEAVE THEIR CRAFT.

INSTEAD, CAREFULLY RATIONING THEIR FOODSTUFFS, THEY ST UP A CAMP AND FOR SEVERAL DAYS RESTED WHILE THEY TREATED THEIR MINOR INJURIES AND RECOVERED FROM SHOCK. THEN THEY SET OUT TO FIND AN INHABITED PLACE.

JUN 11 1943

THEY WADED THROUGH SWAMPS WAIST-DEEP IN WATER FOR SEVERAL DAYS UNTIL THEY REACHED A SMALL RIVER, AND THERE THEY CONSTRUCTED A

JUN 11 1943 JUN 11 1943

PRIMITIVE RAFT. DRIFTING DOWNSTREAM, THEY WERE SIGHTED BY AN INDIAN WHO TOOK WORD OF HIS FIND TO HIS VILLAGE. THE VILLAGERS THEN HELPED THE FOUR TO GET TO THIS CITY.

JUN 11 1943

TORONTO, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS OF AMERICA (CIO) YESTERDAY PASSED A RESOLUTION ASKING THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS TO CONSIDER THE "ADVISABILITY AND POSSIBILITY" OF ORGANIZING A LABOR LEGION OF RETURNING UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.

PRESIDENT R.J. THOMAS OF THE UAW SAID A FLINT, MICH., LOCAL HAD ASKED THE UAW TO ORGANIZE A LABOR LEGION TO COMBAT WHAT IT DESCRIBED AS THE REACTIONARY INFLUENCE OF THE AMERICAN LEGION AND THE EXECUTIVE BOARD HAD PASSED THE REQUEST ON TO THE CIO FOR CONSIDERATION.

JUN 11 1943

THOMAS SAID THAT WHILE LABOR HAD NO DIFFERENCES WITH THE RANK AND FILE OF THE AMERICAN LEGION ITS LEADERSHIP "HAS ACTED IN SEVERAL INSTANCES AS THE STOOGE OF REACTIONARY INTERESTS WHEN THESE INTERESTS ARE NOT IN ACCORD WITH THOSE OF THE ORDINARY SOLDIER."

TA1146AEW

OTTAWA, JUNE 10-(AP)-SGT.GEORGE HENRY WATERS, JR., WHOSE FATHER LIVES AT 1011 PORTER AVE., EAU CLAIRE, WIS., WAS LISTED BY THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS, NOW FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED DEAD.

MQ957PEW

OTTAWA, JUNE 10-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER GEORGE DEAN WOOLRICH, WHOSE FATHER, W.R.WOOLRICH, LIVES AT 700 TEXAS AVE., AUSTIN, TEX., WAS LISTED BY THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS, NOW FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED DEAD.

MQ952PEW

- - -

HITLER'S CHILDREN

- - -

WORK AND WORSHIP IN

U.S. INTERNMENT CAMP

- - -

JUN 11 1943

(EDITOR'S NOTE: HERE ARE THE IMPRESSIONS OF A 17-YEAR-OLD AMERICAN WHO RECENTLY VISITED A PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMP IN NEW MEXICO. THE WRITER IS CADET F.H.H.KING OF THE NEW MEXICO MILITARY INSTITUTE.)

BY F.H.H.KING

(WRITTEN FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

ROSWELL, N.M., JUNE 10--THIS IS A STORY OF HITLER'S CHILDREN, OF GERMAN WAR PRISONERS ON THE NEW MEXICO PLAIN.

OVER THE TALL, BARBED-WIRE FENCES SURROUNDING THE ROSWELL INTERNMENT CAMP, GRIM-FACED GUARDS KEEP WATCH FROM THEIR TOWERS.

THE PRISON AREA IS DIVIDED INTO THREE COMPOUNDS, EACH SURROUNDED BY HIGH FENCES AND ADEQUATELY GUARDED.

THERE ARE THE PRISONERS, WEARING ONLY BLUE SHORTS; THEY ARE STRONG AND HUSKY, THEIR FINE BODIES WELL BROWNED BY THE DESERT SUN.

JUN 11 1943

WE GO INSIDE. AN ARMY OFFICER ACCOMPANIES THE RARE VISITOR PERMITTED TO ENTER THE COMPOUND. THE GERMAN SOLDIERS SALUTE AND

30.24-4877

CONTINUE THEIR WORK.

TALL MODEL SAILING BOATS, CARVED WITH INFINITE CARE, EACH TINY DETAIL AN EXAMPLE OF SKILL AND PATIENCE, ARE RECEIVING THE FINISHING TOUCHES. IN THE BIG ROOM THE SOLDIERS ARE MAKING DESKS AND TABLES WHICH THEY MAY USE THEMSELVES.

BETWEEN BARRACKS IS A GARDEN--THE BEST MAN COULD CREATE IN A WATERLESS EARTH. PATHS RUN PAST THE CACTUS AND AROUND BEDS WHERE AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSES ARE STRUGGLING AGAINST THE CLIMATE.

IN THE MESS HALL AN AMERICAN SOLDIER SUPERVISES THE COOKING AND USE OF THE FOOD.

JUN 11 1943

EACH PRISONER OF WAR IS ENTITLED UNDER THE GENEVA CONVENTION TO THE SAME RATION AS THE SOLDIER OF THE COUNTRY IN WHICH HE IS HELD, BUT NATIONAL PREFERENCES MAY CHANGE THE BASIC RATION IN VARIOUS FOODS. THE GERMANS PREFER MORE POTATOES AND NO CORN.

THE MEALS ARE PREPARED AND COOKED BY THE PRISONERS THEMSELVES ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN TASTES.

THE POST EXCHANGE IS NEAT AND ORDERLY. SOFT DRINKS, 3.2 BEER, HAIR OIL, HAND LOTION, AND FRUIT ARE ARRANGED IN PLACE ALONG THE SHELVES. SUGAR RATIONING PREVENTS THE SALE OF CANDY TO THE PRISONERS OF WAR HERE. THE LIBRARY AND BARBER SHOP ARE ADJOINING.

IN ANOTHER BUILDING IS THE DISPENSARY WHERE MINOR CASES ARE HANDLED.

JUN 11 1943

ON THE WALLS OF THE BARRACKS HANG PAINTINGS DONE BY THE PRISONERS, ONE OR TWO OF WHOM ARE SAID BY THE GUARD TO BE WORLD FAMOUS. BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED CALENDARS, DECORATIONS, MODELS, AND BOOKS, AND THE TABLES ON WHICH THEY ARE PLACED ARE EVIDENCE OF THE CRAFTSMANSHIP OF THEIR MAKERS.

PRISONERS WHO WORK OUTSIDE MARCH IN CUSTODY OF ARMED AMERICANS, BUT INSIDE THEIR AREA, THE PRISONERS OF WAR ARE ALLOWED TO MOVE PRACTICALLY UNDISTURBED UNDER MILITARY DISCIPLINE OF THEIR OWN NON-COMS.

JUN 11 1943

BOOKS MUST BE CENSORED BEFORE THEY ARE DELIVERED TO THE PRISONERS. WITH MONEY EARNED, MANY SUBSCRIBE TO AMERICAN MAGAZINES OR TO THE NEWSPAPERS; ONE OR TWO ARE MEMBERS OF BOOK CLUBS.

A SURPRISING NUMBER OF GERMANS SPEAK SOME ENGLISH, BUT THERE ARE FEW WHO READ OUR LANGUAGE WELL. AT THEIR DAILY SCHOOL, ENGLISH IS THE FAVORITE STUDY ALONG WITH MATHEMATICS.

THE PRISONERS ARE ALLOWED TO BUY RADIOS WITHOUT SHORT WAVE, AND THEY MAY LISTEN TO THE DAILY NEWS BROADCASTS.

WHAT IS THEIR ATTITUDE WHEN THEY HEAR THE REPEATED ACCOUNTS OF GERMAN REVERSALS?

SOME OF THEM CREDIT AMERICANS WITH AN EVEN GREATER FACILITY FOR LYING, RUMOR SPREADING, AND PROPAGANDA THAN THEIR OWN DR.GOEBBELS.

THESE MEN HAVE KNOWN THE SOUND OF LIES SO WELL THAT THEY FAIL NOW TO RECOGNIZE THE TRUTH. OF THE FINAL TRIUMPH OF THE THIRD REICH THEY ARE CONFIDENT.

JUN 11 1943

BUT ALREADY THE EFFECT OF THE AMERICAN ENVIRONMENT IS EVIDENT ON SOME PRISONERS. INTELLIGENT ONES ARE AMAZED AT THE OBJECTIVITY OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS. THEY READ OF AMERICAN AND ALLIED LOSSES AS WELL AS VICTORIES. THEY COULD NOT BELIEVE IT AT FIRST, BECAUSE HERETOFORE HITLER'S CHILDREN HAVE KNOWN ONLY WHAT HITLER WANTED

JUN 11 1943

THEM TO KNOW.

IN SPITE OF NAZI HOSTILITY TO THE CHURCH, THE RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THE COMPOUND ARE WELL ATTENDED.

THERE ON THE PLAINS OF A FREE LAND IS AN INTERNMENT CAMP SURROUNDED BY GUARDS, WALLED IN WITH BARBED WIRE. THESE ARE THE MEN WHO SOUGHT THE CONQUEST OF THE WORLD, WHO LISTENED TO THE GOLDEN DREAMS OF GERMAN NATIONALISTS, TO THE IMPASSIONED SPEECHES OF BLOODY MEN.

K926PEW NM

WITH THE SECOND ARMY ON TENNESSEE MANEUVERS, JUNE 10-(AP)-IF OUR SHIPPING LOSSES CONTINUE TO DECREASE OUR ARMED FORCES QUOTA WILL BE REVISED TO MEET THE INCREASED TRANSPORT ACCOMMODATIONS AVAILABLE REGARDLESS OF ANY PREVIOUSLY SET QUOTAS, LIEUT.GEN.LESLEY J.MCNAIR, CHIEF OF THE ARMY GROUND FORCES, SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE HERE TODAY.

"WE CAN'T ESTIMATE THE NUMBER WE ARE GOING TO HAVE ROOM TO SHIP A YEAR IN ADVANCE," GENERAL MCNAIR POINTED OUT. "FOR INSTANCE, OUR SHIPPING LOSSES WERE HALF AS GREAT IN APRIL AS THEY WERE IN MARCH AND HALF IN MAY WHAT THEY WERE IN APRIL. IF THEY ARE HALF AS GREAT IN JUNE AS THEY WERE IN MAY THEN WE WILL HAVE ROOM FOR MORE MEN AND WILL HAVE TO CALL THEM."

JUN 11 1943

GENERAL MCNAIR ADDED THAT HE FELT THAT INCREASED QUOTAS OF MEN CALLED BECAUSE MORE SHIPPING SPACE WAS AVAILABLE WOULD BE WELCOMED BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE "BECAUSE IT WILL MEAN AN EARLY END TO THE WAR."

TURNING TO THE MANEUVERS, THE ARMY CHIEF SAID THAT "THE NEW ARM" OF AMERICA IS THE MINE.

"WE ARE, ETC., PICKING UP 2ND GRAF PREVIOUS.

SF1053PCW NM

## FLYING CROSS GIVEN TO HYDE PHILLIPS

### *Marine Captain and Several Others From Here Honored*

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—Captain Hyde Phillips, 28, of New Rochelle, N. Y., who shot down four Japanese planes in less than a month with a Marine aviation unit in the Solomon Islands, has received the Distinguished Flying Cross, Marine Corps headquarters announced today.

Captain Phillips is a son of Mrs. Teresa Hyde Phillips, 2 Beekman Place, New York, the writer, and the late Coles Phillips, the illustrator, and the brother of Coles Phillips, editor of The Elks Magazine, New York.

Lieut. Col. Bernard W. McQuade, Field Artillery, of 1664 Tenth Avenue, Brooklyn, has been cited for the Silver Star for gallantry in North Africa.

JUN 11 1943

BOSTON, JUNE 10-(AP)-POST-WAR FOUR-ENGINE TRANSPORT PLANES CAPABLE OF CARRYING 100 PASSENGERS, REDUCING THE WIDTH OF THE ATLANTIC TO 400 MINUTES AND PLACING HALF OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION WITHIN A 40-HOUR AIRPLANE FLIGHT OF NEW ENGLAND TODAY BY HARRY CRARY, UNITED AIR LINES' VICE-PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF TRAFFIC.

CRARY SAID IN AN ADDRESS PREPARED FOR THE AVIATION CONFERENCE OF THE NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL THAT HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THE WAR, FOUR-ENGINE CRAFT WOULD HAVE BEEN ON THE AIRLINES TODAY, FLYING 250 MILES AN HOUR WITH 44 TO 55 PASSENGERS PER PLANE, OR WITH A SIMILARLY LARGE PAYLOAD OF MAIL AND CARGO.

USING DATA COMPILED BY UNITED AIR LINES' RESEARCH ENGINEERS, CRARY FORECAST 100-PASSENGER AIRPLANES FLYING FROM COAST TO COAST AND IN INTERNATIONAL OPERATION. THE ENGINEERS, HE SAID, VISUALIZED THE POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT OF AT LEAST FOUR TYPES OF AIRLINERS FOR SPECIFIC OPERATIONS IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD.

THEY INCLUDED A FOUR-ENGINED 63 1/2 TON, 100-PASSENGER TRANSPORT WITH A CRUISING SPED OF 260 MILES AN HOUR AND A RANGE OF 2,500 MILES, PRIMARILY FOR LONG-DISTANCE PASSENGER OPERATIONS; A FOUR-ENGINE 40-TON, MODERATE RANGE PASSENGER TYPE FOR "CLUB" SERVICE; A TWIN-ENGINE 21-TON VARIABLE LOAD CARRIER FOR FOR EITHER PASSENGERS OR CARGO, TO BE USED IN FEEDER SERVICES CONNECTING TRUNK AIRLINES, AND A TWIN-ENGINE, 18-TON "FLYING FREIGHT CAR" FOR CARGO ONLY.

HE SAID THAT UNITED ENGINEERS ESTIMATED THAT, IN THE POST-WAR PERIOD, THERE WOULD BE AS MANY AS 6,000 SCHEDULED TRIPS PER MONTH OF PLANES OF VARIOUS SIZES OVER COAST-TO-COAST ROUTES. LARGER AIRPORTS, TOGETHER WITH COMPLETE INSTRUMENT LANDING CONTROL, WOULD BE THE ORDER FOR SUCH TRAFFIC.

THE ARMY, HE ADDED, ALREADY WAS USING FOUR-ENGINE PLANES CAPABLE OF FLYING FROM NEW ENGLAND TO THE PACIFIC COAST IN 11 HOURS, TO CHICAGO IN 3 HOURS, 10 MINUTES, AND WITH SPEED ENOUGH TO BEAT THE SUN FROM COAST TO COAST.

JUN 11 1943

3024-4879

FOLKESTONE, JUNE 10-(AP)--SQUADRONS OF ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES SWEPT ACROSS THE CHANNEL IN THE DIRECTION OF CALAIS LATE TODAY FOR A SWEEP AGAINST AXIS TARGETS IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

JUN 11 1943

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM ALGIERS SAID TODAY THAT GEN. HENRI GIRAUD HAD "ACCEPTED IN PRINCIPLE" AN INVITATION TO VISIT WASHINGTON. ~~BNK~~ IT SAID HE WAS N O T LIKELY TO LEAVE ALGIERS UNDER PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES, HOWEVER.

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-THE PARIS RADIO REPORTED TODAY IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT A FLYING FORTRESS CRASHED LAST NIGHT SIX MILES FROM ALGECIRAS, SPAIN, KILLING EIGHT MEMBERS OF THE CREW. TWO WHO BAILED OUT WERE REPORTED SERIOUSLY INJURED.

LONDON, BRIDAY, JUNE 11-(AP)-MICHAEL KALININ, PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.S.R. TODAY EXPRESSED HIS CONVICTION THAT FRIENDLY WAR-TIME TIES BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES WILL ENSURE "CLOSE COOPERATION IN POST WAR TIMES TOGETHER WITH THE PEOPLES OF FREEDOM-LOVING COUNTRIES."

HIS STATEMENT WAS CONTAINED IN A MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOVIET-AMERICAN PACT SIGNED IN WASHINGTON DURING A VISIT BY VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV, COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. THE MESSAGE WAS BROADCAST BY MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

JUN 11 1943

SENDING HIS "SINCERE GREETINGS," KALININ SAID HE WAS "DEEPLY CONVINCED" THAT THE "FIGHTING COMPANIONSHIP" BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS "WILL CONTINUE TO GAIN STRENGTH ENSURING THE FURTHER SUCCESSES OF OUR JOINT STRUGGLE AND THE FINAL VICTORY OF THE U.S.S.R., THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN OVER OUR COMMON ENEMY."

THE AGREEMENT WHICH IS ONE YEAR OLD TODAY WAS ANNOUNCED IN WASHINGTON WITH THE STATEMENT THAT "FULL UNDERSTANDING WAS REACHED WITH REGARD TO THE URGENT TASKS OF CREATING A SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE IN 1942. IN ADDITION, THE MEASURES FOR INCREASING AND SPEEDING UP THE SUPPLIES OF PLANES, TANKS AND OTHER KINDS OF WAR MATERIALS FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE SOVIET UNION WERE DISCUSSED. FURTHER WERE DISCUSSED THE FUNDAMENTAL PROBLEMS OF COOPERATION OF THE SOVIET UNION AND THE UNITED STATES IN SAFEGUARDING PEACE AND SECURITY TO THE FREEDOM-LOVING

JUN 11 1943

PEOPLES AFTER THE WAR."

LONDON, JUNE 10-(AP)-AXIS FORCES SUPPORTED BY 35 TANKS AND A STRONG AIR COVER HAVE FORCED THEIR WAY INTO THE MONTENEGRIN TOWN OF SADNIK IN THE FACE OF FIERCE RESISTANCE BY GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC'S GUERRILLA FORCES, THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT-IN-EXXXXX EXILE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUN 11 1943

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE PATRIOTS KILLED AND WOUNDED MANY OF THE ENEMY.

LONDON, JUNE 10--(AP)-- XXX FORMATION XXXX OF THE UNION OF LEGISLATIVE DEPUTIES OF OCCUPIED XX COUNTRIES WAS ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY.

JUN 11 1943

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE UNION'S FORMATION FOLLOWED ITS FIRST PUBLIC MEETING WHICH RESOLVED "TO CONTRIBUTE WITH ALL OUR POWER TO THE VICTORY OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO THE DEVELOPMENT AMONG THEM OF RELATIONS OF MUTUAL CONFIDENCE."

MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNION CONSISTS [illegible] ESENTATIVES OF BELGIUM, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, FRANCE, LUXEMBURG, THE NETHERLANDS AND NORWAY.

UNDATED BULGARIAN

JUN 11 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST A REPORT FROM SOFIA TODAY THAT THE VILLAGE OF PESHTANA IN MACEDONIA WILL BE CEDED TO BULGARIA IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NEWLY-FIXED DEMARKATION LINE BETWEEN ALBANIA AND BULGARIA. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED XXXX BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THIS MEANS AN INCREASE IN THE GAINS HANDED BULGARIA [redacted]

AT THE EXPENSE OF GREECE FOLLOWING THE LATTER'S CONQUEST BY [redacted] AXIS FORCES.

THE VILLAGE, WHICH THE BROADCAST SAID XXX ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY INHABITED BY BULGARIANS, WILL BE TURNED OVER TO BULGARIAN MILITARY FORCES ON JUNE 15 IN THE PRESENCE OF BULGARIAN AND ITALIAN MILITARY DELEGATIONS. MACEDONIA, WHICH IS IN THE NORTHERN

THE BROADCAST XXXXX DISPATCH REPORTED THAT THE VILLAGE WAS ALM
AND WOULD BE TURNED OVER

JUN 11 1943

wellington, n.z., june 20--(ap)--peter fraser, acting prime minister of new zealand, announced today that a general election will be held in new zealand in september. no date was set.

JUN 11 1943

MONTEVIDEO, JUNE 10-(AP)-A DELEGATION FROM THE GENERAL UNION OF URUGUAY TODAY ASKED THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL DEFENSE OF THE HEMISPHERE TO SUPPORT ITS PLEA TO THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT TO CANCEL THE ORDER OF DEPORTATION AGAINST ITALIAN-BORN VICTORIO CODOVILA, COMMUNIST LEADER OF ARGENTINA.

URUGUAYAN LABOR LEADERS SAID THEY HAD ALREADY ADDRESSED MESSAGES TO PRESIDENT PEDRO RAMIREZ'S REGIME ASKING THE ORDER BE CANCELLED. THE ORDER HAS NOT BEEN PUBLISHED IN BUENOS AIRES, THEY SAID.

CODOVILA WAS INTERNED SOME TIME AGO IN CORDOBA BUT THE LABOR LEADERS SAID THAT ACCORDING TO PRIVATE REPORTS HE IS NOW DETAINED BY POLICE HEADQUARTERS IN BUENOS AIRES.

JUN 11 1943

3024-4881

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 10-(AP)-FOREIGN OFFICE SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT A REPORT HAD BEEN RECEIVED FROM THE MEXICAN CONSUL AT LOS ANGELES CONCERNING STREET [redacted] CLASHES INVOLVING MEXICAN CITIZENS. THE REPORT IS NOW BEING STUDIED.

JUN 11 1943

# British Troops Land as Pantelleria Surrenders; Roosevelt Urges Italy to Oust Mussolini, Quit War; 200 Fortresses Attack U-Boat Bases in Germany

JUN 12 1943

## OCCUPATION FORCE LANDS ON ISLAND UNDER AIR ATTACK

Italian Garrison Yields on 20th Day of Allied Bomber Assault.

WHITE FLAGS FLY

British Troops Seize All of Enemy Outpost in 22 Minutes.

JUN 12 1943

RESISTANCE OVERCOME

Scattered Units, Unaware of Surrender, Oppose Landing Parties.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 11. — (AP) Pantelleria surrendered unconditionally to the Allies today in the 20th day of history's greatest concentrated air assault.

White flags were flown at 11:40 a. m. (5:40 a. m. Eastern War time) by the tortured Italian island outpost.

Troops Land at Noon

# BRITISH LAND IN FACE OF LOCAL RESISTANCE

## U. S. Fighters Smash Dive-bomber Attack—Italians Blame Lack of Water as All-time Record Air Assault Brings Surrender.

**Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 11 (A. P.).—An aerial bombardment of the greatest fury the world had ever known compelled the island fortress of Pantelleria to surrender unconditionally today, but British troops, landing under the naval guns, had to fight for twenty-four hours against scattered enemy defenders.**

Almost an hour after the surrender, speedy American Lightning fighters broke up an attempt by from fifty to sixty German dive bombers to smash the British naval craft that were still pouring thousands of soldiers and numbers of tanks onto the island. The Germans roared in suddenly through the rain that fell throughout the operation upon a great mass of men and ships on the sea below.

The Lightnings simultaneously swarmed in and forced the Germans to drop their bombs and flee.

"I didn't see a single one of their bombs hit a landing party or ship, although some fell all around," said Lieut.-Col. R. S. Garman of Mount Clemens, Mich. "They didn't get a lot of time to aim."

### Isolated Posts Fight On.

The strategic stepping stone, some sixty miles from Sicily and forty-five miles from Africa, was occupied at 12:22 P. M. (6:22 A. M., New York time). Precisely at noon the assault forces landed—just twenty minutes after the display of white flags on Pantelleria's hills and a white cross on its air field.

The senior Italian officer on Pantelleria had sent the following message: "Beg surrender through lack water."

The garrison commander, it is believed, was unable to inform all his troops of the decision to capitulate before the actual invasion began and isolated gun posts fought on briefly.

British cruisers and destroyers hurled shells at scattered points of resistance as the assault boats bore the British infantrymen ashore. The blockade by air and sea and a creeping barrage by hundreds of Allied bombers had laid waste the region about Pantelleria harbor and town systematically and completely, and reduced the enemy's defenses to pitiful weakness.

[At London, British military experts estimated that the surrendered garrison consisted of about 8,000 men, chiefly artillery crews, air force personnel and ground staffs. They added that they now expected the surrender of the Italian island of Lampedusa, which is roughly eighty-five miles south of Pantelleria.]

### Ring of Defenses Breached.

Pantelleria depended partly for water on supplies from Sicily and the population was reported to have been stricken by a water famine.

It was the first time in history that an island fortress gave in to an air force. No destructive achievement in the record of the German air force matches this. The ring of fortified islands guarding southern Europe against an Allied invasion is ruptured.

The Germans opened this field of warfare by the capture of Crete with air-borne troops two years ago, but this is now overshadowed by the Allied feat of forcing an enemy island stronghold to surrender through the shock of aerial bombardment.

Gen. Eisenhower, the Allied commander in chief, and Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, chief of the Mediterranean naval forces, were aboard a British cruiser and personallyl participated in a naval bombardment of Pantelleria's harbor guns on Tuesday. Enemy shells fell within 300 yards of them, it was disclosed officially.

Pantelleria's formal white-flagged surrender, effective once the Allied infantry landed, was made primarily to the Allied Air Force, and before a single Allied soldier had set foot on the rocky soil.

### White Flag Appears.

The white flag appeared on Semaphore Hill, 2,000 yards from Pantelleria Harbor. This information was conveyed immediately to the commander of the Allied forces on the African mainland, and steps toward occupying the island were begun immediately.

The British troops, held in readiness for the island's surrender or continued resistance, were quickly transported by Allied warships to the newest prize wrenched from the Axis.

The capitulation came after nineteen days of air raids, thirteen days of which were officially described as an all-out offensive, supported by a series of naval bombardments. Besides setting a new pattern for aerial warfare in those thirteen days, the Allied airmen from first to last destroyed seventy-eight Axis planes while losing twelve.

The garrison commander had ignored ultimata. An authoritative spokesman said that Allied planes dropped three separate demands for unconditional surrender, addressed to the garrison commander, last Tuesday.

### Big Blow Yesterday.

The knockout punch was delivered yesterday when hundreds of Allied planes darkened the sky. Thirty-seven enemy fighters were shot down in combat during the

Continued on Page 2.

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British troops landed at noon.

Occupation was complete at 12:22 p. m. in an Allied invasion rolling on southern Europe.

From 50 to 60 German bombers struck at British troops and warships off shore at 12:40 p. m.

They were scattered promptly by American Lightning fighters on the alert for just such an attack.

Pantelleria was reduced in the last 13 days of intense bombing at this cost: 12 Allied planes.

In the same period Allied pilots downed 78 Axis planes besides winning the island, complete with its shocked garrison.

Allied airmen now are poised for bigger prizes—Sicily, Sardinia, and Italy itself.

The dazed garrison quit after three Allied ultimatums—backed up by a overwhelming deluge of explosives which smashed the Italian "Gibraltar" guarding the approaches to Italy.

### Italians Send Message

"Beg to surrender through lack of water," said an Italian message which thus made Pantelleria the first metropolitan Axis territory to yield to the Casablanca formula.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief, already had told the Italian commander that further resistance "however heroic, is utterly hopeless."

An American airman dipped through a deathly pall of smoke lying over the twisted little isle 20 minutes before noon, saw the white cross of surrender, and notified his base.

Britsh warships standing in the rain off Pantelleria lowered invasion barges, shock troops clambered into them just before noon and headed for the coast despite the strong but futile German air attack.

### Dive-Bombers Attack

The Germans used from 50 to 60 dive-bombers, a force which suggested they had been awaiting such a development.

But the ever-present American Lightning fighters tore into the German formations, forcing them to jettison their bombs haphazardly.

Dispatches from a U. S. fighter base quoted airmen as saying they didn't see a single German bomb hit either a barge or warship.

By 12:22 p. m., the British troops had occupied all points.

First Axis mention of the surrender occurred in a broadcast from the German-controlled Paris radio tonight. The broadcast merely quoted London reports of Pantelleria's collapse.

Admiral Paressenl, senior Italian officer on the island, sent the surrender message to an American air base.

That was at 11:40 a. m., only 20 minutes before the expiration of Gen. Eisenhower's ultimatum.

Lieut.-Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commander of the Northwest Africa air force, had sent Pantelleria the first surrender demand Tuesday, and a final one yesterday afternoon on behalf of Gen. Eisenhower.

"In order to avoid further useless loss of life, the commander in chief (Eisenhower) invites Your Excellency to cease all resistance and surrender the garrison of the island to the forces under my command," said the note which gave the Italians six hours to decide.

"As one soldier to another," Gen. Spaatz added: "Your Excellency must know as I do that resistance under the present circumstances, however heroic, is utterly hopeless."

### Situation Hopeless

The Italians indeed must have known how hopeless was their situation, because yesterday the Allies shook Pantelleria with approximately 1,650 tons of explosives—three times as much as was ever dropped on London by the Germans in a single night.

This avalanche was as irresistibly annihilating as a lava flow on that volcanic island.

This was the quickly drawn climax of days of continual bombing by Allied air fleets and supporting broadsides hammered into the shore installations at least half a dozen times by the British surface fleet. The aerial pounding was credited with the final reduction of the fortress.

(London estimates placed the garrison at 8,000 Italians).

It was the first time in history that air power alone had shattered a fortress so completely that it was forced to surrender without being touched by a single unit of the conquering armies.

### Slight Resistance Offered

British troops landing under the cover of naval guns met a little resistance from scattered enemy defenders, who were shelled by British cruisers and destroyers.

The commander of the Axis garrison apparently had been unable to inform all his troops of the surrender before the invasion began, and some of the more isolated positions attempted to fight on for a time after the white flags were unfurled on the island's hills and a huge white cross was spread out on its only airfield.

Not a single Allied soldier nor tank nor gun was on the island when it yielded. Not an inch of the citadel had been physically occupied.

But it was forced to surrender because the Allied air fleets had brought so much destruction that even its rock-sheltered defenses were shattered—and, most important, the limit of human resistance had been reached.

### Coastal Guns Smashed

Before they gave up the battle, the Pantellerians had seen every coastal gun in the island's outer perimeter of defenses blasted into ruins, every fortification of its inner defense ring smashed, its lone air field pitted by thousands of huge bomb craters and its town and dock area leveled.

The cracking of the ring of fortified islands guarding southern Europe gave the Allies a bridgehead from which to direct their assault on other Mediterranean strongholds.

It is 45 miles from Africa and 60 miles from Sicily. Thus Sicily itself is brought within range of Allied fighter planes, which could not carry enough gasoline to fly from Tunisia, cover Allied landings and return to African bases if they engaged enemy planes in combat. The victory also widened Allied control of the Mediterranean narrows, prying wider open the inland sea bottleneck.

In effect, by occupying Pantelleria the Allies by-passed Lampedusa island, some 90 miles to the south, which remains to be reduced.

### Eisenhower on Cruiser

Gen. Eisenhower, commander in chief of Allied forces in North Africa, and Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, chief of Mediterranean naval forces, were aboard a British cruiser which took part in the naval bombardment of the island's harbor guns Tuesday and enemy shells fell within 300 yards of them.

In the last 13 days of the punishing aerial bombardment, termed officially an all-out offensive, Allied airmen destroyed 78 Axis planes while losing 12 of their own.

Gen. Spaatz's fliers, most of them Americans flying American-built planes, in effect built a bridge of bombers over the 45 miles of blue Mediterranean to the heart of Pantelleria.

Enemy planes made desperate, futile attacks on this bridge, but the smashing bombardment grew instead of diminishing.

On three successive days before the end came, Allied warplanes dropped demands for surrender and as e ach appeared to be ignored the rain of bombs became a torrent.

### Round-the-Clock Assault

Yesterday the thundering Allied air armada of Flying Fortresses, Marauders, Mitchells, Baltimores, Bostons, Lightnings, Warhawks and Spitfires launched a continuous round of assaults by daylight after Wellingtons and Hurricanes had carried on the attacks all night.

The smoke and dust boiled into heavy brownish clouds which rolled over Pantelleria like a storm.

Today the storm continued through the morning. When the first signal of surrender appeared, Fortresses, Mitchells and Marauders were blasting the target areas.

JUN 12 1943

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attack, and two others were destroyed over the Tyrrhenian Sea, north of Sicily. From all operations, six Allied aircraft failed to return.

Although Pantelleria had been raided for nineteen consecutive days, the air force officially announced that the all-out bombardment actually started thirteen days ago. From May 29 to June 10 a greater tonnage of bombs was dropped on Pantelleria than on all other targets in the Mediterranean during the entire month of May.

The batteries were knocked out one by one until dusk last night, when all appeared to have been silenced. The air field had been wrecked early in the final offensive, and enemy fighters had had to fly over from Sicily, which will now be drawn within even closer range of the Allied fighter squadrons.

The fall of Pantelleria—three years and one day after Italy had entered the war—was announced in a special communique.

"The island of Pantelleria today surrendered and is being occupied by Allied forces," the communique declared. "This surrender is the result of a series of continuous and intense air bombardments supported by naval bombardments. Two previous offers to surrender to the commander were ignored."

The capitulation of Pantelleria's dazed and battered garrison came little more than seven months after the American landing barges had grounded on the beaches of French Morocco and Algeria.

Politically Pantelleria is a part of the Sicilian Province of Trapani, and thus is the first part of metropolitan Italy to fall into the Allied hands.

**Called Italy's Gibraltar.**

Flying Fortresses, roaring into combat in greater numbers than ever before, spearheaded the continuous attack against the rocky island which Premier Mussolini began bolstering in 1937 with the idea of making it an Italian Gibraltar. So heavy were the waves of the Allied aircraft—almost "nose to tail"—that some formations had to circle offshore for several minutes before soaring in to smother such gun emplacements, air field targets and other military objectives as had escaped the explosives and gunfire of their predecessors.

Blankets of smoke and flame lay above the debris.

**Fierce Air Combats Fought.**

Ponderous and heavily loaded Wellingtons and swift Hurricane bombers of the R. A. F. attacked Pantelleria in the darkness of Wednesday. The enemy fighter strength based on Sicily was flung into the daylight defense yesterday against swarms of every type of Allied aircraft—Fortresses, Marauders, Mitchells, Bostons, Baltimores, Lightnings, Warhawks, Spitfires. When the Axis fighters dived on two formations of Marauders over the target, escorting Warhawks shot down five of the interceptors and a sixth was destroyed by Marauder gunners in a running fight that continued back some forty miles, almost to Cape Bon.

One Warhawk pilot, Capt. Ralph G. Taylor Jr. of Durham, N. C., knocked two Messerschmitt-109s out of the sky in brilliant sky fighting.

**Ammunition Stores Exploded.**

"Besides countless hits on military installations there were also numerous bomb bursts on the air field," an Air Force statement said. "Several large explosions, probably the result of bombs hitting ammunition stores, are reported."

American-manned Spitfires took a heavy toll among enemy fighters, which became more numerous as the day wore on. One Spitfire squadron shot down five enemy planes in the morning. Another squadron of the same American group destroyed seven more in late afternoon.

Commanded by Lieut.-Col. Fred M. Dean of North St. Petersburg, Fla., this group scored a total of seventeen victories on Wednesday and Thursday and lost only one Spitfire. Spitfires made the afternoon cleanup when a flight of thirteen Italian Macchi 202s swooped toward the Allied bombers several thousand feet below. The Spitfires headed off the enemy.

As the sky battles began, nine German fighters—six ME-109s and three Focke Wulf 190s—joined in.

"So many Italians were being knocked down that I counted four enemy parachutes in the air at one time," said Major Frank A. Hill of Hillsdale, N. J., a squadron commander who bagged one Macchi for his sixth victory. "And down below us I could see I don't know how many splashes in the Mediterranean, where their aircraft were crashing."

Fighter-bombers led by Lieut.-Col. John D. Stevenson of Laramie, Wyo., a West Point graduate, scrapped with several Messerschmitts and destroyed one after bombing their targets.

"The boys certainly swarmed in on that Hun," he said. "We couldn't decide who polished him off, so it's going down as a squadron victory and that seems to make everybody happy."

JUN 12 1943

# Airpower Forces Garrison To Yield on Pantelleria Isle

## Bombers Subdue Garrison in Historic Debut of New-Type Warfare.

MORIN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 11.—(AP) An event that no human eyes have ever witnessed before took place in the Mediterranean today.

When Pantelleria surrendered it was the first time in the whole history of warfare that airpower and airpower alone had reduced a fortress and bent its garrison into surrender. The Mediterranean has seen 5,000 years of war and maybe more, but it has never seen this. It never happened before.

**No Allied Soldiers on Island**

Not a single Allied soldier, not a tank nor a gun was on the island when the last moment came. Not a single inch of the citadel had been physically occupied. But it was forced to surrender because so many airplanes had brought so much destruction that even its rock-sheltered defenses were shattered — and more important the limit of human resistance had been reached.

This was the first completely aerial victory since the world began.

In strict technical accuracy you will have to qualify that slightly but not essentially. British warships had shelled the island and British troops came under scattered fire when they landed. That apparently was the result of the failure to communicate the Italian commander's decision to surrender to all sectors of the island immediately. All real resistance had previously ended.

**White Flag Raised**

The ultimatum delivered from Allied planes to the Italian commander had set 12 noon (6 a. m. E.W.T.) as the deadline for its expiration. Twenty minutes before that time Allied plane crews saw the white flags.

With symbolic justice these emblems of surrender had been placed on the first two objectives of the Allied offensive—the wrecked harbor area and the obliterated airfield.

It was at these two points that the world's greatest cascade bombing began 20 days ago.

It was the world's greatest—from the standpoint of concentration on a single target. During the last 13 days the Allies dropped as many tons of steel on Pantelleria as on all other African targets during the month of May. On the last day the tonnage striking Pantelleria exceeded April's total tonnage hurled at Tunisia, Sicily, Sardinia and Italy proper.

The bombardment began with the airfield. When that was erased from the face of the island the steel storm was directed against the port. Then it crept forward like a colossal juggernaut, inch by inch, every day crushing down gun emplacements, shore defenses and military installations. Literally speaking there would not have been a square inch untouched on the whole island had the garrison held out.

That is "pattern bombing."

Italy's fortress island of Pantelleria surrendered to the Allies today, 50 to 60 German dive-bombers attempted to smash the British landing forces, but the enemy formation was broken up by American fighter pilots Flying P-38 Lightnings.

British warships were pouring thousands of troops and a number of tanks on to the island when the Nazi squadrons suddenly roared in through the rain which fell all during the landing operations.

The American Lightnings closed in on them and forced the Germans to jettison their bombs haphazardly to hasten their getaway and keep from being destroyed.

"I didn't see a single one of their bombs hit a landing party or ships," said Lieut.-Col. P. S. Garman of Mount Clemens, Mich., "although some fell all around. They didn't get a lot of time to aim."

"I'm really proud of my boys," Col. Garman continued. "As the Germans came in, the sky was full of more planes than any place I ever saw in my life. Flying Fortresses, Marauders, Mitchells, Lightnings and Warhawks were stacked around in the sky everywhere.

"Allied transports were about five miles from shore and seven or eight big war vessels were in much closer to the harbor.

"Because of the shelling by their guns and the bombs we had dropped, half of the island was completely covered with a dust and smoke pall so thick we couldn't even see the surrender signals on the ground.

"A steady stream of landing craft and barges was going back and forth from the shore to the ships. I couldn't see any ground fighting, however, if there was any. One destroyer pulled boldly right into the harbor.

"We were circulating on patrol as the German planes suddenly came into view from the direction of Sicily and went into a dive immediately.

"Some of the boys thought they were Stukas, but I don't think so. They didn't act like Stukas to me."

It has been bombed almost daily since the Axis collapse in Tunisia, but the relentless hammering in strength began nineteen days ago, when hundreds of Allied fighters and light, heavy and medium bombers began pouring over in increasing numbers.

Just after the greatest weight of bombs ever plunged on such a small target in a twenty-four-hour period had left the defenders groggy and helpless, they threw in the towel today.

Outstanding in breaking Pantelleria's defense was a deadly creeping barrage similar to that used by artillery to pave the way for an infantry advance.

Abandoning the practice of bombing individual targets, Lieut.-Gen. Spaatz's "flying artillery" began a systematic bombardment, starting from the edge of the harbor and laying waste the entire area in which the Allied seaborne force was ready to land.

The island military garrison, which yesterday had three times as many bombs plastered upon it as fell on London in any one night during teh German attack of 1941, finally gave up its harbor base in the face of this rolling barrage, against which even foxholes and slit trenches offered only the most meager defense.

Jubilant American airmen said today that what broke the heart of little Pantelleria was only a taste of what was in store for the keystone of Axis defenses—Berlin itself.

BOYLE

An Advanced American Bomber Base in North Africa, June 10 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Fires and rolling, dun-colored clouds of smoke and dust covered Pantelleria from dawn to dusk today as Lieut.-Gen. Carl Spaatz's North African air force gave the island one of the most concentrated bombings in the history of aerial warfare.

"The island is listing badly to port," said one Lightning pilot upon returning from a mission over the battered Axis fortress. Pantelleria is a four-by-eight mile blot on the Mediterranean, which by reason of its location between Tunisia and Sicily has offered the Axis a good base from which to harass Allied shipping.

"The waves of planes were going over so close on one another's tail that the dust and smoke didn't have time to settle," said Major Gordon Sarre of New York city, an air force ground officer.

"We needed a couple of dozen traffic lights over the place," said one Flying Fortress pilot, who reported a huge fire burning by what appeared to be the entrance to an underground hangar on the island airport.

"We met planes going and coming and you had to haggle your way in to get a chance at the target."

Some Flying Fortresses flew through an afternoon shower and attacked at approximately half their usual altitude.

"Even so, the flak was pretty light," said Radio Gunner Staff Sergt. Robert S. Prothro of Wichita Falls, Tex., who is known as the flying undertaker to his air buddies. This was his thirty-seventh mission. "We were so low that for the first time in this campaign I was able to get in some strafing as we went over our target," he added.

"I kept looking for them to put out a white cross showing that they were ready to meet our terms of unconditional surrender, but I guess there were not enough of them alive down there to do it," said Staff Sergt. P. S. Self of Dallas, Tex., a tail gunner who was on his thirty-third mission.

"I noticed that a forest fire which started yesterday when a P-38 knocked out some flak positions in the mountains was still burning today. There was a big smoke pall over the whole place."

# FIGHTERS SCATTER NAZI DIVEBOMBERS

## Germans Frustrated in Smash at Troops Landing at Pantelleria.

BOYLE

AN ADVANCED U. S. FIGHTER BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, June 11—(AP) Within an hour after

# Record Air Blow Hit Pantelleria

JUN 12 1943

## Systematic Creeping Barrage by Planes Leveled Whole Sections of Island.

By HAROLD V. BOYLE.

An Advanced American Bomber Base in North Africa, June 11 (A. P.).—Pantelleria, Benito Mussolini's island that couldn't take it, became the first fortress in history to be blasted into submission chiefly by air power.

# DOOLITTLE LAUDS AIR FORCE VICTORY

## Continuous Attack on Specific Targets Forced Sur-

JUN 12 1943

## render, General Asserts.

BOYLE

STRATEGIC AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 11.—(AP) Maj.-Gen. James H. Doolittle in a statement tonight declared that the conquest of Pantelleria by air power "is definitely a landmark in the history of military aviation."

The text of the Doolittle statement:

"This is no surprise to us whatsoever. If the Italians had not capitulated, it would have surprised us and we would have to be thinking up a lot of alibis. But the way it worked out was only what we planned and expected. That's the way any airman would look at it.

**First Test of Air Power**

"This is the first time in the history of warfare that territory has been conquered as far as I know by air power alone without occupation. Crete was subdued by air power but occupied by accompanying forces landed by parachute, gliders and crash-landed transports.

"It was merely a proposition of steadily increasing the Pantelleria bombardment to a point at which it was physically impossible for them to stand up under it.

"At that point they capitulated.

**Bombed by Day and Night**

"This was brought about by Royal Air force night bombers and U. S. Army Air force day bombers working on a 24-hour a day schedule in perfect accord.

"The capitulation proved conclusively that no agency can stand up under the prolonged, concentrated bombardment of properly selected objectives."

Gen. Doolittle, who led the famous Tokyo raid a year ago, made a statement at the villa where he sat in flying togs surrounded by Allied air leaders. He prophesied that this small operation against Pantelleria "precedes future operations which can only culminate in the complete capitulation of Germany and Japan."

**Specific Targets Hit**

"Pantelleria was not an area bombardment," he continued, "it was a job of taking out specific targets both by day and night in a logical, sequential order.

"For instance, our first objective was to take out the enemy anti-aircraft to permit our own aircraft to operate with greater freedom. The next objective was the destruction of coast artillery batteries which were knocked out one by one. This, together with the destruction of the port and other facilities, made it evident to those on the island the futility of any further attempted resistance.

"Care was also taken to obviate the possibility of reinforcement or replacement by water or airborne craft. In simple terms, if you destroy what a man has and remove the possibility of his bringing more in, then in due course of time it becomes impossible for him to defend himself.

**Minimum Loss of Personnel**

"The ultimate objective was the acquisition of desired territory with a minimum loss of our own personnel. This was planned by the air command of this theater under General Carl Spaatz. The subsidiary services, one of which is our strategic airforce, were given the job of implementing the outlined plan.

"The results are self-explanatory. The island capitulated. This victory was won with a minimum loss of French, British and American lives. This small operation precedes future operations which can only culminate in the complete capitulation of Germany and Japan.

"The work done by our pilots, bombardiers, navigators, gunners, and men who service the airplanes was of the highest order. I am proud to be associated with them."

## 9TH U. S. AIR FORCE IN 200 RAIDS IN MAY

Cairo, June 11 (A. P.).—The United States Ninth Air Force dropped 3,500,000 pounds of explosives on Axis installations in some 200 missions in May, Major-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, its commander, announced today.

The fighters and medium and heavy bombers of the command increased their offensive 25 per cent over April and flew more than 9.000 hours to achieve this record, Gen. Brereton said. The May figures brought the total weight of bombs dropped by the Ninth Air Force in less than six months of Middle East operations to nearly 17,000,000 pounds, he said.

Liberators made their heaviest attacks on Reggio Calabria and Messina on each side of the Straits of Messina. More than 1,000,000 pounds of explosives were dropped on these cities, seriously damaging port power facilities, ferry terminals, locomotive roundhouses and munition depots, he said.

Other Italian sea and air bases bombed were Foggia, Catania, Augusta and Taranto. In a single raid on Augusta, direct hits were scored on more than twenty moored motor ships.

Mitchell bombers made numerous raids on Pantelleria, Gen. Brereton said, but their greatest weight was felt during the closing stages of the Tunisian campaign. The Ninth Air Force sank seven Axis ships, probably sank twelve others and damaged 30. In combats with interceptors, twenty-three enemy aircraft fell to American guns, eight others were probably destroyed and five were damaged. Six United States aircraft were lost during May.

## SURRENDER DEMAND TEXT

### Spaatz' Letter To Pantelleria Governor Broadcast By Algiers Radio

JUN 12 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 11—The official text of an ultimatum issued Tuesday to the Pantelleria garrison by Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, Allied Northwest African Air Force commander, which is almost identical with yesterday's final surrender note:

*To His Excellency, the Governor and Commander of the Armed Forces of Italy on the Island of Pantelleria:*

*Excellency:*

On behalf of General Eisenhower, commander in chief in North Africa, I have ordered the bombardment to be suspended six hours in order to communicate to Your Excellency the following message:

In order to avoid further useless loss of life, the commander in chief invites Your Excellency to cease all resistance and surrender the garrison of the island to the forces under my command.

**No Respite Promised**

In case Your Excellency should not accept this invitation the attacks will be resumed on a much larger scale and will be carried out without respite until all resistance is ended.

In the message of my commander in chief, which I have the honor of transmitting to Your Excellency, I take the liberty of adding an appeal as one soldier to another.

Your Excellency must know as I do that resistance under the present circumstances, however heroic, is utterly hopeless.

Owing to the overwhelming superiority of the Allied forces,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

which the Italian supreme command itself has admitted, and in view of the fact that blockade makes it impossible for reinforcements to arrive, there is no dishonor when one has fulfilled one's duty in accepting an offer motivated by common sense and a desire to avoid uselss bloodshed, which Your Excellency as a senior officer must feel as I do.

**Steps To Be Taken**

In case Your Excellency decided to accept the invitation of the Allied commander in chief, I ask Your Excellency:

To immediately give orders to all units, land, sea and air, to cease resistance and abandon all military installations, which are to be left intact.

To expose a white cross visible from the air in the center of the airfield, in the port a white flag visible from sea.

To take necessary steps to receive my officers in order to arrange with them for the orderly transfer of the governmental powers of the island.

These officers will arrive either by air with escort fighters and will land on the airfield, or aboard a destroyer which will dock at the port and which will also be escorted by fighters.

If, at 6 o'clock this evening, Italian time, the two aforementioned signals have not been observed I will be obliged to believe that Your Excellency has not accepted the invitation of the Allied commander in chief and there will be nothing for me to do but give orders that the attacks be resumed and be carried out inexorably with all the means at my disposal.

May Your Excellency accept the expression of my highest esteem.

(Signed) CARL SPAATZ,
Lieutenant General, U. S. A.

## EIGHT PLANES LOST IN DAYLIGHT RAID

## ON TWO HARBORS

### Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven Sub Bases Smashed in Great Assault.

### MANY NAZIS SHOT DOWN

### American Foray Ends Two-Week Lull in Attack on Reich.

JUN 13 1943

LONDON, Saturday, June 12—(AP) A formation of more than 200 American heavy bombers renewed the Allied aerial offensive against western Europe yesterday by smashing at German shipyards and port installations at Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven.

The big four-engined bombers flew a round trip of more than 600 miles without a fighter escort, and an 8th U. S. air force communique said eight of them failed to return.

**Many Nazis Shot Down**

One large section of the American sky fleet smashed through swarms of enemy fighters to blast the submarine yards at Wilhelmshaven. The communique said the bombers shot down a "large number" of challenging enemy planes.

"The German ports and shipyards of Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven were attacked in daylight late yesterday by more than 200 bombers of the 8th air force," said the official communique issued early today.

"Unescorted by fighters, a large force penetrated to the U-boat yards at Wilhelmshaven against strong enemy opposition while a second formation attacked harbor installations and submarine yards at Cuxhaven.

**Bombs Hit Target Areas**

"Bomb bursts were observed in both target areas. The leading groups in the Wilhelmshaven attack met fierce fighter opposition and a large number of the enemy were destroyed. Eight bombers are missing."

It was the first concentrated attack on Hitler's European fortress by heavy bombers from British bases since May 29, when American Flying Fortresses and Liberators struck a triple daylight blow at St. Nazaire, La Pallice and Rennes in France and the R. A. F. followed up with a devastating night assault on Wuppertal in Germany.

Yesterday's raid was the fifth by American heavies on Wilhelmshaven but their first on Cuxhaven, 30 miles away to the northeast. It was the 62nd air attack of the war for American bombers.

**79th Raid on Wilhelmshaven**

It was the 79th Allied attack on Wilhelmshaven, which last was raided May 21, also by American heavy bombers. Wilhelmshaven was the first target in Germany to be hit by the Americans last Jan. 27.

Cuxhaven, Hamburg's pleasure resort and a nest for submarines, has been attacked 17 times by the R.A.F., the last time on Nov. 9, 1941.

Returning pilots said the weather was cloudy yesterday but that they could see the targets reasonably clearly. They described the bombing as "fair."

Despite the heavy opposition, some of the pilots said the raids were among the "easiest made against German targets up to now."

The late afternoon assault, ending a lull of virtually two weeks in the pre-invasion aerial offensive against Europe from the west, followed by a day the declaration by Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker Thursday that the 8th U. S. Air force would hit the enemy in three, four, five or more places in a single day.

These fleets of Flying Fortresses and Liberators will be capable of obliterating any normal industrial target, he said. He disclosed that the 8th Air Force had doubled in size since last March and would be redoubled by next October.

**Lowlands Raided**

The R.A.F. added to yesterday's renewal of Allied aerial blows with daylight sweeps in which fighters attacked enemy targets in France and Holland and Ventura bombers battered the coke ovens and fuel depots at Zeebrugge in Belgium.

Pilots participating in the Zeebrugge attack said direct hits were scored on the coke ovens, causing dense clouds of thick black smoke. They encountered a heavy anti-aircraft barrage over the target but no enemy fighter opposition.

Later in the day, Spitfires which swept over the Abbeville and St. Pol areas of northern France ran into several squadrons of Axis fighters, shooting down three of them.

In the Wilhelmshaven raid, the planes attacked in two waves with the first bombers over the target absorbing most of the fighter opposition. Consequently other groups said they encountered virtually no challenge from fighters and little anti-aircraft fire.

Fighter opposition at Cuxhaven was called weak.

## Text of Spaatz's Ultimatum

### American Chief of Allied Air Force Asked Surrender of Pantelleria.

*LONDON, June 11 (A. P.).—The Algiers radio today broadcast this text of a letter sent on Tuesday to the Governor of Pantelleria by Lieut.-Gen. Carl A. Spaatz, commanding the Northwest African Air Force, demanding the island's surrender:*

To his Excellency, the Governor of Pantelleria and Commander in Chief of Italian forces of the island:

Your Excellency: In the name of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander in Chief of the Allied forces in North Africa, I have ordered a six-hour suspension of the bombing of your island so that this message may safely reach you.

To avoid further loss of life, the Commander in Chief asks your Excellency to order the cessation of all resistance and ask the garrison to surrender to my troops.

If your Excellency agrees, the following measures should be taken:

1. Immediate cessation of all resistance and evacuation of all military installations which are left intact.

2. A white cross clearly visible from the air to be marked across the center of the airdrome.

3. A white flag clearly visible from the sea to be hoisted in the harbor. If at 1800 (6 P. M.) Italian time, these signals have not been put up, it will lead to the conclusion that the offer has not been accepted and attacks against the island will be continued with all the forces at my disposal.

If your Excellency does not accept the offer, attacks will be

JUN 12 1943

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continued on a far larger scale until all resistance has ceased.

I take the liberty to add a personal message which the Commander in Chief asks me to convey.

Your Excellency must know that resistance under the island's present conditions is hopeless, however honorable it may be, in view of our crushing superiority admitted by the Italian Commander in Chief and in view of the blockade which makes the bringing up of reinforcements impossible. Under these conditions, surrender after accomplishment of duty represents no dishonor.

# ITALIAN OUTPOSTS OPEN TO INVASION

## Military, Psychological Benefits Seen in Capitulation of Pantelleria.

LONDON, June 11—(AP) The capitulation of Pantelleria under air and sea bombardment alone has exposed the remainder of Italy's island fringe to intensified assault from the invasion-bent Allies and provided a small-scale but significant test for the experiment to try to bomb the Axis out of the war.

These were considered in London quarters as the immediate standout factors of a victory whose benefits are both military and psychological. These quarters predicted further successes soon.

**First Full Air Victory**

When the defenders of Mussolini's vest-pocket Malta raised the white flag after crushing aerial attacks and six or more naval bombardments it was the first time in any war that a fortress of this importance had fallen under air-sea attack before a soldier set foot on its shores.

The surrender made the initial crack in the European fortress and gave the Allies the first stepping stone between North Africa and the Italian mainland itself.

The victory, of course, also further consolidated the Allied hold on the Mediterranean narrows.

Actually Pantelleria was a legal part of Metropolitan Italy—a political segment of Trapani province.

It was one of Italy's four vital island outposts, the others being Sardinia, Sicily and Lampedusa.

Some observers here pointed out that Lampedusa, which is even smaller and more exposed than Pantelleria, has been by-passed and that the Allies might next send their bombers and naval fleets after Sardinia, also by-passing the more heavily fortified Sicily.

**Italy, Corsica Next**

From Sardinia, the Allies should be able to place Italy herself and Italian-occupied French Corsica under continuous aerial attack. Sardinia furthermore would give them a base for an invasion thrust against Corsica and the lower side of France, whose coast is held in part by the Italians.

The psychological as well as neutralizing effect of Pantelleria's fall should be of immense benefit to the Allies. Mussolini spent seven years fortifying it and the Allies spent scarcely a month in reducing it.

Within an hour after official announcement of the capitulation, the British began broadcasting the news to the world in general and to the Italians in particular.

Pantelleria had underground shelters and hangars like plucky Malta, which stood up under one of the war's greatest air sieges. But Mussolini apparently lost his fortress primarily because its morale broke and because his navy didn't dare try to reinforce and supply it as the British did Malta.

In part the siege of Pantelleria was a nerve war, and the Allies won.

Pantelleria undoubtedly will be useful in a positive as well as a negative way, but it should be noted that the island has only one airfield and one small harbor, both of which have been reduced to shambles.

# R. A. F. SQUADRONS IN DAYLIGHT RAIDS

JUN 12 1943

London, June 11 (A. P.).—R. A. F. fighters attacked targets in France and the Netherlands in daylight sweeps today while Ventura bombers raided coke ovens and fuel installations at Zeebrugge in Belgium, the Air Ministry announced tonight. Three enemy fighters were destroyed.

# 700 RED BOMBERS RAID NAZI BASES

## Enemy Airdromes Along Soviet Front Blasted by Russians.

LONDON, Saturday, June 12 —(AP) An attack in tremendous force by more than 700 Soviet planes on German airdromes along the Russian front, in which 150 Nazi craft were destroyed or damaged, was reported early today by Moscow while action aground was confined to isolated but bloody skirmishes.

The Russian raid, said a Moscow broadcast recorded here by the Soviet monitor, set off fires and explosions in a series of enemy air bases and 19 Russian planes were lost in the operation.

**10 Nazis Shot Down**

In addition, ten German planes were shot down in aerial battles near the airdromes where gasoline and ammunition dumps were seen burning. The Germans covered their airfields with a blanket of fighter planes but Russian pursuit planes engaged them while the bombers made their runs over the targets, the announcement said.

Another German raid on the Volga river industrial city of Gorki was reported but it was declared that enemy bombs "were dropped at random" and seven of the attackers were shot down without loss to the Russian defenders.

Afield, said the midnight Soviet communique recorded here, Russian aviation also was active, cutting up two companies of German infantry in a single operation.

German reconnaissance groups probing the Russian defenses on the front west of Moscow were thrown back in sharp local actions, and in the far south in the sector west of Rostov, said the Soviet command, continued German efforts to reach better positions were beaten down.

Similar actions were reported in sectors running all the way up to Leningrad.

## Dutch Protest Move To Sterilize Jews

London, June 11 (AP)—Aneta, Netherlands news agency, said today that church leaders of all denominations in Holland joined in a letter to Reich Commissioner Arthur Seysz-Inquart protesting against newly-instituted sterilization of Jews as "a violation of divine commandment, as well as human rights."

Aneta said the text of the protest, received here today, was signed by all of Holland's religious bodies, including the Netherlands Reformed Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the three Calvinist churches, the Mennonite Church, the Remonstrant Congregation and both Evangelical-Lutheran churches.

Aneta quoted reports from Holland which said that sterilizations so far have been confined to Jews married to Christian women who have not yet borne children.

## *Another Marked Decline In German Ship Claims*

### *Only Report of Month Confirms Churchill on Sinkings*

LONDON, June 11 (AP).—Another marked drop in asserted German submarine successes was noted today when a German High Command communique said U-boats had sunk nine Allied ships totaling 43,000 tons. This, which was without Allied confirmation, was the only German report of sinkings by U-boats this month.

The 43,000 tons said by the Germans to have been sunk in first ten days of June indicated a monthly rate of 129,000 tons, or one-third of the 380,000 tons which the Nazis reported for May.

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons Tuesday that May was "the best month we have had in the U-boat warfare since the United States was attacked by Germany, Italy and Japan."

The German announcement also appeared to confirm Churchill's further declaration that the first week in June was the "best ever for many, many months past" in the anti-U-boat warfare, which was said to have been given priority over a second front by the Casablanca conference.

## KALININ HAILS U. S.

London, June 11 (A. P.).—Michael Kalinin, President of the U. S. S. R., today expressed his conviction that friendly wartime ties between Russia and the United States will insure "close co-operation in post-war times together with the peoples of freedom-loving countries."

His statement was contained in a message to President Roosevelt on the first anniversary of the Soviet-American pact signed in Washington during a visit by Vyacheslav Molotov, Commissar of Foreign Affairs. The message was broadcast by the Moscow

recorded by the Asso-

ss.

his "sincere greet-

ident Kalinin said that

ply convinced that the

mpanionship between

ations "will continue

to gain strength, insuring the further successes of our joint struggle and the final victory of the U. S. S. R., the United States and Great Britain over our common enemy."

## Benes Back in London

LONDON, June 11 (AP).—President Eduard Benes of the Czechoslovak Government in Exile returned to London today from a five weeks visit in Canada and the United States.

# English Nurses Back Dodgers

## Brooklyn Sergeant Convinces Girls Who Don't Know Anything About Baseball.

JUN 12 1943

London, June 11 (A. P.).—Before Sergt. Irving Cohen of Brooklyn was discharged from a Royal Air Force hospital he even had the British nurses, who have never seen an American baseball game, talking about "dem glorious bums."

Now Sergt. Cohen's going back home "to see the Dodgers win the 1943 pennant and the world series."

Sergt. Cohen, a 24-year-old interior decorator, who was employed by a Fifth avenue firm in New York, joined the Royal Canadian Air Force in Montreal early in 1940. He was sent overseas in 1941.

The big Lancaster bomber on which he served as rear turret gunner was a target for both German night fighters and anti-aircraft batteries during a flight over Hamburg. It was shot full of holes but delivered its load of incendiaries and high explosives and returned home safely.

His hands were frozen during the flight. Although he is fully recovered, the doctors say he cannot do any more gunning for a while.

Describing the raid, Lieut. Cohen said that one of the plane's engines was set afire by a burst of anti-aircraft fire and another burst tore a gaping hole in the side of the plane, ripping off his oxygen mask and putting the rear turret out of commission.

**His Fingers Froze.**

"It was bitterly cold," he said, "and I had to take off my gloves to search in the dark for my parachute, which had been knocked out of its proper place. I did not dare keep my gloves on for fear I might grab the rip-cord handle by mistake in the dark.

"My hands froze up while I was feeling about the icy metal in the tail-section hunting for the chute. Every time my fingers touched metal they seemed to freeze up some more."

The pilot finally got the fire in the engine blown out and Sergt. Cohen didn't need the parachute after all. But then he

lost h... leavy gloves

ride a... he way back

burg... h only his sc...

aroun... his numb han...

It was his third trip... burg and his twelfth bomb... operation. His targets include... Genoa, Italy; Essen, Mannheim, Duesseldorf and other German industrial centers.

Sergt. Cohen's home is at 590 Halsey street, Brooklyn.

**Bri...**

London, June 11 (A. P.).—An official announced today that the British Ambassador in Buenos Aires had been instructed to inform the Argentine Government of British recognition of the administration set up after the revolt launched a week ago today.

Italy and Germany, with which Argentina of all American nations alone maintains diplomatic relations, already had taken steps to recognize the Argentine Government.

# *Plane Struggles 15 Minutes With Live Bomb Stuck In Bay*

## Fortress Rigor Mortis Has Harrowing Trip After Successful Raid On Wilhelmshaven

*[By the Associated Press]*

JUN 12 1943

At a United States Bomber Station in Britain, June 11—For fifteen nerve-wracking minutes the crew of the Flying Fortress Rigor Mortis expected momentarily to be be blown to bits as it battled frantically at an altitude of 20,000 feet en route home from Wilhelmshaven today to releave a live bomb which had caught in the bomb bay racks.

The Fortress piloted by Capt. Sidney Smith og Santa Barbara, Cal., was half way out across the North Sea before the bomb was observed dangling below the plane by Lieut. Howard Gardner, of Millinocket, Maine, the bombardier.

**Unscathed By Flak**

The Fortress had flown unscather through the flak over the target and had left enemy fighters far behind. The crew had settled down to a pleasant joy ride back home with three members—Sergt. J. K. Kunz, of Pittsburgh, Pa., top turret gunner; Sergt. Stanley Farmworth, of Bakersfield, Cal., tail gunner, and Lieut. F. L. McIntyre, of Reno, Nevada, copilot—receiving warm congratulations from their mates as the raid marked a completion of their combat duties.

Gardner shouted a warning over

JUN 12 1943

the inter-phone system, telling the others that a bomb had not slid from the racks and had caught on one bomb bay.

What made the eyes of the crewmen widen in greater alarm was the fact that the bomb's spinner mechanism on its nose—which revolves after being released so it explodes on impact—was spinning around like a child's top.

Calls For Help

"Get the hell out of that tail and get up here as fast as you can and help us," yelled Kunz to Farmworth.

iWth aGrdner shouting directions, Kunz and Farmworth went to work.

"Kunz grabbed hold of the spinner and stopped it just before it looked like it was ready to drop off," Gardner said. "Both fellows grabbed the bomb and lifted it off the shackle as I tried to get it loose by turning on the bomb bay release switches.

Falls Into Ocean

"We were scared as hell that the jolting of the bomb against the plane might set it off at any mintue."

After about fifteen minutes of struggle the bomb fell into the ocean.

"Boy, we were really sweating it out," exclaimed Gardner. "Phew. You know, we are a veteran crew—most of us have been on at least sixteen missions and three guys were finishing up. It was bad enough to get the hell shot out of us on a raid without killing ourselves."

Other members of the Rigor Mortis crew were Second Lieutenant Roger Moran, of Cornell, N. Y., navigator; Sergt. Peter Hnatuick, of Hazelton, Pa., ball-turret gunner; William Mooney, of Chicago, left-waist gunner; Bernard McKnight, of Pittsburgh, Pa., right-waist gunner; Frank Brinski, of Pittsburgh, Pa., radio operator and gunner.

## Many Are Killed In British Plane Crash

Lincoln, England, June 11 (A. P.).—A British military plane crashed into a residential section here early tonight, killing six members of its crew and a number of civilians, including two women and a child. One member of the crew escaped.

JUN 12 1943

## 500 BELGIANS SLAIN

**Edinburgh, June 11 (A. P.).—The Germans have executed more than 500 Belgians this year and hold 10,000 in prison, the Belgian Premier Hubert Pierlot said in a speech today.**

**Because of diet deficiencies, he added, 53 per cent of the Belgian children between three and six years of age are underweight.**

## ENVOY TO FINNS DUE IN STOCKHOLM

Stockholm, June 11 (A. P.).—Robert M. McClintock Charge d'Affaires of the United States legation at Helsinki, is scheduled to arrive in Stockholm today and observers coupled his trip with a newspaper report that Finland had yielded to Nazi demands for Finnish replacements on the German-Russian front.

Some of these observers, who cannot be identified by name, said that they believed that the United States had been awaiting only some further sign that Finland would bow to such pressure before severing diplomatic relations with Helsinki.

Diplomatic informants said that Mr. McClintock's trip was purely personal. They reported that he expected to spend three or four days with members of his family, who have been in Stockholm since the United States withdrew most of the legation staff from Helsinki during the eastern crisis. Whether the reports granting of a German recruiting concession in Finland would provoke a break could not be authoritatively determined. Finnish Government officers long have contended that the war they wage alongside Germany against the Soviet Union is one of self-defense.

The Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter said that Finland, in response to Nazi demands, had recruited a replacement for every physically fit Finn who recently returned from the Russian front with the Finnish S. S. battalion.

A Finnish opposition leader said that the majority of the Finnish people and even a large number of Parliament members wanted a change in Helsinki's foreign policy, but not by open revolt during the war emergency.

# GEN. DE GAULLE ABSENTS SELF FROM COUNCIL

## French Committee Forced To Cancel Its Scheduled Algiers Meeting

MORTON

## Unity Apparently Further Delayed—Vichy Generals Seem Main Obstacle

JUN 12 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Algiers, June 11 — The French Committee for National Liberation canceled its scheduled meeting today after receiving word from Gen. Charles de Gaulle that he would not attend.

There was an informal session lasting a few hours, but apparently no progress was made in hurdling the latest obstacles that have appeared in the path of complete understanding.

The refusal of the Fighting French leader to attend in his capacity as copresident of the committee left it without reaching the unity which seemed just around the corner a few days ago and now seems likely to be weeks away.

### De Gaulle May Quit Committee

It was understood on good authority that de Gaulle has threatened to withdraw from the conferences entirely unless he is granted concessions. This, observers said, would not necessarily mean a complete collapse of the unification movement, because whatever de Gaulle's own action might be his chief representatives, Gen. Georges Catroux and Rene Massigli, undoubtedly would remain as members of the committee.

One sore spot in present negotiations seems to be the fate of some 150 French generals whom de Gaulle has tabbed as collaborationists and insists must be relieved of further duty.

### Giraud's Position Given

One reliable source, although declining to elaborate, has said that Giraud appeared to be willing to dispense with many of them but disagreed with the Fighting French leader over the method to be followed. The same source said that Pierre Boisson, whose continuance as Governor General of French West Africa is reported bitterly opposed by de Gualle, has not even been discussed formally as yet.

The question of the relative authority of the army commander in chief and the Minister of National Defense, another stumbling block was discussed today in the "informal" session.

One person in a position to know quoted de Gaulle as telling associates recently that "Giraud wants to retain power and run the whole show." The Fighting French reportedly feel strongly that the Minister of National Defense—as yet undesignated—should have power at least on a plane equal to that of the commander in chief of the army.

### De Gaulle Bides His Time

On the basis of today's developments, it would appear that de Gaulle is pursuing the successful strategy he has employed in the past—that of staking everything on a decisive issue. Observers believe that he has chosen to stand firm and bide his time.

It is known that he feels that the majority of people in metropolitan France are behind him rather than Giraud and that ultimately he can force the replacement of at least part of the clique of old-line generals and bring about the reorganization of the hierarchy of the army. Most persons close to the conference believe that the showdown—if one comes—will be on this point and that compromises on all others could be reached.

### Similar Fight In Pre-War France

The present deadlock over the question of the power of commander in chief and Minister of National Defense has recalled the fact that a similar fight raged for years in pre-war France. It was reported that Giraud is vehemently opposed to any subordination of the commander's position whether it be himself or his successor, should he relinquish the office he now holds.

It was believed in some quarters that the fact that de Gaulle is junior to Giraud and Gen. Alphonse Georges, Giraud supporter and member of the committee, may play some part in this purely military phase of the unification negotiations.

## D. F. C. AWARDED TO GEN. HURLEY

**Cairo, June 11 (A. P.)—Brig. Gen. Patrick Jay Hurley, President Roosevelt's special representative in the Middle East and former Secretary of War in the Hoover administration was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross today "for meritorious achievement while participating in aerial flights in furtherance of the war effort."**

**The presentation was made by Major-Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of American air forces in the Middle East.**

**Gen. Hurley was cited for having flown with no thought of personal safety on repeated flights from the United States to the South Pacific, Middle East, Orient and Russia, braving all hazards in combat areas and displaying conspicuous courage and initiative.**

**One of his most spectacular and difficult missions was in flying to Darwin, Australia, with $1,000,000 in gold in a canvas bag. Early in the war he ranged the Australian coast to buy up fishing boats which he used in a desperate effort to get supplies to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines. Two out of every three of these ships were sunk, but some got through with the supplies that helped make the American stand on Bataan possible.**

**More recently he has been employed on special missions for President Roosevelt, involving air trips to Russia, Iran and elsewhere.**

**In the first war Gen. Hurley was awarded the D. S. C. with Silver Star and the Purple Heart. Since the present war began he had received an Oak Leaf Cluster from his own nation and the Order of the Aztec Eagle from Mexico, that country's highest award.**

# U. S. Soldiers Build Liberia A Road System

By JOSEPH MORTON

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES IN LIBERIA—(AP) American soldiers in Liberia, busy dealing with steadily mounting air traffic and perfecting defense against sabotage and attack, also are making good the United States' promise to give the country one of the things it needs most—new roads.

At present not a single highway crosses the Negro republic, a country of some 45,000 square miles. Two-thirds of the existing roads are confined to the two Firestone rubber plantations; the longest single stretch runs 50 miles southeastward from Monrovia, the capital. One sizable road section can be used only by automobiles carried through the bush in parts and then assembled. Past construction of many other sections has halted at streams too large to bridge with materials and equipment on hand.

### Soldiers Move Ahead

With the rainy season approaching rapidly, the soldier-road builders are moving ahead rapidly, intense heat and high bush notwithstanding. The khaki-clad highway builders bivouac just as if they were battling with guns instead of bulldozers. Their camp moves along with the road. They enjoy the advantages that come with roomy tents, cots, electric lights hooked up to a portable power plant, a motorized water purification unit and a portable shower bath (home made), but they also must endure a blistering sun and other hardships inflicted by one of the toughest regions on earth.

There has been no survey, by instruments, of the road now being built. A native guide, hired for 60 cents a day, helps officers plot out each day's work. Native laborers, paid 20 cents a day, then clear as much underbrush as possible with machetes. Bulldozers operated by soldiers, grub the section, beating down trees and heavy growth. Scrapers and graders then cut out the road and make the fills.

### Hero Road Builders

Heroes of the road building are such soldiers as Private (first class) Claude Roundtree, Negro, of Anderson, S. C., who shines with a bulldozer as some soldiers shine with machine guns. Officers describe his self-taught technique as untouched, credit him with an uncanny knack for "sneaking up" on trees from just the right angle and hitting them in just the right place.

Two officers on the project, First Lieut. Walter Turansky of Goshen, N. Y., and Second Lieut. Leo L. Radcliff of Sigourney, Ia., spend a good portion of their time "in conference" with tribal chieftains, and in training a small number of Liberians who will take over and operate the equipment when the soldiers leave. Frequent gifts of eggs, chickens, bananas, pineapples, oranges and avocadoes testify to the gratitude of natives who realize opening of the road will bring them marked economic advantages.

Other demonstrations of friendliness have followed acts of such individuals as Technician (fifth grade) Rudolph B. Hoffler, Negro of Washington, D. C., whose unstinted, 45-minute application of artificial respiration saved the life of a Liberian swimmer already given up by tribesmen.

Many of these people saw their first automobiles when trucks appeared on the road. And because the motor car is bringing them their first modern transportation, it appears likely they never will so much as lay eyes on an instrument which opened up America—the railroad train.

JUN 12 1943

## New Chief In Levant Due In Ankara Today

Ankara, Turkey, June 8 (Delayed, A.P.)—Admiral Sir John H. D. Cunningham, newly appointed commander in chief of the Levant, is expected to arrive in Ankara Saturday, a high British naval source said today.

Sir John, who is a cousin of Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, naval commander in the Mediterranean, left the Admiralty, where he had been Fourth Sea Lord, early this month.

[A German broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said Cunningham would be accompanied to Ankara by several high British naval officers and would hold military discussions with the Turkish general staff.]

## KUBAN AIR EDGE

JUN 12 1943

# GAINED BY REDS

JUN 12 1943

## Nazis Attack Near Rostov and Bomb Yaroslavl.

McGAFFIN

Moscow, June 11 (A. P.).—The Russian Air Force has established supremacy in the Kuban Valley after two months of violent mass aerial combat over the Axis western Caucasus bridgehead, dispatches from the front said today. This fact was declared to account for the comparative lull in fighting in that area.

A dispatch to the newspaper Izvestia said that since the end of May the Russian Stormovik bombers have been able to punish German troops on the battlefield at will, without loss to themselves.

The Soviet midnight communique told of a German lunge yesterday with hundreds of tank and plane-supported troops against the Russian lines between Rostov and Taganrog. A temporary German gain was pushed back by a Red Army counter-attack that cost the Germans 300 men, five tanks and two planes, it was announced.

This is in the area along the northern shore of the Sea of Azov.

The Russian communique told of heavy losses inflicted again on Nazi troops dug in before Smolensk and in the Sevsk region, northeast of Kursk.

The Russians announced that Soviet bombers blew up a German troop train and supply depots in the Lisichansk region after infantry and artillery smashed back another German thrust probing the Soviet Donets River defenses in that sector.

The Moscow radio told of a German raid on Yaroslavl, in which it said houses were destroyed, and declared that in the exchange of air assaults large forces of Russian bombers attacked five German airdromes Wednesday night.

### Soviet Glider Pioneer Dies

Moscow, June 11 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Dmitry Koshitz, Soviet glider pioneer, died on active duty, it was announced today. Koshitz had been in aviation since 1924 and was one of the first to experiment with trains of gliders towed by transports.

## *Molotov Voices Reds' Appreciation For Help*

McGAFFIN

Moscow, June 11 (AP)—Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Affairs Commissar, stressed the appreciation of the Russian people for lend-lease supplies at a luncheon today for American Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley, honoring the first anniversary of the signing of the American-Russian agreement.

Molotov said the Russians were "fully cognizant" of American aid and stressed the importance of post-war relations among Russia, America and England.

In response, Standley said "the determination behind the lend-lease agreement is more important even than the aid it made available to Russia.

"In addition to strengthening the bonds of good will, the agreement shows the United States intends to mobilize all possible resources and is determined to apply them in the struggle to establish a world in which man can live without fear."

# Chinese Report Renewed Gains Around Ichang

JUN 12 1943

### Also Capture Town Near Hankow; Thanks Given to U. S. Pilots for Help

CHUNGKING, June 11 (AP).—New Chinese successes were reported today in fighting northeast of Ichang and northwest of Hankow as authorities officially thanked American Army flyers for helping turn the Japanese drive on the upper Yangtse into a rout last week.

Field dispatches said Chinese troops had occupied Wangchiachang, northeast of the Japanese base at Ichang, after an all-night clash in which 300 enemy troops were killed and many others, including a regimental commander, wounded.

The Chinese also were reported to have broken into Yingshan, an important town about ninety miles northwest of Hankow, between the Han River and the Hankow-Peiping railway, inflicting heavy casualties in street fighting.

Bitter fighting was reported in progress north of Tungting Lake, where the Japanese counter-attacked two days ago after receiving reinforcements.

American flyers who disrupted Japanese troop movements, destroyed his supply columns and blasted his gun positions to help make the recent great Chinese victory possible, were entertained by Chinese authorities at Yengyang, in Hunan Province.

Central News reported that fierce aerial dogfights raged over Hengyang on Thursday as the Japanese attempted to blast the city with thirty planes, but offered no details.

Indications were that the Japanese might be preparing to launch a fresh drive on the upper Yangtse. Transports laden with munitions and other war supplies were reported moving up the river and returning downstream with wounded Japanese from the west Hupeh front. Dispatches said a Japanese counter - attack from Owchihkow, on the south of the Yangtse north of Tungting Lake, had been repulsed and that Chinese forces were trying to retake the city. The Chinese were said to have begun a "successful counter-offensive" in the Kinhwa sector, one column having entered the suburbs of Tungyang, thirty-five miles northwest of Kinhwa.

Japanese bombers were reported to have bombed Kienow in northern Fukien Province on Wednesday, evidently considering that city a potential base for bombing operations against Japan.

# ALLIES POUND 2 JAP BASES

JUN 12 1943

### Leave Koepang Mass Of Flames In Liberators' Extensive Raid

### 19 Tons Of Bombs Dropped In Two-Hour Attack On Rabaul Fields

YARBROUGH

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in Australia, *Saturday*, June 12— Heavy bombers of the Fifth Air Force struck unusually heavy blows in two direc-

tions yesterday, turning Timor's capital, Koepang, into "a mass of flames" with forty-two tons of bombs and hitting two Rabaul airdromes with more than nineteen tons in a two-hour attack.

Fifteen Liberators participated in the Koepang raid, the most extensive ever made on that island 400 miles northwest of Darwin, Australia.

#### Power House Destroyed

The big bombers went in shortly after noon. They destroyed the power house, burned up gasoline and oil dumps and wrought "widespread destruction" along the water front, said the Allied high command communique, adding:

"Departing aircraft reported the town a mass of flames." The Japanese sent up eight Zeros to intercept, but three of them were shot down and another was listed as probably destroyed. Not a single Liberator was missing.

The biggest previous raid on Koepang was on February 1 when a group of Beaufighters destroyed nine Zeros and four bombers in a strafing attack.

#### Grounded Planes Explode

Liberators also made the Rabaul raid, hitting the Vunakanau and Rapopo airdromes. They followed up the damage caused the previous night when nearly forty tons of bombs were dropped. Fires and explosions were observed among grounded aircraft, along the runways and in dispersal areas.

Improving weather permitted greater air offensive over the entire area and other places raided were Dili in Timor, Babo in Dutch New Guinea, Gasmata on New Britain Island and Salamaua and Madang on New Guinea.

Some of our medium bombers hit Babo for the eighth time since May 4 and started numerous small fires which were judged to be burning planes. They also started fires in a barracks area near a seaplane base.

# Rabaul Bombed by U. S. Flyers

JUN 12 1943

### Airdromes Hit by Aerial-bursting Missiles and Opposition Is Small.

DEAN SCHEDLER

Somewhere in New Guinea, June 10 (Delayed)—(A.P.)—Lieut.-Gen. George C. Kenney's Liberators and Flying Fortresses roared through Japanese anti-aircraft fire and a barrage of searchlights before dawn today to drop forty tons of bombs on airdromes at Rabaul, New Britain, during a three-hour raid.

Bombs of all sites from small fragmentation to 1,000-pounders rocked the Lakunai airdrome dispersal area, starting fires which pilots reported were from burning planes.

First Lieut. James Murphy, of Roundup, Mont., drove one Fortress over the target, chalking up his forty-fifth mission. The falling 1,000 pounds from his bomber helped him celebrate his twenty-fourth birthday.

Twenty searchlights nailed Jim's plane while the anti-aircraft gunners banged away. But experience told behind that wheel; Jim brought his plane home, just a little disappointed that the Japs didn't turn on four more lights to make him a birthday candlestick.

[Friday's communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said all the bombers got back safely.]

From medium altitude plane piloted by First Lieut. Charles Downer of Alhambra, Cal., dropped bombs which lit five yellow fires, one a large orange-colored blaze.

#### Devastating Bombs Used.

His bombardier, First Lieut. Lewis Jedlicka of Cicero, Ill., was chagrined because a piece of shrapnel ruined his "office."

A large fragment tore through the glass, but no one was hurt.

Aerial bursting bombs, which the Japanese radio at Tokio has spoken of numerous times as being particularly devastating, were used again with telling results.

At least eleven fires in one dispersal area were started by a bomber piloted by First Lieut. William Gowdy of Cincinnati, Ohio. The fires burned for half an hour, swelling from vivid yellow to orange.

The last man over the target, just before daybreak, was First Lieut. Ramos Picard of Walla Walla, Wash. He said smoke drifted skyward as far up as 7,000 feet. Some fires along the sides of the runway still were burning.

Anti-aircraft fire left its mark here and there on two planes out of the large formations, but no one else had as hair-raising an experience as that of Technical Sergt. Joe Sitzman of Greeley, Colo.

Riding in the ball turret on the lookout for possible night fighters, Sergt. Sitzman was left with nothing between him and the Japanese but his safety belt when an ack-ack fragment neatly snapped the hinge from the door. Joe wasted no time scrambling into the plane.

At Gen. MacArthur's headquarters a spokesman said that one wave of Liberators and three of Fortresses struck at Lakunai airdrome on the eastern side of Simpson Harbor, encountering only three enemy night fighters which easily were driven off. Single Fortresses attacked the Vunakanau and Rapopo airdromes. ... ny as nineteen fires were ... ed and some could be s... y miles away.

### Gets New Zealand Post

WELLINGTON, N. Z., June 11 (AP).—W. Perry, a member of the Legislative Council and president of the New Zealand Returned Services Association, was appointed Minister of the Armed Forces and War Co-ordination today to succeed Joseph G. Coates, who died May 27.

# 38 JAP PLANES DOWNED IN WEEK IN SOLOMONS AREA

### American Airmen Outscore Enemy by Better Than 5-1 in Two Battles.

JUN 12 1943

...ANCED SOUTH PACI... June 10 — (Delayed) — ...AP)... ...erican war planes shot down a ... ...al of 38 Japanese planes in two air battles over the Solomon islands this week, outscoring the enemy by better than five to one. American losses numbered only seven planes.

South Pacific headquarters reported today a recapitulation showed 23 Japanese planes were shot down Tuesday when American fighters intercepted a force of 40 to 50 Zeros and enemy divers over the Russell islands, now developed as the northernmost American base in the Solomons.

(A Navy department communique issued June 8 announced that U. S. planes shot down 19 Zeros over the Russell islands at a cost of seven American planes.)

#### Four U. S. Fliers Saved

A headquarters spokesman said the original bag of 19 enemy planes was increased to 23 and that four of the seven American pilots shot down were rescued later.

...e spokesman also reported that one of the Zeros brought down was destroyed by ramming. He said that the American plane which had rammed the enemy was lost and that the action probably was a case in which there was nothing much else to do.

In a raid against Japanese shipping off Bougainville island in the northwestern Solomons Sunday, 15 intercepting enemy fighters were shot down and six more were damaged, with all American planes returning safely to base. An enemy destroyer was sent to the bottom in this action.

(Navy communique 402 issued in Washington June 6 disclosed the sinking of the Japanese destroyer and the destruction of 15 enemy planes.)

### Jersey Sailor Is Honored

ABOARD A SUBMARINE IN THE PACIFIC, June 11 (AP).—A silver star decoration was awarded yesterday to Chief Electrician's Mate A. S. Habien, of Ridgeway, N. J., for gallantry in "courageously and skillfully . . . sinking an important amount of Japanese shipping."

### Admiral Silva Killed by Auto

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 11 (AP).—Admiral Jose Machado de Castro e Silva, seventy-seven years old, a Justice of the Supreme Military Tribunal, was killed last night by

JUN 12 1943

JUN 12 1943

an automobile as he was crossing a street. He toured the United States in May, 1941, with other Latin-American navy leaders. He was the chief of the Navy General Staff here.

# CUBAN NAVY SINKS ENEMY SUBMARINE

## Axis Vessel Is Destroyed In Atlantic Off Northern Coast Of Island

*[By the Associated Press]*

Havana, July 11 — Cuba announced officially tonight that a patrol vessel of the Cuban subchaser fleet had sunk an enemy submarine in battle off the Cuban north coast, in the Atlantic, a few days ago.

The announcement, made through War Minister Aristides Soca de Quesada, was the first official claim that the Cuban navy had scored in its patrol activities around the 2,000-mile coast line of the republic.

The navy recently obtained ten submarine chasers from the United States Government for use in the West Indies waters.

The announcement of the submarine sinking was made after a conference of President Fulgencio Batista and the chiefs of the navy, army and national police in the Presidential palace.

### Authorized By President

President Batista himself authorized the publication of the announcement.

Without identifying the location or giving the date of the action, the War Minister said a Cuban patrol vessel made contact with the submarine off the coast.

The submarine attacked, and the naval craft counter-attacked "with complete success," he said, sinking the submarine.

No further details were given.

Cuba was among the first American republics to declare war on the Axis after Pearl Harbor.

## Action Follows At Once After New President Barred Radio To Coded Messages Of Axis

Mr. Eury JUN 12 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Buenos Aires, June 11—The United States and Britain recognized today the new Argentine Government, thus joining other warring powers and neutral nations.

Formal notice of the United States' and Britain's recognition came soon after the announcement of a decree barring the transmission of outgoing coded messages which had been permitted under the overthrown Castillo regime.

The Japanese followed up the formal recognition yesterday by Germany and Italy when Ambassador Baron Shu Tomii called at the Foreign Office today.

### Storni And Armour Confer

Vice-Admiral Segundo Storni, Foreign Minister, described his half-hour meeting with United States Ambassador Norman Armour as cordial. The talk came shortly after notification of United States recognition. It was Storni's second successive daily press conference attended by American journalists.

"I have reached the conclusion," Storni said, "that we are on the road which will bring the closest collaboration between our two countries and the continent in general." He then added, "I am convinced that step by step our country will move toward its rightful position."

### Other Recognizing Nations

The countries notifying the Argentine Government of approval today included Mexico, Canada, Hungary, Sweden, Poland, Bulgaria, Colombia, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Greece, the Netherlands and the Dominican Republic.

Word of the United States recognition was delivered to Foreign Under Secretary Roberto Gache by Edward L. Reed, counselor of the United States Embassy. When Reed arrived at Gache's office the anteroom was filled with diplomatic representatives awaiting their turn to deliver similar messages to the new government. Ambassador Amour's brief recognition read:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your excellency's communication dated June 8, 1943, informing me that General Pedro Ramirez has assumed the provisional Presidency of the nation and has designated Rear Admiral Sabah Sueyro to perform the duties of Vice-President and as ministers of the several Government departments officials whose names you are so good as to enumerate."

### Radio Rule Hits Axis Only

The ban on coded messages, announced last night, was worded in a manner which applies equally to all nations, but in actual practice affects only the Axis nations, Germany, Italy and Japan.

Under a previous agreement with the Government of deposed President Ramon S. Castillo, the Axis countries were permitted to radio a daily quota of one hundred coded words.

It was pointed out that the ban effectively cuts off the last legal method of secret transmission to the Axis homelands. Cable transmission still remains open to all but the Axis, since such facilities have long been denied them by the United Nations which control the operating companies.

### Ramirez Explains Ban

The Axis may still use the radio for messages written in open language but United Nations' observers agreed that the ban on code will reduce the possibility of the Axis transmitting word of United States ship movements and other information of military value.

President Ramirez explained that the decree had been issued "in view of the adhesion of the Argentine Government to Resolution 40 of the third reunion of the American republics (the Rio de Janeiro conference of January, 1942) in accordance with the necessities of continental security."

The resolution cited in the decree held that it was necessary to apply means to control and impede communications which "might place in danger the security of the American states and the continent in general."

The decree becomes effective immediately upon notification of the Axis embassies.

# *U. S. And Britain Recognize Ramirez Argentine Regime*

JUN 12 1943

# ITALIAN PEOPLE ARE TOLD DUCE IS BETRAYER

## President Pledges Them Free Choice of Own Non-Fascist Regime.

## DECLARES THEY WANT PEACE

## But Stipulates That Mussolini and Nazis Must First Be Thrown Out.

JUN 12 1943

**Washington, June 11 (A. P.). — President Roosevelt declared today that the surrender of Pantelleria was very good news, and at the same time indirectly but strongly, he appealed to Italy to get out of the war.**

He told a press conference that the Allies could assure the Italian people an opportunity to choose the kind of non-Nazi, non-Fascist government they wish after Fascism has been put down and the Germans have been driven from their territory.

It is the hope and the intention of the United Nations, Mr. Roosevelt said, that Italy be restored to nationhood and take her place as a respected member of the European family of nations.

### Says Duce Betrayed Italy.

The President made it obvious that he considered Mussolini and his aids, rather than the Italian people, responsible for Italy's position in the war. He said that the present Anglo-American campaign against Italy was the inevitable result of the ruthless course Mussolini had followed in the last few years. In forming a military alliance with Germany, Mr. Roosevelt declared, Mussolini betrayed his own country in a struggle for personal power and aggrandizement.

Mussolini's acts were not those of the Italian people, he went on to say, but a succession of acts committed by his personal Fascist regime. The people of the country are largely devoted to peace, President Roosevelt said.

Mussolini's whole policy was illustrated, he continued, by his declaration of war against France and Britain. Harking back to the day three years ago yesterday when Italy took this step, the President recalled that he had described it then as a stab in the back.

The Allies, he said, have no choice but to pursue the war against Italy and Mussolini until they have achieved complete victory.

Only when the Germans have been driven out and Fascism is abolished will the good judgment of the Italian people make itself evident, he said.

### Apparently Without Any Dead.

The President had received word this morning direct from Gen. Eisenhower, that Pantelleria had raised the white flag of surrender. Apparently the surrender came because of a lack of water on the island, he said, and thought it worth pointing out that the island had been taken, apparently without any loss of life. He added, however, that he did not know whether a landing had been made before the capitulation.

The Italians called Pantelleria their Rock of Gibraltar, he said, and had done a great deal of boasting about it and about how it dominated the Mediterranean Narrows. Now, he said, it is in British and American hands.

He went on, then, to discuss Mussolini, Italy and the possibilities for setting up a non-Fascist government after the victory, referring to notes which he had started to write out, he said, some time ago. Now seems to be an opportune time, he added, to say something through the press [illegible] radio to the people of Italy, [illegible] to remind them that the attacks on them were the result of the course of action Mussolini had chosen.

### Views of Capitol Hill.

Congressional leaders meanwhile expressed the hope that the surrender of Pantelleria is an indication that Italy itself may be so softened by bombings that it will collapse without the necessity of an invasion.

Senator Thomas (D.-Utah), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that he was gratified by news of the island's capitulation and hoped the Italians were thus indicating their desire to get out of the war.

"If we have to invade from the toe of the boot, we will face immense difficulties," he declared. "Not even Hannibal could accomplish an invasion from that side, even though he held Sicily."

Senator Gurney (R.-S. D.), a member of the Military Affairs Committee, said that the seizure of Pantelleria would be of inestimable value to the Allies in improving their shipping situation in the Mediterranean. "That shows that we can take them by air," he declared.

Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, the chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, greeted the news of the surrender as most gratifying, and expressed the view that the victory "is certain to be followed by further and larger successes."

# ISLAND'S CAPTURE IS FIRST BREACH IN AXTS FORTRESS

JUN 12 1943

## Fatal Wound to Italian War Morale Also Seen.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—(AP) The first Allied breach in the walls of the Axis fortress of Europe has been made with surrender of Italy's tiny mid-Mediterranean "Gibraltar", the island of Pantelleria. With its fall, too, may be disclosed a fatal wound to Italian war morale.

Pantelleria fell on the first day of the fourth year of Italy's unhappy war partnership with Nazi Germany. It fell without frontal amphibious assault, succumbing to a fury of air attacks supplemented by relatively light weight naval bombardment. That itself is significant, a foretaste of what is in store for the Axis in Europe and in Asia as Allied air and sea power swiftly swells to gargantuan proportions.

### Allied Casualties Slight

The Allied casualty cost was negligible. The cost to the Axis is still to be computed—more in terms of shaken Italian public war morale than in losses of men or equipment or even the tactical and strategic military effects of this new Italian disaster.

The island unquestionably will be of far greater military use to the Allies than it could have been to Italy if it could have been long held. It brings the Allied attack from Africa almost half-way across the Sicilian straits. As a refueling stop for short range planes and as a base for submarines to consolidate more completely the already established Allied sea and air control of the central Mediterranean narrows for free use in the vigorous and aggressive prosecution of the war on all global fronts it has sound military values.

### Sicilian Straits Barred

Pantelleria in Allied hands renders Italian fleet use of the Sicilian straits impossible. Enemy shipping cannot conceivably move either way, even by hugging the Italian shore line, except at prohibitive risk of destruction by bomb or torpedo or shell fire.

That might prove highly important strategically as the pattern of the next Allied moves unfolds. Mussolini is reported to have been husbanding what is left of his once imposing fleet to meet the invasion threats. He now has lost use of the Sicilian passage to concentrate naval power east or west as developments of Allied attack strategy dictated.

The Straits of Messina, between Sicily and the toe of the Italian mainland boot, afford an inside passage between the eastern and western Mediterranean. It is a narrow, difficult passage for big ships. But a greater peril than the navigation terrors of Scylla and Charybdis of classical legend now hover over that Italian moat. Allied bombers already have been busy with it to cut the main supply line for Sicily and Sardinia. There is little doubt that they will haunt it day and night and sow its tide-ripped length with mines to keep the eastern and western wings of Italian sea power apart.

JUN 12 1943

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questions involved for General Eisenhower and his Anglo-American-French armies in taking the next step against the Axis fortress of Europe. In Washington, however, there is ample evidence that from the White House down the psychological possibilities of this new blow to Italian morale has attention.

The time seems ripe to capitalize on that. There are hints at least that through undisclosed channels new efforts to lure the Italian people into revolt against the war and its Nazi and Fascist authors may be in progress, with implied assurance that Italy will be returned to a place in the family of nations once she frees herself of the Hitler-Mussolini yoke.

The Italian people are urged to follow the example of the Pantelleria garrison and quit the war before it is too late. Their defensive wall is beginning to crumble. Their will to continue the fight they did not want to wage also may be sagging. Nor can they longer doubt that air attack more terrible than any they or any other nation have yet known is close at hand.

# 7 GENERALS IN TUNISIAN WAR GET DSM

JUN 12 1943

## Spaatz Heads List Of Decorations Announced By War Department

## Bradley Cited In Two Capacities In North African Campaign

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 11—The Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded seven generals who led the North African campaign, the War Department announced today.

Lieut. Gen. Carl Spaatz, commander of the North African Air Force, headed the list as announced by the War Department. He was decorated for his part in formation of the Twelfth Air Force, which he commanded until it became part of the Northwest African Air Force.

Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, of Highland Falls, N. Y., was cited for his service as deputy corps commander and as commander of the Second Corps in North Africa, where, the citation said, "the outstanding success of the operation was largely due to his personality and efforts."

**Other Generals Decorated**

Others awarded the Distinguished Service Medal were:

MAJ. GEN. TERRY DE LA M. ALLEN, El Paso, Texas, leader of the First Infantry Division in North African landings and through the Tunisian campaign.

MAJ. GEN. ALFRED M. GRUENTHER, Washington, for his part in the initial planning of the invasion and as chief of staff, Fifth Army.

MAJ. GEN. THOMAS B. LARKIN, Spokane, Wash., for duty as commander of the Mediterranean base section in the planning stages prior to his assignment as commander of the services of supply North African theater.

MAJ. GEN. HUGH J. GAFFEY, Austin, Texas, for duty as chief of staff, Second Corps, during a period which covered the battle of El Guettar.

MAJ. GEN. LOWELL W. ROOKS, Tucson, Ariz., for services as assistant chief of staff, Allied force headquarters.

## Vast Weight of Bombs Subdued Pantelleria

WASHINGTON, June 11 — (AP) Some 7,000,000 pounds of bombs were dropped on Pantelleria island from June 1 on, air staff officers estimated today, adding that losses of Allied planes over the isle were "phenomenally low."

Big naval shells from destroyers and cruisers helped also to bring about the Italian outpost's downfall, said these officers. They said plane losses ran probably lower than half of one per cent of attacking forces.

Throughout the campaign, they said that anti-aircraft opposition was inaccurate, although it did grow more intensive toward the middle of the drive.

# U.S. AND BRITAIN RECOGNIZE NEW ARGENTINE RULE

## Hull Expects All American Republics Will Take Same Step Quickly.

JUN 12 1943

## RAMIREZ BARS CODE MESSAGES

## Permit to Axis Agents to Send 100 Secret Words a Day Is Thereby Revoked.

Washington, June 11 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull announced today that the United States has recognized the new government of Argentina headed by President Pedro Ramirez. Mr. Hull said at a press conference that Ambassador Norman Armour delivered the proper notice to the Argentine Government at 11 A. M. today (noon Buenos Aires time).

In reply to questions the Secretary said that all the American republics which did not extend recognition to the new government yesterday probably would do so today.

He said it was understood the United States had collaborated with the other American governments over the question of recognition, but that each Government is acting on its own initiative.

**British Recognize Regime, Too.**

[The British Government recognized today the new government setup in Argentina, the Associated Press reported from London.]

Asked whether he expected any change in Argentina's neutrality position in the war, Mr. Hull said that nothing of that nature had been taken up between the United States and Argentina either directly or indirectly.

He added that of course the United States has had the advantage of the Argentine Government's declarations of future policy.

He described the decision to recognize the new Argentine government as one of the usual steps taken in such cases and somewhat of a routine nature.

Asked whether the United States had acted in collaboration with the United Kingdom in its decision, Mr. Hull replied that the United States had acted on its own initiative and added that the State Department had of course been in conference with the governments of other American republics.

# Assassination of Hitler Soon Is Predicted by Emil Ludwig

## Biographer Asserts That Junkers Will Kill Fuehrer and Then Seek Peace—Says Air Raids Will Break Germans.

JUN 12 1943

Washington, June 11 (A. P.).—In the opinion of Emil Ludwig, German biographer, Hitler will be assassinated soon, by his own men. Appearing before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, testimony of which was made public today, Mr. Ludwig said: "I feel sure Hitler will be done away with, probably by the Junkers, because the Junkers have always been traitors to their kings."

"Then," he continued, "the junkers, the generals, will kowtow to you and say, 'We love the Americans. We do not hate the Jews. We don't ask for colonies. Come, let us be friends again.'"

Mr. Ludwig also expressed the belief that air bombing is the deciding factor that will break the Germans. He said that German nerves will collapse under the continued United Nations aerial attack and it won't be necessary to invade Germany.

Mr. Ludwig, a German Jew and a naturalized Swiss, said that he appeared before the committee "to tell you and to prove to you why the defeat of Germany is nearer than you think, and what to do with the Germans after their defeat."

Mr. Ludwig said: "What we fear is what will happen on the day after the death of Hitler.

"After this bad man is not there, and the Junkers make you any kind of a friendly offer," he continued, "I fear that certain elements in this country [the United States], and even in this house, would say, 'Now let us make peace and let us finish this business. They are good people, those generals.'

"Gentlemen, they are not! They are not one whit better than the Hitlers. . . . The generals, the symbols of German war-will, must be destroyed. As long as they are there every German boy will dream of revenge."

Complete disarmament of Germany must follow the war, Mr. Ludwig said, adding:

"Leave to the Germans all that other nations have. But take away their weapons, supervise their education, and give them political guardianship, because they have shown the world they are not able to govern themselves. If you do not do that, if you continue to speak, in the Puritan sense, of the 'poor misled German people,' if you persist in trying to distinguish between Germans and Nazis, and write every day about battles against Nazis instead of Germans, then, within twenty years, your sons will sit around this oval table and write another declaration of war against Germany."

**Four Jap Bombers Downed.**

Washington, June 11 (A. P.).—Marine and Army fighter planes shot down four Japanese Mitsubishi bombers in the southeastern Solomons on Thursday, the Navy reported today, and Army planes attacked enemy positions at Vila in the central Solomons.

The Navy communique said that Marine Corsairs shot down three of the bombers and that an Army Lightning fighter downed the other one. The action took place over the north end of Malata, directly northeast of the American airfield.

Enemy positions on Vila, Kolombangara island, were attacked by Army Liberator heavy bombers and Warhawk and Lightning fighters with unobserved results.

## GREEKS TAKE PC-622

Washington, June 11 (A. P.).—The blue and white flag of Greece replaced the Stars and Stripes today on the stern of an American warship transferred by President Roosevelt to the Royal Hellenic Navy. King George II of Graace, for whom the former PC-622 was chirstened, in a message from Cairo—seat of the exiled Grecian monarchy— thanked the "chivalrous American nation for the generous gesture."

Mr. Roosevelt, in the transferral ceremony at the Washington Navy Yard late yesterday, expressed the hope that the anti-submarine patrol ship would hasten the day "when liberated Greeks will again maintain their own Government in the shadow of the Acropolis and the Parthe-." The ship was delivered er lend-lease arrangements.

# CASUALTIES IN NAVY'S LIST

## New Yorkers in Merchant Marine Losses.

Washington, June 11 (A. P.).—The Navy Department announced today the names of 74 U. S. Merchant Marine casualties, dead and missing, including these with next of kin in New York:

**NEW YORK.**

**(Dead.)**

BRAINOVICH, JOHN FRANCIS, chief engineer; Mrs. Annette Brainovich, wife, 1387 Grand Concourse, New York.

CHANDLER, CURTIS, messman; Mrs. Miriam Chandler, mother, 200 West 143d street, New York.

HOOD, VERNON STANLEY, third assistant engineer; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Hood, wife, 288 West 12th street, New York.

HUTCHINSON, HERMAN, messman; Mrs. Edna Hutchinson, wife, 366 West 127th street, New York.

KARDOS, CHARLES JOSEPH, able seaman; Mrs. Pauline Kardos, wife, 23 Monroe street, New York.

KELLEGREW, THOMAS, engine cadet; Alexander R. Kellegrew, father, 153 East 21st street, Brooklyn.

REA, JOHN ANDREW, oiler; Mrs. Lillian Rea, wife, 4335 Edson avenue, Bronx.

STADSTAD, JACK NORMAN, engine cadet; Mrs. Jessie Stadstad, mother, 136 Garden street, Garden City, L. I.

TOBIASSEN, TOBIAS NICKOLAI, able seaman; Torvald Tobiassen, father, 17a Second Place, Brooklyn.

**(Missing.)**

BUFFINGTON, HOWARD, oiler; Joseph H. Rothenberger, friend, 114 Perry street, New York.

CUMMINGS, LAWRENCE ALOYSIUS, maintenance; Mrs. Blanche Cummings, wife, 235 West 15th street, New York.

DAVIDSON, PAUL, first mate; Miss Gloria Wrege, friend, 17 Turner Place, Brooklyn.

ESPANO, MANUEL, messman; Bernard Kowsling, friend, 39 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

GREEN, EDWARD, HALLBACK JR., third cook; Mrs. Geneva Green, mother, 132 Gordon avenue, Babylon, L. I.

HARRIS, HARRY GLENVILLE, chief cook; Flora Sheno, cousin, 32 McCombs Place, New York.

HILLARY, GIBSON DOUGLAS, master; Arthur Hillary, father, 17 Turner Place, Brooklyn.

KELLY, EDWARD, messman; John Kelly, brother, 938 Eighth avenue, New York.

KIERNAN, WILLIAM JOHN, yoeman; Mrs. Kathleen R. Kiernan, wife, 417 Theriot avenue, Bronx.

KRAUSE, EDWARD HENRY, ordinary seaman; Mrs. Martha Krause, mother, 3141 Perry avenue, Bronx.

KUHN, BERNARD JOSEPH, ordinary seaman; Mrs. Julia Kuhn, mother, 35 Lockwood avenue, Yonkers.

McGILL, JAMES AUGUSTINE, radio operator; Mrs. Louise McGill, mother, 3334 Bronx Boulevard, Bronx.

MICHEL, WILLIAM JOHN, third assistant engineer; Mrs. Charlotte Michel, mother, 589 Bay street, Stapleton, Staten Island.

OLSSON, ANDERS PETTER, boatswain; National Maritime Union, notified, 346 West 17th street, New York.

OPYR, WALTER, able seaman; Daniel Opyr, uncle, 109 St. Marks Place, New York.

PETZOLD, CARL, oiler; Gus Persson, brother-in-law, 306 West 20th street, New York.

QUIBIDO, CASTRO, second cook; Francisco Quinton, uncle, 118 Columbia street, Brooklyn.

SANCHEZ, JUAN, able seaman; Miss Helen Garcia, friend, 39 Willow Place, Brooklyn.

SILVA, AUGUST, able seaman; Mrs. Ida Bolgis, aunt, 4 West 115th street, N. Y.

TAYLOR, CLIFFORD RUDOLPH, steward; Mrs. Annie Taylor, wife, 105-11 171st Place, Jamaica, L. I.

JUN 12 1943

# Roosevelt May Send Message To Congress About Inflation

## Voices Hope Compulsory Savings Won't Be Needed and Indicates He Doesn't Plan Asking for Them Soon.

JUN 12 1943

Washington, June 11 (A. P.).—Attempting to dispel what he termed confusion, President Roosevelt said today that he might send Congress a message dealing with the whole field of inflation, including the closing of an inflationary gap between national income and things it is possible to buy.

As for specific tax legislation, he remarked at a press conferenc that the details are up to Congress.

He said some confusion had developed over his discussion of taxes. He said that he had been speaking of the theory of taxation, although reporters generally got the idea that he was preparing to ask Congress for more revenue as a means of plugging the inflationary gap.

The President recalled that he had been asked whether compulsory savings were necessary to help plug that gap and that he had replied that it was possible they were. But he said that he was dealing only with possibilities.

**Sales Tax a Possibility.**

A sales tax is also a possibility, he remarked, although Congress might have to enact one over his veto.

Both taxes and savings could be used together to combat inflation, the President said, but he did not state that they would be employed. He added that he had not even determined finally on whether to send Congress a message.

Mr. Roosevelt voiced a hope that compulsory savings would not be necessary and indicated that he did not intend to ask for them at any time in the near future, although he said it is desired that the inflationary gap be closed as far as possible.

Adding to the possibility that such savings would not be needed, is the public support of War Bond drives, which have gone over, he said, with enthusiasm and great success. He recalled that the last drive had been oversubscribed and that Senator George of Georgia, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, had hailed that fact as making compulsory savings unnecessary.

He conceded that the gap had widened somewhat since he asked Congress in January for $16,000,000,000 in taxes and savings to close it.

**Legislation for Savings.**

Asked what kind of savings there could be of a non-compulsory type and whether it would be possible to legislate voluntary savings, Mr. Roosevelt said it sounded crazy, but it was perfectly possible to legislate in that manner and that there are several types of non-compulsory savings that could be employed.

But as for outlining just how the gap could be filled in, Mr. Roosevelt preferred not to provide a blue print, declaring that is up to Congress. Nor would he comment on the possibility that the new 20 per cent withholding tax on incomes (above exemptions) to become effective July 1 might be boosted as high as 40 per cent. He said that was too deep water for him to plunge into.

**Sees Gap Widened.**

In noting that the inflationary gap had widened slightly, Mr. Roosevelt observed that there also were some proposals for what he called further inflation in the field wages and farm prices but he did not specify what he had in mind.

If he does send the message to Congress, the President said, it will be on the whole problem of inflation and its effect on every body in the country. When a reporter asked if he had anything to say about "a drive in Congress against subsidies" to keep prices down, which seemed to be counter to administration wishes, the Chief Executive said that the British, in the last war had an expression about a "better-'ole." And he would like very much to have somebody show a better'ole to him.

# Navy Recalls Application for Oil Lease Fund

## Acts After Roosevelt Orders Study of Agreement With Standard on Elk Hills

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP)—Attorney General Francis [illegible] disclosed today that the [illegible] asked withdrawal of its request for a $1,748,408 sum for use in an oil lease transaction with the Standard Oil Company of California, after President Roosevelt ordered a study of the legality of the agreement.

The withdrawn request was included in an appropriations bill and the item, Mr. Biddle said, was to have covered "certain expenses in connection with the contract" between the Navy and Standard Oil of California for development and operation of the Elk Hills Naval oil reserve.

Mr. Biddle said in a statement that the contract was referred to him "for analysis and recommendation" by Mr. Roosevelt on March 26 "as the result of criticism of the contract, raising doubts as to its legality and propriety."

A detailed analysis has been completed, Mr. Biddle said, and "after further study" recommendations will be submitted to the President.

Senator William Langer, Republican, North Dakota, said in the Senate yesterday that the lease was a "give away" under a "hush-hush" contract. A Navy official said, however, that the arrangement was entirely in the national interest and "a good deal" for the government.

The situation revolves around the ownership by Standard of California within the limits of the naval reserve. The contract provided a payment to Standard for equipment which it had installed in the field, along with the right to one-third of the oil withdrawn, this latter recognizing Standard's ownership of one-third of the land in the field.

The Navy, however, the official said, received certain control rights with respect to the amount of production.

# RUBBER RESERVES UNTOUCHED SO FAR BY ALLIED NATIONS

JUN 12 1943

## Minimum Supply Maintained, Resources Board Says in Third Report.

WASHINGTON, June 11—(AP) The combined Production and Resources board revealed today that the United States and British empire have nursed their rubber supplies along so far without dipping into minimum reserves.

The board, which contains top officials of the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada, made its third report of the war to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Prime Minister MacKenzie King.

Discussing its world-wide studies of the rubber crisis, the board said in a statement that it "made a recommendation that over-all consumption of crude rubber in the United States, United Kingdom, Canada and the rest of the British empire should be held to a rate which would leave the combined stock of crude rubber on June 30, 1943, at a certain minimum figure. The latest review of the board indicates that the recommended combined minimum stock position will be maintained."

Although the board said nothing publicly about synthetic substitutes, in this country Rubber Director William M. Jeffers has predicted that the flow of factory-made rubber is growing fast enough to begin building up rubber stockpiles by the end of this year.

# GREEN DEMANDS RISE IN WAGES OR SUBSIDIES

## Says Two Billions a Year Will Be Needed to Roll Back Living Costs.

## WARNS OF WORKERS' REVOLT

## Only Alternative Is to Increase Pay to Meet 'Failure' to Cut Expenses to May, 1942.

Washington, June 11 (A. P.).—Predicting a spontaneous revolt of wage earners unless living costs are cut, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, told a Senate committee today that a $2,000,000,000 yearly subsidy is necessary to roll back living costs to the levels of thirteen months ago.

The only alternative, he said, is to increase the 15 per cent Little Steel formula controlling wage increases "per cent for per cent of our failure to cut the cost of living down to the May, 1942, level."

"The workers of the nation feel that their Government has gone back on its promise to extend them equality of treatment in the cost of living control," said Mr. Green.

"Unless immediate and express action is taken to carry out the policy pledged and promised to the wage earners of the nation, a widespread protest and spontaneous revolt on the part of the workers against the rising cost of living is inevitable."

Earlier members of the Senate Banking Committee, before which Mr. Green testified, said they favored legislation restricting sharply the amount and number of subsidies that could be paid to compensate for price cuts.

**Challenged by Taft.**

Mr. Green's assertion to the committee that since May, 1942, living costs have risen 7 per cent and food prices over 16 per cent without adjustment in wages was challenged immediately by Senator Taft (R.-Ohio).

The average weekly wage increase since last June 30 to March 15 was 15 per cent, Senator Taft declared, adding:

"So you can't assume that wages were frozen as of May, 1942."

The labor leader heatedly told Senator Taft he would send the committee statistics to show that the A. F. of L. figures are correct.

"Labor insists and demands," continued Mr. Green, "that the prices of cost of living items be rolled back to bring wages and prices into a just and proper relationship and to assure economic stability for the duration of the war."

He estimated that the $2,000,000,000 subsidy would reduce the over-all cost of living by 4 per cent. Final economies, he added, would far more than warrant the cost of the subsidy.

Asked by the committee for an explanation, Mr. Green said the Government would save at least $4,000,000,000 a year and consumers $6,000,000,000.

Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (C. I. O.) was to follow Mr. Green to the stand to urge the $2,000,000,000 subsidy.

# NEW TRAINING BASE FOR MARINE WOMEN

Washington, June 11 (A. P.).—The Navy said today that all recruit training for Marine women will be transferred to Camp LeJeune, New River, N. C., after the last class of enlisted women to be trained elsewhere enters Hunter College, New York, on June 14.

Camp LeJeune, a large Marine Corps base, will offer more ample facilities than are available at present training stations, Major Ruth Cheney Streeter, director of Marine Women, explained.

The Navy said enlistments are being received for the first classes for enlisted women at Camp LeJeune, to begin July 12, July 19 and July 26. After that classes will start every two weeks, with 525 women in each class.

"By allowing the women to witness all phases of marine combat training," a Navy statement said, "the Marine Corps believes they will achieve a greater esprit de corps and better understanding of their own tasks."

One entire regimental area at New River has ben set aside for women recruits, where they will have all the usual facilities.

During the six-week indoctrination period at the camp the women will receive training very similar to that of the men. On completion of the indoctrination course selected groups will be assigned to advance schools at Newport to learn such things as motor transport or kitchen work. They will attend classes with the men being trained for similar jobs.

# ANTI-STRIKE BILL PASSED BY HOUSE

JUN 12 1943

## Compromise Measure Sent to Senate Where Quick Approval Is Seen.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—(AP) Sweeping anti-strike legislation was passed by the House today and sent to the Senate for expected quick approval.

The House vote was 219 to 129 on the compromise measure, written by a Senate-House committee after disagreement on earlier legislation. For passage were 101 Democrats and 118 Republicans; against, it, 77 Democrats, 48 Republicans and four minor party members.

**Outlaws Some Strikes**

The bill outlaws strikes in government-operated plants and prohibits them in other war industries without 30 days notice and a workers' vote. It also strengthens the War Labor board's power to settle labor disputes and the President's authority to take over plants and prohibits unions from contributing to political campaigns involving a Federal office.

Just before House passage, Chairman May (D-Ky) of the Military committee read a telegram from the American Farm Bureau federation endorsing the compromise bill

JUN 12 1943

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and declaring that it did not come "a moment too soon."

Left in the bill was a provision under which anyone agitating or directing a strike in a government-operated plant or financing it with union funds could be imprisoned for one year and fined $5,000. Under this section, Rep. May said, John L. Lewis could be jailed if he ordered a resumption of the coal strike June 20.

**Marcantonio in Opposition**

Opposing the measure, Rep. Marcantonio (Amn. Lab.-NY) said labor was being pilloried and lynched" and challenged anyone to dispute his contention that the legislation would outlaw closed shop and union maintenance orders.

The provision interpreted by its sponsors as prohibiting WLB from issuing closed shop orders was upheld by Rep. Smith (D-Va), its author. He said it upholds the right of any company to refuse to enter into a contract to which it does not agree.

About the only controversial provision stricken from the original House measure, passed a week ago, was a section requiring unions to file annual financial and membership statements. This came out in conference.

# SOFT COAL DISPUTE IS AGGRAVATED BY MORE WALKOUTS

JUN 12 1943

## 1,600 Vote to Strike in Pennsylvania—Hit Fines, Labor Board Delay.

## DISSENSION SPREADS

## Ickes Qualifies His Plan to Levy Penalties on Miners.

WASHINGTON, June 11—(AP) New walkouts aggravated the soft coal dispute tonight even as Secretary Ickes qualified his plan to levy fines on soft coal miners who struck last week and the War Labor board prepared a decision in the dispute.

A United Mine Workers local at Windber, Pa., voted to strike because, said Russell Foltz, its secretary, the board "refused to sanction the $1.30 portal-to-portal pay and because of Secretary Ickes' proposal to deduct $5 from the men's pay."

**1,600 Vote to Strike**

Nearly 1,600 men at three pits voted and approximately 200 workers failed to show up on the first shift scheduled to report after the vote.

Earlier in the evening, Secretary Ickes announced that the miners who struck last week will have a chance to escape the payments through collective bargaining with government managers of the mines.

Secretary Ickes had announced the plan yesterday, drawing from John L. Lewis the declaration that it was "an unwarranted, illegal act which takes nearly $3,000,000 worth of food from the fingers and mouths of children of the mining camps."

**Alabama Mines Close**

The secretary's announcement tonight came after three Alabama mines, employing 615, shut down because of a walkout which was described as a protest against the $1-a-day strike levy and after union leaders in western Pennsylvania said many locals had scheduled the fine as a topic of discussion for week-end meetings. It came, too, as War Labor board sources indicated that a decision in the coal wage controversy will be handed down early next week, with the possibility that the portal-to-portal pay issue may eventually wind up in the courts.

Secretary Ickes issued this statement:

"The relationships between the operators of the coal mines and the mine workers are governed by a number of agreements, some general and some local.

"When the miners failed to return to work on May 1, the government took the position that the agreements were to remain in effect.

"Virtually all of the agreements provided that a strike or stoppage of work on the part of the mine workers should constitute a violation of the agreement and that there should be deducted from the wages of the mine worker either one or two dollars per day for each day the mine remained closed.

"The agreements in general further provided that if the fines are not assessed, the operators must pay to the mine workers twice the amount of the fines which should have been assessed pursuant to the agreement.

**Reciprocal Provisions**

"These reciprocal provisions make it clear that the purpose in mind was to assure, in the interest of both the operators and the labor union, that the contracts would be respected.

"When I said at my press conference last Thursday that the fines were to be assessed in accordance with the contracts, upon those who had absented themselves from work in violation of their contract prior to their return on June 7, I was under the impression that not only the mine workers themselves but the public generally understood that the government was operating on the basis that the old contracts were still in effect. I am not in favor of taking summary action in disregard of existing contracts.

"There is a provision in the contracts relating to fines and providing for machinery for adjusting disputes. In the circumstances the orderly way for considering differences and settling any dispute concerning the collection and remission of fines for past absences is by means of the machinery which is set forth in the contracts.

"Accordingly, instructions are being issued to the effect that if there is any dispute as to the assessment, collection or remission of fines, it shall be handled between the persons immediately in charge of the operation of the mines and the appropriate committee of the union."

**Contract Covers Fines**

The contract provision respecting fines, an aide to Secretary Ickes said, is in this language:

"All fines x x x shall be automatically collected x x x. In no case shall any fine be refunded except by mutual agreement of the accredited representatives of the operators and the miners."

The mine managers appointed by Secretary Ickes when he took over the pits for the government May 1 were men who previously had operated the mines for the private owners, and these men will handle the bargaining with union committees.

Secretary Ickes' office said there will be no fines against any anthracite miners because the hard coal miners' contracts carried no such provision.

**Favor Court Action**

Some elements in the United Mine Workers were represented as believing that the union should turn to a law suit if it considers the WLB's decision unjust. There was a possibility, too, that the board would refer the question to litigation.

Prospects are that the board will:

1. Drastically modify the $1.30 a day for portal-to-portal pay agreed to by John L. Lewis, head of the U.M.W., and Charles O'Neill of the central Pennsylvania coal operators, or

2. Decide not to rule on the merits of the issue on the grounds that if the miners have any case it is a lawsuit for the courts to decide under the Fair Labor Standards act.

If the board takes the first course, any sum awarded, or the basis on which it is calculated, may be applied to the whole industry as well as to central Pennsylvania.

## 5 New Yorkers Honored For South Pacific Flights

### Participated in 25 Operational Missions in War Zones

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—Air medal awards to five New York members of the Army Air Forces for meritorious achievement while participating in twenty-five operational flights in the Southwest Pacific area were announced today by the War Department.

The operations included dropping supplies to advanced outposts, transporting troops and equipment to forward areas and evacuating wounded personnel. Flights were in transport planes flying low over mountainous terrain in adverse weather. Landings often were in improvised airfields near enemy positions.

The New Yorkers honored were:

William D. Wells, captain, North Main Street, Ovid.

Michael L. Reitman, second lieutenant, 360 New Jersey Avenue, Brooklyn.

Richard H. Hastings, flight officer, 220 Pihpant Street, Rochester.

Arthur Weitz, staff sergeant, 110 Shore Boulevard, Brooklyn.

Jay W. Heckman, sergeant, 61 Claremont Avenue, Buffalo.

## Senate Completes Action On Ship Incentive Bill

### Owners of Requisitioned Craft Aided by Legislation

WASHINGTON, June 11 (AP).—The Senate completed Congressional action today on a bill broadening the terms of existing law permitting non-subsidized shipping operators to deposit construction reserve funds in the Treasury as an incentive to new construction.

Under existing law such operators are permitted to deposit funds accruing from sales of vessels, indemnities from losses and profits from operations, without incurring penalty taxes applicable to undistributed profits, if the funds deposited are obligated for new construction within two years.

The bill sent to the White House today would extend that authority to prospective owners of vessels under construction which are requisitioned before completion, and to part owners of jointly owned vessels who wish to deposit their pro rata share of the proceeds from sales, losses or profits.

## $6,273,629,000 Lend-Lease Bill Gets Senate O. K.

JUN 12 1943

Washington, June 11 (AP)—The Senate completed Congressional action today on legislation appropriating $6,273,629,000 for lend-lease operations in the next fiscal year, with the stipulation that none of the funds be spent for subsidies on agricultural products grown in this country.

The bill, which now goes to the White House, would finance the mutual-aid program by which this country has undertaken to supply its Allies with munitions, ships food and other war materials.

Of the proposed outlay, $4,452,623,000 would go for the purchase of food with $1,552,659,000 allocated for shipping and supplies.

## Zanuck, Movie Executive, Back In Civilian Life

Washington, June 11 (AP)—Col. Darryl F. Zanuck, the movie executive, has returned to civilian life.

Zanuck asked last winter to leave the army, and the War Department said today, in response to an inquiry, that his request was granted May 31. He is subject to recall to active duty at any time.

Zanuck was commissioned a reserve lieutenant colonel in January, 1941, on formation of an advisory council to the Signal Corps. He was called to active duty after Pearl Harbor and supervised the making of documentary films in Tunisia and over Kiska Island in the Aleutians.

# Differ on Waves Going Abroad

## Senate Naval Committee Disagrees on House Bill Allowing Overseas Duty.

Washington, June 11 (A. P.).—A sharp difference of opinion within the Senate Naval Committee was found today over the bill permitting Waves to go overseas which sailed so smoothly through the House. Some of the opposition at least was reported to stem from objections of old-line naval officers to the general idea of a women's auxiliary.

A more pointed criticism was that the bill would differentiate between women already in the service and future volunteers. All present members were enlisted or commissioned under a law that prevents their assignment outside the United States. The new bill provides that so far as existing personnel is concerned, only the Wave who signs a waiver could be shipped abroad.

The bill, introduced by Representative Margaret Chase Smith (R.-Me.), would lift the highest permissible woman's rating from lieutenant-commander to captain. Opponents were said to be ready to go a couple of grades better and vote for woman admirals, on the theory the Navy would storm forth with objections that would kill the legislation.

One member of the naval committee, Senator Brewster (R.-Me.), said he saw no reason why Waves should not be sent abroad now that suitable positions are open in shore jobs around the world. South Carolina's Senator Smith said he reckoned it would be all right to send Waves abroad as long as we are sending Waacs.

Meanwhile published hearings on the $24,800,000,000 naval appropriation bill disclosed that the Navy is experiencing some difficulty in recruiting Waves and Spars (Coast Guard Auxiliary). Rear Admiral L. E. Denfield, assistant chief of naval personnel, said "we are not getting them as fast as we had hoped."

# FIRST LADY WOULD TRUST PRESS MORE

JUN 12 1943

Norwalk, Conn., June 11 (A. P.).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, while declaring that the nature of the United Nations Food Conference at Hot Springs, Va., made secrecy necessary, says she believes the meeting was "stupidly handled" in regard to the manner in which it was presented to the press.

At the close of an address she gave here last night, a member of the audience asked Mrs. Roosevelt:

"How can we continue to have faith in the country when we were refused information on the food conference?"

She replied:

"What I am about to say will displease some newspapers. The good that can be done through a conference is always done when all facts are obtained. The food conference in question was held to get facts and to make recommendations for future meetings.

"The first reaction of people at such a conference might be bad, and reporters, asking questions might get an entirely different slant on the subject. Later, this man who might have given his reaction to the press might find that he was wrong. It is hard to correct this first impression after it has hit the public

JUN 12 1943

press. The trouble in the food conference was in the way it was presented to the press. I think it was stupidly handled. I believe that we should trust the press much more than the trust that was shown at this conference."

Reporters were excluded from the sessions of the food conference and, at the outset, were denied entrance to the Hot Springs Hotel and were warned not to question conference delegates.

While Mrs. Roosevelt was speaking, OPA investigators checked parking areas in the neighborhood, looking for violators of the pleasure driving ban, but reported that they found none.

# TWO ARE ACCUSED OF NAVY FRAUDS

JUN 12 1943

Providence, R. I., June 11 (A. P.).—Charles J. Hanson, 51 years old, of 3171 Rochambeau avenue, New York city, former purchasing agent at the Navy's Advanced Base Depot at Davisville, and George W. Sorensen, secretary-treasurer of Murray & Sorensen, Inc., New York city, were arraigned in the Federal court here today on an indictment charging them with conspiring to defraud the Government in the sale and supply of double wash sink faucets required by the Navy.

Each defendant pleaded not guilty and gave $2,000 cash bail for his release. Judge John P. Hartigan allowed fifteen days for withdrawal of the not guilty pleas and filing of special pleas.

Sorensen, in behalf of Murray & Sorensen, Inc., the indictment sets forth, submitted bids for double wash sink faucets to Hanson, who was employed as purchasing agent for the contractors, Merritt-Chapman & Scott-George A. Fuller Company, and charges that Hanson induced the contractors and the Navy Department, in reliance on his recommendation to accept excessive and exorbitant bids and award purchase contracts to the bidder.

After acceptance of the bids Sorensen paid Hanson a percentage of the total purchase price, the indictment alleges.

## NAVY FLIER KILLED

**QUONSET POINT, R. I., June 11 —(AP) Ensign Jesse Wilson Davis, U.S.N.R., 25, of Troy, N. C., must be presumed to have been killed in the line of duty when his Navy plane crashed into the ocean off Block Island on June 7, officials of the Naval Air station announced today.**

**Efforts to recover his body have been futile.**

## Wants Disabled Veterans Aided

TROY, N. Y., June 11 (AP).—Training of disabled veterans of the war for a place in civilian life was urged today by the State Department of Disabled American Veterans in annual convention. Delegates voted to ask the Federal government to establish instruction centers at Army and Navy hospitals and also provide orthopedic equipment for men who suffer amputations. Extension courses in high schools studies were recommended for young veterans at Base Hospital 81 in Brooklyn.

## Niagara Falls Bids For Peace Conference

Niagara Falls, N. Y., June 11 (A. P.).—Citizens of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Niagara Falls, Ont., who want the post-war peace conference held in the twin cities have decided to do something about it.

At a meeting last night of civic leaders from the two cities, a committee was appointed to study the problem of arousing sentiment in favor of holding the conference here.

## Third Son Of Late Kermit Roosevelt Enlists

Glen Cove, N. Y., June 11 (AP)—Dirck Roosevelt, third son of Major Kermit Roosevelt, who died recently in Alaska while on active duty, has volunteered for military service and will report for his physical examination next Monday.

The 18-year-old grandson of President Theodore Roosevelt was graduated from the Brooks School in Norht Andover, Mass., last Thursday. He will be one of a contingent of sixty-nine sent to the Grand Central Palace induction center in New York by Draft Board 711.

If accepted, young Roosevelt, who has two older brothers already in service, will be the fourteenth member of the late President's family in the armed forces.

## Lynchburg Men Plan Air Lines After War

Richmond, June 11 (AP)—Two Lynchburg businessmen have taken preliminary steps toward organizing the "Virginia Central Airlines Inc.," projected to provide widespread air service out of Lynchburg when the war ends, the division of aeronautics of the State Corporation Commission disclosed today.

Lieut. Col. Allan C. Perkinson director of the division, said an application had been received from Abe B. Cohen and Wilbert G. Burnette, traffic manager of the Lynchburg Chamber of Commerce, to organize the air line. A corporation would be chartered under the proposed setup with a maximum capitalization of $1,000,000.

## Son Reported Missing In Action

Lawrenceville, Va., June 11 (AP). Mrs. Marshall R. Peterson, of Lawrenceville, said today she had been notified by the War Department that her son, First Lieutenant Marshall R. Peterson, Jr., bomber pilot and captain of the Randolph-Bacon football squad of 1940, has been missing in action in the European area since May 29.

JUN 12 1943

## Warns Of Possibility Of Axis Attack On U. S.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 11 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Rollin L. Tilton today commended soldiers of his command for maintaining during the past eighteen months, under "arduous and tedious" conditions, a continuous state of readiness, but cautioned them that Allied successes in Africa and in the air have not lessened the possibility of an Axis attack on the United States.

Addressing commanding officers in the Chesapeake Bay sector, the general declared that sector forces were discharging a difficult task, manning observation and command posts twenty-four hours and maintaining an alert status for immediate action.

"Any attempt the Axis makes to attack this sector," he continued, "must be met promptly with vigor and determination. Our warning system must be efficient and all observers and patrols capable and alert. We must be prepared to attack and destroy the enemy wherever he appears. Our weapons must be ready for action and our personnel competent and efficient."

# VICTIM LAUDS SUB'S SKIPPER

## American Gun-Crew Captain Tells Of Nazi Who "Plays This War Game Fair"

## Recalls Raider's Solicitude For Survivors After Indian Ocean Torpedoing

JUN 12 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Key West, Fla., June 11—A submarine commanded by a German who has built a reputation along the African coast for fair play sank a medium-sized American merchantman in the Indian Ocean early in March.

One man lost his life in the torpedoing, but the solicitious Nazi made sure that the sixty-six others were in lifeboats and out of range before the sub's cannon finally sent the ship to the bottom.

Ensign Edwin B. Abbott, of Birmingham, Ala., commander of the merchantman's gun crew, told of the attack upon his arrival here from the coast of Africa where the lifeboats landed.

### "Playing The Game Fair"

"This German captain is known along the African coast as one Hun who is playing this game of war fair," Abbott related, telling of seamen from other ships who had received similar treatment.

Two torpedoes struck the vessel at night. Capt. R. A. Guy, of Newport News, Va., ordered all hands to the boats. While the four lifeboats were maneuvering through the debris to pick up men who had jumped overboard, Abbott said, the submarine surfaced.

The U-boat pulled alongside the lifeboat in which Abbott was seated.

### U-Boat Skipper Apologizes

"In perfect English, with a distinct British accent and no trace of German speech, he told us he was sorry he had to sink our ship," the ensign said.

"He wanted to know if there were any casualties. He wanted to know if we needed any medical supplies or provisions. We needed none. He expressed regret that he could not take us aboard his raider. 'I have a full load,' he said."

The boats sailed 150 miles to their destination in three days.

## Two Sub Chasers Given To Brazil By U. S. Navy

Miami, Fla., June 11 (AP) — The United States Navy put a practical touch to the celebration of Brazil's Navy Day here today by turning ober two sub chasers to bolster the growing sea power of the South American republic.

Rear Admiral W. R. Munroe, commandant of the Seventh Naval District, read the orders transferring the 173-foot fighters, and Vice-Admiral A. R. de Vasconcellos, of the Brazilian Navy, accepted them on behalf of his country.

## Pursuit Plane Pilot Killed in Crash

**Venice, Fla., June 11 (A. P.).—Second Lieut. John W. Ballas was killed when his pursuit plane crashed five miles south of here late on Wednesday, Capt. J. B. Davis, Venice air base public relations officer, reported today. It was the first fatal accident involving a plane based here. Lieut. Ballas's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Ballas, lives at Duquesne, Pa.**

**Detroit, June 11 (A. P.).—Second Lieut. Arthur R. McFadden, 22 years old, assigned to Romulus Army airfield, was injured seriously today in the crash of a pursuit plane he was piloting. He is the son of Mrs. Mable R. McFadden, 90-24 215th street, Queens Village, N. Y.**

## Head Calls Employment Main Post-War Problem

ST. LOUIS, June 11 (AP).—Declaring that the question of employment will be the root of all domestic post-war problems, Walter W. Head, of St. Louis, president of General American Life Insurance Co., said today the law of supply and demand must be suspended for a time after the war.

"The beneficial effects of full employment can be nullified and rendered meaningless if prices are permitted to rise substantially during the crucial post-war years," he asserted in an address before the Missouri Bankers' Association convention.

"Rationing and price fixing must be continued until the supply of consumer goods attains a volume which will permit the development of a free market price as low as or lower than the ceiling price."

The problem of employment must be met not only by industry, which must recognize its legal and moral liability to re-engage service men, Mr. Head said, but also by an extensive public-works program and a relaxation of stringent jurisdictional and membership policies of organized labor.

"Prior union affiliation as a requirement of employment should, if necessary, be waived, jurisdictional strikes be eliminated and the way made clear for every man to exercise his constitutional right to earn a living," he declared.

Mr. Head estimated 30,000,000 persons must be provided with civilian occupation after the war.

## Wants Aleutians Renamed

PITTSBURGH, June 11 (AP).—John M. Phillips, Pittsburgh naturalist known as Pennsylvania's "Father of Conservation," suggests that the Aleutian Islands be named the "General Billy Islands," in honor of the late Major General William B. Mitchell, Mr. Phillips, who often hunted with General Mitchell at near-by Ligonier, said today that he proposed the renaming of the Aleutians as a tribute to General Mitchell's predictions years ago that control of Alaska was vital to control of the Pacific.

## Shore Land Army To Grow

Salisbury, Md., June 11 (AP)—The immigrant land army on the Eastern Shore, comprised principally of Bahamans, is expected to number approximately 2,000 persons by mid-summer.

## 2 Army Air Victims Identified

CHICAGO, June 11 (AP).—Identification of the last two of twelve Army air men who perished May 20 when a B-24 Liberator bomber crashed into a huge illuminating gas storage tank was entered in the inquest records today. They were Captain John Wallace, of Brooklyn, and Second Lieutenant A. L. Gentry, of Mc Camey, Tex., of the Fort Worth, Tex., Army Air Base, from which the plane had flown on a routine flight. The bomber was approaching Chicago Municipal Airport through rain and fog for a landing when it hit the tank some eighty feet from the top.

## SWORD GOES TO WAR AGAIN

Chicago, June 11 (A. P.).—A sword that Charles Froehlich's grandfather carried in the civil war is on its way, slightly altered, to a soldier in North Africa.

Mr. Froehlich's brother-in-law, John W. Dantzler, had asked for a trench knife, but Mr. Froehlich was unable to buy one.

So, with his father's permission, Mr. Froehlich ground the old sword down to the ten-inch size requested by Mr. Dantzler and sent it to him.

# Goldenrod Rubber A Reality, Government Scientists Say

## Engineers At New Orleans Laboratory Now Adapting Process To Commercial Production

*[By the Associated Press]*

New Orleans, June 11—Officials at the Southern regional research laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture said here today that their scientists have already successfully achieved solvent extraction of rubber from the goldenrod plant.

Engineers at the local laboratory designed their own equipment for extracting and processing the goldenrod juices and have been assigned the job of adapting the process to commercial production under the rubber emergency program.

JUN 12 1943

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### From Pounds To Tons

Although last year only "pounds of goldenrod rubber" were turned out there, technicians expect by September "to be able to handle as much as ten tons of the rubber" from the leaves of 650 acres of goldenrod now under cultivation by the United States Forest Service near Waynesboro, Ga. The cultivated strains of goldenrod have a much higher rubber content than the wild plant.

The laboratory describes its product as having "flexible properties and high tensile qualities acceptable for many purposes," but adds that "we didn't receive enough goldenrod leaves from Georgia last year to have the rubber converted into a sample tire."

### Beyond Test-Tube Stage

Already the project has gone beyond the test-tube stage.

A small plant, the intermediate step between laboratory work and commercial production, has been constructed. Officials here say it is the only plant of its kind in the country.

In the plant the rubber is derived from the goldenrod by use of chemical solvents; an intricately designed still recovers the solvents for further use. In the production of ordinary rubber, the latex is poured into a pan and coagulated with an acid.

### Can Blend With Synthetic

Chemists here point out that it will take time for the production of cultivated goldenrod rubber to reach large-scale production. In the meantime, it can be combined with synthetic rubber to relieve the national shortage.

The Germans are understood to be blending thirty per cent. natural rubber with seventy per cent. synthetic and producing tires tough enough for military use.

Since the National Forest Service's Georgia goldenrod crop won't be harvested until September, research technicians here are given time to "smooth out kinks" discerned in their investigation last year.

## CINCINNATI FUNNEL FOR PROPAGANDA

### New 750,000-Watt Short-Wave Station Will Surpass Even Moscow's

*[By the Associated Press]*

Cincinnati, June 11—Cincinnati will become a major funnel through which American propaganda will be shot to the rest of the world with power sufficient "to knock any radio off the shelf anywhere," it was disclosed today with announcement that the Crosley Corporation's experimental short-wate Station WLWO would install transmitters with total power of 750,000 watts.

This power, greater even than that of the big Moscow radio, will be achieved through a battery of transmitters to be erected during the next few months, near here.

Crosley officials said the development would represent an expansion of WLWO's present activities of broadcasting exclusively material piped here from the overseas office of the Office of War Information in New York. News now is given at 15-minute intervals in all major languages.

### Change In Policy

These officials said the move also represented a change in American propaganda policy, whereby a few powerful short-wave facilities will be constructed instead of depending on more numerous but weaker stations.

At least one of the new transmitters is expected to be in operation within a few weeks, officials said.

"When they're all in operation," they commented, "we'll be able to beam enough power anywhere to knock a radio set off the shelf in Italy, Germany or Japan. It'll be darned near powerful enough to knock them off when they're not turned on."

### Tops Anything In World

They explained that the 750,000-watt original power did not mean only that much going out.

"It's like putting water under high pressure through a small nozzle," they said. "The stream is the more powerful."

While numerous Axis radios are more powerful than present American facilities, Crosley officials said the new battery would top anything in the world and enable American offerings to drown out Berlin, Rome, Tokyo, or any other source of enemy propaganda.

When WLWO was operating under an experimental license permit ting 500,000-watt power some months ago, it was reported that the broadcasts blanketed the Moscow station's offerings as close as fifty miles to the Russian capital.

## Maharaja Will Give Wife Custody Of Child

Reno, Nev., June 11 (AP)—The Maharaja of Indore, ruler of a central Indian state with a population of 1,325,089, will give custody of his 9-year-old daughter to his wife when they obtain their Nevada divorce, spokesman for the maharaja said today.

The prince's wife is the former Mrs. Marguerite Lawler Branyen, of Los Angeles. The child, Princess Usha, is the maharaja's daughter by a former marriage.

The spokesman, Major Medou, military secretary to the prince, and E. Herbert Herlihy, Los Angeles attorney, said that the maharani had agreed to a property settlement and would not contest the divorce.

JUN 12 1943

## Hoover Gives Up Seat On Plane To Air Pilot

Denver, June 11 (AP)—Former President Herbert Hoover had to give up his seat in a United Airlines plane today to a transport pilot.

Hoover arrived at the Denver airport from Chicago, and was to have continued on to Salt Lake City. But the pilot took over his seat on the basis of war priorities.

The former President continued Westward by train.

## General Bids Soldiers Shun Zoot Suit Riots

JUN 12 1943

### Los Angeles Officials Hope Situation Is in Hand as Outbreaks Are Fewer

LOS ANGELES, June 11 (AP).—Major General Maxwell Murray, commanding the southern California sector of the Western Defense Command, promised today military punishment for all soldiers found guilty of riotous conduct.

General Murray issued his statement during a lull in the conflict that has raged nightly for a week between service men and zoot suited bands of juveniles, and as civil authorities expressed the hope that the situation was in hand.

"The charges of conspiracy to riot and inciting to riot are among the most serious of military accusation," said the general in a statement issued through the public-relations office of the Southern California Defense Command. "The necessary steps are being taken by me to control military personnel."

General Murray said that in many cases members of the armed forces participating in the riots "were aided and encouraged by thoughtless civilians."

"I am convinced," he said, "that the City of Los Angeles will take all necessary steps to curb lawlessness on the part of any group or groups," adding, "the Army . . . seriously objects to any group taking the law into its own hands."

### State Inquiry Pressed

Meantime, State Attorney General Robert Kenny continued his investigations into the strife, and the grand jury prepared to open an inquiry as reinforced squads of police and sheriff's deputies redoubled their vigilance in Los Angeles and its outlying districts.

The disturbances which began nearly a week ago spread last night to near-by Pasadena, where civilians and soldiers chased two zoot suiters through the portals of the police station after several hundred persons had assembled on a downtown corner. The crowd was dispersed without further incident, police said.

In Los Angeles, two youths in zoot suits fled through a market near the Union Station, upsetting stalls and scattering vegetables. Close behind them were two sailors, who in turn were pursued by two Navy shore patrolmen. The sailors caught one youth and were divesting him of his trousers, police reported, when the shore patrolmen caught up.

District Attorney Fred N. Howser, in disclosing that he is asking a grand jury investigation or recent clashes, declared "a state of near anarchy" has existed here.

R. A. Sanford, state narcotics officer, and Captain F. J. Kenny, of the city police narcotics squad, said they feared marijuana may figure in the belligerency of youthful street gangs. They declared they had found the drug on many of the youths arrested.

## Army, Navy To Help Halt Zooters Riots

Los Angeles, June 11 (AP)—Commanding officers of the army and navy in this section in separate statements today pledged their efforts to stamp out rioting in Los Angeles and its environs in which men of the armed services have participated in the past week.

The outbreaks have been between servicemen and some civilians on one side and groups of zoot-suited juveniles on the other.

Rear Admiral D. W. Bagley, commandant of the Eleventh Naval District, in a telegram to Consul General Alfredo Elias Calles said "I already have acted to cope with the deplorable situation and will continue to act within my prerogatives until matters are adjusted to our mutual satisfaction."

## Opium From Persia Seized on Coast

San Francisco, June 11 (A. P.). State narcotic agents last night seized a quantity of opium which they valued at $40,000 to $50,000, several firearms, cameras and fishing equipment in a residence near the Hunters Point Navy Yard prohibited zone. A Chinese druggist was arrested.

The opium, bearing Persian markings, was the first of its type seen in this area in twenty years, said Chief Joseph O'Farrel of the State Narcotic Bureau.

"This opium had to come back on a merchant ship from the war zone," he said.

Ariz., relocation center told the Dies congressional subcommittee.

The testimony was included in a transcript of a secret session held by the committee here May 26 at which Harold H. Townsend, former chief supply and transportation officer at the Poston Camp, was the witness.

Mr. Townsend testified that he had been told at least a score of times by occupants of the camp that "they would have our country before long." "In other words," he added, "that camp is 100 per cent of the idea that Japan will have the United States in a few months. . . . They are very frank about it.

"There are over a thousand Japanese soldiers and Japanese officers in that camp," Mr. Townsend declared. "If you ask them, 'Were you fellows organizing on the West Coast?' they will say, 'Yes, we had our program all set up.' I have asked them, 'What were you going to do?' and the answer was, 'As soon as our soldiers came over, we were going to help them.'"

### Had Stolen Food.

The Japanese, he testified, are "drilling over there almost daily in military tactics, right under our noses in that camp."

Through the operation of a "thieving ring" in the camp, Mr. Townsend said, approximately $500 worth of supplies was stolen daily, either from trucks transporting it from the rail head at Parker, Ariz., and the camp, or from the camp warehouse. This was effected, he said, through an exchange of passes by the Japanese occupants.

'The information that was furnished me by certain friendly groups was that they had placed different types of emergency food in secret cellars under the mess halls for the invasion armies and parachute troops," the witness said.

Describing a riot at the camp last November 18, Mr. Townsend said that amid defiant catcalls the Japanese flag was hoisted on a pole in front of the jail and that the American flag was absent from many places. The inmates later raised another Japanese flag, which flew there for two weeks, he declared.

"Louspeakers, stolen from the warehouse, had been installed and the Japanese national anthem was heard through the camp, with wild cheers and loud demonstrations toward setting fire to the whole camp," he continued.

He said the riot continued because the War Relocation Authority, the War Department, the Department of Justice and the Indian Service "would not assume responsibility."

The riot had grown to such proportions that they were threatening to eliminate the Caucasian force, he testified.

Mr. Townsend explained that the military police were not allowed to be in uniform on the camp side of the highway, so soldiers in civilian clothes manned the hospital ambulance with mounted machine guns at the rear of the Caucasian sleeping quarters.

He declared: "the most loyal men were the agitators and leaders of the riot; there are no loyal Japanese when there is an emergency on."

## Says Jap Evacuees Hid Food For Expected Enemy Invaders

### Witness Tells Dies Sub-committee That Aliens in Arizona Camp Were Organized.

JUN 12 1943

Los Angeles, June 11 (A. P.).—Japanese evacuees looked for a speedy defeat of the United States and cached stolen food in the desert for expected paratroopers and other invasion forces, a former official of the Poston,

# Standard Oil Calls Contract With Navy One Of Patriotism

JUN 12 1943

## California Company, Answering Langer's Charge, Says It Is Operating Elk Hills Field For Navy

*[By the Associated Press]*

San Francisco, June 11—The charge of Senator Langer (R., N. D.) that the Secretary of the Navy made a "hush-hush" contract with Standard Oil of California for oil lands in the Elk Hills field of California, brought a statement from the company today that it "patriotically entered into" the contract.

"We feel sure it will be so proved in any impartial Government study of the issue," the formal statement said.

**Two Departments "Horrified"**

Langer told the Senate yesterday that the contract had been signed without the knowledge of the Interior or Justice departments and that they were "horrified" when they learned of it.

The statement said "the navy had been interested for a long time in working out some method for acquiring Standard's interests within the reserve, and Congress in 1938 passed an act specifically authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy with the approval of the President to take steps to gain control over production from the Elk Hills field.

**To Operate Field For Navy**

"In conformity with this legislation the navy and this company entered into the present contract whereby the navy acquires all of Standard's property, and whereby Standard operates the field as a unit for the navy under the navy's control, with the oil produced to be divided in proportion to their respective interests. Under the contract Standard has been drilling new wells in order to increase production in the event of the navy's need for such increased production."

The Standard Oil statement said that "on December 11, 1942, the navy announced this agreement and in a press release stated that, at the direction of the President, a plan had been worked out whereby the navy would take over control of the oil-producing area in question."

# POPE SAID TO PLAN ADDRESS SUNDAY

The Berlin radio in a Vatican City dispatch reported today that Pope Pius XII would address 20,000 Italian workers on Sunday at the largest reception to be given by the Pontiff since the war began.

"Vatican circles believe that his speech may also be of some political importance," the Berlin radio said.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, pointed out that the workers had been invited to the Vatican from all over Italy. Fifteen thousand, it said, will be from Rome while 5,000 will travel from various parts of the kingdom by special trains arranged by the Italian Government.

# AXIS SIDESTEPS ADMITTING LOSS

JUN 12 1943

Hours after the fall of Pantelleria today Axis authorities had not come right out and admitted the loss, but the Berlin radio broadcast a Rome dispatch which spoke of the island's stand in the past tense.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, referred to difficulties of defending the island and said its garrison "achieved miracles of gallantry and devotion to duty."

A few minutes after this Berlin transmission ended, the Rome radio came on the air with a news bulletin saying "Pantelleria is being hammered almost without interruption by enemy air forces."

A Berlin transocean broadcast said that German military circles declined to comment on "British reports alleging capitulation of Pantelleria."

**Report by Germans.**

The Germans asserted that they sent strong bomber formations back again last night in an assault on the Molotov armaments works in Gorki. The claim was carried in a Transoceah dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press.

The German radio also said that several hundred bombers and fighter planes dropped more than 500 tons of explosives and more than 100,000 fire bombs on a synthetic rubber plant in a raid Wednesday night on Yaroslavl, 150 miles northeast of Moscow. The reported raid came after a series of aerial assaults on armament plants in Gorki, 250 miles east of Moscow.

In the raid on Gorki, bombs were reported dropped into already severely damaged areas of the Molotov tank plant and reconnaissance photographs were said to have shown fires still burning in the synthetic rubber factory at Yaroslavl, much of which was reported destroyed.

# What's Behind The War News

By GLENN BABB

President Roosevelt's suggestion that Italy would do well to rid herself of Mussolini and get out of the war is a striking example of the way the United Nations are combining the air war and the war of nerves. Seldom has an invitation been so emphatically underscored by events. Against the background of Pantelleria's 19-day ordeal by bomb and shell and the inevitable surrender, it is admirably calculated to foster the longing for peace in many Italian hearts.

The President's indirect appeal seems likely to be the most effective yet offered by any Allied leader—assuming, of course, that it will reach a considerable section of the Italian people. Prime Minister Churchill, who has been telling the Italians for nearly three years that this was Mussolini's war and not theirs, went nearly as far in his Washington press conference three weeks ago. But his was a rather grim pronouncement, calling on the people of Italy to disown their Nazi and Fascist leaders and throw themselves on the justice of those they have so grievously offended.

But they doubtless want something more charitable than justice, and the President offered this when he said it is the hope and intention of the United Nations that Italy be restored to nationhood and take her place as a respected member of the European family of nations.

Pantelleria is the finest argument yet afforded those who believe that bombardment alone, chiefly from the air but supported where feasible by sea powers, may produce the capitulation of a military power. It is something new in warfare, the surrender of a fortress to bombing and shelling alone. The fact that landing units were already in their barges offshore when the white flag was raised does not alter this cardinal fact. Here in a small test tube has been worked out a formula that may be applied to far larger situations. It can not fail to evoke soul-chilling echoes in the minds of the Italian people, the people of Hitler's other satellites and of Germany as well.

It would be easy, however, to overemphasize the strength of these psychological factors. Events may show that the Pantelleria experiment is not conclusive. The conquests of Sicily and Sardinia, to which nearly all signs point as the next objectives of Gen. Eisenhower's mighty combined forces, may prove quite different military problems.

There will be no such concentration of targets within a compass which a few hundred planes can blanket. It will be difficult there to reproduce the 19-day agony of the little island from which there was no escape and which was aggravated by the failure of water. Sicily and Sardinia will be undertakings requiring much greater forces, far more complex planning and preparation. It may be weeks before the siege lines around Sicily are tightened, although already they are being laid, with communications from the mainland under devastating air bombardment and the sea routes subject to the British fleet's blockade.

When it comes to estimating the effect of this pressure of Allied power on Italian morale, it must be remembered that Italy's situation is quite different from that of Britain under the terrible blitz of the late summer of 1940. Hope is a mighty factor. Britain had at least three powerful reasons to hope. One was the indomitable leadership of Winston Churchill. Italy has Benito Mussolini. Britain had the magnificent performance of the R. A. F.'s fighter command. Italy has found her air force, even when supported by the once invincible Luftwaffe, a broken shield. Finally, Mr. Churchill had turned the eyes of his people toward the time when "the new world with all its power and might steps forth to the liberation and rescue of the old." For Italy there is no new world to buoy her hopes, only the terror-born, terror-wracked Hitlerian "new order," whose doom is already signalled by events.

This is not to predict that Italy will fall out of the war before her mainland shores feel the tread of Allied boots. But the moral effect as the colossus of Allied air and sea power moves across the Mediterranean in implacable, irresistible strides — Pantelleria, Sicily, Sardinia—must be tremendous. It may produce world-shaking results.

JUN 12 1943

LONDON AERIAL XXX THEM

commenting on the large number of enemy fighters over
wilhelmshaven, lieut. dale brant of molina, ill., bombardier of
the fortress "whitebel the second" said "the jerries were so thick
i could almost reach out and touch them.
lieut. henderson cagle of el dorado, ark., pilot of
"hitler's headache" said the plane was hit twice by bullets each
time puncturing the name "hitler" painted on the nx craft. none of

JUN 12 1943

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the crew was hurt.

~~NEW~~ s.t. george s. murray of south boston, top turret gunner of the fortress "rootin tootin" commented that "the jerry pilots really put on a good aerial circus. they were doing all the stuff in the book. it was almost as good as a cleveland air show."

JUN 12 1943

lieut. robert h. gamble of new york city, bombardier of the "thunder mug" said "the germans are slipping pretty damn bad when they can't send up any more fighter than they did for the number of forts attacking. i'd say it was dull as hell."

SGT. KENNETH L. HULS, OF PERKINS, OKLA., BALL TURRET GUNNER ON THE SHIP "ARGONAUT THIRD" SAID HE BAGGED TWO ENEMY FIGHTERS.

SGT. C.E. MCDERMOTT OF RIDGEWOOD, N.J., TAIL GUNNER OF THE FORTRESS PILOTED BY CAPT. M.O. FULTON OF SUSANVILLE, CALIF., SAID "I SAW A SHIP COME IN FROM THE REAR STRAIGHT TOWARD THE TAIL. I OPENED FIRE AT 500 YARDS AND SAW THE ENGINE CATCH ON FIRE AND A PIECE OF WING FLY OFF." THE ENEMY PILOT BAILED OUT.

JUN 12 1943

SGT. BYRON O. STEELE OF CAMERON, W.VA., TOP TURRET GUNNER OF ANOTHER FORTRESS, SAID:

"A COUPLE OF FOCKE-WULFS CAME AT ME AND I SAW TRACERS GO INTO ONE. HE WENT DOWN IN SMOKE. I'M PRETTY SURE I GOT HIM. IT WAS MY FIRST RAID. I DAMN NEAR FROZE BUT I LIKED IT AND I'M ITCHING TO GET OUT THERE AGAIN."

LIEUT. EDWARD A. PURDY OF DENVER, COL., PILOT OF THE "SEVEN-ELEVEN" SAID: "THOSE JUNKERS BABIES CHASED US OUT TO SEA BUT THEY NEVER CAME INTO OUR FORMATION. THEY WEREN'T EAGER LIKE THE FIGHTERS WE'VE BEEN USED TO."

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JUN 12 1943

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-SERGEANT RICHARD M. CAVANAUGH, OF KANSAS CITY, MO., FELT A DRAFT WHILE HIS FLYING FORTRESS WAS MAKING A BOMBING RUN OVER EMDEN AND THOUGHT THE DOOR OF HIS BALL TURRET MUST HAVE BLOWN OPEN.

HE GROPED FOR THE CATCH TO TURN THE TURRET SO THE PROPELLER WASH WOULD BLOW THE DOOR SHUT, MEANWHILE KEEPING HIS EYES ON THE GUNSIGHTS.

BUT THERE WASN'T ANY CATCH --- AND HE TURNED HIS HEAD TO FIND THE DOOR BLOWN AWAY AND ONLY HIS SAFETY BELT AND THE DOOR HINGE WHICH DUG INTO HIS SHOULDERS KEEPING HIM FROM GERMAN SOIL SEVERAL MILES BELOW.

A HURRIED CALL OVER THE INTERCOMMUNICATION SYSTEM TO CAPT. GALE W.HOUSE, OF SIOUX FALLS, N.D., BROUGHT RADIO OPERATOR SERGEANT RUSSEL MATHESON OF KLAMATH FALLS, ORE., SCRAMBLING BACK TO HELP CAVANAUGH CLIMB BACK INTO THE PLANE AND RESTORE THE OXYGEN LINE WHICH HAD BROKEN.

GH750AEW

BY ERNEST AGNEW

JUN 12 1943

LONDON-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--COL. GEN. JURGEN VON ARNIM, VANQUISHED COMMANDER OF THE AXIS FORCES IN TUNISIA, IS

SPENDING HIS CAPTIVITY IN THE GREAT MANSION OF ONE OF ENGLAND'S MOST BEAUTIFUL ESTATES.

THE SOLE HINT THAT IT IS A PRISON IS A SMALL NOTICE AFFIXED TO THE WROUGHT IRON GATES: "WAR OFFICE PROPERTY. TRESPASSERS WILL BE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY."

JUN 12 1943

GENERAL RITTER VON THOMA, WHO WAS CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY IN LIBYA LAST YEAR, WAS THE FIRST PRISONER TO BE DETAINED IN THE MANSION.

TENANTS STILL LIVE ON THE ESTATE, TENDING THEIR FARMS AND FIELDS. BUT PRISONERS WEED THE FAMOUS FLOWER GARDENS ADJOINING THE SUN TERRACE WHERE THE TWO GERMAN GENERALS MUSE OVER PAST CAMPAIGNS.

OUTWARDLY THERE IS NOTHING UNUSUAL ABOUT THE PLACE, FOR THE GATE IS UNLOCKED AND ONLY A DACHSHUND BARKS A WARNING FROM THE LODGEKEEPER'S DOOR.

A MILE UP THE WINDING, TREE-COVERED DRIVE, HOWEVER, IS A MENACING RING OF STEEL, BARBED WIRE AND SENTRIES. AND THERE ARE THICK-WALLED BRICK HUTS WITH HIGH GRILLED WINDOWS SCATTERED ABOUT THE GROUNDS.

VON ARNIM, WHO IS VALETED BY HIS OWN BATMAN, IS PAID $16 WEEKLY FROM HIS GENERAL'S SALARY OF $8,400 A YEAR. THE REST IS CREDITED TO HIS ACCOUNT UNTIL AFTER THE WAR.

JUN 12 1943

ACCORDING TO AN ATTENDANT HE HAS SWALLOWED HIS DISLIKE OF THE ENGLISH SUFFICIENTLY TO CHAT -- IN ENGLISH -- WITH THE HEAD GARDENER CONCERNING FLOWERS, FRUIT AND THE STATE OF THE CROPS.

MT1029AEW

LONDON, JUNE 11-(AP)-ANOTHER GERMAN THRUST PROBING RUSSIAN DEFENSES ON THE DONETS RIVER FRONT NEAR LISICHANSK HAS BEEN BEATEN BACK BY COMBINED RED ARMY ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND BOMBERS, WHICH SUPPLEMENTED THE NAZI SETBACK BY SMASHING AN ENEMY TROOP TRAIN AND SUPPLY DEPOTS IN THE AREA, THE RUSSIANS SAID TODAY.

JUN 12 1943

THE SOVIET NOON COMMUNIQUE, AS RECORDED BY THE LONDON SOVIET RADIO MONITOR, SAID MANY FIRES BROKE OUT AND STRONG EXPLOSIONS WERE OBSERVED AFTER THE BOMBING OF THE GERMAN POSITIONS.

THE NOON BULLETIN CONTAINED NO REFERENCE TO ACTION WEST OF ROSTOV, WHERE THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE HAD REPORTED 300 GERMAN SLAIN IN A SUDDEN STRONG LUNGE EASTWARD--A MOVE THAT MIGHT HERALD ANOTHER GERMAN OFFENSIVE ATTEMPT, OR AT LEAST A DIVERSIONARY STAB.

THE NOON BULLETIN SAID THERE WERE NO IMPORTANT CHANGES ON THE SPRAWLING RUSSIAN-GERMAN FRONT DURING THE NIGHT.

RUSSIAN ARTILLERY BLEW UP A GERMAN AMMUNITION TRAIN IN A STATION IN THE SEVSK AREA, NORTHWEST OF KURSK, AND RECONNAISSANCE UNITS SMASHED INTO GERMAN BLOCKHOUSES ON THE SMOLENSK FRONT, THE RUSSIANS DECLARED.

Ps344AEW

JUN 12 1943

(ADVANCE) LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 12-(AP)- CAPT. CHARLES CROWLEY, 36, OF SOMERVILLE, MASS., HELPED SAVE A MAN AND WOMAN FROM DROWNING IN THE THAMES, U.S.ARMY HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE CAPTAIN, BOATING ON THE RIVER NEAR LONDON, HEARD SHOUTS AND

JUN 12 1943

30.24-4897

SAW THE TWO STRUGGLING IN AN OVERTURNED BOAT. HE PULLED THE WOMAN FROM THE RIVER BY HER HOOK HAIR; A POLICE LAUNCH RESCUED [illegible] HER COMPANION.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EWT TODAY FRIDAY JUNE 11)

WAHS 0125P APL WSW 1223P

U.S. Bomber Stat. in Brit. (Branham) xxx "gunner"

TODAY'S RAID--THE FIFTH AMERICAN ASSAULT ON WILHELMSHAVEN--WAS DESCRIBED BY RETURNING CREWS AS THE "EASIEST" THEY HAVE MADE ON A TARGET IN GERMANY. ENEMY FIGHTER OPPOSITION, THEY EXPLAINED, FAILED TO PROVE AS TOUGH AS EXPECTED AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS MODERATE.

CAPT.GORDON L.WILLIAMS OF FRESNO, CALIF., BOMBADIER OF THE "WAM BAM" SAID "THERE WERE QUITE A FEW FIGHTERS UP THERE BUT WE DID NOT GET MANY ATTACKS. THEY CONCENTRATED MOSTLY ON THE GROUP AHEAD." WILLIAMS SAID HE SAW THREE FORTRESSES GO DOWN, ONE OF WHICH EXPLODED AFTER THREE PARACHUTES CAME OUT FROM IT.

JUN 12 1943

SECOND LIEUT.R.C.TREENE OF SEATTLE, WASH., BOMBARDIER OF THE "BLACK SWAN" ESTIMATED THAT 75 GERMAN FIGHTER PLANES MET THE FORTRESSES SOON AFTER THEY CROSSED THE GERMAN COAST.

"THEY STAYED WITH US FOR TWENTY FIVE MINUTES. WE CHASED THREE FIGHTERS AWAY FROM ONE DAMAGED FORT WHICH HAD DROPPED OUT OF FORMATION AND THE FORTRESS MADE IT HOME OK."

THE "BLACK SWAN" NAVIGATOR, 2ND LIEUT.C.H.LOTIS OF CHICAGO, DESCRIBED THE RAID "AS NOT SO BAD TODAY. FAIRLY EASY."

"I SAW OUR BOMBS HIT THE SUBMARINE PEN OKAY," SAID 1ST.LIEUT. A.C.LEWIS OF RAY, ARIZONA, CO-PILOT WHO FLEW AS TAIL GUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "WE THE PEOPLE" PILOTED BY CAPT.J.C.PRICE OF ESTES PARK, COLO., WHICH LED THE FORMATION FROM THIS STATION.

"THE WEATHER WAS CLOUDY AND HAZY MOST OF THE WAY BUT WE COULD SEE THE TARGET ALRIGHT."

JUN 12 1943

LEWIS SAID HE SHOT DOWN A MESSERSCHMITT 109 WHICH EXPLODED IN MID-AIR AND THE PILOT BAILED OUT.

"THERE WERE A HELL OF A LOT OF FORTRESSES OUT TODAY," SAID 2ND LIEUT. STANLEY SCHREFFLER OF HARRISBURG, PA., A BOMBARDIER.

"WE WERE IN THE EIGHTH GROUP OVER THE TARGET AND I COUNTED 92 FORTRESSES AHEAD OF US," HE SAID.

(EDITORS: YOU MAY NOW SUBSTITUTE WILHELMSHAVEN FOR "NORTHWEST GERMANY" IN THE FIRST GRAPH).

WM1003PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 11-(AP)-AFTER 13 DAYS OF "REALLY TURNING ON THE HEAT," THIS WAS THE SCORE:

WON--PANTELLERIA'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER, COMPLETE WITH WHAT'S LEFT OF ITS GARRISON OF SEVERAL THOUSANDS MEN; DESTRUCTION OF 78 AXIS PLANES.

LOST--12 ALLIED PLANES.

JUN 12 1943

WM1105PEW

AN ADVANCED U.S. FIGHTER BASE IN NORTH AFRICA--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD DIVE BOMBERS (BY BOYLE) STUKAS TO ME."

"THE RAIN KEPT US FROM SEEING THEM AS SOON AS WE MIGHT OR WE WOULD HAVE HAD A BETTER TIME THAN WE DID," COLONEL GARMAN CONTINUED. "WE WERE SOME DISTANCE AWAY WHEN THEY CAME IN BUT WE TURNED IMMEDIATELY

JUN 12 1943

AND BEGAN SPRAYING THEM WITH EVERYTHING WE HAD, FIRING CONTINUOUSLY AS WE CLOSED THE GAP BETWEEN US. ONE PILOT RAN COMPLETELY OUT OF AMMUNITION.

JUN 12 1943

"IT LOOKED LIKE THERE ALSO WERE OTHER SWARMS OF GERMAN PLANES FARTHER AWAY BUT I THINK THEY WERE ENGAGED BY OUR P-40'S. ANYWAY, THEY NEVER GOT NEAR THE TARGET AREA.

"AS SOON AS THE 50 OR 60 PLANES WE JUMPED FELT THE LEAD WHISTLING AROUND THEM, THEY LOST INTEREST IN THE ATTACK, GOT RID OF WHAT BOMBS THEY HAD, AND TURNED TAIL FOR HOME.

"WE COULD HAVE PURSUED AND KNOCKED DOWN GREAT NUMBERS OF THEM BUT WE WERE AFRAID IT MIGHT PROVE A FEINT TO DRAW US AWAY SO OTHER BOMBERS COULD COME IN AND TRY TO BREAK UP THE LANDING, SO WE RETURNED TO OUR PATROLLING, ALTHOUGH IT REALLY WAS SOME TEMPTATION TO CHASE THEM."

ONE OF THE THINGS OF WHICH GARMAN WAS PROUDEST WAS THE FACT THAT AFTER BREAKING UP THE ATTACKS HIS FLIERS DIDN'T LOSE THEIR HEADS AND GO CHASING AFTER WHAT LOOKED LIKE EASY VICTIMS.

JUN 12 1943

"THEY FLEW IN WONDERFUL FORMATION," SAID GARMAN, WHO BELIEVES, LIKE OTHER AIR COMMANDERS, THAT IT PAYS OFF IN MODERN AERIAL TACTICS.

ALTHOUGH THE GROUP BELIEVED THAT A NUMBER OF THE AXIS DIVE BOMBERS WERE DAMAGED BY THE SHOWER OF BULLETS FROM THE NOSES OF THE HEAVILY ARMED P-38'S, ONLY ONE VICTORY CLAIM WAS SUBMITTED--FOR LIEUT. WILLIAM J.PURVIS OF 1429 BRADY ST., DAVENPORT, IOWA, WHOSE SQUADRON MATES SAID HE BATTERED DOWN ONE GERMAN DURING A BRIEF, SPECTACULAR ENGAGEMENT.

"THERE WAS SO MUCH CONFUSION WE JUST TURNED OUR GUNS LOOSE AND FIRED AT EVERYTHING THAT CAME BEFORE OUR SIGHTS," PURVIS SAID.

WM1112PEW

ALLIED HDQTRS IN NORTH AFRICA (LUCE), XXX "TARGET AREAS"

(IN ANOTHER ROME BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, UMBERTO GUGLIELMOTTI, ITALIAN NATIONAL COUNCILLOR, IGNORED THE FALL OF PANTELLERIA BUT, SPEAKING IN A SOLEMN VOICE, DECLARED THAT "IT WAS DUE TO ITALIAN GALLANTRY THAT UNTIL NOW EUROPE HAS BEEN UNVIOLATED."

JUN 12 1943

("FROM HIS CRUEL AIR RAIDS AGAINST ITALY, THE ENEMY WILL GO TO VASTER AND MORE COMPLEX ACTIONS," GUGLIELMOTTI SAID. HE ADDED THAT "ITALY HAS TO FACE NAVIES WHICH ARE FOUR TIMES AS STRONG AS HER OWN."

("WE ARE FACE TO FACE WITH THE GREATEST POWER IN THE WORLD--THE BRITISH NAVY," HE CONCLUDED.)

THE FALL OF THE TINY ISLAND, COMING THREE YEARS AND A DAY AFTER ITALY ENTERED THE WAR, WAS ANNOUNCED IN A SPECIAL ALLIED HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID:

"THE ISLAND OF PANTELLERIA TODAY SURRENDERED AND IS BEING OCCUPIED BY ALLIED FORCES.

"THIS SURRENDER IS THE RESULT OF A SERIES OF CONTINUOUS AND INTENSE AIR BOMBARDMENTS SUPPORTED BY NAVAL BOMBARDMENTS.

"TWO PREVIOUS OFFERS (SUMMONS) TO SURRENDER MADE TO THE COMMANDER WERE IGNORED."

AS SOON AS THE FIRST WHITE FLAG APPEARED ON HILL 74 IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND, THE ALLIED COMMANDER ON THE AFRICAN MAINLAND WAS NOTIFIED AND IMMEDIATE STEPS WERE TAKEN FOR THE OCCUPATION.

THE CAPITULATION OF THE BATTERED ISLAND FORTRESS CAME ONLY A

JUN 12 1943

30.24-4899

LITTLE MORE THAN SEVEN MONTHS AFTER AMERICAN TROOPS LANDED IN NORTH AFRICA.

WE432PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 11-(AP)-GENERAL DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER AND ADMIRAL SIR ANDREW BROWNE CUNNINGHAM, ARMY AND NAVY CHIEFS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, STOOD SIDE-BY-SIDE ON THE BRIDGE OF THE BRITISH CRUISER AURORA LAST TUESDAY WHEN THE SHIP LED A SQUADRON UNDER THE NOSES OF ITALIAN SHORE BATTERIES AT PANTELLERIA TO TEST DEFENSES.

AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY SAID THE SHIP DELIBERATELY SOUGHT TO DRAW THE SHORE FIRE IN THE TEASER RAID.

OTHER BRITISH SHIPS TAKING PART INCLUDED THE CRUISERS ORION, AND PENELOPE, THE DESTROYERS LAFOREY, JERVIS, TARTAR, NUBIAN, LOOKOUT, LOYAL AND WHADDON.

JA1254P JUN 12 1943

BY RELMAN MORIN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 11-(AP)-EVEN GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER WAS TOO CONSERVATIVE THIS TIME.

STANDING ON THE BRIDGE OF A BRITISH CRUISER LAST TUESDAY UNDER HEAVY FIRE FROM BIG ITALIAN SHORE RIFLES ON PANTELLERIA--WHICH SENT SHELLS TO WITHIN 300 YARDS OF THE WARSHIP--THE GENERAL SAID HE WAS SURE THE ISLAND WOULD FALL ONCE INFANTRY HAD LANDED.

ACTUALLY IT FELL IN A FORMAL SENSE BEFORE THE INFANTRY EVERY GOT THERE.

ASSAULT PARTIES ENCOUNTERED SOME RESISTANCE FROM POCKETS OF TROOPS TO WHOM THE ISLAND COMMANDER'S DECISION TO SURRENDER APPARENTLY WAS NOT COMMUNICATED PROMPTLY.

BUT THE REAL CAPITULATION, WITH THE TRADITIONAL WHITE FLAG FLYING, TOOK PLACE BEFORE. JUN 12 1943

THE WARSHIP WHICH CARRIED THE ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN NORTH AFRICA LAST TUESDAY WAS CLOSER TO THE ISLAND THAN ANY OF THE OTHERS IN THE BRITISH SQUADRON WHEN HE MADE HIS PREDICTION.

BESIDE HIM ON THE BRIDGE WAS ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR ANDREW BROWNE CUNNINGHAM, ALLIED NAVAL COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE SQUADRON'S MISSION, IT WAS STATED AUTHORITATIVELY, WAS TO TEST THE FIRE OF THE SHORE BATTERIES AT CLOSE RANGE.

WHILE BIG SHELLS DROPPED ALL AROUND THEM, THE TWO COMMANDERS WITNESSED A NAVAL BOMBARDMENT WHICH WAS SYNCHRONIZED WITH A TREMENDOUS AERIAL BOMBING.

DURING ALL OF THIS THEY SAW A TORPEDO-CARRYING SEAPLANE RACE INTO THE INNERMOST PART OF THE HARBOR ON A "TEST RUN" AND RETURN UNTOUCHED.

THESE "COMBINED OPERATIONS" INDUCED EISENHOWER'S PREDICTION--BUT EVENTS PROVED HIM TOO CONSERVATIVE.

SK220PEW JUN 12 1943

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 11-(AP)-CAPITULATION OF PANTELLERIA MEANT A FREE TRIP HOME FOR A NUMBER OF FLIERS WHO COMPLETED THEIR 50TH COMBAT MISSION TODAY.

EXULTANT ENTHUSIASM WAS FELT AT EVERY ALLIED AIRFIELD ACROSS AFRICA AT THIS SMASHING HISTORIC VICTORY OF AIR POWER, BEST SUMMED UP BY LIEUT. CLIFFORD J.VOITH OF JUNCTION CITY, WIS., FLYING FORTRESS NAVIGATOR, WHO SAID:

JUN 12 1943

"I GUESS THAT CIVIL WAR GENERAL WAS RIGHT ABOUT VICTORY BELONGING TO THE ONE WHO 'GETS THERE FUSTEST WITH THE MOSTEST.' THAT'S WHAT OUR AIR FORCES DID AT PANTELLERIA."

"THIS TIME THERE CAN'T BE ANY QUESTION ABOUT 'TOO LITTLE OR TOO LATE,'" SAID LIEUT.FRANK J.KUNCEL, B-17 BOMBARDIER OF LORAIN, OHIO, FOR WHOM, LIKE VOITH, THE VICTORY MEANT THE END OF THEIR AFRICAN FLYING CARREER.

JUN 12 1943

"FOR DAYS WE HAVE BEEN DROPPING TONS OF BOMBS ON THE ISLAND AND WE EVEN BEAT THE NAVY AND THE INVASION BARGES THERE."

JAMES R.RUSH, FLYING FORTRESS BOMBARDIER, OF 535 MAIN STREET, PHILADELPHIA, MISS. (CQ) SAID: "FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ALL MY FIFTY MISSIONS I COULD SEE VICTORY ACTUALLY TAKING PLACE BELOW US. I WAS PROUD TO BE A PART OF THE AIR FORCE WHICH MADE IT POSSIBLE."

OTHER FLYING FORTRESS CREWMEN WHO FINISHED THEIR 50TH MISSION DURING THE CLIMACTIC RAID ON "MUSSOLINI'S MALTA" WERE:

STAFF SERGEANTS VIRGIL E.MAJOR, WAIST GUNNER OF RIDGEWAY, MONT.; VILAR L.GARCIA, LOWER TURRET GUNNER, 108 SOUTH TWENTIETH STREET, MCALLEN, TEX.; HAROLD R.DUNLEVY, RADIO-GUNNER, 2807 SAUNDERS AVENUE, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.; KARLO KARJALA, WAIST GUNNER OF GEYSER, MONT; AND RAY SAULMAN, BALL TURRETT GUNNER OF ROCKY FORD, COLO.

ALTHOUGH FLYING MEN, WHO BY THIS ACHIEVEMENT PROVED AGAINST ALL CAVILING THAT AIR POWER HAS COME OF AGEBN WERE JUBILANT OVER THE CAPITULATION THERE WAS NO IMMEDIATE FORMAL CELEBRATION. THEY WERE TOO TIRED FOR ANYTHING LIKE THAT--BUT IF THE WINE BOTTLE PASSED AROUND MORE OFTEN THAN WAS CUSTOMARY TONIGHT IT WAS UNDERSTANDABLE BY THE MEN WHO COMMAND THESE WINGMEN.

THREE OUT OF FOUR FLYING FORTRESS SQUADRONS HAD DROPPED BOMBS ON THE AXIS-HELD ISLAND BUT THE FOURTH SQUADRON HELD BACK ITS LOAD OF EGGS WHEN A RIFT IN THE DUST AND SMOKE DISCLOSED A WHITE CROSS ON THE AIRFIELD FAR BELOW THEM. IT WAS THE PRE-DESIGNATED TOKEN OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER AND APPARENTLY WAS PUT OUT BETWEEN 11:35 AND 11:40.

JUN 12 1943

CAPTAIN F.L. JEROME, B-17 PILOT, 809 NORTHEAST 39TH STREET, PORTLAND, ORE., SAID: "WE WERE JUST GOING OVER THE TARGET WHEN A RADIO FLASH CAME THROUGH TO HOLD ALL BOMBS. I HONESTLY DIDN'T THINK IT WOULD HAVE MADE MUCH DIFFERENCE. THE ISLAND AHEAD WAS ONE SMOKING MASS OF DESTRUCTION. THE SKY ABOVE AND BELOW WAS COMPLETELY SWARMING WITH ALLIED PLANES I THINK THAT THIS REPRESENTS THE FULLEST REALIZATION OF ALLIED AIR SUPREMACY. THREE YEARS AGO THOSE MURDERERS NEVER DREAMED SUCH THINGS WERE POSSIBLE. PERSONALLY I AM GLAD IT IS OVER."

LIEUT, A.E. HANSON, CO-PILOT, 28 CRESCENT STREET, BEDFORD, MASS., SAID: "IF THOSE WOPS HAD USED THEIR HEADS THEY WOULD HAVE SAVED THEMSELVES A HELL OF A LOT OF GRIEF. THIS BOMB SHUTTLE ROUTE WE HAVE BEEN RUNNING HAS NOT BEEN A PICNIC FOR US. I'D RATHER BE ABOVE THAN BELOW BUT IT WILL BE A RELIEF TO GET A BLAST AT SOMETHING ELSE FOR A CHANGE."

LIEUT. GEORGE W. MCGEE, P-38 PILOT, 1614 WEST FIRST STREET, SPOKANE, WASH., DESCRIBED THE SPECTACULAR BATTLE SCENE BENEATH AS IT WAS WHILE HE WAS FLYING WITH HIS SQUADRON ON PATROL OVER THE ISLAND.

"AS WE FLEW IN A FAST RUN OVER PANTELLERIA WE COULD SEE INVASION BARGES ABOUT THREE MILES FROM THE SHORE. CRUISERS, BATTLESHIPS, AND

JUN 12 1943

3024-1901

DESTROYERS--ALL CIRCLING OUTSIDE THE HARBOR. DAMN IT. BUT WE WERE SORRY TO LEAVE JUST AS THE BIG SHOW WAS ABOUT TO START."

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKEN SHORTLY AFTER THE ITALIAN GARRISON PUT OUT THE WHITE CROSS DISCLOSED WHY PLANES FLYING IN TO ATTACK HAD DIFFICULTY AT FIRST IN SEEING IT. THE CROSS WAS PLACED ON THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE ISLAND'S AIRPORT NEAR THE BATTERED RUINS OF THE HANGARS OR ADMINISTRATION BUILDING WITH THE LONG END OF THE CROSS POINTING NORTH. IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL FROM THE PHOTOS WHAT MATERIAL WAS USED TO FASHION THE SURRENDER SIGNAL.

JUN 12 1943

B84

LIEUT. EUGENE ULRICH, 816 ILLINOIS STREET, CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., NAVIGATOR ON ONE OF THE FORTRESSES WHICH DUMPED BOMBS BEFORE THE SIGNAL WAS SHOWN, SAID: "OUR BOMBING WAS EXCELLENT. I COULD SEE IT ALL THE WAY FROM THE SHORE TO THE AIRDROME. THERE WERE TREMENDOUS CLOUDS OF SMOKE."

DESCRIBING THE CLASH OF P-38 PILOTS WITH A FORMATION OF DIVE-BOMBING ENEMY PLANES OVER THE HARBOR WHICH WERE TRYING TO BREAK UP A LANDING, LIEUT. GEORGE R. SMITH OF SPRING VALLEY, IDAHO, SAID:

"IT WAS RATHER QUIET WHEN WE GOT THERE. WE WERE CARRYING BOMBS AND OUR FIRST INSTRUCTIONS WERE TO PATROL FOR 30 MINUTES. WHILE ON EACH SIDE OF THE ISLAND WE SAW A FORMATION OF ABOUT 25 PLANES COMING FROM SICILY. SO MANY OTHER PLANES WERE IN THE AIR WE COULDN'T IDENTIFY THEM EXACTLY. THEN WE SAW THEY WERE ME-109'S AND WE HEADED TOWARD THEM.

"THEN CAME A CURIOUS THING. THE ME-109'S TRIED TO DIVEBOMB OUR TRANSPORT. I NEVER SAW THEM TRY TO DIVE-BOMB BEFORE. I SAW NO MORE THAN FIVE DROP BOMBS AND I SAW LITTLE DAMAGE EXCEPT ONE NEAR-MISS ON A LANDING BARGE.

"WE WERE NEVER ABLE TO GET IN RANGE BECAUSE THEY SWOOPED UP HIGH AFTER BOMBING AND I THINK SPITFIRES JUMPED THEM UP THERE. WE CONTINUED OUR PATROL FOR ANOTHER HALF HOUR. THERE WERE BIG FIRES ON THE ISLAND AND TROOPS WERE CONTINUING TO LAND. ONE OF OUR DESTROYERS RAN RIGHT INTO THE HARBOR."

JUN 12 1943

JR1048AEW

CAIRO, JUNE 11-(AP)-MAJOR CARL L.MORRIS OF 4609 HAYWARD PLACE, DENVER, COLO., WAS AWARDED THE LEGION OF MERIT TODAY FOR HIS RESOURCEFULNESS AND DEVOTION TO DUTY IN SAVING 170 CAPTURED ITALIAN 10-TON DIESEL TRUCKS AND BRINGING THEM ACROSS 1,800 MILES DESERT FROM ERITREA TO CAIRO WITH THE LOSS OF ONLY ONE TRUCK.

MORRIS UNDERTOOK THE MISSION AFTER OTHERS HAD REFUSED IT, SAYING IT COULD NOT BE DONE. MORRIS RECONNOITERED THE ROUTE, ORGANIZED A CONVOY AND IN 43 DAYS BROUGHT THE SORELY-NEEDED TRUCKS THROUGH.

THE SAND WAS SO DEEP IN PLACES THAT THE AIR IN THE TIRES OF ALL TRUCKS HAD TO BE REDUCED FROM 80 TO 12 POUNDS. THE ONLY TRUCK LOST WAS A BIG DIESEL WHICH BURNED OUT THREE BEARINGS.

MAJOR GEN. LEWIS BRERETON, WHO MADE THE AWARD, SAID THAT MORRIS'S "DETERMINATION, VERSATILITY, PERSEVERANCE AND LEADERSHIP WERE EVIDENCED BY THIS ACCOMPLISHMENT, WHICH EXEMPLIFIES A STEADFASTNESS OF PURPOSE IN KEEPING WITH THE BEST TRADITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY."

TA213PEW

JUN 12 1943

Moscow (McGAFFIN) XXX "FEAR"

COOPERATION OF THE THREE GREAT POWERS WOULD BE AS URGENTLY REQUIRED AFTER THE WAR AS DURING IT, HE SAID, AND THEN TOASTED JOSEPH STALIN, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT "WHO HAVE DONE SO MUCH TO MAKE COOPERATION POSSIBLE."

STANDLEY RECALLED THAT WHEN HE FIRST CAME TO RUSSIA IN 1941 WITH THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH MISSIONS THERE WERE THREE ITEMS ON THE NAVY LIST WHICH THE RUSSIANS WANTED AND "WE COULD NOT FURNISH ANY OF THEM." RECENT PRESS REPORTS TELLING OF THE THOUSANDS OF PLANES, TRUCKS, TANKS AND OTHER SUPPLIES SHOW HOW GREATLY THE SITUATION HAS CHANGED, HE ADDED.

JUN 12 1943

A127

OBSERVERS SAID THE LUNCHEON WAS TO IMPRESS UPON THE AMERICANS THE SINCERITY OF RUSSIA'S INTENTIONS TOWARD COLLABORATION IN THE POST-WAR WORLD AND EVERY SPEECH EMPHASIZED THE IMPORTANCE PLACED BY THE RUSSIANS UPON THIS. THEY SAW IT TOO AS A TREND TOWARD BETTER UNDERSTANDING AND BETTER APPRECIATION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

OTHER SPEAKERS WERE BRIG.-GEN.JOSEPH A.MICHELA, AMERICAN MILITARY ATTACHE, WHO TOASTED THE SOLDIERS OF ALL THE UNITED ARMIES, REAR ADMIRAL JACK DUNCAN, NAVAL ATTACHE WHO TOASTED THE RED NAVY AND BRIG. GEN. PHILLIP R.FAYMONVILLE, LEND-LEASE AUTHORITY, WHO SPOKE IN RUSSIAN.

IZVESTIA, IN A LONG EDITORIAL MARKING THE ANNIVERSARY, SAID "THE OUTCOME IS NEARING. THE ALLIANCE OF ARMS OF THE U.S.S.R., GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, TESTED IN BATTLE AND CEMENTED WITH BLOOD, WILL LEAD TO THE COMMON VICTORY OF FREEDOM LOVING PEOPLES."

THE SOVIET-AMERICAN AND THE SOVIET-BRITISH AGREEMENTS "ARE THE CORNERSTONES WHICH FORM THE FOUNDATION OF VICTORY AND UPON WHICH WILL REST THE EDIFICE OF PEACE ERECTED IN HARMONIOUS UNITY," THE EDITORIAL SAID.

IZVESTIA SAID THE RECENT VISIT TO MOSCOW OF JOSEPH E.DAVIES AS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT "SUPPLIED FRESH PROOF OF THE GROWING CONTACT BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES. XXX THE CHARACTERISTIC FEATURE OF THE PAST YEAR WAS THAT IT LAID THE BEGINNING OF MULTIFARIOUS SOCIAL AND CULTURAL TIES BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES SEPARATED BY THE OCEAN BUT NEIGHBORS IN REALITY."

IT ALSO COMMENTED ON THE "REALIZATION BY THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE OF THE FACT THAT THE DEFENSE OF THE SOVIET UNION AGAINST GERMAN AGGRESSION IS VITAL TO THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES."

JUN 12 1943

JA1201AEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN SOVIET RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES WAS HAILED BY THE SOVIET PRESS TODAY AS A MILESTONE ON THE ROAD TO SUCCESS BOTH IN WAR AND IN PEACE.

THE GOVERNMENT NEWSPAPER IZVESTIA SAID IN ITS LEAD EDITORIAL THAT A "DEVELOPMENT OF MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING" HAD TAKEN PLACE IN THE LAST YEAR NOT ONLY IN THE WAR SPHERE "BUT ALSO IN OTHER BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY."

JUST A FORTNIGHT AGO THE RUSSIAN PRESS WAS FILLED WITH PRAISE OF THE BRITISH AND RUSSIAN PACT.

THE MOSCOW RADIO EARLY TODAY BROADCAST PRESIDENT MICHAEL KALININ'S ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WHICH EXPRESSED A BELIEF THAT THE WAR-TIME TIES BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES WOULD INSURE "CLOSE COOPERATION IN POST-WAR TIMES."

(THE AGREEMENT, SIGNED IN WASHINGTON BY VYACHESLAV MOLOTOV,

JUN 12 1943

3024-1903

COMMISSAR OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, DURING HIS VISIT A YEAR AGO, SPOKE OF UNDERSTANDING FOR THE PROBLEMS OF A SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE AND OF THE NEED OF SPEEDING WAR SUPPLIES FROM THE UNITED STATES TO RUSSIA.)

KALININ'S MESSAGE, AND ONE FROM MOLOTOV TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND TO SECRETARY HULL, RECEIVED PROMINENT PRESS DISPLAY.

THE RECENT VISIT OF JOSEPH E.DAVIES ALSO WAS CITED AS ANOTHER PROOF OF "STRENGTHENING CONTACT" BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

PRAVDA SAID "THE SOVIET PEOPLE ARE WELL AWARE OF SUPPLIES, ARMS, FOOD AND OTHER MATERIALS RECEIVED BY THE U.S.S.R. FROM THE GREAT REPUBLIC ACROSS THE SEA," AND CONTINUED: "THE SOVIET PEOPLE NOT ONLY KNOW ABOUT BUT ALSO KNOW HOW TO APPRECIATE THE AID RECEIVED FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AS ONE EXPRESSION OF COOPERATION IN MORTAL STRUGGLE AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY."

JUN 12 1943

GENERAL OPTIMISM REGARDING THE MILITARY SITUATION WAS REFLECTED IN THE IZVESTIA OBSERVATION THAT "PREPARATIONS FOR DECISIVE BATTLES ARE BEING MADE IN CONDITIONS FAVORABLE FOR FUTURE SUCCESSES."

EZ924AEW

NEW DELHI, INDIA, JUNE 11-(AP)-BOMBINGS OF RATHEDAUNG AND BUTHEDAUNG AND ANOTHER RAID ON KALEWA, IN WESTERN BURMA, WERE ACCOMPLISHED BY RAF PLANES IN RAIDS ON JAPANESE POSITIONS YESTERDAY, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

TWO BUILDING IN THE JETTY TARGET AREA AT RATHEDAUNG ON THE MAYU RIVER NEAR THE BAY OF BENGAL, WERE DEMOLISHED IN A MORNING ATTACK. FIRES WERE LEFT BURNING IN ENEMY-OCCUPIED BUILDINGS IN AN AFTERNOON RAID ON BUTHEDAUNG, 40 MILES UP THE RIVER, IT WAS SAID.

MOTOR TRANSPORT AND SAMPANS ALSO WERE ATTACKED IN THE AREA AND A JAPANESE GUNPOST NEAR BUTHEDAUNG WAS SILENCED, THE BRITISH SAID.

THE JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS CITY OF KALEWA, ON THE CHINDWIN RIVER, WAS BOMBED AND MACHINE-GUNNED AND FIGHTER PLANES INFLICTED DAMAGE ON A VARIETY OF RIVER CRAFT BETWEEN KALEWA AND MYINGYAN AND ON SAMPANS NORTH OF RAMREE ISLAND, THE WAR BULLETIN ANNOUNCED.

JR736

JUN 12 1943

NEW DELHI, JUNE 11-(AP)-COL. JOHN M.BARR, 34, OF GILBERT, S.C. AND SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WAS AWARDED THREE MEDALS SIMULTANEOUSLY TODAY--THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, THE SILVER STAR AND THE AIR MEDAL--A RECORD FOR THIS THEATER OF ALLIED OPERATIONS. HE WAS ORDERED TO RETURN TO THE UNITED STATES IMMEDIATELY FOR A NEW ASSIGNMENT.

THE AWARDS WERE MADE BY MAJOR GEN.CLAYTON L.BISSELL, COMMANDER OF THE 10TH AIR FORCE, WHO SAID, "HIS RECORD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF."

BARR RECEIVED THE SILVER STAR FOR CARRYING OUT 1,000-POUND BOMBING MISSIONS IN A P-40, THE DFC FOR "EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT" WHILE PARTICIPATING IN MORE THAN 50 COMBAT MISSIONS AND THE AIR MEDAL FOR "MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT" WHILE PARTICIPATING IN MORE THAN 25 MISSIONS.

JUN 12 1943

BARR'S SILVER STAR CITATION SAID "COL.BARR MADE INITIAL TESTS FROM AN AIRDROME IN UPPER ASSAM INTO ENEMY TERRITORY, EACH TIME WITH A 1,000-POUND BOMB ON HIS P-40, AND DURING THAT PERIOD CARRIED OUT, WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS COMMAND, THE DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNIQUE OF THIS TYPE OF BOMBING MISSION AND ITS ACTUAL SUCCESSFUL APPLICATION UNDER FIRE AGAINST THE ENEMY.

"THESE TESTS INVOLVED THE CARRYING OF TWICE THE BOMBLOAD

JUN 12 1943

EVER BEFORE CARRIED BY THIS TYPE OF AIRCRAFT."

BARR, WHO HAS BEEN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF "OUR ASSAM DRAGON" FIGHTER GROUP, HAS BEEN IN INDIA SINCE MAY, 1942 BUT HAS NEVER TANGLED WITH A JAPANESE ZERO.

BARR HAS A WIFE AND THREE SONS IN SAN ANTONIO.

TA/N1208PEW

CHUNGKING, JUNE 11-(AP)--AMERICAN FIGHTERS SAILED INTO 44 JAPANESE PLANES OVER HENGYANG IN HUNAN PROVINCE ON THURSDAY, SHOT DOWN ONE ENEMY BOMBER AND PROBABLY DESTROYED FIVE OTHERS, CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY.

JUN 12 1943

EIGHT JAPANESE BOMBERS ESCORTED BY 16 ZEROS FIRST SWEPT OVER HENGYANG SHORTLY AFTER NOON, BUT FAILED TO HIT THE AMERICAN AIRDROME, THEIR PROBABLE OBJECTIVE. AMERICAN FIGHTERS QUICKLY ROSE TO MEET THEM.

CAPT. W. R. CROOKS OF COLUMBIA, IND., SHOT DOWN ONE BOMBER FOR SURE, AND CAPT. WALTER SMITH OF TULSA, OKLA., CAUGHT UP WITH THE ZEROS AFTER A 100-MILE CHASE AND SHOT ONE OUT OF FORMATION. HIS VICTORY, HOWEVER, REMAINED TO BE CONFIRMED.

ANOTHER ZERO PROBABLY WAS DESTROYED BY LIEUT. GLEN LUNHAY OF SHUBERT, NEB., WHEN A SECOND WAVE OF 20 ENEMY PLANES CAME OVER LATER IN THE DAY, THE AGENCY REPORTED.

ON THE PRECEDING DAY A JAPANESE FIGHTER WAS BLOWN TO BITS BY LIEUT. LYNN JONES OF MERCEDES, TEX., WHILE ON A RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHT NEAR ITU ON THE YANGTZE RIVER.

THE AGENCY REPORTED THAT SEVEN JAPANESE LOCOMOTIVES HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY UNITED STATES FLIERS SINCE THEY BEGAN ACTIVE SUPPORT OF CHINESE GROUND FORCES ON MAY 28.

JUN 12 1943

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BY VERN HAUGLAND

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 6-(.$3)-63$)-(AP)-AN AERIAL NAVIGATOR WHO DIRECTED THE FLIGHT OF HIS

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 6-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AN AERIAL NAVIGATOR WHO DIRECTED THE FLIGHT OF HIS BOMBER FROM THE REAR WHILE SERVING AS EMERGENCY TAIL-GUNNER AND FIGHTING OFF ATTACKS OF 25 JAPANESE ZEROS RECEIVED THE AIR MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT TODAY.

THE AERIAL BACK-SEAT DRIVER WAS 2ND LIEUT. FRANK H.WAKELEY OF (432 PAGE TERRACE) SOUTH ORANGE, N.J., NAVIGATOR IN A FORMATION ATTACKING LAE, NEW GUINEA, LAST JANUARY.

BEFORE THE PLANE REACHED THE TARGET, THE TAIL-GUNNER WAS

JUN 12 1943

1943

3024-4905

TAKEN SERIOUSLY ILL. LIEUTENANT WAKELEY, IN THE NAVIGATOR'S COMPARTMENT, GATHERED HIS MAPS AND EQUIPMENT AND WENT TO THE REAR OF THE PLANE. AFTER ADMINISTERNG MEDICAL AID, WAKELEY MANNED THE REAR GUN.

THE 25 ZEROS ATTACKED IN FORMATION JUST AFTER THE BOMBING RUN AND WHEN THE BOMB-BAY DOORS OF WAKELEY'S PLANE FAILED TO CLOSE, SOWING THE PLANE DANGEROUSLY, THE ENEMY CENTERED THEIR ATTACK ON THE CRIPPLED MACHINE.

JUN 12 1943

LIEUT.-GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA, ALSO PRESENTED AIR MEDALS FOR SEVERAL HEROES OF THE BATTLE OF THE BISMARCK SEA IN WHICH A JAPANESE CONVOY OF 22 SHIPS WAS DESTROYED LAST MARCH.

FIRST LIEUT. WILLIAM G. PAINE OF (651 ONEONTA ST.) SHREVQORT, LA., CO-PILOT OF A BOMBER WHICH SANK A DESTROYER WITH A DIRECT HIT;

SECOND LIEUT. ROBERT V. LOCKHART JR., OF (123 SOUTH MAIN ST.) MARION, N.C., CO-PILOT WHOSE BOMBER HIT AN 8,000-TON CARGO BOAT TWICE AND WHO WAS INJURED IN A VRASH-LANDING AFTER ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE DAMAGED HIS SHIP;

SECOND [illegible] WILLIAM F. RIC[illegible] (5028 WENTWORTH ST.) MINNEAPOLIS, CO-PILOT O[illegible]BER WHICH SCORED THREE DIRECT HITS WITH 500-POUND BOMBS ON A DESTROYER, LEAVING IT IN A SINKING CONDITION.

SGT. REDUS W. HARRELL OF TERRY, MISS., TOP GUNNER WHO REPLUSED AN ATTACKING ZERO AND WHOSE BOMBER BOMBED AND ETAFED A 5,000-TON TROOP SHIP AND DAMAGED A DESTROYER.

MEMBERS OF THE CREW OF A BOMBER WHICH ATTACKED ENEMY SHIPPING IN RABAUL HARBOR, NEW BRITAIN, IN APRIL, 1942, DROPPING FOUR 500-POUND BOMBS ON AN ENEMY TRANSPORT AND NEAR ANOTHER ONE, ALSO WERE ANNOUNCED AS WINNERS OF THE AIR MEDAL. BOTH SHIPS WERE AFIRE WHEN LAST SEEN. THOSE FOR WHOM AWARDS WERE ISSUED INCLUDED:

CAPT. GEORGE F. KAHLE, JR., OF (1741 BALIR AVE.) NORFOLK, VA.; FIRST LIEUT. MARVIN L. MCCRORY OF MCADAMS, MISS.; STAFF SGT. HAROLD D. LEONARD OF (ROUTE 1). 299$471!,S.C.; STAFF SGT. LOU G. SKEADAS OF (816 VICTORIA AVE.) HAMPTON, VA.; TECH. SGT. DAVID C. LOWE, JR., OF (1008 COLLEGE AVE.) BLUEFIELD, W.VA.

ALSO GIVEN AN AIR MEDAL WAS: JUN 12 1943

STAFF SGT. GETTYS F. BRASWELL OF JASPER, FLA., WHO PARTICIPATED IN A LOW-LEVEL BOMBING RAID ON LAE AIRDROME LAST JANUARY AND SHOT DOWN IN FLAMES ONE OF SEVEN ATTACKING ZEROS.

EW752PCW

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 11-(AP)-THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEEMEN INVESTIGATING PUERTO RICO SPLIT INTO TWO SECTIONS TODAY, SOME MAKING INSPECTION TRIPS THROUGH THE ISLAND WHILE REPS. C. JASPER BELL (D.-MO.) AND DAN R. MCGEHEE (D.-MISS.) HEARD A PLEA FO- MORE EDUCATION FUNDS.

DR. JOSE GALLARDO, COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION, SAID THE ISLAND'S OWN LEGISLATURE, HOWEVER, SHOULD APPROPRIATE MORE MONEY BEFORE ASKING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S ASSISTANCE IN PROVIDING THE GREATLY NEEDED EXPANSION OF THE INSULAR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

DR. ANTONIO FERNOS ISERN, HEALTH COMMISSIONER, SAID THERE WAS ONLY

JUN 12 1943

ONE PHYSICIAN FOR EACH 4,000 PERSONS. HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THE FOOD SITUATION WAS NOW BETTER THAN LAST YEAR.M105AEW

MONTEVIDEO, JUNE 11-(AP)-ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT HAD BANNED THE USE OF CODED MESSAGES BY AXIS EMBASSIES WAS ENTHUSIASTICALLY WELCOMED TODAY BY MEMBERS OF THE CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR POLITICAL DEFENSE OF THE HEMISPHERE.

PRIVATELY, THEY EXPRESSED HOPES THAT THIS DECREE WOULD BE THE FIRST STEP BY ARGENTINA TOWARD TRUE PAN-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY.

THE VICE PRESIDENT OF URUGUAY, ALBERTO GUANI, WHO IS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, TOLD THE ASSOCIATED PRESS:

"THIS IS A BIG SATISFACTION FOR ME, AS THE DECREE APPARENTLY SHOWS THAT ALL AMERICAN COUNTRIES NOW ARE PREPARING TO ABIDE BY THE MEASURES RECOMMENDED FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE HEMISPHERE."

OTHER COMMITTEE MEMBERS RECALLED THAT THE INTER-AMERICAN BODY HAD REQUESTED ALL AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO SHUT OFF COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE AXIS.

JUN 12 1943

IN ONE OF ITS LATEST RESOLUTIONS THE COMMITTEE IMPLIED THAT ARGENTINA WAS USED BY AXIS AGENTS FOR TRANSMISSION OF DANGEROUS NEWS ABOUT THE AMERICAS THROUGH CODED RADIO MESSAGES.

OTHER DIPLOMATIC SOURCES, AS WELL AS COMMITTEE MEMBERS, SAID THE ARGENTINE DECREE WAS ESPECIALLY GRATIFYING AFTER NEWS THAT FOREIGN MINISTER SEGUNDO STORNI SAID YESTERDAY THAT HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD SHOW, STEP BY STEP, THAT ITS PAN-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY WOULD BE MADE KNOWN THROUGH ACTS.

NO SOURCE WAS WILLING TO PREDICT THAT THIS MIGHT BE THE FIRST STEP IN A SERIES OF MEASURES LEADING TO AN ARGENTINE DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE WITH THE AXIS. NEVERTHELESS, IT WAS POINTED OUT THAT FOREIGN MINISTER JOSE SERRATO OF URUGUAY HAS SAID UNOFFICIALLY THAT HE WAS CONFIDENT ARGENTINA WOULD FOLLOW A VERY SATISFACTORY POLICY IN THE FUTURE."

ALL SOURCES ALSO WELCOMED THE REPORT THAT STORNI, WHEN ASKED YESTERDAY ABOUT ARGENTINE RELATIONS WITH EUROPEAN POWERS, FAILED TO MENTION GERMANY AMONG THOSE MAINTAINING FRIENDLY TIES WITH ARGENTINA.

ALSO NOTEWORTHY, THEY SAID, WAS THE FACT THAT STORNI REFERRED TO "THE ITALIAN PEOPLE" AND NOT ITALY ALONG WITH BRITAIN, FRANCE AND SPAIN AS FRIENDLY COUNTRIES.

JUN 12 1943

WK601AEW

HAVANA, JUNE 11--(AP)-- ~~MIGUEL COYULA OF HAVANA, A VETERAN OF THE CUBAN WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, WAS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF~~ THE SOCIETY OF THE INTER-AMERICAN PRESS, ~~WHICH COMPLETED ORGANIZATION AT A CONFERENCE HERE TODAY.~~ represented by 140 delegates

~~NINETEEN AMERICAN COUNTRIES WERE REPRESENTED BY 140 DELEGATES WHO MET TO REORGANIZATION A PERMANENT BODY TO~~ ended its 5-day sessions here today. I am out growth of the PAN-AMERICAN PRESS CONGRESS, FORMED TWO YEARS AGO. THE NEW ORGANIZATION WILL HOLD ITS FIRST CONVENTION NEXT YEAR AT CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

JUN 12 1943

30.24—4907

THE DELEGATES INTERVIEWED PRESIDENT B FULGENCIO BATISTA AND WERE ADDRESSED BY CUBAN PRIME MINISTER RAMON ZAYDIN TONIGHT ~~AT THE END OF THEIR FIVE-DAY CONFERENCE WITH COMMITTEE ORGANIZATION~~

WILLIAM P. CARNEY OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, RETIRING PRESIDENT OF THE OLD ORGANIZATION, ~~BROKE~~ THANKING CUBAN OFFICIALS FOR THE HOSPITALITY SHOWN THE 12 AMERICAN DELEGATES. JUN 12 1943

HE ADDED THAT THE OLD PHRASE "YANKEE IMPERIALISM" HAD BEEN COMPLETELY EXPLODED AND, SPEAKING IN SPANISH, SAID:

"WE HOPE THAT OUR PRESENCE HERE HAS ROUNDLY GIVEN THE LIE TO THE FALSE AND HYSTERICUS CAMPAIGN OF INTRIGUE OF THOSE WHO, ACTING AS AXIS AGENTS, HAVE TRIED TO CREATE THE FALSE IMPRESSION IN SPANISH AMERICA THAT WE IN THE UNITED STATES ARE SOLELY INTERESTED IN OUR OWN COMMERCIAL INTEREST AND OTHER PERSONAL AMBITIONS."

THE PRESS OF ALL THE AMERICAS CAN, SHOULD AND WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE DEFINITE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF THE SOLIDARITY IF THE HEMISPHERE, HE SAID. JUN 12 1943

"OUR COUNTRIES OF AMERICA, MAINTAINING AN ABSOLUTELY FREE AND INDEPENDENT PRESS, CAN BE SURE OF HAVING GOOD GOVERNMENTS." #

(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 12)

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, JUNE 12-(AP)-GENERAL MOTORS CORP. DISCLOSED TODAY HOW IT HAD MADE AVAILABLE THE SERVICES OF TECHNICIANS, DEVELOPED TRAINING FACILITIES AND UTILIZED OVERSEAS PLANTS AND PERSONNEL IN COOPERATION WITH ALLIED MILITARY LEADERS ALL OVER THE WORLD.

ALFRED P.SOAN, JR., CHAIRMAN OF THE CORPORATION, IN PEACETIME THE WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF AUTOMOBILES, TOLD OF THE CONCERN'S ACTIVITIES OUTSIDE ITS HUGE WAR PRODUCTION ASSIGNMENTS IN A SPECIAL REPORT TO STOCKHOLDERS.

EXPLAINING THE HAZARDS, LOSSES AND TIME REQUIRED IN SHIPPING EQUIPMENT WHICH REQUIRES SPECIALIZED MAINTENANCE AND SERVICE BECAUSE OF ITS HIGHLY TECHNICAL CHARACTER, SLOAN SAID:

"UNDER THESE CONDITIONS A WEAPON RESTORED TO ACTION ON THE FRONT WEIGHS HEAVIER IN THE SCALES OF VICTORY THAN A NEW WEAPON PRODUCED AT THE FACTORY."

SLOAN SAID THE WAR PRODUCTS FIELD SERVICE PROGRAM WAS LAUNCHED SOON AFTER PEARL HARBOR AT THE REQUEST OF MILITARY AUTHORITIES. INCLUDED IN HIS OUTLINE OF THE PROGRAM WERE:

TECHNICAL CENTERS ESTABLISHED IN ENGLAND, EGYPT, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND ELSEWHERE;

MORE THAN 200 TECHNICIANS ASSIGNED TO COMBAT AREAS AS FIELD OBSERVERS, SERVICE OR PARTS SPECIALISTS ON GM (CAPS) WAR PRODUCTS;

MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SERVICES PROVIDED IN PROCURING AND OPERATING THREE EMERGENCY ASSEMBLY PLANTS FOR MILITARY VEHICLES IN THE MIDDLE EAST;

ASSISTANCE PROVIDED TO THE ARMY IN SETTING UP TRUCK RECONDITIONING PLANTS IN SPECIFIC COMBAT AREAS, AND TO THE NAVY IN ESTABLISHING OVERSEAS SERVICE POINTS FOR GM DIESEL ENGINES;

MANUFACTURING AND ASSEMBLY PLANTS IN ENGLAND, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH AFRICA CONVERTED TO WAR OUTPUT OR ASSEMBLY.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MILITARY AND NAVAL PERSONNEL NOW NUMBER 22 AND IN 1942 GRADUATED MORE THAN 11,000 SPECIALISTS. THEY ARE EQUIPPED TO TRAIN 40,000 IN 1943 WITH MORE THAN 3,000 MEN GRADUATING EACH MONTH.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 12) JUN 12 1943

EJ1205PEW

OTTAWA, JUNE 11-(AP)-MUNITIONS MINISTER C.D. HOWE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT CANADIAN ALUMINUM OUTPUT IS SIX TIMES GREATER THAN IN 1939, THAT STEEL PRODUCTION HOLDS FOURTH PLACE IN THE UNITED NATIONS, AND ONE AUTOMOBILE FACTORY SHORTLY WILL TURN OUT ITS 500,000TH VEHICLE.

REVIEWING THE NATION'S WAR EFFORT HE SAID THAT CANADA IS

JUN 12 1943

MANUFACTURING THE MOST POWERFUL EXPLOSIVE DEVELOPED IN THIS WAR, AND THAT THE AVIATION INDUSTRY NOW COULD PRODUCE 80 PLANES A WEEK.

M102AEW

NEW YORK, JUNE 11-(AP)-PROPAGANDA MINISTER JOSEPH GOEBBELS' NEWSPAPER DAS REICH HAS DEVIATED FROM THE STANDARD NAZI PARTY DOCTRINE ADVOCATING CHILDREN OUT OF WEDLOCK IN AN ARTICLE HOLDING THAT FROM A NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW "THE PROPAGATION OF AN ILLEGITIMATE CHILD IS OF DOUBTFUL VALUE."

JUN 12 1943

THE ARTICLE, REPORTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOREIGN BROADCASTING INTELLIGENCE SERVICE, QUOTED DAS REICH AS SAYING "THERE ARE CERTAIN SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC DISADVANTAGES ATTACHED TO ILLEGITIMACY UNLESS THE MOTHER MARRIES AFTERWARDS. THE CHILD MUST DO WITHOUT THE EDUCATIVE INFLUENCE OF AT LEAST ONE PARENT AND IN MOST CASES THE MOTHER WILL HAVE NO MORE CHILDREN.

"APART FROM ANY NARROW-MINDED, MORAL DOCTRINE THESE ARE NATIONAL POINTS OF VIEW WHICH MAKE PROPAGATION OF AN ILLEGITIMATE CHILD OF DOUBTFUL VALUE, ESPECIALLY SINCE THE PROSPECTS OF MARRIAGE FOR THE YOUNG WOMEN OF GERMANY TODAY AND IN THE FUTURE ARE SCARCELY LESS THAN THEY WERE FORMERLY."

THE ARTICLE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT "IT DOES NOT REQUIRE ANY SPECIAL EMPHASIS THAT THE STATE ATTACHES NO STIGMA TO AN ILLEGITIMATE CHILD."

JUN 12 1943

AT THE SAME TIME A BROADCAST FROM THE VATICAN RADIO, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, TOLD GERMAN CATHOLICS THAT "THE SUFFERINGS OF PRIESTS ARE GREAT. CELIBACY IS BEING ATTACKED BECAUSE AS OTHER SAY IT IS CONTRARY TO THE REAL NATIONAL INTEREST. THE HOLY FATHER KNOWS ALL ABOUT THESE SUFFERINGS OF OUR TIME."

THE BROADCAST, IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE, SAID THE POPE HAS ASKED SPECIAL PRAYERS FOR THE PRIESTS AT WHITSUN BECAUSE THEY ARE "BEING ARRESTED AND PERSECUTED AND MANY OF THEM HAVE TO DIE."

OWI APL 0221 RO 512P

(EDITORS: WES GALLAGHER, VETERAN ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, WAS STILL IN NORTH AFRICA WHEN THE CONTINUOUS AIR ASSAULT ON PANTELLERIA WAS BEGUN. HE OBTAINED DATA FOR THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE FROM AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES. GALLAGHER, WHO ACCOMPANIED THE ALLIED ARMIES INTO NORTH AFRICA LAST NOVEMBER AND FILED THE FIRST DISPATCH RECEIVED IN THIS COUNTRY FROM GENERAL EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS,

JUN 12 1943

JUN 12 1943

30.24-4909

HAS JUST RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES TO RECUPERATE FROM INJURIES RECEIVED IN A JEEP ACCIDENT WHILE HE WAS COVERING THE FALL OF BIZERTE.)

BY MEG GALLAGHER

NEW YORK, JUNE 11-(AP)-HITLER LOST HIS FIRST BATTLE TO KEEP AMERICA AND BRITAIN OUT OF EUROPE AS GENERAL DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S FORCES SEIZED ITALY'S MALTA--THE TINY ISLAND OF PANTELLERIA MIDWAY BETWEEN SICILY AND TUNISIA.

JUN 12 1943

A TINY BAR OF LAND ON THE MAPS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, PANTELLERIA'S IMPORTANCE AS THE FIRST STEPPING STONE TO INVADE THE CONTINENT FAR OUTWEIGHS ITS SIZE.

IT IS THE AIR GATEWAY TO SICILY AND SARDINIA, WHICH IN TURN ARE THE AIR GATEWAYS TO ITALY AND FRANCE.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PANTELLERIA LIES IN ITS AIRFIELD AND UNDERGROUND HANGARS.

SHORT RANGE FIGHTERS SUCH AS SPITFIRES, HARRAWKS AND AIRACOBRAS CANNOT SUCCESSFULLY FLY THE 60 MILES FROM TUNISIA TO SICILY, PROVIDE AIR COVER FOR A LANDING FORCE BY FIGHTING OFF GERMAN FIGHTERS AND THEN RETURN TO TUNISIA. THE SINGLE MOTORED ALLIED FIGHTERS COULD FLY OVER SICILY BUT IF ENGAGED IN A BATTLE WOULD NOT HAVE ENOUGH GASOLINE TO RETURN TO TUNISIA. THIS MEANT THAT IF AN INVASION OF SICILY WERE ATTEMPTED ONLY THE AMERICAN P38 LIGHTNING WITH ITS LONG RANGE COULD PROVIDE FIGHTER COVER FOR THE INITIAL LANDINGS WITH THE AID OF WHAT FIGHTERS COULD BE FLOWN FROM MALTA.

JUN 12 1943

THE PANTELLERIA AIRFIELD WILL BRIDGE THE WATER GAP BETWEEN SICILY AND AFRICA. WHILE THE FIELD'S CAPACITY IS LIMITED IT CAN BE USED BY ALLIED FIGHTERS RETURNING FROM ENGAGEMENTS OVER SICILY AS A REFUELING POINT.

BUT FOR THIS REASON, EISENHOWER'S POTENTIAL INVASION FORCES MIGHT WELL HAVE BYPASSED THE ISLAND.

JUN 12 1943

THE PRESENT STAGE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN WAR IS A BATTLE FOR AIRBASES. FROM PANTELLERIA ALLIED FIGHTERS CAN RANGE OVER SICILY. FROM SICILY THEY CAN RANGE OVER SOUTHERN ITALY. FROM SICILY AND SARDINIA, ALLIED BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS UNDER LIEUT.GEN.CARL A.SPAATZ AND AIR MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR TEDDER CAN GIVE HITLER'S WOOBLY AXIS PARTNER A DAILY HOUR POUNDING WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

THE WAR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN HAS PASSED FROM THE STAGE OF TRYING TO OPEN THE GREAT SEA TO SHIPPING AND DRIVE HITLER FROM AFRICA INTO THE OPENING DRIVE TO BRING NAZIISM TO ITS KNEES.

UNTIL THE AXIS HAD BEEN THROWN FROM AFRICA THE ALLIED BLOWS WERE AT THE MERCY OF THE FORTUNES OF BATTLE IN TUNISIA. WITH HITLER'S TUNISIAN DEFEAT, THE TIME TABLE SHIFTED FROM THE AXIS TO THE ALLIES AND GENERAL EISENHOWER AND GENERAL SIR HAROLD ALEXANDER, HIS DEPUTY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, PUT INTO EFFECT INVASION PLANS LONG PLANNED.

THE MOVE TO TAKE PANTELLERIA STARTED WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER COLONEL GENERAL JURGEN VON ARNIM SURRENDERED. FROM TUNISIA THE ALLIED AIR-FORCES SHIFTED THEIR ATTACK TO THE ITALIAN MALTA ON A ROUND THE CLOCK BASIS, ADMIRAL SIR ANDREW CUNNINGHAM POUNDED THE ISLAND DEFENSES FROM THE SEA AND IN AFRICA ALEXANDER AND EISENHOWER ORDERED THE GATHERING OF THE INVASION FORCE.

JUN 12 1943

IT IS REVEALING NO MILITARY SECRET TO SAY THAT WHILE THESE FORCES WERE BEING GATHERED OTHER THOUSANDS OF BATTLE-EAGER AMERICAN AND

JUN 12 1943

BRITISH TROOPS WERE THROWN INTO TRAINING TASKS WHICH WILL BRING NO

EASE OF MIND TO IL DUCE.

GENERAL EISENHOWER IS DETERMINED THAT THE AXIS WILL GET NO REST

IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE SUMMER IS CERTAIN TO BE VIOLENT AND

BLOODY AS THE ALLIES MOVE STEP BY STEP AGAINST HITLER'S CONTINENTAL

STRONGHOLD.

JUN 12 1943

THOSE WHO EXPECT HOURLY AN OVERWHELMING ASSAULT AGAINST THE

CONTINENT BY ALLIED FORCES MIGHT BEAR IN MIND THAT IT TOOK THE GERMANS

THREE WEEKS TO CAPTURE CRETE. AT THE TIME THE GERMAN WAR MACHINE WAS

AT THE HEIGHT OF ITS POWERS YET FOR 11 DAYS A HANDFUL OF BRITISH

SOLDIERS WITH RIFLES AND LITTLE ELSE HELD OUT ON THE GREEK ISLAND

AGAINST OVERWHELMING ODDS.

THE LARGER AXIS ISLANDS WILL BE MUCH BETTER DEFENDED THAN CRETE

AS IN ITALY AND THE TASK IS GOING TO BE LONGER AND HARDER. UNTIL

THEY ARE TAKEN AND THEIR VITAL AIRDROMES PUT INTO USE BY THE

NORTH AFRICAN AIR FORCES THE ASSAULT ON THE CONTINENT FROM THE

SOUTH PROBABLY MUST WAIT TIME.

SECRET-MAIL

NEW YORK, JUNE 11--(AP)-- MERRILL MUELLER,

NBC REPORTER IN NORTH AFRICA, WHO FLEW OVER

JUN 12 1943

PANTELLERIA YESTERDAY SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED HERE TODAY:

"THE AIR OVER PANTELLERIA WAS SO FILLED

WITH PLANES THAT THE FLYING FORTRESS IN WHICH I WAS A PASSENGER

WAS FORCED TO FLY OVER THE ISLAND TWICE BEFORE WE COULD MAKE A

RUN OVER OUR TARGET AND DROP OUR BOMBS."

MUELLER, A PASSENGER IN THE VETERAN "RED

GREMLIN" WHICH HAS TO ITS CREDIT 60 SEPARATE BOMBING MISSIONS

ADDED:

JUN 12 1943

"IT MUST HAVE BEEN HELL ON PANTELLERIA

YESTERDAY WITH AN AERIAL ATTACK RAINING BOMBS FROM A SPOTLESS

AFRICAN SKY." #

THE WAR TODAY

- - -

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

- - -

SURRENDER OF THE ITALIAN ISLAND FORTRESS OF PANTELLERIA UNDER BOMBARDMENT FROM AIR AND SEA REPRESENTS FIRST BLOOD FOR THE ALLIES IN THEIR ALL-OUT AERIAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE AXIS.

THIS STRONG POINT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BOTTLE-NECK BETWEEN SICILY AND THE AFRICAN MAINLAND LITERALLY HAS BEEN BLASTED INTO SUBMISSION. TROOPS ARE GOING ASHORE WITHOUT SUFFERING THE TERRIBLE LOSSES IN MEN AND MATERIEL WHICH WOULD INEVITABLY HAVE ATTENDED INVASION WITHOUT SUCH PREPARATION.

JUN 12 1943

SO FAR SO GOOD. IT NOW REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHETHER THIS FIRST TRIUMPH REALLY REPRESENTS THE EFFICACY OF THIS METHOD OF ATTACK. IT'S A THRILLING MOMENT, FOR WE ARE WITNESSING A HISTORIC EXPERIMENT.

JUN 12 1943

30.24-4911

TIME ALONE CAN PROVE THE POINT, BUT TODAY'S SUCCESS CERTAINLY SHOULD BOOST THE STOCK OF BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S DRY REMARK RECENTLY BEFORE THE JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS THAT THE IDEA OF BOMBING THE AXIS INTO SUBMISSION WAS WORTH TRYING, ANYWAY.

THE SUBMISSION OF PANTELLERIA REMOVES A GRAVE MENACE TO ALLIED SHIPPING FROM THE NARROW CHANNEL WHICH THE ALLIES MUST CONTROL FOR FURTHER OPERATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. THIS VOLCANIC ISLAND, WHICH MUSSOLINI FORTIFIED HEAVILY A FEW YEARS AGO, IS SMALL IN SIZE BUT BIG IN IMPORTANCE.

JUN 12 1943

IT PROVIDES A STEPPING STONE IN THE DIRECTION OF IL DUCE'S UNHAPPY COUNTRY. AS THINGS HAVE BEEN GOING, ONE WOULD EXPECT TO SEE BOMBING OF THE GREAT ISLANDS OF SICILY AND SARDINIA STEPPED UP NOW. THEY MAY BE THE NEXT OBJECTIVES TO COME UNDER THE ROD.

IF THE ALLIES CONTINUE AS THEY HAVE STARTED, THEY WILL PROCEED METHODICALLY WITH THEIR OPERATIONS. THEY WILL GO AS FAST AS IS FEASIBLE, BUT WON'T BE RUSHED.

NATURALLY EVERYBODY IS LOOKING ACROSS THE ISLANDS TOWARD ITALY. SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL MAY HAVE BEEN SPEAKING WITH PROPHETIC VOICE WHEN HE REFERRED YESTERDAY TO "THE TIMELY END TO WHICH HE (MUSSOLINI) IS RAPIDLY APPROACHING."

ACTUALLY, WHILE WE WANT TO SEE ITALY IN ALLIED HANDS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, IT ALREADY IS SO BATTERED IN MORALE THAT IT'S FAR FROM THE THREAT IT USED TO BE. FROM THE STANDPOINT OF SECURITY, THE ALLIES NEEDN'T RUSH INVASION OF THE ITALIAN MAINLAND IF THEY DON'T WANT TO. MUSSOLINI'S COUNTRY HAS BECOME A PAIN IN THE NECK TO HITLER, AND THE UNITED NATIONS WON'T FIND IT AN UNDILUTED BLESSING, EITHER.

A99

THE WORDS "TOO LATE" ARE RUNNING THROUGH BELEAGUERED ITALY LIKE THE REFRAIN OF A THEME SONG. RADIO COMMENTATORS ARE PREPARING THE PUBLIC FOR THE STORM WHOSE BLACK CLOUDS ARE BILLOWING ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN TOWARDS THE ROMAN PENINSULA.

JUN 12 1943

LATEST TO GO ON THE AIR WITH PROPHETIC GLOOM IS CAMILLO PELLIZZI, NATIONAL COUNCILLOR, WHO SAYS THAT "THERE IS AT PRESENT A GENERAL STATE OF CONFUSION WHICH.....CANNOT LAST LONG." THE WAR HAS ENTERED ITS SECOND STAGE, HE EXPLAINS, AND MANY ISSUES RELIED UPON AT THE BEGINNING NOW LOOK DIFFERENT. AT THE OUTSET IT LOOKED AS THOUGH THE WAR WOULD BE CONFINED TO EUROPE, BUT IT BECAME A WORLD CONFLICT.

THE COUNCILLOR DOESN'T AMPLIFY THAT LAST REMARK ABOUT A WORLD CONFLICT, BUT IT DOESN'T TAKE MUCH MIND READING TO FIGURE OUT THAT HE IS REGRETTING AMERICA'S PARTICIPATION. MUSSOLINI DIDN'T EXPECT THAT WHEN HE RUSHED TO STAB FRANCE IN THE BACK SO AS TO GET ABOARD THE BOCHE BAND-WAGON BEFORE HITLER FORCED THE ALLIES TO SURRENDER UNCONDITIONALLY. ANYWAY, PELLIZZI REMARKS SADLY:

"IT IS NOW TOO LATE, FAR TOO LATE, TO TURN BACK AND THINK OVER THE FACTS AND PROPOSALS OF THAT (EARLY) PERIOD."

MT903AEW

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF SATURDAY, JUNE 12)

NOW THAT JAPS ARE DEAD,

WHAT NEXT ON ATTU?

- - -

ANY MAN IN ALASKAN

DEFENSE COMMAND KNOWS; IT'S THE ENGINEERS' BABY (800)

- - -

(THIS IS THE SECOND OF A SERIES OF INTERPRETIVE STORIES ON THE AMERICAN CONQUEST OF ATTU ISLAND WRITTEN BY WILLIAM L.WORDEN, ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT WHO WAS ON THE SCENE THROUGHOUT THE

JUN 12 1943

FIGHTING.)

BY WILLIAM L.WORDEN

JUN 12 1943

(ADVANCE)--HEADQUARTERS ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, JUNE 12 (AP) ANY MAN IN THE ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND CAN ANSWER READILY THE QUESTION OF WHAT COMES NEXT ON ATTU.

NOW THAT THE JAPANESE ALL ARE DEAD OR CAPTURED, EXCEPT POSSIBLY A FEW STRAGGLERS IN THE MOUNTAINS, ATTU BECOMES JUST ANOTHER ALEUTIAN ISLAND TO BE MADE INTO A BASE--OR PERHAPS MORE CORRECTLY, A FORTRESS--AS HAS BEEN DONE WITH MANY BEFORE. THE START OF THE TASK HAD TO BE DELAYED FOR THE BURYING OF THE DEAD, WHICH, WITH SOME 2,000 JAPANESE BODIES TO BE TAKEN CARE OF, WAS IN ITSELF A MAJOR JOB, AND FOR CLEANING UP THE LITTER OF THE 21-DAY BATTLE.

THE AMERICANS FOUND ATTU VERY LITTLE DIFFERENT FROM ANY OF THE OTHER ALEUTIANS THEIR TROOPS HAVE OCCUPIED EXCEPT THAT THE OTHERS WERE NOT POPULATED AT ALL OR ELSE WERE INHABITED ONLY BY A FEW ALEUTS. AT ATTU THE JAPANESE, IN THEIR YEAR OF OCCUPATION BUILT NO SINGLE ROAD OF ANY LENGTH. THEY NEVER HAD A DOCK. EVEN THEIR BEACH DEFENSES WERE SLIM AND POORLY PLACED. THE JAPANESE AND THE BATTLE TO OUST THEM REMOVED ALL VESTIGES OF THE ALEUT VILLAGE WHICH WAS THERE, EXCEPT FOR HALF BURNED BOARDS AND BROKEN FOUNDATIONS.

THE JAPANESE LEFT NOTHING BUT SOME AMMUNITION AND ONE HALF-COMPLETED AIRFIELD. ALL THIS WAS AT HOLTZ BAY.

ALREADY ATTU HAS BECOME AN ENGINEERS' BABY RATHER THAN A MILITARY PROBLEM. BULLDOZERS MOVED IN BEHIND THE FRONT LINES DURING THE BATTLE AND HAVE BEEN SNORTING DAY AND NIGHT FOR NEARLY A MONTH. A NETWORK OF ROADS WHICH THE AMERICANS KNOW IS NECESSARYTO COMPLETE

JUN 12 1943

DEFENSE OR EVEN TO LIVE DECENTLY ON THE ISLAND IS BEGINNING TO PUSH THROUGH THE HIGH PASSES.

SOMETIMES EXPLORING BULLDOZERS TRY TO CLIMB SLOPES TOO STEEP AND SLICK AND SLIDE DOWN THE HILLS. SOMETIMES THEY BOG DOWN IN THE OMNIPRESENT SWAMPS, BUT EVENTUALLY THEY GET THROUGH ONE WAY OR ANOTHER--ON CREEK BOTTOMS WHERE GRAVEL FORMS A SOLID ROAD BASE OR ON ROCKY RIDGES.

JUN 12 1943

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ALL THAT REMAINS IS TO MAKE A SURFACE FIT FOR JUMPING JEEPS OR ROARING TRUCKS, AND EVENTUALLY EVEN FOR OFFICERS' CARS, WHICH ALREADY HAVE BEEN DELIVERED TO ATTU ALTHOUGH THEY CAN'T GET FAR FROM THE LANDING BEACH.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, THE BUSINESS OF SIMPLIFYING THE UNLOADING OF SHIPS IS UNDERWAY. THIS MEANS DOCKS. THE JAPANESE WERE CONTENT--PERHAPS THEY HAD NO CHOICE BECAUSE OF CONTINUOUS BOMBINGS--TO LIGHTER EVERY BIT OF EQUIPMENT ASHORE. WRECKED REMNANTS OF THEIR LIGHTERS--WOODEN AFFAIRS, SOMEWHAT SIMILAR TO OUR OWN TANK AND JEEP LIGHTERS, BUT MUCH MORE CRUDE--LINE THE BEACHES. MOST OF THESE ARE NOT WORTH SALVAGING.

DURING THE BATTLE OF ATTU, THE AMERICANS SUCCEEDED IN GETTING THOUSANDS OF TONS OF FOOD, AMMUNITION, GUNS AND ROLLING STOCK ASHORE IN THESE SMALL BOATS, BUT IT WAS A LABORIOUS BUSINESS, DICTATED BY BATTLE NECESSITY ONLY.

NOW DOCKS ARE BEING BUILT. SOON OCEAN SHIPS WILL BE ABLE TO BERTH COMFORTABLY IN MASSACRE BAY WHERE NEARLY 200 YEARS AGO THE RUSSIANS SLEW THE NATIVES AND GAVE THE BAY ITS NAME.

JUN 12 1943

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FOR LIVING QUARTERS, THE AMERICANS MUST START FROM SCRATCH. BECAUSE OF THEIR ORIGINAL FLIMSINESS, THE NAVAL BOMBARDMENTS AND AMERICAN GRENADING, VIRTUALLY NO JAPANESE BUILDINGS OR UNDERGROUND STRUCTURES STILL ARE IN USABLE OR REPAIRABLE CONDITION.

OUR TROOPS MUST IMPORT, AS THEY DID ON OTHER ISLANDS, EVERY SCRAP OF METAL AND ALL BUT A VERY FEW PIECES OF LUMBER FOR YAKUTAT AND QUONSET HUTS. THESE ALREADY ARE BEGINNING TO GO UP IN VARIOUS PLACES ON THE ISLAND, WHILE IN MANY OTHER SPOTS THE AMERICANS HAVE GONE INTO WINTERIZED FLOORED AND WALLED TENTS. THE JAPANESE NEVER DID HAVE THEM ALTHOUGH THEY HAD PARTIAL FLOORS IN SOME DUGOUTS.

NATURALLY THE PROBLEM OF SUPPLY WILL BE NE OF THE GREATEST ON AT

JUN 12 1943

NATURALLY THE PROBLEM OF SUPPLY WILL BE ONE OF THE GREATEST ON ATTU. THE ISLAND LIES MUCH CLOSER TO JAPAN THAN TO THE NEAREST AMERICAN SUPPLY BASE OF A SIZE SUFFICIENT TO HANDLE THE SENDING OF FOOD, MUNITIONS, ETC.

THIS PROBLEM, HOWEVER, IS NOT AS DIFFICULT AS IT MIGHT SEEM. AMERICANS VESSELS NOW MOVE WITH IMPUNITY WITHIN SIGHT OF KISKA ON THEIR WAY TO ATTU, WHEREAS ONLY A FEW MONTHS AGO THEY HAD TO GIVE EVERY JAPANESE-OCCUPIED ISLAND A WIDE BERTH FOR FEAR OF AERIAL ATTACK.

AMONG THE THINGS THE JAPANESE NEVER HAD WERE GOOD TELEPHONE LINES, DECENT DRINKING WATER, COMFORTABLE BARRACKS, A USUABLE AIR FIELD AND INTERIOR LINES OF COMMUNICATION. ALL THESE MUST BE BUILT AND ARE BEING BUILT.

JUN 12 1943

SIMILARLY, ALL THE ENEMY HAD WERE A FEW DUAL PURPOSE GUNS ON HOLTZ AND CHICHAGOF BEACHES. THE AMERICANS HAD MORE ARTILLERY THAN THAT ASHORE IN THE FIRST DAY OF OCCUPATION. NOW THEY MUST, WITH AMERICAN THOROUGHNESS, PREPARE EVERY BEACH AGAINST ATTACK, EVERY VANTAGE POINT AGAINST AERIAL FORAYS.

THE BATTLE HAS DOUBLED THE DIFFICULTY OF MANY OF THESE TASKS. IT WILL BE A LONG TIME BEFORE ANY WATER SUPPLY ON ATTU IS BEYOND SUSPICION. IT POSSIBLY WILL BE QUITE A WHILE BEFORE ALL THE ENEMY LAND MINES ARE FOUND AND THE LAST ENEMY SNIPER LABORIOUSLY HUNTED OUT OF THE FRIGID PEAKS. THE ISLAND ITSELF PRESENTS THE USUAL DIFFICULTIES OF ALEUTIAN FOG, SOGGY TUNDRA SOIL THAT BECOMES DUST THE MINUTE IT STARTS DRYING OUT, STREAMS THAT RUN IN THE WRONG PLACES AND LAKES AND PONDS.

JUN 12 1943

FISH ARE RUNNING IN THE ATTU STREAMS NOW THAT THE BATTLE IS OVER, BUT NOT MANY OF THE AMERICANS THERE WILL HAVE TIME TO GO FISHING.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR SATURDAY PMS, JUNE 12. MOVED JUNE 11)

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JUN 12 1943

# Lampedusa Yields After 30 Hours of Pounding

JUN 13 1943

# Record R.A.F. Raid Hits Duesseldorf, Muenster

## WHITE FLAG RAISED ON SMALL ISLAND BY ITALIAN TROOPS

JUN 13 1943

### Fortress' Installations Demolished by Concentrated Attacks by Bombers.

### SHIP SUNK IN HARBOR

### Garrison Quits as Terrific Pounding from Air Demoralizes All Defenses.

### MEDITERRANEAN OPEN

### Last Potential Danger to Allied Convoys Removed—Sardinia Tagged Next.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 12—(AP) Italy's island fortress of Lampedusa surrendered today to the Allies after a 24-hour air and naval bombardment.

A white flag was raised at 6:29 p. m. (12:29 p. m. E.W.T.), the same means of capitulation effected at Pantelleria yesterday.

**Troops Land Quickly**

Allied troops waiting off shore promptly began landing. Occupation was complete at 7 p. m. (1 p. m. E.W.T.)

Lampedusa's installations were demolished as were those at Pantelleria. Allied airmen "walked" their bombs at will over the entire harbor and coastal artillery area—destroying all without either air or ground opposition.

A third of the town area on the tiny 20-square-mile island also was wrecked, a boat in the harbor smashed.

Smoke blanketed the entire area when British naval officers spied a white flag ashore. They landed, conferred with the Italian commander, and then troops took possession of the island which has a small landing field but a rather shallow harbor.

**Second Axis Surrender**

Thus Lampedusa became the second bit of Axis territory to surrender to the overwhelming might of Allied air power.

British ships pumped occasional shells into riddled Lampedusa, but it was air power which once more shattered the occupants into submission, and gained experience for bigger things to come.

Pantelleria yielded between 10,000 and 15,000 prisoners; the size of Lampedusa's smaller garrison was not yet determined.

**Planes Attack in Relays**

All this morning and until late today relays of American and British bombers, escorted by many types of fighters, raked and blasted the island which was the last potential danger to Allied shipping convoys crossing the Mediterranean.

British naval forces supported the operation as they had done in the reduction of Pantelleria, blockading the island to prevent supplies being shipped from Sicily.

But Allied planes assumed the major role, smashing Lampedusa's air fields, patrolling the skies against the possibility of supplies being dropped by parachute, and methodically blasting to bits the coastal and anti-aircraft artillery emplacements.

**Enemy Attack Reported**

(The Algiers radio reported in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press that 30 enemy planes attempted to attack an Allied force landing on Lampedusa but were driven off. A similar attack was broken up yesterday at Pantelleria when 50 to 60 German dive bombers were engaged by American Lightning fighter pilots over the landing parties).

Earlier in the day a broadcast Italian communique said Lampedusa was fighting back heroically in answer to an Allied ultimatum for surrender.

There was no confirmation of the ultimatum until the surrender and occupation were announced tonight in a special communique from the headquarters of General Dwight D. Eisenhower.

It said: "After 24 hours of intermittent naval and air bombardment the island of Lampedusa today surrendered and is being occupied by our forces."

The mighty air offensive turned on Lampedusa around noontime yesterday when the white flag was hoisted on Pantelleria, and some of the bombers headed there were detoured to Lampedusa to begin the 24-hour naval-air siege.

American Marauders were first to turn their attack on Lampedusa, an island seven miles long and two miles wide, located about 80 miles south of Pantelleria.

**Raids Continue After Dark**

Then other Allied bombers joined in the assault during the afternoon and still others kept up the bombardment after dark.

They hit a large merchant ship in Lampedusa harbor and damaged several smaller craft with large explosions.

"After the fall of Pantelleria yesterday the Northwest African air forces turned their attention against the island of Lampedusa," said a communique issued earliar today by Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters.

"The bombing which commenced early in the afternoon continued throughout the night.

"During the day's operations, 14 enemy aircraft were destroyed. Three of our aircraft are missing."

**Will Press Campaign**

(Although it had been regarded as obvious that Lampedusa was doomed as soon as Pantelleria fell, the speed with which the Allies moved in to take over the airport base was believed to be evidence of their determination to carry the assault swiftly and relentlessly against Italy's main coastal defenses.

(In London, unofficial sources expressed the belief that Sardinia would be next. They pointed out that although it does not afford a concentrated target for the air and naval battering which caused the smaller islands to give up, it is beyond the defense range of the Axis unless Italy's harbored fleet ventures out into action.)

Lampedusa is 150 miles south of Sicily and 100 miles west of Malta. It has been cut off for weeks by Allied air and naval control of the surrounding waters.

Although Allied air attacks recently have kept the Axis from using Lampedusa's air base, motor torpedoboats and submarines have used its harbors to menace the Allied sealane through the Sicilian strait.

It was disclosed that the fortifications and garrison at Lampedusa did not compare in strength with those at Pantelleria, which capitulated yesterday in the 20th day of terrifying assault from air and sea.

**No Losses on Pantelleria**

It was officially announced also that not a single soldier was lost when units of the veteran British First army swarmed ashore on Pantelleria yesterday after its bomb-dazed garrison had surrendered.

This refuted German claims that an attack by 50 to 60 Nazi divebombers at the climax of the occupation had sunk an 8,000-ton Allied troop transport and 13 landing boats and done serious damage to several British warships assisting in the landing. Fourteen of the attacking dive bombers were destroyed by alert American fighters covering the movement.

**15,000 Prisoners**

Estimates of the number of Italian prisoners taken on Pantelleria were placed officially at "over 10,000," while an unofficial source placed the latest bag of Mussolini's fighters at 15,000. There was not believed to have been a German in the lot. Three thousand prisoners already were enroute to Tunisia to join their legion of comrades behind Allied blockades.

It was stressed at headquarters that the conquest of Pantelleria unfolded smoothly and exactly according to plans drawn up by Allied land, sea and air leaders.

In order to have a clear channel across the straits between Tunisia and Sicily it obviously was necessary to reduce the island, which stuck up like a fragment of a bottle-stopper in the middle of the Mediterranean shipping lane. The Allies simply decided to remove the obstruction, and as cheaply as possible.

It was pointed out that possession of Pantelleria's airdrome places all Sicily within easy operational range of the Allied fighter fleet, and that from now on Lightnings, Warhawks, Spitfires and Airacobras will be accompanying Allied bombers in their raids on the big island situated off the toe of the Italian mainland.

Until Lampedusa capitulated it was considered something of a thorn in the side of Allied Mediterranean shipping, although it was far less important to the Axis than Pantelleria, which served as an air base from which to strike convoys.

In Allied hands, Pantelleria offers an excellent advanced base from which even fighter planes of the shortest range can operate against Sicily. The latter also has felt the weight of Allied bombs in the past few days. A Middle East air command communique announced that R.A.F. heavy bombers pounded Reggio Calabria, on the toe of Italy just seven miles across the Straight of Messina from Sicily, Thursday night.

Nearly all of the bomber strength in Tunisia has been mustered for the deadly daytime precision bombing and the nightly nuisance raids against the Mediterranean islands.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 12 (A. P.).—The Allied Air Forces, which made history by forcing the surrender of Pantelleria yesterday without the intervention of a single land soldier, have turned the full weight of their attack upon the Italian island of Lampedusa, eighty miles to the south, Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters announced today.

Lampedusa is only about half the size of the rocky fortress of Pantelleria, which turned in its checks after the greatest deluge of bombs on so small a target in the history of aerial warfare.

That surrender came at noon. In the afternoon Lampedusa began experiencing a similar pounding, and the onslaught continued all night.

[In a communique broadcast by the Rome radio and picked up at New York by the Associated Press, the Italian High Command said today that the Allies had served an ultimatum demanding the surrender of Lampedusa, eighty miles to the south, by noon today, and that the island capitulated at that hour. The Italian communique said that yesterday morning alone the Allies dropped a total of 1,650 tons of bombs on Pantelleria.]

Meanwhile today it was announced that more than 10,000 Italians were taken prisoner on Pantelleria. The official account of the capture said the capitulation of the island was effected precisely according to plan. Apparently not a single German was among the prisoners, 3,000 of

JUN 13 1943

# Second Mediterranean Outpost Of Axis Is Occupied in Two Days

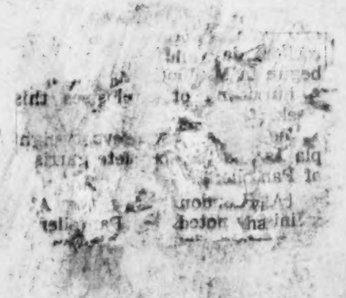
### American Air Squadrons Lead Smashing Assault on Enemy Base Just South of Pantelleria.

JUN 13 1943

**BULLETIN.**

**Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 12 (A. P.).—Lampedusa island has been occupied, a special communique from Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters announced tonight.**

**The special communique said: After twenty-four hours of intermittent naval and aerial bombardment, the island of Lampedusa today surrendered and is being occupied by our forces."**



JUN 13 1943

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whom were being transported to the African mainland this afternoon.

So far as was known, not a single casualty occurred among the Allied landing force, troops of the famous British First Division, made up largely of veterans of Dunkirk. As the troops swarmed ashore from their landing boats they were greeted by white flags, and had difficulty in finding senior officers whose troops were surrendering en masse.

JUN 13 1943

**Americans Lead Off.**

Allied Headquarters also announced that the concluding phase of the capture of Pantelleria, and the initial blows at Lampedusa, resulted in the shooting down of fourteen enemy aircraft yesterday, compared with a loss of three Allied planes.

American marauders led off with the first smashing attack on Lampedusa almost before the dust and smoke of the assault on much stronger Pantelleria had settled. Other Allied planes kept up the bombardment until nightfall, when the Royal Air Force Wellingtons, the night workhorses, took up the job.

The Americans said that from eight to ten small craft in Lampedusa's only harbor were covered by strings of bombs and that one large explosion was noted.

The island's defenses had already been tested by light British naval forces from Malta. They put ashore a landing party early this week, losing only two men.

**Smash at Italian Mainland.**

Unlike Pantelleria, Lampedusa is only a secondary air and submarine base, and much of its effectiveness was reported destroyed by bombing from Malta as early as last February. Seven by two miles in size, it is even less strongly held than Pantelleria was, and is apparently, without its own air cover. Also it is further from Axis air and sea support than Pantelleria was.

Just the same, heavy bombers from the Desert Air Force were busy seeing to it that no aid would be forthcoming. They blasted at Reggio Calabria, on the toe of Italy, Thursday night. A hangar was blown up and others were set afire.

Meanwhile squadrons from Malta attacked targets at Pozzallo and Milazzo, in Sicily.

announcement that German dive-bombers were intercepted and put to flight by squadrons of American fighters.

**Free Air Over Lampedusa.**

No enemy planes were encountered as the Allies diverted their bombers from Pantelleria to Lampedusa yesterday.

Capt. Harold B. Lawson of Finleyville, Pa., said his Marauders hit one fairly large merchant ship and six small boats. The second wave of Marauders dropped bombs on the docks and gun positions.

"I saw a hell of a big explosion and a column of smoke 1,000 feet high, also a lot of flames. About fifteen minutes after we left the target we looked back and saw another big explosion," said Lieut. Randall L. Jones of Roanoke, Va., a bombardier.

The Wellingtons that followed at night included blockbusters in their cargoes.

Capt. F. L. Jerome, a Fortress pilot, from Portland, Ore., said: "We were just going over the target on Pantelleria, when the radio flash came through to hold all bombs. The island was one smoking mass of destruction."

Holding all bombs, as ordered, Capt. Jerome altered his course and went south to Lampedusa.

**one-third of the town of Lampedusa and the harbor area.**

**Returning fighter and bomber pilots said that large sections were demolished before Lampedusa crumbled—less than 30 hours after the collapse of resistance on neighboring Pantelleria, 80 miles to the northwest.**

**After the white flag was run up—no Italian island is complete these days without one—Allied air and naval officers called off further bombing attacks and scheduled shellings by destroyers hovering in the area.**

**Weaving a pattern of devastation, the American airmen walked their bombs near the waterline across the island's harbor and peninsula, destroying docks, barracks, gun positions and buildings.**

**Flames and smoke spouted like a field of cabbages and a pall spread over the entire end of the little island.**

JUN 13 1943

# *Isle Capitulates to R.A.F. Pilot Landing Damaged Plane in Raid*

AN ADVANCED AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, June 12.—(AP) The Italian fortress island of Lampedusa surrendered today to a sergeant pilot of the Royal Air force who landed his amphibious plane at the airport during the Allied bombardment after being forced down on a flight from Malta.

The Italians came running out, waving white flags and crying:

"Can you stop it?"

Instead of trying to stop it, the sergeant, named Cohen, was forced to join the Italians in a foxhole shelter where he was kept two hours by the continuous heavy bombing.

"The bombardment was terrific," he reported. "The island shook from end to end."

During a lull in the afternoon he found that the vibration of the explosions apparently had jarred his plane's engine back into flying order.

He then took off—undeterred by the lonesome Italians—and landed safely at a Tunisian field.

The surrender of the tiny island, second Italian stronghold of the Mediterranean to succumb to Allied air power in two days, came late today after hea smashes by light and medium bers laid waste

# Fall Contrasted With Tenacity Of Malta

By J. W. Gallagher
*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

New York, June 12—Pantelleria's surrender to a nineteen-day air and sea bombardment gave striking new evidence today of the rapidly accelerating decline of the *Luftwaffe*, once Hitler's mightiest arm.

In less than three weeks American and British air power achieved what the *Luftwaffe* had failed to do in two years—the reducing of an island fortress by air attack.

Just 140 miles east of Pantelleria lies Malta. Isolated and surrounded by enemy-held bases, Malta beat off the fury of the combined attacks of the Nazi and Fascist air forces week after week, month after month.

**Malta Handicap Worse**

Although slightly larger than Pantelleria, Malta had the added handicap of having to depend only on her own island-based planes and anti-aircraft for support.

Pantelleria could call and did call upon the near-by fields in Sicily for help, but was unable to stand up under the Allied air blows.

The *Luftwaffe* was unable to protect her own, and in that lies the chief hope of a successful British-American-French invasion of Europe. Since last February, when the Northwest African Air Forces under Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz started to get the upper hand of the Axis air forces in Tunisia, the decline of the *Luftwaffe* has been so rapid as to almost indicate a complete collapse.

**Draws Invasion Pattern**

The pattern of invasion has been drawn. Furious air attacks against Axis airfields to knock out the enemy's air forces, a shift to bombing of military installations and ports and then a swift land assault preceded by more bombing.

During the last five months of fighting there has been no indication that the *Luftwaffe* will be able to do what the RAF did in 1940. The Germans have lost every battle for local air superiority since the Allies landed in North Africa and Air Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder's desert air forces knocked the *Luftwaffe* from the skies over El Alamein.

**Tribute To Spaatz**

That Pantelleria fell to bombardment alone without a land assault is a tribute to the organizing genius of the red-haired commander of the Northwest African Air Forces.

When British and American troops burst through the German defense lines before Tunis and Bizerte, Spaatz had 200 trucks packed with technicians and equipment hidden in the Tunisian mountains ready to rush through the gaps and take charge of the captured airfields. In a matter of hours they had fighter planes and bombers operating from fields within sight of Tunis and Bizerte. These planes immediately shifted their attack to Pantelleria, giving the Axis troops no time to recuperate.

**His Faith Borne Out**

The taciturn American commander had an unshaken belief that his bombers could reduce the fortress which il Duce had hoped to turn into an Italian Malta. While the air attack went on a landing force was gathered to make the final assault that the ground generals felt would be necessary. As it happened, Spaatz' bombers and Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham's Royal Navy turned the "assault" into a "parade."

Spaatz and Cunningham have often been friendly rivals over the abilities of their respective arms. During the spring, American bombers sent on sea sweeps at Cunningham's request supplemented the Royal Navy blockade of Tunisia. This time the Royal Navy supplemented the air forces with "strategic bombardment" of the island defenses.

# RUSSIANS HAIL FALL OF ISLAND

JUN 13 1943

## See Victory Closer With Pantelleria's Capture.

Moscow, June 12 (A. P.).—The capture of Pantelleria was welcomed by the Russian people today as a rehearsal for still bigger operations. There was excited chattering on crowded subways, buses and street cars as the news of the island's fall was read, but the news was more of a thrill than a surprise.

More optimistic than ever, the Russians everywhere tell you "It's just a question of time now." This was a change from the questioning speculation over the possibility of a second front which engaged them through the winter and spring.

Izvestia's lead editorial on the United States-Russia lend-lease agreement anniversary said "the outcome is nearing. The alliance of arms of the U. S. R. R., Great Britain and the United States, tested in battle and cemented with blood, will lead to the common victory of freedom-loving peoples."

At a luncheon yesterday given for American Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley, honoring the first anniversary of the signing of the United States-Russian agreement, the Soviet Foreign Affairs Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov assured his American guests that the Russians were "fully cognizant" of American aid.

Post-war co-operation was stressed by both Mr. Standley and Mr. Molotov and by other speakers, including Brig.-Gen. Joseph A. Michela, American military attache; Rear Admiral Jack Duncan, naval attache, and Brig.-Gen. Phillip R. Faymonville, lend-lease authority.

Observers said the luncheon was to impress upon the Americans the sincerity of Russia's intentions toward collaboration in the post-war world, and every speech emphasized the importance placed by the Russians upon this. They saw it, too, as a trend toward better understanding and better appreciation between Russia and America.

## ISLAND VICTORY HAILED

**Pantelleria's Surrender Wins Praise in Chungking**

CHUNGKING, China, June 12 (AP)—Chinese quarters hailed the occupation of Pantelleria today as a prelude to the invasion of Italy.

The loss of Pantelleria must have been as bitter to Italy as the loss of Attu was to the Japanese, it was said.

"The victorious banners of the United Nations are moving northward," the newspaper Ta Kung Pao said. It said that the destruction of the Italian Navy should be the immediate task of the Allied forces, as, under pressure from Germany, "the Italian Navy may cast its last throw."

# Lampedusa Has No Harbor for Large Vessels

**Most of Island's Coastline Is Cliff-Bound; Area Is Seven Miles by Two**

The Italian island of Lampedusa, which surrendered yesterday to the Allies, has an area only seven miles by two and is about ninety miles east of Sousse, Tunisia, and 100 miles west of Malta, The Associated Press notes. A patch of bare rock with fertile valleys, the island has been colonized only 100 years. The peace-time population was about 3,500.

Lampedusa has figured little in news of the war, but probably was used to some degree as an air base by the Axis during the African campaigns.

Its only village and harbor, also named Lampedusa, is on the southern coast. The harbor can accommodate only small craft in its half-mile indentation with three shallow bays. There are a few other beaches on the southeastern part of the island, but the rest of the coastline is cliff-bound. The islanders in peace time grew grain and vegetables and engaged in sardine and sponge fishing.

Eight miles west of Lampedusa is the islet of Lampione. Thirty miles to the northeast is Linosa, a volcanic isle measuring about two miles by two. It affords landing places on the south and west.

Lampedusa was a hideout for

JUN 13 1943

Barbary pirates during the last century and it is believed that some of Commodore Stephen Decatur's forces may have touched there after their destruction of the pirates' power in Tripoli.

Both Lampedusa and the neighboring rocky Lampione derive their names from the middle ages, when it was the custom for hermits to light fires on the highest rocky headlands to warn away ships.

Thereafter, both Russia and Great Britain became interested in planting flags there. Russia attempted to obtain possession of Lampedusa, intending to establish a maritime colony to counter-balance Malta.

The British had been there previously and were credited with having introduced agriculture to the island. Later both countries abandoned claim to Lampedusa and the King of Naples took possession of it in 1843.

**All Sicily in Fighter Range**

LONDON, June 12 (AP)—All Sicily is now within range of Allied fighter planes th[illegible]gh the capture of Pantelleria, Air Ministry pointed out today. Fighter craft from there can reach the western half of Sicily and Malta-based planes cover the eastern half.

Thus fighter cover can accompany all bombing missions over this next island step toward the Italian mainland.

The Ministry reported that Pantelleria had been bombed into submission at a total cost of "some forty airmen." The only casualties were the crews of the aircraft that the Allies lost in bombing the island seventeen out of twenty-four days and nights, beginning May 18. The Ministry added that, in more than 3,000 bomber and fighter-bomber sorties against the island, less than twenty planes had not returned.

"In other words," the announcement said, "the defenses of Pantelleria itself and the entire resources of Germany and Italy in this theatre were only able to inflict a loss of about one aircraft out of every 150 which bombarded this important island fortress."

**No Losses in Occupation**

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 12 (AP)—It was officially announced today that not a single soldier had been lost when units of the veteran British First Army swarmed ashore on Pantelleria yesterday.

This refuted German claims that an attack by fifty to sixty dive-bombers at the climax of the occupation had sunk an 8,000-ton Allied troop transport and thirteen landing boats and had done serious damage to several British warship assisting in the landing. Fourteen of the attacking dive-bombers were destroyed by alert American fighters covering the movement.

## Only 40 Flyers Are Lost

JUN 13 1943

London, June 12 (AP)—The Air Ministry reported today that Pantelleria, Italian bastian in the Mediterranean, was bombed into submission at a total cost of "some forty airmen."

The only casualties were the crews of the aircraft which the Allies lost in bombing the island seventeen out of twenty-four days and nights beginning May 18.

The Ministry added that out of more than 3,000 bomber and fighter bomber sorties against the island less than twenty failed to return.

"In other words," the announcement said, "the defense of Pantelleria itself and the entire resources of Germany and Italy in this theater were only able to inflict a loss of about one aircraft out of every 150 which bombarded this important island fortres.."

## Troops On Pantelleria Describe Terrific Raids

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 12—(AP) Veterans of Dunkerque and heroes of Cap Bon in the First division of the British First army brought thousands of Italian prisoners to Africa from Pantelleria today and with them the story of hell created on earth by Allied air power.

One quoted an island dweller as saying the bombardment was "something like what I imagine Dante's 'Inferno' would be."

Members of the landing force said there were few injuries among the civilian population, which lived day and night in shelters hewn in the rocks. There was no water the last three days, the people told the soldiers, and only a little food.

# 43 BIG WARPLANES LOST BY BRITISH IN RUHR ASSAULT

### Muenster, Other Targets in Industrial Area Hard Hit.

LONDON, June 12.—(AP) Hundreds of British bombers, forming the mightiest air fleet ever assembled, dealt Duesseldorf a crushing blow last night with an hour-long assault which spread also over other German armament centers of the Ruhr and Rhineland.

While the R.A.F. announced neither the total number of raiders nor the tonnage of bombs, the formation was said to be the greatest fleet of heavy bombers in history.

**Exceeds Cologne Raid**

Its striking power was believed to exceed that of the 1,250 R.A.F. large, medium and light bombers which attacked Cologne the night of May 30, 1942, and the weight of bombs undoubtedly surpassed the 2,000 tons dumped on Dortmund last May 23.

Roaring across the English channel for the first time since May 29, the R.A.F. heavyweights took up their part in the pre-invasion aerial bombardment of Europe from the west which was resumed yesterday after a lull of nearly two weeks when more than 200 American heavies blasted Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven.

Axis radio stations began leaving the air long before sundown today, indicating new Allied aerial blows at Hitler's European fortress.

**43 Bombers Lost**

Last night's record assault cost the R.A.F. 43 big bombers. Although the loss was heavy, it was not regarded here as excessive in view of the size of the raiding force and the vast destruction achieved.

"Preliminary reports indicated great damage was done," said the Air ministry communique, [illegible] disclosed that the heaviest [illegible] the secondary targets was Muenster, 60 miles northeast of Duesseldorf on the Ems river.

The brief bulletin did not identify "several other targets in the Ruhr and Rhineland" which were bombed, but declared that the Duesseldorf raid was a "highly concentrated attack x x x delivered in just over an hour."

British fighters on intruder patrols also shot down an enemy plane over Holland, it was announced.

**Damage Huge in Dortmund**

The Air ministry also released the official story of damage done in the May 23 raid on Dortmund, which after that assault replaced Essen as the most heavily bombed city in the world. But now that title probably belongs to Duesseldorf.

The belief prevailed here that when the story of Duesseldorf's devastation is told it will be greater than anything its sister German cities ever experienced.

Returning pilots described the weather over the target last night as perfect, with Duesseldorf's great armament factories seen clearly in the bright moonlight. The bombs touched off fires visible for 70 miles.

Air Marshal Sir Arthur T. Harris, chief of the R.A.F. bomber command, ordered the raid in late evening after day-long consultations with weather experts.

One Canadian squadron reported that the German opposition was the lightest yet encountered in the Ruhr, but others found the going more difficult.

# GIANT BRITISH FORCE ROCKS DUESSELDORF

JUN 13 1943

### Muenster Also Battered as Allies Renew Attacks on Record Scale.

### 43 BOMBERS ARE MISSING

### Night Raids Follow New Smash by 200 Flying Fortresses on U-boat Bases.

**London, June 12 (A. P.).—The R. A. F., resuming its deadly offensive against the armament centers of the Reich, sent the greatest force of heavy bombers of the war to attack several targets in the Ruhr and Rhineland last night, concentrating its greatest deluge of bombs on Duesseldorf, it was announced today.**

Muenster was the biggest target among the secondary objectives, the Air Ministry said, and forty-three bombers were lost in the assault which followed by only a few hours a heavy daylight precision raid by 200 American four-engined planes against the naval bases of Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven.

The weight of bombs dropped undoubtedly exceeded the record 2,000 tons loosed on Dortmund on May 22, and the number of planes used probably was the largest since 1,250 R. A. F. bombers of all types—large, medium and light—were sent against Cologne the night of May 30, 1942.

[Although this dispatch stated that the formations used last night made up "the greatest force of heavy bombers of the war," the actual number employed was not announced.]

"Duesseldorf was the main objective and a highly concentrated attack was delivered in just over an hour," said the Air Ministry communique in telling of the night offensive.

**Great Damage Indicated.**

"Preliminary reports indicate great damage was done. A smaller force attacked Munster, where good results were achieved. Several other targets in the Ruhr and Rhineland were bombed."

Muenster is a little more than sixty miles northeast of Duesseldorf and is on the Ems River.

The Air Ministry said British intruder patrols also were over the Netherlands where they shot down a German plane last night.

The German High Command in a communique broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, declared fifty-four British and United States aircraft, mostly four-engined bombers, were shot down yesterday and last night.

It acknowledged that the attack on Duesseldorf "caused heavy losses among the population and considerable damage to dwelling houses as well as public buildings," and that the American attacks also caused losses to the Germans.

The R. A. F. attack on Germany's third largest inland port city was described officially here as very heavy, which probably meant the assault was comparable to the recent 1,500-to-2,000-ton raids aimed at obliterating German industrial centers one by one.

It was the fifty-third raid on Duesseldorf, which received its heaviest blasting on May 25 when about 500 British bombers dumped almost 2,000 tons of explosives upon its great iron and steel works.

**Americans Break Lull.**

The Eighth United States Air Force was the first to break the two-week lull yesterday when it sent the big, four-engined planes through swarms of enemy fighters and heavy flak on the 800-mile round trip to north-west Germany.

The devastating blows were resumed against the Reich even before the Axis had admitted the loss of Pantelleria—the Allied victory achieved chiefly by air power.

In the May 25 raid on Duesseldorf, a great assortment of two and four-ton block busters along with tens of thousands of incendiaries were cascaded upon the city. It was on this target also that the R. A. F. loosed its first four-ton block-blusters last September. Following additional heavy raids, it was announced in March that 380 acres of Duesseldorf had been flattened.

**Eight U. S. Planes Lost.**

Yesterday's resumption of the softening-up blows on Germany cost the Americans eight planes. The Eighth Air Force communique said a large number of the Nazi fighters which challenged during the long, unescorted trip were shot down.

The raid on Wilhelmshaven was the fifth by American heavies but their first on Cuxhaven, thirty miles to the northwest. The R. A. F., however, has attacked the submarine nests at the former pleasure resort of Cuxhaven seventeen times.

The raid represented the sixty-second air attack of the war for American bombers and followed by a day the declaration by Maj.-Gen. Ira C. Eaker that the Eighth United States Air Force would hit the enemy in three, four, five or more places in a single day, with fleets capable of obliterating any normal industrial target.

Yesterday's raid on Wilhelmshaven was described by returning American airmen as the easiest they had made on a German target despite the number of enemy fighters which attempted to intercept them.

**Call It Dull Day.**

The planes attacked in two waves with the first bombers over the target absorbing most of the fighter opposition. Consequently other groups said they encountered virtually no challenge from fighters and little anti-aircraft fire. Fighter opposition at Cuxhaven was called weak.

Lieut. Robert H. Gamble of New York city, bombardier of the Thunder Mug, said, "The Germans are slipping pretty damn bad when they can't send up any more fighters than they did for the number of forts attacking. I'd say it was dull as hell."

"I saw our bombs hit the submarine pen okay," said Lieut. A. C. Lewis of Ray, Ariz., co-pilot, who flew as tail gunner in the Fortress We the People.

R. A. F. fighter planes added to yesterday's renewal of Allied aerial blows in attacks on France and Holland, and Ventura bombers blasted the coke ovens and fuel depots at Zeebrugge in Belgium.

Speedy Mosquito bombers also raided occupied territory yesterday, and shot down a twin-engined German bomber as it was about to land in Holland. Another Nazi craft was destroyed over the British south coast during the night.

Three intruders tangled with five German Ju-88s yesterday over the Bay of Biscay, destroying one and damaging three without loss to the British, the Air Ministry announced.

Sergt. C. E. McDermott of Ridgewood, N. J., accounted for one German plane during the American raid yesterday. He

JUN 13 1943

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was tail gunner of a Flying Fortress piloted by Capt. M. O. Fulton of Susanville, Cal. He saw an enemy plane come in from the rear straight toward the tail.

"I opened fire at 500 yards and saw the engine catch on fire and a piece of wing fall off," Sergt. McDermott reported. The enemy pilot bailed out.

# Dortmund Ruins Called Worst In Reich

JUN 13 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 12—The Air Ministry announced today that the record 2,000-ton May 23 raid on Dortmund left that war factory center "probably the most heavily damaged city in Germany for its size."

Reconnaissance photographs showed the city, whose population of more than 500,000 is lodged in one of Germany's most concentrated areas of heavy industry, "even more hard hit than Essen, although damage there runs it close.

### 150 Acres Of Devastation

"In the crowded center of the city alone at least 150 acres have been totally devastated, mostly by fire," the review said.

"The spread of the fire outside this area appears in some places to have been checked where buildings were blown up or burned down in the earlier of the two raids (the first was on May 4), but 880 office and administrative buildings and large city blocks which may have served a variety of purposes have been destroyed or severely damaged."

### Two Main Targets

Prime targets in Dortmund were the great steel works of the Hoesch Company and a branch of the *Vereinigte Stahlwerke* combine.

The Hoesch steel works were damaged in both attacks and although only two thirds of the area thus far has been photographed, forty-four buildings were seen to have been damaged or destroyed, the report said.

Ingots, shells and forgings are produced there.

Damage at the *Vereinigte* combine also was extensive, the Ministry said.

### Work Halted For Week

The main building at the big mine of the Hoesch *Koln-Neussen Kaiserstuhl* concern was wrecked

[Continued On Page 2, Column 8]

which is the terminus of the Dortmund-Ems canal.

As the eastern gateway of the Ruhr, Dortmund is second only to Duisburg as a transport center.

At least 1,258 houses were destroyed or damaged in the *Weissenburger Strasse* residential district of Dortmund, in addition to the wrecking of the municipal power station, the station telegraph office, the main fire station, the mine office and administrative buildings, the report said.

### 670 Buildings Blasted

At Essen, the Air Ministry said, there is so much devastation it was difficult to distinguish old damage from the new, but it estimated that in the last two attacks of March 3? and May 28 670 buildings either were demolished or damaged.

Three hundred separate buildings in the Krupps works at Essen either were destroyed or damaged in the heavy attacks of March or April, the report said.

# GERMANS REVEAL INTENSITY OF RAIDS

## Imminence of Invasion Stressed by Nazi Radio Commentators.

LONDON, June 12—(AP) In one broadcast after another today, German radio commentators stressed the intensity of the renewed Allied aerial onslaught and the imminence of invasion.

One program suggested that the bombings had deranged rail facilities.

It quoted a German veteran of air attacks on Britain, broadcasting to his wife and family in another part of Germany. He said he could not get home on Whitsun leave and that "soon when I shall be able to come home, I will tell you how hard and difficult the fight against the British and Americans actually is."

Another broadcast, describing Duesseldorf, said:

"It is midday and life goes on here, though the populace does not have any rest. I am looking into burned out places where the flames come up again. We tired people have to continue work x x x so much has happened here in the last few nights."

A major of the air raid precautions services of Duesseldorf was quoted as saying:

"I was forced to appeal for help from outside town, as the local organization proved insufficient."

Another broadcaster said: "Now, after a short lull, heavy Allied air raids against our inhabited places have been resumed. They are only part of the war of nerves against us. In addition, enemy propaganda operates at top speed against Germany. It is sufficient work for us to deal with air protection Germany. We need not deal slogans sent on to us."

# HUNGARY HAS NEW MINISTER OF WAR

JUN 13 1943

London, June 12 (A. P.).—Col. Gen. William Nagy has resigned as Hungarian war minister and Admiral Nicholas Horthy has accepted the resignation and appointed Col.-Gen. Ludwig von Csata to succeed him, the Berlin radio said today in a Budapest dispatch by DNB.

The Associated Press recorded the broadcast.

Col.-Gen. von Csata, who is 57 years old, commanded the Fifth Hungarian Army Corps in Russia last year. He took charge of all Hungarian troops in Russia when Col.-Gen. von Jany, former commander in chief, was wounded. He assumed command of the Third Hungarian Army in February.

Reports from Hungary, filtering through neutral Switzerland, say that Hungary is swerving away from all-out Axis collaboration toward a new policy of nonbelligerency. The Army shake-up possibly is a phase of such a shift.

The Swiss reports said that Hungary had withdrawn from the war in Russia and was attempting to develop new friendships that would enable her to keep annexed territories after the war. She remains a member of the Axis, however.

# CHURCHILL PRAISES NAVY'S WAR ROLE

## 89 Axis Ships Sunk in Mediterranean During Tunisian Campaign.

LONDON, Sunday, June 13—(AP) Prime Minister Churchill cabled congratulations today to Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew B. Cunningham on the contribution of the British fleet in sinking 89 Axis ships of 268,600 tons during the Tunisian campaign, denying the enemy of "all prospects of a Dunkerque."

Allied aircraft sent 48 more enemy vessels to the bottom, bringing the total tonnage destroyed to 433,400 tons, or 32 per cent of the shipping estimated as available to the Axis in the Mediterranean at the beginning of the campaign, Mr. Churchill said.

The prime minister said naval air forces sank 21 enemy destroyers or torpedo boats and many small craft and prevented 35 per cent of enemy supply ships and transports from reaching Tunisia. He added that Allied losses between Nov. 8 and May 8 were less than two and a fourth per cent.

"All this could not have been accomplished without the support of battleships, aircraft carriers and cruisers who were denied a meeting with the Italian battle fleet which they so ardently desire," Mr. Churchill cabled.

Admiral Cunningham commands the Allied fleet in the Mediterranean and reports to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

## ADMIRAL HIDING ON PANTELLERIA

London, June 12 (A. P.).—Alexander Clifford, reporting for the combined British Press, cabled from captured Pantelleria today that the island's Italian garrison was commanded by an admiral, "who is still in the hills."

The Berlin radio yesterday identified the senior officer on the island as Admiral Paresseni. The garrison commander was reported to have been Giuseppe Cadile, Consul of the Ninth Legion, Italian Naval Militia.

## Gen. Hollar Named Marshall

LONDON, June 12 (A).—Brigadier General Gordon C. Hollar, fifty-five years old, of Sioux City, Iowa, has been appointed Provost Marshal of the United States Army in the European theater of operations, succeeding Major General William S. Key, new commander of the American Garrison of Iceland.

## Wyler Awarded Air Medal

LONDON, June 12 (AP).—Major William Wyler, director of the motion picture "Mrs. Miniver," has been awarded the Air Medal for meritorious service as an observer on five bomber missions, the United States 8th Air Force announced tonight.

### LONDON BOMBED

LONDON, Sunday, June 13 — (AP) Several German fighter-bombers attacked the London area early today in a brief hit-and-run raid in which a few persons were injured and some houses were damaged.

JUN 13 1943

### SEIZED BY NAZIS

LONDON, June 12—(AP) The Algiers radio said in a broadcast recorded tonight by Reuters that Admiral Rene Platon, secretary of state in the Vichy government, had been arrested by German authorities.

## 125 ARRESTS REPORTED IN HUNGARIAN ROUND-UP

LONDON, June 12—(AP) The Swiss radio reported tonight that 125 arrests were made in Budapest yesterday in a large-scale police roundup of suspected violators of Hungarian national security regulations.

The report, recorded by the Associated Press, said that a new defense measure forbids all private long distance telephone calls inside Hungary.

## RIOTING IN BELGRADE

London, June 12 (A. P.).—A number of Germans were killed recently in pitched street battles in Belgrade, Reuters, British news agency, reported today in a dispatch from Istanbul.

The dispatch said that the clashes followed the arrival of Croat troops to assist German occupation authorities in the Yugoslav capital.

# Crew Wrestles Live Bomb

JUN 13 1943

## Dangling Projectile Causes Nerve-wracking 15 Minutes Before It Is Loosened.

At a United States Bomber Station in Britain, June 12 (A. P.).—With a live bomb caught in the bomb rack—and the spinner mechanism which explodes it on impact revolving on its nose like a child's top—the crew of a Flying Fortress had a nerve-wracking fifteen minutes yesterday before they were able to release it.

The Rigor Mortis was flying comfortably at 20,000 feet, returning from a raid over Northwest Germany, when Lieut. Howard Gardner of Millinocket, Me., the bombardier, saw the bomb dangling below the big fortress, and shouted a warning over the interphone.

"Get the hell out of that tail and get up here as fast as you can to help us," shouted Sergt. J. K. Kunz of Pittsburgh, Pa.—top turret gunner—to Sergt. Stanley Farmworth of Bakersfield, Cal., the tail gunner.

"Kunz grabbed hold of that damn spinner and stopped it just before it looked like it was ready to drop off," Lieut. Gardner said. "Both fellows grabbed the bomb and lifted it off the shackle as I tried to get it loose by turning on the bomb bay by release switches.

"We were scared that the jolting against the plane might set it off any minute.'

After a fifteen-minute struggle, the bomb fell into the ocean. "Boy, we were really sweating it out," said Lieut. Gardner.

"Large formations" of Russian long-range aircraft showered the Nazi airdromes with explosive and incendiary bombs Friday night and early Saturday morning, the Moscow radio announced, in a quick followup to the record, 700-plane raid against similar targets Thursday night.

More than 600 tons of bombs were "dropped on parked enemy planes, hangars, fuel and ammunition dumps," said the broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, and "a great number of enemy aircraft were destroyed or damaged." Russian losses were put at two planes, compared with 19 the night before when 150 enemy planes were reported wrecked.

# RED FLIERS BOMB GERMAN AIRPORTS

## Attack Aimed at Nazi Air Force, Spearhead of Coming Attack.

LONDON, Sunday, June 13—(AP) Red army airmen poured more than 600 tons of bombs on German airdromes Friday night in a powerful new blow upon the Nazi air fleet, the traditional spearpoint of German attack, Moscow announced early today, and smashed back three enemy ground attacks Saturday.

JUN 13 1943

# BERLIN SAYS SOVIETS BREAK GERMAN LINE

## 3 Waves of Red Infantry Launch Assault in Orel Sector.

## HEAVY AIR RAIDS CONTINUE

## 700 Russian Planes Pound Foe in Wide Sweeps—Guerrilla Actions Increase.

JUN 13 1943

London, June 12 (A. P.).—The German radio said tonight that several waves of Russian infantry attacking on a broad front northeast of Orel broke "the main German line in some places" before they were thrown back in counter-attacks.

The Orel front is about midway between Moscow and Kharkov and almost due south of the capital. Heavy German concentrations have indicated that the main Nazi thrust might come in that sector.

The German account, recorded by the Associated Press, said the Russians attacked after heavy artillery and aerial preparation.

"The enemy, however, was thrown out in immediate counter thrusts in hand-to-hand fighting and suffered heavy losses in dead, wounded and prisoners," the broadcast said.

Neither of the last two Russian communiques have mentioned such an attack.

**700 Red Planes Attack.**

Moscow, June 12 (A. P.).—The 700-plane raid hurled against German air fields along the stirring Russian front Thursday night was the greatest Soviet aerial drive of the war and it destroyed 150 Nazi aircraft and spread havoc on runways, hangars, fuel dumps and ammunition depots, Russian dispatches said today. The previous Russian record attack was mounted with 520 planes against Orel a few days ago.

Tass, the Russian news agency, said that a considerable fighter force attempted to intercept the Russian planes, but while Russian fighters fought them off the big bombers went on to their objectives. Ten enemy aircraft were shot down, Tass said, adding that nineteen Soviet planes failed to return.

[The Germans reported in their broadcast communique, recorded by the Associated Press, that fighting on the eastern front "was livelier again yesterday" and said that fighting had erupted on the Orel sector with the Russians springing an attack. Berlin asserted the Russians were thrown back.]

**Nazis Try to Bomb Gorki.**

Another German attempt to bomb the big Russian armaments center at Gorki, 250 miles east of Moscow, was made Thursday night, but most of the bombers were dispersed by Russian fighters, and raiders which did break through dropped bombs haphazardly on dwellings, the Russian agency said. It added that seven German planes were shot down.

Important guerrilla successes in repelling a German punitive expedition were reported meanwhile in delayed dispatches. The campaign, interpreted as part of the German preparation before launching the 1943 offensive, has resulted in bloody battles in German-held White Russia, the dispatches said.

The Germans succeeded in pushing the guerrillas back and capturing several populated places in three days of savage fighting, but the reports said the Russians successfully counter-attacked, and in a surprise smash forced the Germans to retreat.

The reports said the guerrillas were able to meet attacks from tanks, artillery, armored trains and planes by ambushes and surprise flank attacks, although they were armed chiefly with rifles, machine guns and hand grenades.

The dispatches said some of the Germans were permitted to advance in long lines from three positions, only to tumble into pits which the Russians had dug and then covered with grass and branches.

JUN 13 1943

## Finnish Peace Envoy Under Arrest

Stockholm, June 12 (A. P.).—The Finnish authorities have arrested Hella Vuolijoki, the playwright and peace messenger between Finland and Soviet Russia after their 1939-40 winter war, the newspaper Dagens Nyheter reported today. The dispatch hinted that she was charged with failing to report a Russian parachutist who stayed at her home. She is 55 and a native of Estonia.

## Cardinals Prepare For 'Revival of France'

Berne, June 12 (A. P.).—The French Cardinals have added their protest to the German forced labor policy, declaring that it is depriving French youth of the moral security of home life. In a pastoral letter, copies of which arrived here today, the Cardinal and Bishops of Lille, Paris and Lyons asked the faithful to "draw closer and prepare for the revival of France."

The letter also told the people that the Germans had refused to allow priests to accompany the youths mustered into forced labor.

The International Christian Press Information Service of Geneva reported meanwhile that seven pastors of the French reformed Church were imprisoned because of their resistance to the Germans.

## *Big Flow of Frenchmen Into Spain Is Reported*

### *Swiss Paper Tells of Flight to Avoid Forced Labor*

BERN, Switzerland, June 12 (AP).—The newspaper "Neue Zuercher Zeitung" quoted today "Das Reich," a German propaganda organ, as saying that the number of Frenchmen of military age crossing the Pyrenees into Spain had increased so sharply since the introduction of forced labor laws in France that the exodus could no longer be ignored.

"Das Reich" reported that 40,000 Frenchmen of military age had escaped into Spain since 1940, the Swiss newspaper said.

A dispatch from the German publication's Madrid correspondent quoted by the "Neue Zuercher eitung" said the fugitives were aided by British and American representatives in the Spanish capital. A fighting French officer was declared to have "pitched his tent in the offices of the British and American military attaches" at Madrid to conduct recruiting.

## Swede Sinkings Laid To Sabotage

Stockholm, Sweden, June 12 (AP). Sabotage by unidentified persons was blamed in a Government communique today for the sinking of three Swedish destroyers at Haarsfjaerden, near Stockholm, September 17, 1941.

Thirty-three men were lost when the ammunition chamber of one of the warships exploded and blasts spread to the others. The destroyers Goteborg, Klas Horn and Uggla were lost when Sweden was mustering her defenses to guard her neutrality.

## Planes, Mines New Nazi Plan

JUN 13 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Sweden, June 12—Berlin correspondents of Swedish newspapers quoted German military circles today as declaring that the Germans would try to smash any Allied amphibious invasion from Britain by using an armada of 2,000 planes and laying mines in every British harbor.

The correspondent of the *Svenka Dagbladet* said mining operations were planned for immediately after the first invasion wave set forth and that Field Marshal Gen. Hugo Sperrle, one of Germany's top air commanders, would direct the mine-laying maneuver in a "finish fight."

**Speculate On Motive**

This presentation of the purported anti-invasion plans of the Nazis aroused speculation here as to the motive.

Four days ago German military quarters were quoted by the Swedish press as saying they were watching for Allied blows against Belgium, Northern France, Southern France, Italy and the Balkans, and that they counted upon a submarine fleet to break up the invasion forces.

**Invasion Described**

In those accounts the Germans gave a detailed description of what the Allied invasion probably would be like and said they expected only 13,000 of the first 50,000 men would reach shore.

(Several paragraphs of this dispatch at this point were eliminated by censors in London.)

Some Berlin circles, the *Svenska Dagbladet* said, also were discussing the possibility of a limited German invasion of Britain, timed with German counter-invasion mine-laying.

# ITALIAN AIRPORT BLASTED BY R.A.F., HANGAR SET AFIRE

### British Planes Pound at Reggio Calabria on Mainland.

CAIRO, June 12—(AP) The air field at Reggio Calabria, Italian mainland port just across the narrow strait of Messina from Sicily, was blasted by R.A.F. heavy bombers Thursday night, a few hours before the surrender of Pantelleria, the Middle East air command disclosed today.

In striking at the southernmost airdrome on the Italian mainland, the bombers hit a base which otherwise could have been used by enemy planes to interfere with the British occupation of Pantelleria the following day.

**Hangar Set Afire**

The communique said one hangar which was set on fire was later seen to explode. "Several fires were started on the airdrome, mainly in the hangar area," it declared.

Long-range fighters of the Middle East command attacked three enemy vessels yesterday in sweeps along the west coast of Greece.

Hits were scored on the bridge of one ship, which was abandoned by its crew. The deck cargo of another was set afire and the rudder of the third was shot away.

The communique said all planes returned safely "from these and other operations."

**Factory Blasted**

British fighters based on Malta attacked a factory at Pozzallo, in southern Sicily, yesterday. A Malta communique said direct hits were scored on the factory and that bombs fell near a railway and a main road.

British intruder planes from Malta attacked railway sidings at Milazzo, in northeastern Sicily, last night. The bulletin said bombs were seen to burst in the target area.

Reggio Calabria, a city of more than 50,000, is only ten miles from Messina, Sicily, and is a ferry terminal at a point where the strait is only seven miles wide.

It is the terminus of coastal railways from Naples, 248 miles to the northwest, and from Metaponto along the east coast of Calabria.

# RAF Attacks Ferry Port In Italy

JUN 13 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Cairo, June 12—The Middle East Air Command announced today that the airfield at Reggio Calabria, ferry terminal on the toe of Italy opposite Sicily, was attacked by RAF heavy bombers Thursday night.

A hangar was set on fire and later was observed to explode, the war bulletin said. Several fires were set in the hangar area.

**Before Pantelleria Victory**

The attack was carried out only a matter of hours before the surrender of Pantelleria and hit at one base from which enemy planes could have sallied forth to interfere with the assault there.

Long-range fighters swept over the area off the west coast of Greece yesterday, attacking three enemy vessels. One was abandoned, the deck cargo of a second was set afire, and the rudder of the other was shot away.

No Allied planes were lost, the announcement said.

# BREACH NARROWED IN FRENCH REGIME

### Sub-Committee Works for Rapprochement of Giraud, DeGaulle.

ALGIERS, June 12 — (AP) The sub-committee of the new French government is reported to have gained more ground toward the settlement of the dispute between General Charles de Gaulle and General Henri Giraud today, but the two principals remain estranged.

The rift which has threatened to upset the delicate negotiations for a unification of French forces revolves around a number of points connected with the composition of the staff of the merged French army.

Although Gen. de Gaulle has indicated that he will remain absent from further meetings of the French Committee for National Liberation until his program is adopted in all or in part, well informed French circles in Algiers were generally optimistic over the possibilities that a reconciliation would be effected soon.

It is considered certain that Gen. Giraud will accept Gen. de Gaulle's proposal that the minister of war in the new government have at least equal responsibility with the commander in chief of the army and that he will also agree to the removal of a number of officials whom Gen. de Gaulle has accused of collaborationist tendencies.

It was believed that Gen. Giraud's chief objection to Gen. de Gaulle's demands is in the time element. The Fighting French leader has demanded an immediate purge while Gen. Giraud favors a gradual replacement.

JUN 13 1943

JUN 13 1943

3024-4919

# De Gaulle Is Reported Winning

## Committee Is Expected to Oust Officers With Anti-Allied or Fascist Leanings.

Algiers, June 12 (A. P.).—The French Committee for National Liberation was reliably reported today to have reached an agreement to discharge high Army officers with anti-Allied, Fascist or Petainist backgrounds, bowing to a demand made by Gen. Charles de Gaulle under threat of resigning.

The informant, who may not be identified by name, said the committee was expected to take action tonight on the controversial army reorganization question. Gen. De Gaulle and six other members of the committee were said to be in accord, and this was interpreted to mean that the whole group would accept the Fighting French leader's view.

Gen. De Gaulle has insisted upon an army purge without delay. The issue is expected to occupy most of the committee's time for the next few days. The group did not meet this morning.

The meetings are expected to single out each general for discussion of his background, personality and qualities.

JUN 13 1943

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, June 12—American and British planes operating from Indian bases carried out a series of widespread and destructive raids yesterday on Japanese troops, military installations and rolling stock in Burma.

Mitchell medium bombers of the United States Tenth Air Force struck probably the most severe blow in a raid on enemy railroad installations at Ywataung and Thazi Junction. A communique reported that many direct hits were observed at Thazi Junction, causing oil fires and demolishing rolling stock.

### Liberators Active

Heavy American Liberator bombers hurled three tons of explosives on Japanese radio installations at Diamond Island, destroying one building and damaging others. P-40 fighters armed with fragmentation bombs lashed at the enemy in the Hukawng valley area of northern Burma, destroying a Japanese headquarters building and a barracks at Laza and leaving fires burning at Taro, Ningbyen, Bantau and Lalawng, the communique said.

Not an American plane or crew member was reported lost.

RAF bombers raided enemy storage buildings and anti-aircraft positions at the important base of Akyab, a British communique said, while bomber and fighter formations blew up buildings at Padali, pounded Japanese positions at Theizang in the Kale valley and harried river and road transport along the Chindwin river valley.

## BRITISH MINISTERS IN NORTH AFRICA

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 12 (A. P.).—Sir James Grigg, the British Secretary of State for War, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Secretary for Air, arrived in North Africa today.

### CONFERS WITH TURKS

ANKARA, Turkey, June 12—(AP) Admiral Sir John Cunningham, new commander-in-chief of the British in the Levant, arrived by plane today from Cairo for conferences with the Turkish High Command.

## Japs Bombed In Burma

JUN 13 1943

# CHINESE CLOSING IN ON YANGTZE PORT

Chungking, June 12 (A. P.).—Chinese troops attacking the Yangtze port of Sungtze, between Ichang and Shasi, have recaptured several points south of the city after inflicting heavy casualties on the Japanese, a Chinese communique announced today.

Enemy troops in the Chientsusi sector of southern Hupeh province are showing signs of collapse after suffering heavy losses, the High Command declared.

Chinese forces have gained the upper hand in fierce clashes near Yangloushu, about forty miles northeast of the important Japanese-held base of Yochow in northern Hunan province, Chinese front line dispatches said.

Fierce fighting was continuing northeast of Ichang and northwest of Hankow, in which the Chinese yesterday reported new successes.

# 61 TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED BY ALLIES ON TWO JAP BASES

## Koepang Is Battered by MacArthur's Airmen—Rabaul Hit Again.

Allied Headquarters, Australia, June 12 (A. P.).—Improved flying weather sent bombers of the Fifth Air Force on wide and devastating sweeps against the Japanese yesterday. With but little opposition they blasted Koepang with forty-two tons of bombs and poured more than nineteen tons on oft-battered Rabaul, the big sea and air base on New Britain island.

The Japanese did not choose to seize this break in the bad weather to try an offensive, but fifteen Liberators struck Koepang, capital of Timon, shortly after noon, leaving it a mass of flames, the Allied High Command reported.

The power house was destroyed, gasoline and oil dumps went up in flames and the water front area suffered widespread destruction, the communique said.

### One Liberator Missing.

Three of eight Zeros which rose to intercept the raiders were shot down and a fourth was listed as probably destroyed. One Liberator failed to return.

Following up a ponderous attack on Rabaul the night before, a group of Liberators started fires and explosions along the runways and in dispersal areas of the Vunakanau and Rapopo airdromes on that important enemy base. An undetermined number of grounded aircraft were destroyed.

Mitchell bombers in a daylight raid wrecked a bridge with a direct hit and started a large fire at Salamaua on New Guinea, while other raiders blasted Dili on Timor, Gasmata on New Britain and Madang on New Guinea, and struck Babo on Dutch New Guinea for the eighth time since May 4, starting numerous small fires which were judged to be burning planes. A barracks area also was set afire.

## MAJOR M'CULLAR WINS ARMY DECORATION

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, June 8—(Delayed)—(AP) Another decoration has come through for the late Major Gen McCullar, nearly two months after his death, in further recognition of this youthful southerner's career as one of the world's outstanding bomber pilots.

His latest award, announced today by Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, is an Oak Leaf cluster for his Distinguished Flying Cross. He also had a Silver Star with two clusters, an Air Medal and Purple Heart to put him among the most-decorated of American airmen.

### Would Welcome First Lady

CANBERRA, Australia, June 12 (AP)—Commenting on a New York report that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt might visit Australia, Prime Minister John Curtin said today "the Commonwealth Government, and I am sure the Australian people, will be glad to welcome this gracious lady if she can find it possible to visit Australia, and the government hopes . . ."

# ARGENTINE REGIME RECOGNIZED BY 29

Buenos Aires, June 12 (A. P.).—The list of nations recognizing the Government of President Pedro Ramirez was swelled today with the addition of Panama and Honduras in the Americas, and of Vichy France and Belgium, bringing the total to twenty-nine.

[The Paris radio broadcast a report from Vatican City today that the new Argentine Government has been recognized by the Holy See. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.]

The United States, Great Britain, and Japan extended their formal recognition to the new Government yesterday.

The new Government in a decree last night appointed military commissioners in Buenos Aires and Entre Rios provinces.

The last edition of Critica, an afternoon newspaper notably sympathetic to the democratic cause, was banned from circulation by the police late yesterday. No reasons were announced.

# FRENCH WAITING INVASION, PLAN ATTACK ON NAZI

JUN 13 1943

## Uruguayan Expert Declares Rebellion Will Follow Attack.

By ROMAN JIMENEZ

MONTEVIDEO — (AP) — Rebellion against Vichy and Berlin will flare throughout France as soon as the United Nations establish bridgeheads on the French coasts, according to Luis DuPuy, last Uruguayan charge d'affaires in Vichy, who has just returned to Montevideo.

His personal report to the foreign office on the French situation helped the Uruguayan government decide on the recent suspension of diplomatic relations with the Petain regime.

"The French people lack weapons, but they will make that up with their courage and their hatred of the Nazis as soon as they get a chance to support and fight shoulder to shoulder with the Allies," said DuPuy. "Guerrilla and sabotage elements are not idle now, but many other Frenchmen are awaiting the big day for "La Revanche" when they hope to lend a hand for the ousting of the Germans and the crushing of the collaborationists in their downtrodden country."

DuPuy, who left France last February, said that he had kept in touch with developments there all through March, when he sailed from Bilbao for South America.

"My estimate that one hundred per cent of the French people would support the Allied landing parties is slightly inaccurate," he stated. "But I would have to deal in fractions of one per cent to take the exceptions into account. Even the Germans know that many of the present collaborationists are not to be trusted by them."

Anti-Nazi sentiment has been steadily growing since the fall of France and it has now reached its peak, according to DuPuy. "The Frenchmen," he added, "do not miss one opportunity to show it. They live in fear of the Gestapo and the French police, but not even that deters them from obstructionist and sabotaging activities. Not all these activities are fully known abroad.

"I remember an incident which plainly shows it. One morning the victory V was boldly chalked on three big trunks the Italian consul general had left at the door of his room in the third floor of the Hotel des Ambassadeurs in Vichy. All the other rooms in the floor were occupied by German officials. The efforts made by police and the Gestapo failed to produce the culprits, and the matter was hushed up as it was not very flattering to confess that an Anti-Nazi existed in the carefully picked staff of the hotel."

### Face Stiff Opposition

DuPuy warned that the United Nations will find stiff opposition if and when they try to invade France.

"I am no military expert," he stated, "and cannot give any technical details on the value of the fortifications the Germans have built all along the French coasts. I know, however, that the Todt organization has been busy building gun emplacements, tank traps and other military works on the Atlantic seaboard. German officials often said that the 'Atlantic Wall' would prove attack-proof. When we left France, last February, they were hurriedly preparing similar defenses on the Mediterranean shores."

The Uruguayan diplomat, however, expressed his belief that the Axis manpower shortage is already showing in the deterioration of the quality of the troops stationed in France.

## FOR FREER NEWS USE

Havana, June 12 (A. P.).—The closing session of the International Pan American Press Congress was told last night that news of official matters should be made freely available in all countries to the news services of other nations.

Francisco Jose Delgado, a delegate from Venezuela, cited a recent address by Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, urging that governmental favoritism to individual newspapers or press associations be discontinued, and said "the words of this distinguished North American newspaper man expressed the sentiments of this congress."

As an outgrowth of the congress a new society of the inter-American press was formed, to hold its first convention next year in Venezuela.

## CUBANS SINK U-BOAT

Havana, June 12 (A. P.).—The Cuban Navy has scored its first triumph over the submarine menace with the sinking of an enemy undersea craft after a battle off the Cuban north coast.

War Minister Aristides Sosa De Quesada announced last night that a patrol vessel of the Cuban sub-chaser fleet accomplished the feat, But he did not give the date or exact location of the engagement.

The Cuban Navy recently obtained ten submarine chasers from the United States Government to patrol the island's 2,000 miles of coastline.

## East Orange Flyer Is Reported Missing

Ottawa, June 12 (A. P.).—The Royal Canadian Air Force listed Sergt. Andrew Peter Uditsky of East Orange, N. J., as missing yesterday after air operations overseas. His mother, Mrs. John Uditsky, lives at 2 Long street, East Orange.

JUN 13 1943

# 2 U. S. SUBS LOST IN PACIFIC WATERS

## Amberjack, Grampus Reported Missing—Both Built at New London.

WASHINGTON, June 12 — (AP) Two American submarines, presumably of the Pacific fleet of undersea hunters that has taken heavy toll of Japanese war and merchant ships, were posted on the Navy's missing ship list today.

A Navy communique said "the U. S. submarines Amberjack and Grampus have failed to return from patrol operations and must be presumed to be lost."

Each craft carried about 60 men.

**Both Subs New**

Both boats were new, the Amberjack launched in March, 1942, and the Grampus commissioned in 1941. They were built at New London, Conn. Their disappearance brings the total of American submarines lost since Pearl Harbor to seven, including one destroyed in the Philippines to prevent its falling into Japanese hands, but not including another lost by accident. Against these losses are balanced the sinking, probably sinking or damage to 240 Japanese ships by United States undersea fighters.

While the Navy did not give the location in which the Amberjack and Grampus were making patrols when last reported, most American submarine operations are in the Pacific.

**Presumed Lost in Pacific**

It was presumed, therefore, the two vessels were in that area on their last mission.

The commanding officer of the Amberjack was Lt. Commander John Archibald Bole, Jr., 37, of Wallkill, N. Y. His wife, Mrs. Constance S. Bole, lives at New London, Conn.

The commanding officer of the Grampus was listed as Lt. Commander John Rich Craig, 36, of Jacksonville, Fla. His wife, Mrs. Lillian Hyde Craig, lives at St. Petersburg, Fla.

**Both Shippers Cited**

Both commanders had received Navy Crosses for successful and heroic combat actions in their commands against the Japanese.

Commander Bole's citation, previously announced, said that "after damaging an armed enemy cargo ship," he chased the ship for five hours, eventually destroying it. On another occasion he sank the 19,000 ton whale-rendering Toman Maru, "a valuable target formerly used by the enemy for ferrying planes, and in addition, damaged a 7,000 ton freighter."

Commander Craig's citation said that "despite the great mental and physical strain of prolonged patrols in enemy controlled waters, Lt. Commander Craig launched repeated, daring attacks on Japanese shipping, sinking two enemy transports and one cargo ship, totaling 24,000 tons, and damaging three enemy destroyers."

# 4 'SOFTENING' RAIDS HIT KISKA DEFENSES

## Bomber Attacks, Apparently Preliminary to Invasion, Batter Runway and Guns

## 66 MORE JAPANESE KILLED

JUN 13 1943

## U. S. Troops Mop Up Stragglers on Attu, Raising Dead to 1,911, Captured to 21

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP)—The third phase of the campaign to break Japan's hold on the Western Aleutians appeared today to have gotten under way with resumption of fairly heavy aerial attacks on the enemy at Kiska Island.

A Navy communiqué said that on Thursday afternoon Army medium and heavy bombers with fighter escort made four attacks on installations at Kiska, scoring bomb hits on the runway and on gun emplacements. Fighter planes strafed barges found along the beaches.

This was one of the heaviest days of action since the American conquest of enemy-held Attu Island and probably marked the beginning of intensive efforts to soften up Kiska for invasion.

The first phase of the Aleutians campaign was aerial action against Kiska and to some extent against Attu. The second was the capture of Attu itself where final clean-up operations are now in progress. The third, according to authoritative opinion here, is almost certain to be a heavy aerial pounding of Kiska to weaken the defenses and the resources which would enable the garrison there to put up a [illegible] costly resistance.

JUN 13 1943

The Navy communiqué said that sixty-six stragglers were killed and one was captured Tuesday night in the area between Sarana Bay and Cape Khlebnikof. These two points mark the northeastern tip of the island. "There is no enemy activity on other parts of the island," the war bulletin reported.

The Japanese casualties in the Tuesday night fighting raised their total known losses for the Attu campaign to 1,911 dead and twenty-one captured.

The enemy probably had several hundred other deaths of which no evidence was found by American troops. At one time the Japanese were reported to be burning their dead or burying them under the snow so their bodies could not be found. Total garrison strength on Attu was believed to be about 2,500 or 3,000. The force on Kiska probably is two or three times that figure. Kiska is understood to be strongly defended, with shore guns and anti-aircraft weapons ringing the vulnerable points.

Hope for a not too costly conquest of the islnad, therefore, lies in smashing by air those defenses and supplies which already have been established on the island and in blockading the base by air and sea so that more supplies and defense armament cannot be delivered.

# ROOSEVELT EXTOLS MISSION OF BENES

Washington, June 12 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt gave his best wishes today to President Edward Benes in his "courageous efforts to liberate Czecho-Slovakia" and to restore the people of that Nazi occupied country to freedom and peace.

The message made public by the White House was in reply from one from Mr. Benes, who is returning to London after conferences here with American Government officials. The President's message follows:

"Please accept my deep appreciation for your message upon your departure from the United States. I feel at this time that it has been most useful for us to have been able to consult together in regard to the most efficacious means to attain the goal for which we are all striving—the unconditional defeat of the Axis forces.

"I shall always retain a pleasant memory of your timely and helpful visit, and my best wishes go with you in your courageous efforts to liberate Czecho-Slovakia and restore your country and people to freedom and to peace."

Mr. Benes's letter:

"Before leaving the United States, I want to express to you and the Government of the United States my sincerest thanks for the kind hospitality accorded me during my visit in your great country.

"I found in your Government and in the public opinion the warmest sympathy for the cause of the Czecho-Slovak people and I consider it a great privilege to have been able to witness your great war effort which is contributing decisively to the victory of the United Nations.

"My best wishes for full success in your great work."

# Britons in Congress, Yanks as M. P.'s Urged

Washington, D. C., June 12 (AP).—A common citizenship between Americans and Britons, under which an American resdient in England could run for Parliament, was suggested tonight by Col. J. J. Llewellin, British resident minister and chairman of the British Supply Council in North Africa.

Discussing how to "carry on in the days of peace the close accord of the days of war," Llewellin said:

"Why should not we recognize one common heritage of so much that is great, one bond of noble ideals, brave aims and high endeavor, by having as a further bond, a common citizenship?

"That is, that no American should be considered an alien in any part of the British Empire, and no Britisher an alien here; that an American should be able, if he wished, to enter the service of the British government and a Britisher be able to do the same thing here; that, if resident for the qualifying period in a state franchise—he could even himself or country, he should enjoy the stand for Congress or for Parliament.

"Some suggest that the various parts of the British Empire should become states in your great system. Others suggest that the United States should become a part of the British Empire. Probably neither of these solutions are practicable. In new times let us try something new."

Llewellin's remarks, drafted for presentation at a ceremony honoring the late Alanson B. Houghton, from 1925 to 1928 American Ambassador to London, recalled the Anglo-French citizenship proposed by Prime Minister Churchill before France fell in 1940.

# U. S. RADIO WAVES TO BE STRONGEST

JUN 13 1943

Washington, June 12 (A. P.).—A major change in American propaganda policy was indicated today following the announcement that a few powerful short-wave radio stations will be equipped to broadcast throughout the world.

The new stations will be strong enough "to knock the radio off the shelf in Italy, Germany or Japan," officials of the Crosley Corporation of Cincinnati said.

Crosleys WLWO has been authorized to install transmitters with a total power of 750,000 watts. A new battery of transmitters will be installed near Cincinnati soon.

Heretofore numerous but weaker short-wave stations have beamed American propaganda. Henceforth a few powerful short-wave facilities will carry the load. At least one of the new transmitters is expected to be in operation within a few weeks.

Crosley technicians said that the new transmitters would be more powerful than anything in the world and would be capable of drowning out Berlin, Rome or Tokio.

# 2 Guatemalan Soldiers Get U.S. Army Decoration

## Rescued American Corporal From Drowning

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—Soldiers Medals for heroism have been awarded two privates of the Guatemalan Army for their part in rescuing an American soldier from drowning in heavy surf off a beach in Guatemala, the War Department announced today.

They are Privates Osorio Rodas and Julio Zuniga, who were on duty as lifeguards when Corporal Stanley Szalkiewicz, of 554 Crescent Street, Brooklyn, ventured too far into the surf. The two Guatemalans joined with Sergeant William J. Wilson, of Parkersburg, W. Va., and Corporal John A. Reardon, of Jersey City, in dragging Corporal Szalkiewicz to safety.

They were decorated by Lieutenant General George H. Brett, commanding general of the Caribbean Defense Command, at a ceremony in Guatemala City.

# MARINE HEAD CITES DEAD EX-REPORTER

JUN 13 1943

Washington, June 12 (A. P.).—First Sergt. James N. Wright of Washington, D. C., a Marine who was killed while serving as a diplomatic courier for the State Department, was posthumously cited today by Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Holcomb, commandant of the Marine Corps.

First Sergt. Wright, 28 years old, a former reporter for the Newark Evening News, died in the crash of a Pan American Clipper near Lisbon, Portugal, on February 22. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery at Washington on April 15 with full military honors.

His widow, Mrs. Dorothy M. Wright, lives at 4825 Chevy Chase Drive, Chevy Chase, Md. First Sergt. Wright's father, Joseph A. Wright, resides at 242 Broad street, Newark.

"First Sergt. Wright," the Commandant wrote, "served to the utmost of his ability in the performance of his important and hazardous work as a diplomatic courier on temporary duty with the United States Department of State. His highly meritorious, loyal and effective service over a period of eight months culminated in the sacrifice of his life. . . . His exemplary devotion to duty and the valuable service rendered to his country were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Marine Corps."

# ZIONIST POST-WAR PROGRAM OUTLINED

Washington, June 12 (A. P.).—Relief and rehabilitation for despoiled European Jews, restoration of equal rights in their home countries and opportunity to establish themselves in a self-governing Palestine are demanded in a post-war program of the Zionist Organization of America.

JUN 13 1943

1943

3024-4921

Judge Lewis E. Levinthal, president of the organization, made the program public here today in connection with the forthcoming sessions of the American Jewish Conference.

Demanding the right to be heard at the peace conference to follow the present war, the Zionist platform declares that "as Americans and as Jews, we seek first of all, the victory of the forces of democracy, of equality and of freedom over those of tyranny and brutal aggression, to the end that men everywhere may enjoy the four freedoms."

The platform says of the position of the Jew in a post-war world:

"For the uprooted and despoiled Jews of Europe, who were the first victims of the assault against democracy and civilization, we demand that relief and rehabilitation be provided at the earliest possible moment. Those who desire to return to their countries of origin must be enabled to do so; while opportunities for migration and settlement must be afforded to others who will wish to emigrate and begin life anew elsewhere. On behalf of the Jews in European countries, we demand, further, full equality of rights with their fellow countrymen as individuals."

The plank dealing with Palestine maintains that "now more than ever Palestine provides the most practical answer to the desperate need of the multitude of Jews, whose rescue from Europe, as soon as possible, is imperative in a physical as well as a spiritual sense."

# INQUIRY ON WAACS REPORTED ORDERED

JUN 13 1943

Washington, June 12 (A. P.).—Representative May (D.-Ky.), chairman of the House Military Committee, refused today to confirm or deny a published report that a sub-committee had been named to investigate rumors reflecting on the morality of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps.

"I don't know anything about it," said Mr. May, after first declining altogether to comment, "and if I did, I would be too much of a gentleman to say so."

However, it was learned that some members of the Military Committee conferred informally with Oveta Culp Hobby, Waac director, and War Department officials following a published report—since officially denied—that contraceptives were to be issued the women soldiers.

Declining permission to use his name, one committee member who sat in on the conferences said that he knew of no formal inquiry and declared he was satisfied that the reports concerning one were groundless.

He said that after Secretary of War Stimson issued his statement early this week in defense of the Waacs' morality and in praise of their service, "the inquiry was all over as far as I was concerned."

# STRIKE CURB FOES AIM FINAL BLAST ON SENATE FLOOR

JUN 13 1943

## Backers of Bill, However, View Final Approval as Certain.

Washington, June 12 (A. P.).—Opponents aimed a final and apparently futile blast of criticism as the Senate met today to take final action on legislation designed to prohibit strikes in war industries.

Fought bitterly by organized labor, the Connally-Harness bill authorizing Government seizure of strike-threatened war plants or mines and imposing new restrictions on union activities was passed in its final form by the House yesterday. The vote was 219 to 129.

Proponents viewed Senate approval as certain.

Senators Thomas (D.-Utah), LaFollette (Prog.-Wis.) and Danaher (R.-Conn.) scheduled opposition speeches, but Senator Mead (D.-N. Y.) commented: "The bill may be passed without some of our votes but apparently it is going to be passed."

**Strengthens WLB Power.**

The bill strengthens the War Labor Board's power to deal with the coal wage and other disputes disrupting production, requires a thirty-day notice and majority vote on a secret ballot before a strike could be called in any privately operated war industry, and bans union contributions to political campaigns.

Beyond this, the measure would impose a $5,000 fine or a year's imprisonment on any person convicted of instigating or encouraging a strike in a Government-controlled plant or industry, although individual employees could not be punished for quitting jobs. Since the Government could take over when any labor controversy threatened interruption of production, in effect it could outlaw any strike in a war plant or mine.

The approximately 615 Alabama coal miners who had started a parade of new strikes turned back to work today, given an out by Secretary Ickes to avoid fines he had proposed for their June 1-5 walkout.

They had left three mines yesterday in protest against the fines, but prepared to resume digging coal after Mr. Ickes, as Federal boss of the mines, announced that whether the fines would stick was a matter for collective bargaining with operators.

However, nearly 1,600 workers at three Windber, Pa., mines voted even after Mr. Ickes's announcement to strike. The vast majority of the miners over the country stayed on the job.

Mr. Ickes had first proposed that fines provided for under old contracts ($1 a day for leaving work in most areas, $2 in some) be applied.

The U. M. W. and its president, John L. Lewis, promised the action, declaring Government operation of the mines by itself failed to continue terms of the contract.

**Two-fold Protest.**

The Pennsylvania development, a union official said, was a two-fold protest. In addition to the fines, the miners were objecting to what they called failure of the War Labor Board to approve a wage increase of $1.30 a day, representing underground travel time.

This sum was agreed upon by Mr. Lewis and the Central Pennsylvania Producers Association as a compromise after the entire group of operators rejected flatly the U. M. W. demand for $2 a day more.

WLB spokesmen said that a decision on the underground travel pay figure—the focal point in the three-months-long dispute—would be handed down next week and it was indicated that the issue might wind up in the courts. Union officials were reported to believe that a law suit should be brought if the leadership thinks the WLB decision is unjust.

The miners now are operating under Secretary Ickes's direction on a truce which expires at midnight June 20.

**Holds Out Olive Branch.**

Mr. Ickes held out an olive branch to the miners early last night, twenty-four hours after he disclosed that fines for absenteeism would be imposed. Still sticking by the terms of the old United Mine Workers' contract, he said the penalties could be appealed to the Government managers of the pits and could be rescinded by mutual agreement between the operators and the miners.

The men in the soft coal fields would be liable to fines for a total of four days' absenteeism—or more than $4 each. Those who walked out in the anthracite belt would not be subject to the penalties, it was explained by Mr. Ickes's office because the hard coal contract contained no such stipulations.

# AMPHIBIAN TRUCK IS USED BY ARMY

## New Vehicle Performs Reliably on Water and on Land.

WASHINGTON, June 12—(AP) Development of a two and one half ton amphibian truck "capable of performing as reliably on water as on land" was announced by the War department today.

Nicknamed the "Duck" by soldiers assigned as its driver-pilots the new vehicle is known officially as "truck, amphibian 2½-2 ton, six by six, DUKW-353."

Engineers who developed the truck under direction of the Ordnance department said it is capable of moving troops, weapons, and supplies over land and across water obstacles.

A propeller slips into gear when the truck hits the water. The "Duck" can carry approximately 35 men on land and 50 over water.

It is a six-wheel vehicle with driving power in all wheels, has an overall length of about 31 feet and a width or beam of eight feet.

## JAP NAVAL SHIFTS

Rear Admiral Kengo Kobayashi, former Japanese naval attache at Washington, has been assigned "an important post at sea," a Tokio broadcast said today in announcing changes involving four high naval officers.

Admiral Kobayashi was appointed naval attache in Washington in 1936, when he was a captain. He was chief of staff of the Kure Naval Station prior to today's announcement, which was recorded by the Associated Press.

Others listed in the transfer were Vice-Admiral Seigo Yamagata, who was appointed commander of the Tokio naval patrol headquarters; Rear Admiral Shinzo Onisho, named chief of staff of the Kure Naval Station, and Vice-Admiral Takeo Takagi, former commander of the Tokio naval patrol headquarters, assigned to the naval general staff.

# De Gaulle Kin Held, Word

New York, June 12 (AP)—A British radio broadcast recorded by CBS today quoted the London Times as saying a brother of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, the Fighting French leader, had been arrested in Paris, his home, and "deported to Germany as a hostage."

JUN 13 1943

**Russian Envoy En Route to Post.**

Seattle, June 12 (A. P.).—Constantine Oumansky, former Russian Ambassador to the United States, passed through Seattle yesterday en route to become his country's ambassador in Mexico City, thereby ending a rift of thirteen years in Russo-Mexican relations.

# New Engines in U. S. Warship Widen Range by Using Less Fuel

WASHINGTON, June 12—(AP) The Navy tonight revealed one of America's secret weapons—our warships can go further and hit harder because they consume up to 35 per cent less fuel than the ships of any other navy in the world.

Development of a revolutionary system of propelling American warships has given them "the edge over foreign vessels that many times means the difference between defeat and victory," the announcement said.

This was the first official discourse of progress made on the fleet's introduction of high pressure, high temperature steam equipment. Not only has the system been used on destroyers beginning about 1943 but it also has since been incorporated even in the nation's great new battleships, among them the North Carolina and Washington.

Naval authorities said that adoption of high pressure, high temperature steam methods marked a revolution in marine engineering which was made possible only by the application of American inventive genius and American industrial resources to the needs of naval construction.

**Controversy in Navy**

It has been known for years that proposed use of this advanced machinery and its evolution for employment in naval vessels had furnished one of the great controversies in the seagoing service. Evidence of the fight cropped out from time to time at congressional hearings. Some officers arguing for the new method of driving warships contended that only by its adoption could America's fleet be kept entirely modern. Other, more conservative officers disputed the idea's practicability.

One of the incidental results of the ultimate decision to use the new equipment was that it made American ships' construction dependent only on American resources. Speaking of the first use of high pressure, high temperature steam in the Mahan class of destroyers which started building ten years ago, the Navy said "These ships represented a complete American design in all respects."

The greatest result is the reduction in fuel requirement to produce the same amount of power. This has resulted, in turn, in giving American warships increased range of 25 to 35 per cent, of extending the amount of time which the ships can remain on station and of simplifying the supply problem.

The basic high pressure, high temperature principles were worked out by American engineers for land installations such as electric power plants. Those plants normally produce heat from coal. Warships generally use oil for fuel.

**Expansion Began in 1933**

In 1933 when expansion of the Navy started, the engineering firm of Gibbs and Cox, the Navy related, was brought into the work of fitting this new equipment into marine design. In the Mahan class of destroyers it was decided to use the steam at 400 pounds in 700 degrees Fahrenheit. The machinery was so radical as to be revolutionary and within the Navy at that time it was a common argument as to whether it would work or wreck the ship.

Along with the high speed turbines, the Navy had to work out a new-type reduction gear to reduce the revolutions before they reached the propellers, and also had to develop a feed water system to remove oxygen from the water which furnished the high temperature steam. Similarly "super heat boilers" had to be developed.

In 1934, the Navy began work on the destroyer Somers, which became the first vessel to use full potentialities of the propulsion. The Somers took a pressure of 600 pounds and a temperature of 850 degrees.

Five years later the old four-stack destroyer Dahlgren was re-engined and reboilered and now carries steam at 1,300 pounds pressure and 925 degrees in its main engines, an advance which is said to produce a further improvement of ten per cent in fuel economy.

"While nothing has been done with this design in the past four years," the Navy said, "it is understood that the Bureau of Ships will follow up this design in the near future, as the material situation permits."

**Adapted to Battleships**

Between the work on the Somers and that on the Dahlgren, the Navy came to a general acceptance of the practicability of high pressure, high temperature steam. About 1938 it became a standard propulsion for surface combat vessels. The battleships North Carolina and Washington, the first two of the modern capital vessels in the fleet, carry 600 pounds steam pressure and 850 degrees of temperature.

The Navy mentioned among con-

JUN 13 1943

cerns that had aided in development of the machinery, the General Electric company and Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing company, which it said had poured millions of dollars into the development of steam turbines; and Babcock nd Wilcox, the Foster Wheeler corporation and the De Laval company, which it said had devoted much work on engine research.

It said also that Gibbs and Cox had been brought into the design phase of the work by the Bath Iron works, United Shipbuilding Drydock company and Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock company.

"All of the improvements incident to the introduction of high pressure, high temperature steam have worked out most satisfactorily," the Navy declared. "The machinery has stood up well under the most severe conditions imaginable —duty off Iceland and combat action in the tropics. It has showed itself well adapted to operation by green crews."

# SECOND 'HOUSTON' TO BE LAUNCHED AT NEWPORT NEWS

JUN 13 1943

## New Cruiser Will Replace Warship Lost in Java Sea Battle.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 12. —(AP) The cruiser Houston, named after the cruiser which was lost last year in the battle of the Java sea, will be launched June 19 at the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock company plant.

Mrs. Claude B. Hammill, of Houston, Tex., wife of the chairman of the Houston war bond committee, will christen the ship, which was authorized by Congress in July, 1940. Matron of honor will be Mrs. Jesse H. Jones, wife of the secretary of Commerce. Dorothy Massey, daughter of Mayor Otis Massey of Houston, will be maid of honor.

Governor Stevenson and Rep. Albert Thomas are among those expected to come here from the Lone Star state for the launching.

The new cruiser's ill-fated predecessor, a 10,000-ton treaty cruiser was launched at Newport News Sept. 7, 1929. Early in her career she was the flagship of the commander in chief of the Asiatic fleet. She performed rescue work in the Yangtze flood of 1931, protected American lives during hostilities in Shanghai in 1932 and made a good will cruise to Japan in 1933, visiting Yokohama and Kobe. On several occasions President Roosevelt reviewed the fleet from her bridge, and enjoyed several fishing trips aboard her.

After the cruiser went down under the fire of Japanese aerial and surface forces, Texans swung into a war bond campaign to replace the sunken ship, and 1,000 volunteers joined the Navy in a body to replace the crew.

The new Houston will be the third vessel of the United States Navy to carry the name. The first Houston was the converted collier Libenfels, seized from Germany when the United States entered the first World War.

# NICKNAMED T.N.T. BY HIS FRIENDS, FACES STERN JOB

JUN 13 1943

## Army Health Now Good—Has Had 30 Years Medical Experience.

BY FRANK CAREY

WASHINGTON, June 12.—(AP) When Major General Norman Thomas Kirk, the new surgeon general of the United States Army, was stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, during the twenties, friends added a letter to his first two initials and dubbed him "T.N.T. Tommy."

The monicker resulted partly from his prowess on the polo field —he could wield the mallet as well from the back of an Army mule as he could from a horse—and partly from the fact that he'd almost explode with zeal when he had a chance to go shooting quail or fishing for tuna.

**But most of all, the name resulted from the fact that the surgeon could pack dynamite into his words once he got warmed up to an argument, whether it concerned the playing of a hand of Army-style "poverty poker" or the merits of some new development in surgical technique.**

It was not flaring temper, friends say—just the courage of his own convictions, with sound effects. The passing of the years hasn't killed the spark.

He fairly sizzled like a sputtering fuse the other day when he talked about the problems that face him in his new post as family physician, in effect, to 8,200,000 soldiers who will constitute the American Army in the various combat theaters and in Army camps at home by the end of 1943.

**"Just a Country Boy"**

Blue eyed, and tanned a saddle brown, the 56-year-old surgeon is short in stature, but he seems to take on height when he gets burned up, and he was burned up when he said:

"I'm just a country boy from Rising Sun, Maryland, and I like to speak my mind. I think the public should know a lot of things about the job the medical department still is faced with, even though our health record to date has been better than in any war in history.

"We're still having difficulty in procuring the number of medical officers and nurses we need to take care of those boys out there fighting, and I lose patience when I hear complaints that there are 'too many doctors in the Army, doing nothing' and that civilians are worrying about dying because many doctors already have gone into the service."

The general ran his strong, nimble fingers through his iron-grey hair which is close-cropped in a "crew" cut, lit another cigaret—he smokes plenty—and went on:

**"Certainly there are times when doctors and nurses are forced into inactivity. That's true right now in Africa where the fighting is over, but it's just the intermission between the acts. They must be prepared for the next offensive wherever it may be, and others must be on the job back in this country, guarding the health of the men who may be going over, and training for active duty themselves in the combat zones."**

"Doctors in wartime," said the general who for years has been recognized as one of the outstanding surgeons of the country, "are like firemen in a city.

"The firemen sometimes have to sit around the firehouse for hours on end, playing cards, but they have to be ready when the alarm goes off—and so it is with the Army doctors. They're on call 24 hours a day whether there's active fighting going on or not.

"But we need more and more of them to maintain the good record on health and restoration of the wounded that we have had—and to bring our boys home again."

Months before he was appointed surgeon general, Kirk got a first hand view of the medical department at work in North Africa.

"If anyone in the medical department or the Army Nurse Corps is getting a respite over there now," he said, "heaven knows they need it."

**Praised by Eisenhower**

General Eisenhower himself told me that in the Tunisian campaign, the medical department of the Army carried out its missions even better than the infantry and the artillery—and that's saying a lot.

"Surgeons stood ankle deep in mud inside crude tents performing surgery to equal anything you'd get right here in Washington.

"Workers in temperatures so low that anti-freeze had to be used in automobiles, Army nurses at evacuation hospitals had to wear soldiers' long underwear to keep them warm, because their own uniforms were inadequate. They wore men's coveralls, too, and ill-fitted garrison boots—but I can tell you that steps are now being taken to correct these inadequacies in outfitting the women, who are up there taking it on the chin with the best of the men.

"Then there were the litter bearers who bore stretchers from the battlefields until their hands were blistered—and I was told of ambulance drivers so exhausted after making hauls of 100 miles or so across rough country that they'd stagger like drunken men when they reached a hospital. But they'd take a swig of coffee—and be off again."

He said 13,000 casualties were evacuated by airplane from forward lines in Tunisia back to base hospitals two hours flying time away.

**"Ambulance drivers in Tunisia," he said, "even tell a story of being directed by the Germans to the right road when they got lost near the enemy lines while bearing our own wounded."**

General Kirk visited only one battlefront, but, in a sense, he has been present wherever surgery facilities are set up to tend the wounded. A textbook he prepared on amputations is the bible of Army surgeons in that field, although the employment of sulfa drugs to check infection of wounds has greatly lessened the percentage of amputations as compared with the first World war.

A one-time specialist in orthopedics—the surgery of bones and joints—General Kirk invented a metal "litter bar" which is standard equipment for Army stretchers to insure safe carriage for patients suffering broken legs. A splintered leg can be held rigid by attaching the splints to the metal bar.

And he brings to his new post the experience of 30 years as a working surgeon in the Army. He first saw field service as an operating surgeon during the Vera Cruz expedition in 1913, and held key surgical posts in the Canal Zone, Corregidor and Manila between 1915 and 1936. He was an instructor of medical officers during the first World war, and at the end of that war, was in charge of all amputation cases coming to the U. S. Army hospital at Colonia, N. J.

He said that while the health of the soldiers is good and the mortality among the wounded has been kept low by efficient surgery, use of plasma and sulfa drugs, the Army still has a "big problem" in neuropsychiatric cases.

"We do our best to weed out potential neurotics when the men are examined for Army service," he said, "but it's difficult. It's easy to tell when a man has poor eyesight or a bad heart, but it's hard to pick out those who will fail to make first line fighting men."

General Kirk married the former Anna Buryea of Long Island, N. Y., whom he met when she was in training as a nurse at Brownsville, Texas. They have two daughters, Anne, a linguist who has done some work as a Spanish interpreter for the government, and Jane, a student at the University of Michigan.

The general has a little victory garden in back of his quarters near Walter Reed hospital, and his wife says "he'd raise chickens, too, like he used to—if he had the time."

He likes music and gets plenty of it home-made, because his daughter Anne plays piano and Jane is an accordionist.

"T.N.T. Tommy" used to play quite a bit of bridge, but he gave it up a few years ago.

"Too many rules!" says Mrs. Kirk.

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JUN 13 1943

# FARLEY DENOUNCES WARTIME 'EXCUSES'

JUN 13 1943

## Urges Americans 'to Shoulder Loyally the Sacrifices' That Are Necessary

## CITES RULE BY MAJORITY

### Former Postmaster General Gives Flag-Day Speech to Elks at Cambridge

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 12 (AP)—James A. Farley, former Postmaster General, speaking tonight under the auspices of Cambridge Lodge, No. 839, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, said that excuse-making had no place in wartime and called on men and women in all walks of life "to shoulder loyally the sacrifices which are called for."

"Let me say to you with all the sincerity of which I am capable," he continued, in a pre-Flag Day speech, "that everything that this flag means, every blessing that it confers upon us as a people, and every right that it protects, arose from one principle—the principle that a free people may choose those who will govern them.

"But it is equally true that, when the people of these United States have made this free choice, the government so selected becomes the government of all of the people. When this national leadership, which is a leadership of majority selection, determines upon the course of conduct necessary for the successful prosecution of a war, every individual has a patriotic obligation to support that leadership.

"It is true we have a right to express our disagreement with a course of action which we believe to be wrong, in an effort to secure changes and betterment, but we have no right to weaken the hand of our National Government in the prosecution of the war. We have no right to sabotage the laws which our government has enacted in the effort to lead us to victory and to preserve our liberties.

"It will not do to salve our individual consciences by comparing our course of conduct with that of others less patriotic. It will not do to say that others are seeking gains from the war either through profit or preferment. We cannot excuse individual failure on our own part by pointing out that mistakes have been made by our leaders."

# What's Behind The War News

By GLENN BABB

Last week the Allies took their first stride across the seas which serve as a moat for Hitler's fortress of Europe. Friday the Italian island stronghold of Pantelleria surrendered; yesterday the smaller island of Lampedusa followed. Both succumbed to American and British air power, indicating that that factor will play the leading role in all phases of the great siege of the continent, already under way.

The seizure of these two Mediterranean stepping stones disposes of one of the preliminaries to what most of the world speaks of now simply as "the invasion." That vast undertaking, toward which perhaps three-fourths of the world's resources are now directed, either for attack or defense, dominates the thoughts of nearly all peoples. When and where it will be launched is the universal question.

To try to say when would be sheer guesswork. Any attempt to name likely invasion routes also must be based on speculation, but it is possible at least to offer a list of the "best ten." Five of these across the Mediterranean; one, which may be multi-pronged, reaches for Scandinavia; three strike at western Europe; one comes from the east.

The Allies may strike by two or more of these simultaneously; on the other hand all may be wide of the mark. The Allied command obviously is searching for the greatest possible surprises, both in place and time. However, such surprise as may be achieved must concern chiefly the time element. Hitler obviously has tried to make ready at all points.

Pantelleria and Lampedusa made up a short spectacular episode which emphasizes that there probably is a lot of prologue to be got through before the curtain rises on the main show. However, it offers a preview of the pattern likely to be followed in most of the operations. Tremendous air power, capable of clearing the skies over any objective, will be a feature of every invasion force. All will have formidable naval support, but for some, such as any thrust at Scandinavia

1943

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there must be much greater sea armadas than for others. The backbone will be the land forces surging ashore in hundreds and thousands of barges.

For the best available official description of any or all of them we have Winston Churchill's assertion that "amphibious operations of peculiar complexity and hazard are approaching."

There is a widespread popular concept of a single day on which the Allies will swarm ashore on the European continent in direct frontal assault on Hitler's fortress. One widely accepted picture is of such an assault across the narrow seas between Britain and France, placing the Allied armies once more on the classic battlefields of 1914-18 and 1940.

JUN 13 1943

**May Force Collapse**

It may not come that way at all; it may never have that grand, dramatic sweep. For one thing, the sideshows, while they will not carry Allied armies to Berlin, may strike just as surely at the heart of Hitler's new order—at its courage and will to resist—and cause its collapse. For another, there is no telling what the air assault may accomplish. Altogether there may be so much punch packed into the preliminaries that the big show, if and when it comes, will be something of an anti-climax.

Also it may be difficult to determine just when the invasion begins. It is likely that there will be a series of limited objective operations, super Commando-like raids directed at the destruction of some enemy base and not at permanent seizure of territory.

There still is a lot of mopping up to do. The siege lines around the continent are not yet tightly drawn. A primary requirement is that the routes by which the United Nations can move men and weapons to any point on the perimeter be cleared and safeguarded. There are two such vital routes still not made safe, the Mediterranean and the northern way to Russia. There is also, of course, the broad highway across the Atlantic where the U-boats must be beaten before there can be any invasion. Latest returns indicate that they are being beaten.

The invasion plans for the western Allies are known in their entirety to only a comparatively few persons. To keep the enemy in anxious suspense, part of the war of nerves, it is necessary to keep the Allied publics in the dark. The speculations which follow are not based on any inside information. They are simply deductions drawn from facts which are public property — dispositions of the Allied forces, certain obvious objectives to be attained, geographical data available to any map-reader, indications from history as to the routes which conquerors through the centuries have found the most advantageous.

**Mediterranean Looms First**

**All these things point unmistakably to the Mediterranean as the main theater for this year's activities of the western Allies, with Scandinavia as the second choice.**

**The most powerful, experienced, effective forces at the Allies' command are those gathered on the Mediterranean's southern and eastern shores, especially in northwest Africa. There are the British First and Eighth armies, the American Fifth army, the growing French armies, which may total 300,000 men before long. Farther east are the British Ninth and Tenth armies, more than 100,000 Poles training for the liberation of their homeland, sizeable American units, especially air units.**

**The total strength of these armies can not be far short of 1,500,000 men available for operations in and across the Mediterranean.**

**The other major concentration within striking distance of the continent is in the British isles. Britain's home armies and the American units there (with others in Iceland) must total more than 2,000,000. From these can be drawn the task forces needed for any thrust against Scandinavia. Behind them is the great, growing manpower pool being readied in the United States. Hundreds of thousands probably will be drawn directly from this reservoir this year for the great adventure.**

Continued on Page

JUN 13 1943

# Hooded Japs Beat Countrymen

## Attack Is Made in Arizona Internee Camp Prior to Five-day Strike.

Los Angeles, June 12 (A. P.).—Eight hooded Japanese beat members of their own race before a tumultuous five-day strike began at Camp No. 1 of the Poston, Ariz., relocation center last November, Norris Edward James, former head of the camp's receiving center for evacuees, told the Dies congressional sub-committee.

The Japanese who were beaten had been aiding the camp administration in its work, Mr. James testified yesterday.

He said the hooded gang attacked Joseph Seta and Seta's uncle in the camp barracks, leaving a wooden imitation of a Samurai sword. Mr. James added that three men attacked the recreation director, Hatsumi Yamema, and later beat the director's mother and sister.

Mr. James said the jailing of Isamu Uchida, head of the camp's Judo wrestling organization, was the immediate cause of the strike. He explained that Uchida was taken into custody on an assault charge after Kay Nishimura, Mr. James's chief interpreter, had been beaten with pipe lengths by several of the hooded men.

Trouble first began at the camp last fall, Mr. James stated, after Poston had received 365 Japanese, regarded by the FBI as potentially dangerous, from internment camps in North Dakota and New Mexico.

The former camp executive said that beginning then "a definite attempt was made to destroy the Americanism of the American-born Japanese" in the relocation center with its population of 10,000.

The witness stated that when the strike was settled, part of the agreement between the Japanese leaders and camp executives was that the Judo wrestler, Uchida, should stand trial on the assault charge. But the trial has never been held, he added.

"By the success of the strike were the leaders able to maintain leadership and impose their doctrines?" asked Representative John Costello (D.-Cal.), chairman of the sub-committee.

"Yes, the leaders of the strike emerged as leaders of Poston Camp No. 1," answered Mr. James.

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LONDON--THIRD ADD FOURTH LEAD AERIAL X X X THE GERMANS.

TEN OF THE LOST PLANES WERE CANADIAN.

RETURNING CANADIAN PILOTS SAID THE EXPLOSIONS WERE TERRIFIC AND CLEARLY WERE LARGER THAN THOSE ORDINARILY TOUCHED OFF BY FOUR-TON BOMBS. FIRES WERE SO INTENSE IN SOME CASES THAT SMOKE LIFTED FOUR MILES ABOVE THE FLAMING CITY AND THE GLOW COULD BE SEEN FROM THE COAST.

VISIBILITY OVER THE TARGET WAS GOOD AND SEARCHLIGHTS SOON WERE DIMMED OUT BY SMOKE AND FIRE HAZE. ONE SQUADRON SAID THE GERMAN OPPOSITION WAS THE LIGHTEST YET ENCOUNTERED IN THE RUHR. OTHERS FOUND THE GOING TOUGH.

JUN 13 1943

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Insert London Aerial --- Intercept Their

LIEUT. R.C.TREENE OF SEATTLE, BOMBARDIER OF THE "BLACK SWAN," ESTIMATED THAT 75 GERMAN FIGHTERS MET THE AMERICAN BOMBERS SOON AFTER THEY CROSSED THE GERMAN COAST. "THEY STAYED WITH US FOR 25 MINUTES," HE SAID.

Insert London Aerial --- one Eyore

THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST A DNB NEWS AGENCY REPORT THAT 36 BOMBERS HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN OVER GERMANY DURING THE NIGHT. THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY REUTERS, DID NOT NAME THE TARGET IMMEDIATELY.

IT WAS THE 53RD, ETC., FOURTH GRAPH PREVIOUS.

JUN 13 1943

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THE AIR MINISTRY ALSO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE RECORD 2,000-TON RAID ON DORTMUND ON MAY 23 LEFT THAT WAR FACTORY CITY "PROBABLY THE MOST HEAVILY DAMAGED CITY IN GERMANY FOR ITS SIZE."

RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS MADE SINCE THE RAID SHOWED THE CITY, WHOSE POPULATION IS MORE THAN 500,000 LODGED IN ONE OF GERMANY'S MOST CONCENTRATED AREAS OF HEAVY INDUSTRY, "EVEN MORE HARD HIT THAN ESSEN, ALTHOUGH DAMAGE THERE RUNS IT CLOSE.

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JUN 13 1943

"IN THE CROWDED CENTER OF THE CITY ALONE AT LEAST 150 ACRES HAVE BEEN TOTALLY DEVASTATED, MOSTLY BY FIRE," THE REVIEW SAID.

"THE SPREAD OF THE FIRE OUTSIDE THIS AREA APPEARS IN SOME PLACES TO HAVE BEEN CHECKED WHERE BUILDINGS WERE BLOWN UP OR BURNED DOWN IN THE EARLIER OF THE TWO RAIDS (THE LAST WAS ON MAY 4) BUT 880 OFFICE AND ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS AND LARGE CITY BLOCKS WHICH MAY HAVE SERVED A VARIETY OF PURPOSES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED OR SEVERELY DAMAGED.

PRIME TARGETS IN DORTMUND WERE THE GREAT STEEL WORKS OF THE HOESCH COMPANY AND A BRANCH OF THE VEREINIGTE STAHLWERKE COMBINE.

THE HOESCH STEEL WORKS WERE DAMAGED IN BOTH ATTACKS AND THOUGH ONLY TWO-THIRDS OF THE AREA THUS FAR HAS BEEN PHOTOGRAPHED, 44 BUILDINGS WERE SEEN TO HAVE BEEN DAMAGED OR DESTROYED, THE REPORT SAID.

INGOTS, SHELLS AND FORGINGS ARE PRODUCED THERE.

DAMAGE AT THE VEREINIGTE COMBINE ALSO WAS EXTENSIVE, THE MINISTRY SAID.

THE MAIN BUILDING AT THE BIG MINE OF THE HOESCH KOLN-NEUSSEN KAISERSTUHL CONCERN WAS WRECKED IN THE SECOND RAID AND APPEARED TO BE INACTIVE FOR A WEEK.

TWENTY-ONE OTHER FACTORIES, AT LEAST NINE OF THEM ENGINEERING CONCERNS, WERE HIT IN THE SECOND ATTACK.

WIDE DAMAGE ALSO WAS DONE AT THE MAIN RAILWAY YARDS, DOCKS AND RAILWAY REPAIR SHOPS OF DORTMUND, WHICH IS THE TERMINUS OF THE DORTMUND-EMS CANAL.

JUN 13 1943

AS THE EASTERN GATEWAY OF THE RUHR, DORTMUND IS SECOND ONLY TO DUISBURG AS A TRANSPORT CENTER.

AT LEAST 1,258 HOUSES WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED IN THE WEISSENBURGER STRASSE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT OF DORTMUND, IN ADDITION TO THE WRECKING OF THE MUNICIPAL POWER STATION, THE STATION TELEGRAPH OFFICE, THE MAIN FIRE STATION, THE MINE OFFICE AND ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS, THE REPORT SAID.

AT ESSEN, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID, THERE IS SO MUCH DEVASTATION IT WAS DIFFICULT TO DISTINGUISH OLD DAMAGE FROM THE NEW BUT IT ESTIMATED THAT IN THE LAST TWO ATTACKS OF MARCH 30 AND MAY 28, 670 BUILDINGS EITHER WERE DEMOLISHED OR DAMAGED.

THREE HUNDRED SEPARATE BUILDINGS IN THE KRUPPS WORKS AT ESSEN EITHER WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED IN THE HEAVY ATTACKS OF MARCH OR APRIL, SAID THE REPORT.

JUN 13 1943

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THREE GERMAN INFANTRY ATTACKS SATURDAY IN THE ROSTOV AND LISICHANSK AREAS WERE BEATEN BACK WITH HEAVY LOSSES TO THE ENEMY, THE SOVIET MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE SAID, WITH THE STRONGEST ATTACK LAUNCHED WEST OF ROSTOV.

A GERMAN BROADCAST DECLARED THAT THE RUSSIANS HAD LAUNCHED REPEATED INFANTRY ATTACKS NORTHEAST OF OREL ON A BROAD FRONT, BREACHING THE "MAIN GERMAN LINE IN SOME PLACES." BUT THE RUSSIANS WERE "THROWN OUT IN IMMEDIATE COUNTER THRUSTS IN HAND TO HAND FIGHTING AND SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES IN DEAD, WOUNDED AND PRISONERS," THE RADIO SAID.

JUN 13 1943

THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE DID NOT MENTION THIS AREA.

WEST OF ROSTOV TWO GERMAN BATTALIONS--PERHAPS 1,600 MEN--"LAUNCHED SEVERAL ATTACKS ONE AFTER ANOTHER," SAID THE MOSCOW COMMUNIQUE RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, BUT RUSSIAN TROOPS "WITH WELL-AIMED FIRE THREW BACK THE ENEMY TO THEIR INITIAL POSITIONS. THE ENEMY LEFT MANY DEAD ON THE BATTLEFIELD," AND TWO NAZI TANKS WERE DESTROYED.

SEVERAL DOZEN GERMANS WERE KILLED IN THE LISICHANSK AREA WHEN RUSSIAN MACHINEGUNS OPENED UP ON A NAZI ATTEMPT TO RECONNOITRE IN FORCE, THE WAR BULLETIN CONTINUED, AND "ON ANOTHER SECTOR THE ENEMY UNDER COVER OF A SMOKESCREEN TRIED TO CROSS THE NORTHERN DONETS RIVER. THE HITLERITES WERE MET BY MACHINEGUN AND RIFLE FIRE AND THE MAJORITY OF THEM WERE KILLED OR DROWNED IN THE RIVER."

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID RUSSIAN TROOPS MADE A SUCCESSFUL SCOUTING RAID BEHIND GERMAN LINES ON THE WESTERN FRONT. TWO HUNDRED NAZIS WERE REPORTED KILLED ON THIS FRONT AND NINE ENEMY PLANES DOWNED DURING THE DAY, AND 150 MORE GERMANS WERE DECLARED KILLED ON THE LENINGRAD FRONT.

RUSSIAN PLANES RANGING FAR ON FRIDAY WERE SAID TO HAVE

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JUN 13 1943

RUSSIAN PLANES RANGING FAR ON FRIDAY WERE SAID TO HAVE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED AT LEAST FIVE GERMAN TANKS, ABOUT 60 LOADED TRUCKS, SIX FUEL TANK TRUCKS, SET FIRE TO A NUMBER OF AMMUNITION AND FUEL DUMPS, WRECKED THREE RAILWAY PLANES, AND SILENCED 13 ENEMY BATTERIES.

GUERRILLAS IN THE ROVNO REGION WERE CREDITED WITH WRECKING A GERMAN TROOP TRAIN AND A MILITARY FREIGHT TRAIN.

GERMAN PLANES DROPPED INCENDIARY BOMBS ON A TOWN IN SOUTHWEST ENGLAND AFTER MIDNIGHT, BUT THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT THE RAID WAS ON A LARGE SCALE.

"THE ALERT WAS BRIEF, AND ONLY A FEW GUNS OPENED UP. ENEMY ACTIVITY LIKEWISE WAS SLIGHT THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

JUN 13 1943

THE SWISS REPORTS SAID HUNGARY HAD WITHDRAWN FROM THE WAR IN RUSSIA AND WAS ATTEMPTING TO DEVELOP NEW FRIENDSHIPS THAT WOULD ENABLE HER TO KEEP ANNEXED TERRITORIES AFTER THE WAR. SHE REMAINS A MEMBER OF THE AXIS, HOWEVER.

JUN 13 1943

GEN. HOLLAR HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF THE IOWA NATIONAL GUARD SINCE HE ENLISTED AS A PRIVATE IN 1907. HE WAS A CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY IN THE MEXICAN BORDER CRISIS AND FIRST WORLD WAR. HE BECAME A COLONEL OF THE IOWA GUARD IN 1927 AND A BRIGADIER GENERAL IN 1940. HE WENT ON ACTIVE SERVICE ON FEB. 10, 1941.

JUN 13 1943

london, sunday, june 13-(ap)-- raf bombers struck at germ[illegible] last night, it was reported authoritatively early today, renewing the assault after ~~the~~ duesseldorf and other german arms centers ~~am~~ had been pounded the night before by the greatest air ~~ma~~ fleet ever assembled.

the raf's foray completed the second 24-hour cycle of day and night bombing of axis-held europe, with u. s. and british planes sweeping over france by ~~x~~ daylight saturday.

JUN 13 1943

the friday night assault upon duesseldorf was an hour-long pounding that spread over other nazi industrial centers in the ruhr and rhineland., with more than 2,000 tons of bombs dropped in the shattering rai

LONDON, JUNE 12-(AP)- A DNB, GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM PARIS, BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO TODAY, SAID A MEMBER OF THE FRENCH POPULAR PARTY BELONGING TO A COLLABORATION GROUP WAS SHOT AND KILLED BY ASSASSINS AT POITIERS. THE ASSASSINS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ESCAPED.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

JUN 13 1943

LONDON, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE ALGIERS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT SURRENDERED ITALIAN GARRISON AT PANTELLERIA WAS "ABOUT 12,000 TO 15,000 STRONG." THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY REUTERS.

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JUN 13 1943

LONDON--FIRST ADD PANTELLERIA X X X BY RREUTERS.

ALEXANDER CLIFFORD, REPORTING FOR THE COMBINED BRITISH PRESS, CABLED LATER THAT THE ISLAND WAS GARRISONED BY 15,000 ITALIANS COMMANDED BY AN ADMIRAL "WHO STILL IS IN THE HILLS."

BERLIN BROADCASTS YESTERDAY IDENTIFIED THE SENIOR OFFICER ON THE ISLAND AS ADMIRAL PARESSENI. THE GARRISON COMMANDER WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN GIUSEPPE CADILE, CONSUL OF THE NINTH LEGIO OF ITALIAN NAVAL MILITIA.

JUN 13 1943

30.24-4927

LONDON, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE ALGIERS RADIO REPORTED TONIGHT THAT 30 ENEMY PLANES ATTEMPTED TO ATTACK AN ALLIED LANDING FORCE AFTER LAMPEDUSA SURRENDERED TODAY BUT WERE DRIVEN OFF.

LONDON, SUNDAY, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE ALGIERS RADIO REPORTED LAST NIGHT THAT GERMAN AUTHORITIES IN MARSEILLE HAD INSTRUCTED FRENCH POLICE AND MILITIA ON MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IF THE BRITISH ATTEMPTED PARACHUTE LANDINGS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE.

JUN 13 1943

THE NATURE OF THESE MEASURES WAS NOT DISCLOSED. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

LONDON, SUNDAY, JUNE 13-(AP)-ERNEST L.BEVIN, BRITISH MINISTER OF LABOR AND NATIONAL SERVICES, IN A BROADCAST TO AMERICA TODAY DECLARED THAT "WOMEN HAVE TIPPED THE SCALES TOWARD VICTORY IN THIS WAR."

SUMMARIZING HOW THE PEOPLE OF BRITAIN HAVE RALLIED TO THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY HE POINTED OUT THAT 25 MILLIONS OF THE 46 MILLION PEOPLE IN GREAT BRITAIN ARE ENGAGED IN SOME KIND OF WAR WORK. MORE THAN 90 PER CENT OF THE SINGLE WOMEN OF WORKING AGE HOLD WAR JOBS AND 600,000 HOUSEWIVES ARE DOING PART TIME WORK, HE ADDED.

LONDON, JUNE 12--(AP)--DESULTORY GROUND ACTION AND SCOUTING ENGAGEMENTS MARKED THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN BATTLEFRONT LAST NIGHT, THE SOVIET NOON COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY, WITH RUSSIAN ARTILLERY SMASHING THE EFFORTS OF A GERMAN INFANTRY COLUMN TO DIG IN ON THE DONETS RIVER FRONT SOUTH OF IZYUM.

JUN 13 1943

THE OSCOW-BROADCAST COMMUNIQUE ALSO SAID THE GERMANS WERE DRIVEN OUT OF A SMALL VILLAGE IN THE VICINITY OF BELGOROD, WHICH LIES BETWEEN KURSK AND KHARKOV.

SOVIET PILOTS SHOT DOWN THREE ENEMY PLANES IN THE IZYUM AREA, THE BULLETIN ANNOUNCED, BUT THERE WAS NOTHING TO MATCH THE EFFORTS OF THE RED ARMY AIR FORCE WHICH ROARED OUT MORE THAN 700-STRONG YESTERDAY TO DAMAGE OR DESTROY 150 GERMAN PLANES ENEMY AIR BASES ALONG THE FRONT. THE RUSSIANS LOST 19 PLANES, A MOSCOW BROADCAST SAID.

JUN 13 1943

LONDON, SUNDAY, JUNE 13-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATIONS TODAY TO ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR ANDREW B.CUNNINGHAM, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN:

I WISH TO SEND YOU MY CONGRATULATIONS UPON THE ADMIRABLE WORK DONE BY THE NAVY DURING THE WHOLE OF THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN AND PARTICULARLY AT ITS CONCLUSION.

THE DARING AND DEVOTION OF OUR SUBMARINES SUCCEEDED IN SINKING 47 SHIPS AND OUR SURFACE FORCES 42 SHIPS OF AN AGGREGATE TONNAGE OF 268,600. WHEN TO THIS IS ADDED THE SINKINGS BY AIR A GRAND TOTAL OF 137 SHIPS AND 433,400 TONS IS REACHED.

THIS IS 32 PERCENT OF THE ESTIMATED SHIPPING INITIALLY AVAILABLE TO THE AXIS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN.

DURING THE LONG STRUGGLE ON THE MAINLAND, THE NAVY AND AIR FORCE WORKING IN THE CLOSEST COOPERATION SANK 21 ENEMY DESTROYERS OR TORPEDO BOATS AND MANY SMALL CRAFT AND PREVENTED 35 PERCENT OF ENEMY SUPPLY SHIPS AND TRANSPORTS FROM REACHING TUNISIA.

TO THE MINESWEEPERS FELL THE HONOR OF REOPENING THE MEDITERRANEAN BY CLEARING CHANNELS 600 MILES LONG BETWEEN THE 9TH AND 21ST OF MAY.

JUN 13 1943

PROTECTION OF OUR OWN CONVOYS WAS CARRIED TO THE VERY HIGHEST POINT.

OVER THE WHOLE VAST MASS OF SHIPPING WHICH ENTERED THE MEDITERRANEAN BETWEEN NOV. 8, 1942, AND MAY 8, 1943, THE LOSSES WERE LESS THAN TWO AND ONE-QUARTER PERCENT.

MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS SHOWED THE HIGHEST ENTERPRISE IN ALL THEIR OPERATIONS, WHICH DEVELOPED INCREASINGLY FROM MARCH TO MAY, AND DURING THE FIRST FORTNIGHT OF MAY THEY SANK NINE SHIPS WITH A LOSS OF FOUR.

JUN 13 1943

DESTROYERS OF THE ROYAL NAVY, WITH MOTOR TORPEDOBOATS AND CRUISER SUPPORT, MADE A CLOSE BLOCKADE AROUND THE TUNISIAN TIP IN THE FINAL PHASE THROUGH WHICH PRACTICALLY NOTHING WAS ABLE TO PASS AND ALL PROSPECT OF A DUNKERQUE WAS DENIED TO THE ENEMY.

ALL THIS COULD NOT HAVE BEEN ACCOMPLISHED WITHOUT THE SUPPORT OF BATTLESHIPS, AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND CRUISERS, WHO WERE DENIED THE MEETING WITH THE ITALIAN BATTLE FLEET THEY SO ARDENTLY DESIRE.

I AM VERY GLAD TO PUT THESE FACTS, WHICH IMPRESSED THEMSELVES UPON ME DURING MY VISIT, ON RECORD, AND I REQUEST YOU TO OFFER MY THANKS AND COMPLIMENTS TO ALL OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE NAVAL FORCES UNDER YOUR COMMAND FOR THE NOTABLE CONTRIBUTION THEY HAVE MADE TO THE MEMORABLE AFRICAN VICTORY.

THE DAS REICH CORRESPONDENT SAID THE NUMBER OF YOUNG FRENCHMEN WHO ESCAPED TO SPAIN WAS "MORE THAN DOUBLE THE NUMBER OF SPANIARDS FIGHTING IN THE FOREIGN LEGION ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT." JUN 13 1943

"IT IS NOT LOGICAL," HE SAID, "THAT SPAIN SHEDS BLOOD FOR THE DEFSNSE OF EUROPE WHILE ENEMIES ON THE CONTINENT STREAM TOWARD HER."

HUNGARIAN (PRECEDE LONDON DAY)

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE ARREST OF 372 PERSONS IN BUDAPEST, AND THE RESIGNATION OF COL.-GEN.WILLIAM NAGY AS HUNGARIAN MINISTER OF WAR WERE REPORTED TODAY. JUN 13 1943

SWISS TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY REPORTS SAID THE 372 PERSONS HAD BEEN ARRESTED THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, AFTER 125 FIRST WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY ON SUSPICION OF VIOLATING NATIONAL SECURITY REGULATIONS.

BERLIN REPORTED THAT ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY, REGENT OF HUNGARY, HAD ACCEPTED THE RESIGNATION OF GENERAL NAGY, AND APPOINTED COL.GEN. LUDWIG VON CSATA, 57, TO SUCCEED HIM. CSATA, COMMANDER OF THE THIRD HUNGARIAN ARMY SINCE LAST FEBRUARY, COMMANDED THE FIFTH HUNGARIAN ARMY CORPS IN RUSSIA LAST YEAR, AND TOOK COMMAND OF ALL HUNGARIAN TROOPS THERE WHEN COL.GEN.VON JANY WAS WOUNDED.

THE ARMY SHAKEUP WAS SEEN AS POSSIBLY A STEP IN HUNGARY'S SHIFT FROM COMPLETE AXIS COLLABORATION TO A NEW POLICY OF NON-BELLIGERENCY. UNDER THIS POLICY, HUNGARY WAS SAID TO HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM THE RUSSIAN WAR, AND TO BE SEEKING NEW FRIENDSHIPS THROUGH WHICH SHE MIGHT KEEP ANNEXED TERRITORIES AFTER THE WAR. HUNGARY STILL REMAINS A MEMBER OF THE AXIS.

PRIVATE TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN CITIES IN HUNGARY WERE FORBIDDEN TODAY BY THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS.

JUN 13 1943

30.24-4929

BY WILLIAM MC GAFFIN

JUN 13 1943

MOSCOW, JUNE 12-(AP)- HE WORE AN AMERICAN KHAKI UNIFORM AND AMERICAN SHOES. HE WAS A PRIVATE IN THE RED ARMY.

AND HE WALKED INTO THE AMERICAN EMBASSY THE OTHER DAY AND SAID: "I WA JUST PASSING BY AND WANTED TO DROP IN AND TELL THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT MY COMRADES AND I APPRECIATE THE HELP WE'RE GETTING FROM AMERICA."

THE INCIDENT WAS NOT STAGED. IT WAS GIVEN NO PUBLICITY. I LEARNED ABOUT IT ONLY BY CHANCE ON THE XXXX FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN-SOVIET AGREEMENT.

IT WAS SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT THE EMBASSY. THE AMBASSADOR AND ALL THE OTHER RANKING OFFICIALS WERE OUT.

JUN 13 1943

SO THIS RED ARMY PRIVATE, WHOSE NAME IS WOLF MAYER, WAS RECEIVED BY THE CLERK ON DUTY. LAMAR MULLINER, OF SHAMOKIN, PA.

JUN 13 1943

THROUGH AN INTERPRETER, THE AMERICAN CLERK XXXXX VOICED A WELCOME IN WORDS BEFITTING AN AMBASSADOR AND THEN THE TWO SAT DOWN FOR A FRIENDLY TALK.

JUN 13 1943

"I COME ON MY OWN INITIATIVE, SAID MAYER, PAUSING FOR A QUICK PULL ON THE AMERICAN CIGARET MULLINER GAVE HIM.

"PONIMAYU," SAID MULLINER. "I UNDERSTAND."

"THESE SHOES I'VE BEEN WEARING FOR MORE THAN A YEAR AND THIS UNIFORM, THEY'RE GOOD," THE RUSSIAN SOLDIER SAID BRIGHTLY. "MY COMRADES AND I KNOW WHAT THE UNITED STATES IS DOING FOR US.

HIS VOICE SOBERED.

"I WAS AT STALINGRAD," HE SAID. "IT WAS THERE WE GOT TO TALKING ABOUT THE WAY YOU'RE HELPING US."

JUN 13 1943

IN MOSCOW, ON FURLOUGH, HE RESOLVED TO TELL THE AMERICANS HOW HE FELT.

HE HAD ONE REQUEST. COULD MULLINER SPARE HIM SOME AMERICAN STAMPS? HE WAS, HE EXPLAINED, A STAMP COLLECTOR.

JUN 13 1943

MULLINER OBLIGED WITH SEVERAL AND WAS ASTOUNDED WHEN THE SOLDIER IDENTIFIED THE FEATURES OF FAMOUS AMERICANS ON THE STAMP ISSUES.

"I HOPE I CAN SEE MORE AMERICANS," THE VISITOR SAID GLOWINGLY ON HIS DEPARTURE.

THE FEELING OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH LEADER, WHO HAS THREATENED TO RESIGN FROM THE COMMITTEE UNLESS HIS DEMANDS ARE GRANTED, BECAME KNOWN YESTERDAY AFTER HE DECLINED TO ATTEND A COMMITTEE SESSION AND PRECIPITATED A CRISIS IN NEGOTIATIONS WHICH HAD BEEN DEADLOCKED THREE DAYS.

THE GROUP MET INFORMALLY, WITH DE GAULLE ABSENT, AND IT WAS BELIEVED NO WEEKEND SESSION WAS PLANNED IN VIEW OF HIS NON-CONCILIATORY ATTITUDE.

JUN 13 1943

IN ADDITION TO HIS OPPOSITION TO SOME 150 GENERALS, SOME OF WHOM LED THE ARMY WHICH FOUGHT THE FIGHTING FRENCH IN SYRIA, DE GAULLE ALSO WAS INSISTENT ON IMMEDIATE REFORMS TO ASSURE FIGHTING FRENCH UNITS A PROMINENT POSITION IN THE ARMY.

IT WAS REPORTED GEN. HENRI GIRAUD WOULD ACQUIESCE TO MOST OF THE REQUESTS IF THEY COULD BE HANDLED GRADUALLY, BUT WAS BALKING AT THE INSISTENCE ON IMMEDIATE ACTION.

THE OTHER COMMITTEEMEN RELIABLY WERE REPORTED SYMPATHETIC WITH GIRAUD IN THE DISPUTE BUT WEREHSUBORDINATING EVERYTHING TO AN EFFORT TO BRING DE GAULLE AND GIRAUD TOGETHER AT THE EARLIEST DATE FOR PRIVATE DISCUSSION OF THEIR PROBLEMS.

JUN 13 1943

ONE PERSON IN A POSITION TO KNOW, HOWEVER, SAID DE GAULLE RECENTLY TOLD ASSOCIATES "GIRAUD WANTS TO RETAIN POWER AND RUN THE WHOLE SHOW." DE GAULLE WAS SEEN STAKING EVERYTHING ON A DECISIVE ISSUE, STRATEGY HE HAS PURSUED SUCCESSFULLY IN THE PAST, AND MANY PERSONS CLOSE TO THE CONFERENCE BELIEVE THAT COMPROMISES CAN BE EFFECTED IF A SHOWDOWN DECISION IS GAINED ON THE PURGING OF GENERALS WHOM DE GAULLE HAS OPPOSED ON GROUNDS THEY HAD BEEN COLLABORATIONISTS.

JUN 13 1943

1943

30.24-4931

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

PANTELLERIA, JUNE 11-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A MIGHTY BRITISH INVASION FLEET SAILED TO PANTELLERIA TODAY AND SEIZED THE HARBOR AND TOWN WITHOUT A FIGHT FROM 10,000 SURRENDERING, BOMB-SHOCKED ITALIAN TROOPS WHO HAD BEEN WITHOUT FOOD AND WATER FOR THREE DAYS.

THE ISLAND WAS OVERPOWERED BY TREMENDOUS ASSAULTS OF ALLIED WAR-PLANES SUPPORTED BY WARSHIPS.

JUN 13 1943

TROOPS ABOARD THE INVASION CRAFT HAD SAILED AT DAWN EXPECTING A FIGHT, BUT THE WHITE FLAGS OF SURRENDER WERE FLOWN BEFORE THE ZERO HOUR, AND THERE WAS ONLY SCATTERED RESISTANCE IN THE HILLS WHEN THE BRITISH WENT ASHORE IN LANDING BARGES.

THE DEFENSES HAD BEEN CUT TO RIBBONS BY THE HEAVIEST AND MOST CONCENTRATED AERIAL AND NAVAL BOMBARDMENT OF A SMALL TARGET THAT THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN.

JUN 13 1943

IT WAS A BIG OCCUPATION FORCE IN A GREAT FLEET OF LANDING BOATS WHICH CAPTURED THE PORT WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT OR LOSING A MAN, BUT IT WAS AIR POWER-- EMPLOYED IN DIMENSIONS DWARFING THE MEANING OF THAT WORD IN PREVIOUS OPERATIONS OF SIMILAR NATURE-- WHICH LEFT THE PORT A SMOKING MASS OF RUBBLE AND ITS DEFENDERS SHAKEN AND SHELL-SHOCKED MEN WHO RUSHED FORWARD EAGERLY TO SURRENDER.

WHITE FLAGS OF SURRENDER WERE WAVED EAGERLY BY ITALIAN TROOPS ALONG THE QUAYS OF PANTELLERIA'S LITTLE HARBOR ON THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE ISLAND WHEN THE FIRST LANDING BARGES SWEPT TOWARD THE SHORE.

THE SURRENDER WAS NO SURPRISE TO THOSE LIKE MYSELF ON FOLLOWING LANDING CRAFT WHO A FEW MINUTES BEFORE HAD SEEN SCORES OF AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES FLY OVER IN COMPACT FORMATION AND WITH DEADLY PRECISION BLAST THE TOWN AND SURROUNDING ITALIAN DEFENSE AREA INTO SUBJECTION.

JUN 13 1943

WE WERE ONLY A FEW MILES OFFSHORE THEN AND HAD A PERFECT VIEW BUT IN A FEW MINUTES THE WHOLE ISLAND WAS HIDDEN BY TOWERING COLUMNS OF SMOKE AND DUST LEFT BY BOMBS.

THE ISLAND, WHICH MUSSOLINI HAD IN 1927 BEGUN TO CONVERT INTO A STRONG FORTRESS ASTRIDE THE VITAL STRAIT OF SICILY, THUS BECAME THE FIRST TARGET TO BE CONQUERED FROM THE AIR IN THE UNITED DRIVE TO CRUSH THE AXIS.

AND CONQUERED IT WAS BEFORE THE FIRST TROOPS SET FOOT ON LAND, ALTHOUGH A MOPPING UP PROCESS THROUGH THE ROUGH MOUNTAINOUS AREA FARTHER SOUTH AND EAST ON THE ISLAND REMAINED FOR THE LAND FORCES.

EVEN SO THE LANDING AND QUICK DRIVE TO SEIZE PANTELLERIA'S AIRDROME--WHICH GIVES THE ALLIES A BASE FROM WHICH EVEN THE SHORTEST-RANGE FIGHTER PLANES MAY OPERATE AGAINST SICILY---WAS A HAPPY EVENT FOR THE BRITISH FORCE BECAUSE A LARGE PROPORTION OF IT WAS MADE UP OF VETERANS OF DUNKERQUE'S BEACHES.

JUN 13 1943

TO THESE VETERANS--ALL PRT OF THE BRITISH TROOPS WHICH ALSO HAD A BIG PART IN SMASHING THE LAST AXIS STRONGHOLD IN TUNISIA--THE ROLE PLAYED BY THE TREMENDOUS UNITED STATES BOMBING FLEET CAME AS A WELCOME SURPRISE. THEY HAD BEEN TOLD THAT BOMBERS WERE SOFTING UP THE ITALIAN DEFENSES, BUT THEY COULDN'T HAVE FORESEEN HOW EFFECTIVE THAT BOMBING WAS.

JUN 13 1943

THE FIRST BIG FORMATIONS ENROUTE TO . .PARE THE WAY FOR PANTELLERIA'S OCCUPATION ROARED OVER OUR BIG CONVOY OF LANDING CRAFT, ESCORTED BY ROYAL NAVY CRUISERS, DESTROYERS AND GUNBOATS, SHORTLY AFTER DAWN. AT THE SAME TIME, U.S. AND BRITISH FIGHTERS-SPITFIRES, WARHAWKS, AND LIGHTNINGS--MAINTAINED A CONSTANT VIGILANT PATROL OVER THE CONVOY PTOTECTING IT FROM ENEMY PLANES.

THEN IN RELAYS CAME MORE AND MORE FORTRESSES, MITCHELLS, MARAUDERS BOSTONS, AND BOMB-CARRYING WARHAWK AND LIGHTNING FIGHTERS.

JUN 13 1943

IT WAS A THRILLING SIGHT TO THE BRITISH VETERANS WHO REMEMBERED, AS ONE EXPLAINED, THE DAYS IN FRANCE WHEN "WE ALWAYS TOOK TO COVER WHEN THE PLANES CAME OVER BECAUSE THEY ALMOST NEVER [illegible]UR OWN."

IN THE TRUE MEANING OF THAT HACKNEYED P[illegible], "THE OPERATION WENT ACCORDING TO PLAN." AT PRECISELY 11 [illegible]BRITISH CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS BEGAN SHELLING GUN POSITIONS ON THE HILLS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE HARBOR. HALF AN HOUR LATER THE FORTRESSES BEGAN THEIR DEADLY WORK.

AS OUR BOAT IDLED ON THE SMOOTH SEA I WATCHED THE GREAT COLUMNS OF SMOKE AND DUST, MIXED WITH OCCASIONAL FLAMES INDICATING GASOLINE OR AMMUNITION FIRES, RISE UNTIL THE ISLAND WAS HIDDEN FROM VIEW.

THE WARSHIPS RESUMED THEIR SHELLING AS SOON AS THE CLOUDS DRIFTED ASIDE. THEN THE LITTLE ASSAULT BOATS MOVED IN TO BEACHES AND QUAYS.

A TENSE MOMENT FOLLOWED WITH WAITING TROOPS AND WARSHIPS OUTSIDE THE HARBOR DIVERTED ONLY BY THE EFFORTS OF ENEMY WARPLANES TO INTERFERE WITH THE INVASION.

JUN 13 1943

THE AXIS BOMBERS WERE QUICKLY CHASED OFF BY AMERICAN FIGHTERS GUARDING THE CONVOY.

AT NOON CAME A WIRELESS MESSAGE THAT THE ASSAULT BOATS APPEARED TO BE TAKING THE PORT WITHOUT OPPOSITION. TEN MINUTES LATER CAME A SECOND MESSAGE THAT A WHITE FLAG WAS FLYING FROM ONE QUAY. IN ANOTHER 10 MINUTES AN ORDER CAME FOR OUR SUPPORTING LANDING PARTIES TO COME IN.

JUN 13 1943

THE PORT AND TOWN PRESENTED A MEMORABLE SIGHT AS OUR BOAT RAN ON TO THE BEACH. ON THE HILLS ON EITHER SIDE AND BEHIND THE TOWN WERE BIG GUNS WHICH THE ITALIANS HAD INSTALLED A YEAR BEFORE. MANY WERE OUT OF COMMISSION AS THE RESULT OF THE HEAVY BOMBING IN RECENT WEEKS

INTO THE RUBBLE-STREWN STREET FROM NEARBY TERRACED VINEYARDS AND FIELDS MARCHED LONG LINES OF ITALIANS EAGER TO GIVE THEMSELVES INTO THE CUSTODY OF OUR TROOPS, WHOSE ARRIVAL BROUGHT A CESSATION OF THE BOMBING HELL THEY HAD KNOWN FOR WEEKS.

CIVILIANS TOLD US THAT 6,000 RESIDENTS REMAINED ON THE ISLAND IN ADDITION TO 10,000 ITALIAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. THEY SAID THERE WERE ONLY ABOUT 100 GERMANS ON THE ISLANDS, BUT THE GERMANS NEVER-THELESS MANAGED TO SEIZE AND TAKE AWAY M[illegible] OF THE AVAILABLE FOOD.

THOSE NOT TOO STUNNED BY THE BOMBING TO TALK DECLARED THEY [illegible]ERE GLAD THE ALLIED FORCES HAD COME. IT WAS EASY TO BELIEVE THEM, FOR MOST OF THEM HAD BEEN WITHOUT FOOD OR WATER FOR THREE DAYS AND NIGHTS AND LIVED MOST OF THE TIME IN RECENT WEEKS IN CAVES WHERE THEY WERE REASONABLY SAFE FROM BOMBS.

THEY HAD MANAGED TO SAVE THEIR LIVES BUT THE TERRIFIC POUNDING GIVEN THE ISLAND WAS REFLECTED IN THEIR MANNER. WOMEN AND CHILDREN STOOD IDLY WITH BLANK STARES, HARDLY DARING TO BELIEVE THAT NOW THEY WERE SAFE.

WHILE THEY WERE BEING QUESTIONED, MORE BOMBERS WINGED OVERHEAD AND BOMBED ITALIAN POSITIONS IN THE HILLS INLAND.

BUT THESE WEARY PEOPLE AND THE CAPTURED TROOPS PAID LITTLE ATTEN-TION. THEY HAD SEEN HOW ALLIED AIR POWER COULD PULVERIZE SELECTED TARGETS AND THEY KNEW THE BOMBS WERE INTENDED FOR ANOTHER TARGET.

A SMALL DETACHMENT OF AMERICANS LANDED BUT THE COMBAT FORCE WAS ENTIRELY BRITISH.

JUN 13 1943

3027-4933

DURING THE FINAL DRAMATIC HOURS OF THE SURRENDER OF PANTELLERIA, 45 MILES OFF CAP BON AND THE FIRST ENEMY ISLAND FORTRESS EVER TO SUCCUMB TO AIR POWER ALONE, ALLIED AIRMEN WERE OVER THE STRONGHOLD CONTINUOUSLY AND SOON AFTER MIDDAY WARDED OFF 50 TO 60 GERMAN DIVE BOMBERS WHICH ATTEMPTED TO BREAK UP THE BRITISH INVASION CONVOY.

FOURTEEN OF THE DIVE-BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN, HOWEVER, AND ONLY TWO ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST.

JUN 13 1943

(THE CLAIM, NOT BORNE OUT BY ANY ALLIED SOURCE, WAS MADE BY THE GERMAN RADIO TODAY THAT AN 8,000-TON TROOP TRANSPORT AND 13 LANDING BOATS WERE SUNK IN THE GERMAN ATTACK. THREE CRUISERS, EIGHT OTHER WARSHIPS AND SIX TRANSPORTS WERE HEAVILY DAMAGED, THE RADIO ASSERTED.)

THE FIRST BRISTLING PROTECTION FOR THE CONVOY WAS FURNISHED BY LIEUT.COL.ARTHUR SALISBURY OF SEDALIA,MO., AND AMERICAN WARHAWK PILOTS HE COMMANDED IN AFRICAN FIGHTING FROM EL ALAMEIN, EGYPT, TO TUNIS.

JUN 13 1943

THEY SPOTTED FIVE MESSERSCHMITTS AND COMPLETELY DISPERSED THE FORMATION, FORCING THEM TO JETTISON THEIR BOMBS IN A RUNNING FIGHT AND SHOOTING DOWN ONE.

SHORTLY AFTERWARD, LIEUT.COL.JOHN D.STEVENSON OF LARAMIE,WYO., 29-YEAR-OLD GROUP COMMANDER OF AMERICAN FIGHTER-BOMBERS, SAW A LARGE WHITE CROSS ON THE AIRDROME AND SENT THE MESSAGE, "COMPLETE SURRENDER SIGNAL BEEN SIGHTED."

FLIGHT OFFICER L.LIBBY OF LEFORS,TEX., ALSO AW A WHITE FLAG ON A HIGH VOLCANIC HILL.

AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS THEN SENT AIRCRAFT TO FLY OVER THE ISLAND AND TAKE PICTURES IN CONFIRMATION OF THE SURRENDER.

LIEUT.COL.STEVENSON, WHO HAD BEEN BOMBING "MIDWAY HILL" ON THE ROAD TO THE AIRFIELD, MADE A RETURN SWEEP LATER AND SAW NOT ONE WHITE CROSS BUT ABOUT A DOZEN.

JUN 13 1943

SHORTLY AFTER THE NOON LANDING BY BRITISH TROOPS IN PANTELLERIA HARBOR AMERICAN SPITFIRES INTERCEPTED 36 MESSERSCHMITT 109S AND FOCKE-WULF 190S APPROACHING THE BRITISH NAVAL AND TRANSPORT FORMATIONS. THE ENEMY WAS ENGAGED FORTHWITH ALTHOUGH THE AMERICANS WERE OUTNUMBERED THREE TO ONE. MOST OF THE GERMANS JETTISONED THEIR BOMBS AND FIVE OF THE MESSERSCHMITTS WERE DOWNED.

LATER ANOTHER AMERICAN SPITFIRE FORMATION DROVE OFF 15 FOCKE-WULF AND MESSERSCHMITT FIGHTER-BOMBERS BEFORE THEY COULD REACH THE SHIPS AND IN THE DOGFIGHT SHOT DOWN FOUR OF THE FOCKE-WULFS AND TWO OF THE MESSERSCHMITTS.

TWO MORE ENEMY AIRCRAFT WRE SHOT DOWN BY THE COASTAL COMMAND.

WHEN THE INVASION BARGES WERE STILL ABOUT THREE MILES FROM SHORE, 25 ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE DRIVEN OFF BY LIGHTNINGS, SECOND LIEUT.GEORGE R.SMITH OF SPRING VALLEY,IDA., REPORTED.

THE BRITISH NAVY DISCLOSED A FULLER PICTURE TODAY OF THE PART IT PLAYED IN THE VICTORY.

JUN 13 1943

A MOTOR TORPEDO BOAT PATROL OFF THE ISLAND WAS ESTABLISHED MAY 11, EVEN BEFORE CONCLUSION OF FIGHTING IN TUNISIA, AND THIS WAS AUGMENTED BY DESTROYERS, EFFECTIVELY BLOCKADING THE ISLAND.

THE CRUISER ORION AND THE DESTROYERS ISIS AND PETARD WERE THE FIRST TO BOMBARD PANTELLERIA EARLY ON MAY 13. THE ORION, PETARD AND THE DESTROYER TROUBRIDGE CARRIED OUT ANOTHER BOMBARDMENT THE NIGHT OF MAY 30.

JUN 13 1943

THE CRUISER PENELOPE AND THE DESTROYERS PALADIN AND PETARD SHELLED THE ENEMY FORTRESS THE AFTERNOON OF JUNE 1 AND A SIMILAR ATTACK WAS REPEATED THE NIGHT OF JUNE 2 AND AGAIN THE MORNING OF JUNE 3.

JUN 13 1943

THE CRUISER NEWFOUNDLAND AND THE DESTROYERS PALADIN AND TROUBRIDGE AGAIN WERE IN ACTION AGAINST THE ISLAND AT DAWN JUNE 5.

A FULL SCALE TEST OF THE ISLAND DEFENSES WAS MADE AT NOON JUNE 8 WHEN FIVE CRUISERS AND EIGHT DESTROYERS WITH GEN.EISENHOWER, ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, ADMIRAL SIR ANDREW BROWNE CUNNINGHAM, ALLIED NAVAL COMMANDER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP CRUISER AURORA, POURED IN ROUND UPON ROUND FROM CLOSE RANGE WHILE FLYING FORTRESSES BOMBARDED FROM OVERHEAD.

UNLIKE PANTELLERIA, LAMPEDUSA HAS SERVED ONLY AS A SECONDARY ITALIAN AIR AND SUBMARINE BASE. ONLY SEVEN BY TWO MILES IN SIZE, IT APPARENTLY NOW IS WITHOUT AIR COVER. THE FIRST TWO FLIGHTS OF AMERICAN MARAUDER BOMBERS THAT ATTACKED ITS HARBOR YESTERDAY REPORTED NO FIGHTER OPPOSITION.

JUN 13 1943

THEY LAID STRINGS OF BOMBS ACROSS THE HARBOR. WHEN THE AMERICAN BOMBERS TOOK OFF AT NIGHTFALL, THE RAF'S BIG WELLINGTONS CARRIED THE ASSAULT ON THROUGH THE NIGHT. LAMPEDUSA'S DEFENSES WERE TESTED BY A BRITISH NAVAL LANDING PARTY EARLIER IN THE WEEK WITH THE LOSS OF ONLY TWO MEN.

THE AIR FORCE HAS BEEN GIVEN THE ROLE OF LONG RANGE ARTILLERY AND NAVAL VESSELS CHECK UP DAILY ON THE EFFECT OF THE NON-STOP PLASTERING.

JUN 13 1943

BEFORE PANTELLERIA FELL, ALLIED NAVAL VESSELS MOVED IN CLOSE TO THE ISLAND AND FOUND THAT ITS SHORE BATTERIES WERE STEADILY WEAKENING. THE FINAL ASSAULT WAS ORDERED AFTER DESTROYERS HAD RECONNOITERED CLOSE TO THE HARBOR, THE ONLY SATISFACTORY LANDING POINT, AND REPORTED THAT THE RESISTANCE OF THE SHORE GUNS APPARENTLY WAS NEAR AN END.

THE WHITE FLAGS WENT UP AS THE FIRST LANDING CRAFT WERE SIGHTED OFFSHORE, INDICATING THAT THE PLAN WORKED TO PERFECTION.

SEVERAL PILOTS REPORTED THEY SAW ABSOLUTELY NO SIGNS OF FLAK AND THE SMALL ISLAND GARRISON WAS COMPLETELY HELPLESS UNDER THIS HAMMERING FROM THE SKIES. WITH NO GERMAN AIR FORCE TO SAVE THEM, THE DEFENDERS HAD TO BUCKLE UNDER AFTER LESS THAN TWO DAYS OF BOMBING.

THE LITTLE ISLAND IS REGARDED AS BEING OF SUCH SLIGHT IMPORTANCE BY CARTOGRAPHERS THAT THEY LEAVE IT OFF MOST MAPS. IT HAD LESS STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE THAN PANTELLERIA AND ITS CAPTURE IS MORE OF A BLOW TO ITALIAN PRIDE THAN A HELP TO THE ALLIED WAR EFFORT.

HOWEVER, ITS LOSS ROBS THE AXIS OF ONE MORE SPOT AT WHICH TO CHECK THE MOVEMENT OF ALLIED CONVOYS.

JUN 13 1943

WITHIN AN HOUR AFTER PANTELLERIA YIELDED AT 11:40 A.M. YESTERDAY, LAMPEDUSA BECAME MEDITERRANEAN TARGET NO. 1 FOR THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH PRECISION BOMB-THROWERS. IN THE FIRST RAID THEY HIT A LARGE MERCHANT SHIP IN THE HARBOR AND SEVERAL SMALL BOATS BELIEVED TO BE BARGES.

JUN 13 1943

30.24-4935

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NOT A SINGLE CASUALTY OCCURRED AMONG THE ALLIED TROOPS WHO LANDED ON THE ISLAND, SO FAR AS IS KNOWN.

THE ENTIRE GROUP OF PRISONERS ON PANTELLERIA APPARENTLY WAS WITHOUT A GERMAN AMONG THEM.

THREE THOUSAND OF THE PRISONERS WERE EN ROUTE TO THE MAINLAND THIS AFTERNOON AND THE OTHERS WERE AWAITING TRANSPORTATION.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PRISONER BAG WAS ACCOMPANIED BY THE OFFICIAL STATEMENT THAT CAPITULATION OF THE ISLAND OCCURRED PRECISELY ACCORDING TO PLAN.

ONE QUOTED AN ISLAND DWELLER AS SAYING THE BOMBARDMENT WAS "SOMETHING LIKE WHAT I IMAGINE DANTE'S 'INFERNO' WOULD BE."

THE FIRST ARMY TROOPS, WHO LOST NOT A MAN IN THE PANTELLERIA LANDING YESTERDAY AFTER THE ISLAND'S SURRENDER, TOOK TIME OUT FROM THE PERFUNCTORY JOB OF ROUNDING UP PRISONERS TO LOOK OVER THE WRECKED ITALIAN E-BOAT AND AIR BASES. JUN 13 1943

"ONE CAN'T WALK FAR WITHOUT COMING UPON DEEP BOMBS CRATERS," SAID ONE MEMBER OF THE LANDING PARTIES ON HIS RETURN TO AFRICA. "THE DAMAGE DONE BY AIR BOMBARDMENT WAS THE WORST I EVER HAVE SEEN, AND

I HAVE BEEN THROUGH THE BLITZ A[illegible]ND THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN."

HE SAID DIRECT HITS HAD BEEN [illegible]N FORTS IN THE HARBOR AREA, CONCRETE WALLS WERE CRUS[illegible]E TOPS OF STOUT PILLBOXES WERE HOLED.

OTHER SOLDIERS REPORTED TH[illegible] COVERED WITH BOMB CRATERS, RUBBLE LIES OVER THE[illegible]E AIRCRAFT WERE SMASHED ON THE GROUND.

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BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 12-(AP)-PANTELLERIA, FIRST ENEMY FORTRESS ISLAND IN THE WORLD TO SURRENDER TO AIR POWER, BECAME ANOTHER VITAL BASE TODAY FOR ALLIED DOMINATION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN. JUN 13 1943

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PANTELLERIA WAS THE FIRST METROPOLITAN AXIS TERRITORY TO FALL TO THE CASABLANCA FORMULA OF UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

(THERE WAS WIDE SPECULATION THAT THE TINY ITALIAN ISLAND OF LAMPEDUSA, 85 MILES TO THE SOUTH, MIGHT BE THE NEXT.

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JUN 13 1943

THERE HAVE BEEN VARIOUS REPORTS, ALL UNCONFIRMED, OF ADDITIONAL TEST RAIDS.

(THE ALGIERS RADIO DECLARED TODAY IN A BROADCAST HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT LAMPEDUSA'S FALL MUST BE CONSIDERED IMMINENT AND SAID, WITHOUT CONFIRMATION FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE, THAT THE GERMANS HAVE HURRIEDLY SENT AIR FORCE REINFORCEMENTS TO SOUTHERN ITALY.)

JUN 13 1943

PANTELLERIA WAS FORCED TO CAPITULATE AT ASTONISHINGLY SMALL COST TO THE ATTACKERS.

TWELEVE ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST IN THE FEROCIOUS DAY AND NIGHT ASSAULTS, BEGUN IN MAY AND STEPPED UP TO A HURRICANE OF EXPLOSIVES THIS WEEK.

NO WARSHIPS WERE LOST IN THE SERIES OF NAVAL BOMBARDMENTS--FIVE LAST WEEK AND ANOTHER TUESDAY WITNESSED BY GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, AND ADMIRAL SIR ANDREW BROWNE CUNNINGHAM, NAVAL CHIEF IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE AXIS LOST 78 PLANES AND THE COMPLETE GARRISON OF PANTELLERIA.

A GERMAN REVENGE RAID BY BETWEEN 50 AND 60 DIVE BOMBERS AGAINST BRITISH TROOPS AND WARSHIPS DURING THE MID-DAY LANDING OPERATIONS WAS PROMPTLY BROKEN UP BY SWARMING AMERICAN LIGHTNING FIGHTERS, ON THE ALERT OVER THE FALLEN FORTRESS FOR JUST SUCH AN ATTACK.

THE ISLAND'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER AFTER 19 DAYS OF THE MOST CONCENTRATED AIR ATTACKS EVER DIRECTED AGAINST A SINGLE AREA WAS HAILED BY MAJ. GEN. JAMES H. DOOLITTLE, COMMANDER OF THE STRATEGIC AIR FORCE, AS "DEFINITELY A LANDMARK IN THE HISTORY OF MILITARY AVIATION."

JUN 13 1943

"THE CAPITULATION PROVED CONCLUSIVELY," HE DECLARED, "THAT NO AGENCY CAN STAND UP UNDER THE PROLONGED, CONCENTRATED BOMBARDMENT OF PROPERLY SELECTED OBJECTIVES."

JUN 13 1943

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE, HE PROPHESIED THAT THIS VICTORY WAS A FORERUNNER OF OPERATIONS "WHICH CAN ONLY CULMINATE IN THE COMPLETE CAPITULATION OF GERMANY AND JAPAN."

THE WHITE FLAG WAS HOISTED ON PANTELLERIA JUST 20 MINUTES BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF THE THIRD ULTIMATUM DROPPED ON THE ISLAND, WHICH BENITO MUSSOLINI HAD DESIGNED AS HIS MEDITERRANEAN "GIBRALTAR."

IN THE NAME OF GENERAL EISENHOWER, LIEUT. GEN. CARL A. SPAATZ HAD SENT THE FIRST SURRENDER DEMAND ON TUESDAY TO THE PANTELLERIA COMMANDANT.

THE FINAL ONE WENT THURSDAY, THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF ITALY'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR AND THE DAY THAT ALLIED BOMBERS, FLYING VIRTUALLY NOSE TO TAIL, TORE THE FORTIFICATIONS APART WITH SOME 1,650 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES.

JUN 13 1943

"IN ORDER TO AVOID FURTHER USELESS LOSS OF LIFE, THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF (EISENHOWER) INVITES YOUR EXCELLENCY TO CEASE ALL RESISTANCE AND SURRENDER THE GARRISON OF THE ISLAND TO THE FORCES UNDER MY COMMAND," SAID THE NOTE, WHICH GAVE SIX HOURS FOR A DECISION.

"AS ONE SOLDIER TO ANOTHER, YOUR EXCELLENCY MUST KNOW AS I DO THAT RESISTANCE UNDER THE PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES, HOWEVER HEROIC, IS UTTERLY HOPELESS."

YESTERDAY MORNING AN AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOT FLYING OVER THE DOOMED ISLAND SAW THE WHITE FLAG.

JUN 13 1943

30.24-4937

THAT WAS AT 11:40 A.M. (5:40 A.M., EASTERN WAR TIME).

AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME, ADMIRAL PARESSINI, SENIOR ITALIAN OFFICER, MESSAGED: "BEG SURRENDER THROUGH LACK OF WATER."

BRITISH TROOPS MOVED IN ON LANDING BARGES AT NOON. OCCUPATION WAS COMPLETE 22 MINUTES LATER.

AT 12:40 P.M. THE GERMAN DIVE BOMBERS STRUCK, ONLY TO BE SCATTERED BY THE EVER-PRESENT P-38 LIGHTNINGS.

THE LIGHTNINGS FORCED THE GERMAN DIVE BOMBERS TO JETTISON THEIR BOMBS HAPHAZARDLY.

JUN 13 1943

"I DIDN'T SEE A SINGLE ONE OF THEIR BOMBS HIT A LANDING PARTY OR SHIPS," SAID LIEUT. COL. R.S.GARMAN OF MOUNT CLEMENS, MICH.

ONLY ONE VICTORY CLAIM WAS SUBMITTED. LIEUT. WILLIAM J.PURVIS OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, BATTERED DOWN ONE GERMAN IN A BRIEF ENGAGEMENT.

"WE COULD HAVE PURSUED AND KNOCKED DOWN GREAT NUMBERS OF THEM, BUT WE WERE AFRAID IT MIGHT PROVE A FEINT TO DRAW US AWAY SO OTHER BOMBERS COULD COME IN AND TRY TO BREAK UP THE LANDING," SAID COL. GARMAN. "SO WE RETURNED TO OUR PATROLLING."

(EARLY TODAY THE AXIS COUNTRIES STILL HAD NOT INFORMED THEIR PEOPLE OF PANTELLERIA'S FALL, ALTHOUGH THE VICHY RADIO DISCLOSED LAST NIGHT IN A BROADCAST REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION THAT ITALIANS WOULD BE TOLD TODAY.

JUN 13 1943

(A BERLIN BROADCAST LATE YESTERDAY QUOTED A ROME DISPATCH WHICH SPOKE OF THE PANTELLERIA STAND IN THE PAST TENSE, BUT ITS SURRENDER WAS NOT CONFIRMED IN SO MANY WORDS.)

MEDITERRANEAN AERIAL

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 12-(AP)-THE CONQUEST OF PANTELLERIA MOVED AIR POWER UP ANOTHER NOTCH TODAY IN THE TECHNIQUE OF MODERN WARFARE.

JUN 13 1943

MAJ.GEN.JAMES H.DOOLITTLE, CHIEF OF THE STRATEGIC AIR FORCE, CALLED THE CRUSHING AIR ONSLAUGHT THAT FORCED UP THE WHITE FLAG ON THE ITALIAN OUTPOST "DEFINITELY A LANDMARK IN THE HISTORY OF MILITARY AVIATION."

FOR 19 CONSECUTIVE DAYS, TARGETS ON THE ISLAND, ROUGHLY EIGHT MILES LONG BY FOUR WIDE, WERE SUBJECTED TO TERRIFIC BOMBARDMENT FROM THE AIR IN A PROGRAM WORKED OUT BY LIEUT.GEN.CARL A.SPAATZ, COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIR FORCE.

IN THE LAST 13 DAYS OF THE PUNISHING ATTACK, TERMED OFFICIALLY AN ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE, THE ALLIED AIRMEN IN EFFECT BUILT A BRIDGE OF BOMBERS OVER 45 MILES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

IN THOSE 13 DAYS, 78 AXIS PLANES WERE DESTROYED AS AGAINST A LOSS OF 12 FOR THE ALLIES.

JUN 13 1943

ROYAL AIR FORCE NIGHT BOMBERS AND U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE DAY BOMBERS, WORKING ON A 24-HOUR SCHEDULE, SMASHED THE ISLAND BETWEEN MAY 29 AND JUNE 10 WITH A GREATER TONNAGE OF BOMBS THAN WAS DROPPED ON ALL TARGETS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER DURING THE ENTIRE MONTH OF MAY.

ACTUAL FIGHRES WERE NOT DISCLOSED, BUT MAJ.GEN.LEWIS H. BRERETON ANNOUNCED IN CAIRO YESTERDAY THAT HIS U.S. NINTH AIR FORCE ALONE SPREAD 3,500,000 POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES OVER AXIS INSTALLATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION DURING THE MONTH.

ON THE FINAL DAY BEFORE THE PANTELLERIA CAPITULATION, APPROXIMATELY

JUN 13 1943

1,650 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES WERE DUMPED ON CHOSEN TARGETS--THREE TIMES THE WEIGHT THAT THE NAZIS CARRIED TO LONDON ON ANY ONE NIGHT.

(THE ROME COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY SPOKE OF 1,000 PLANES TAKING PART IN THE WEDNESDAY ATTACK. LATER, A BERLIN BROADCAST REPEATED THAT FIGURE AND SAID THERE WERE 27 RAIDS IN 11 HOURS.)

GEN.DOOLITTLE SAID THE SURRENDER WAS NO SURPRISE TO ALLIED AIRMEN

"THE WAY IT WORKED OUT WAS ONLY WHAT WE PLANNED AND EXPECTED," HE SAID, ADDING:

JUN 13 1943

"THIS IS THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF WARFARE THAT TERRITORY HAS BEEN CONQUERED AS FAR AS I KNOW BY AIR POWER ALONG WITHOUT OCCUPATION. CRETE WAS SUBDUED BY AIR POWER BUT OCCUPIED BY ACCOMPANYING FORCES, LANDED BY PARACHUTE, GLIDERS AND CRASH-LANDED TRANSPORTS.

"IT WAS MERELY A PROPOSITION OF STEADILY INCREASING THE PANTELLERIA BOMBARDMENT TO A POINT AT WHICH IT WAS PHYSICALLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM TO STAND UP UNDER IT.

"AT THAT POINT THEY CAPITULATED.

"THE CAPITULATION PROVED CONCLUSIVELY THAT NO AGENCY CAN STAND UP UNDER THE PROLONGED, CONCENTRATED BOMBARDMENT OF PROPERLY SELECTED OBJECTIVES."

DOOLITTLE EMPHASIZED THAT PANTELLERIA WAS NOT AN AREA BOMBARDMENT AND THAT THE FLIERS MOVED FROM ONE OBJECTIVE TO ANOTHER--ELIMINATION OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND DESTRUCTION OF COAST ARTILLERY BATTERIES BEING CARRIED OUT IN THAT ORDER.

JUN 13 1943

A NOVEL TECHNIQUE CALLED A "CREEPING BARRAGE" WAS EMPLOYED BY THE THE FLIERS, THE LINE OF DESTRUCTION MOVING STEADILY FORWARD MUCH AS AN ARTILLERY BARRAGE DOES.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE FLIERS MAINTAINED AN AIR BLOCKADE AGAINST ENEMY REINFORCEMENTS.

"IN SIMPLE TERMS," DOOLITTLE CONTINUED, "IF YOU DESTROY WHAT A MAN HAS AND REMOVE THE POSSIBILITY OF HIS BRINGING MORE IN, THEN IN DUE COURSE OF TIME IT BECOMES IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO DEFEND HIMSELF."

FIVE NAVAL BOMBARDMENTS LAST WEEK AND ONE THIS HAD BEEN DIRECTED AGAINST PANTELLERIA, BUT IT WAS AGREED THAT THE SURRENDER CAME BECAUSE THE ALLIED AIR FLEETS HAD SHATTERED THE DEFENSES AND THE LIMIT OF HUMAN RESISTANCE HAD BEEN REACHED.

AT THE TIME OF THE SURRENDER NOT A SINGLE ALLIED SOLDIER WAS ON THE ISLAND.

JUN 13 1943

A NUMBER OF AMERICAN FLIERS COMPLETED THEIR 50TH COMBAT MISSION ON THE FINAL DAY OF THE BOMBING. ALL WILL GET HOME LEAVE.

THEIR REACTION WAS WELL SUMMED UP BY JAMES R.RUSH, FLYING FORTRESS BOMBARDIER, OF PHILADELPHIA, MISS., (CORRECT) WHO SAID:

"FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ALL MY 50 MISSIONS I COULD SEE VICTORY ACTUALLY TAKING PLACE BELOW US. I WAS PROUD TO BE A PART OF THE AIR FORCE WHICH MADE IT POSSIBLE."

BLANK

JUN 13 1943

3021-4939

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 12-(AP)-THIS IS THE STORY OF HOW ACTION FINALLY CAME TO THREE AMERICAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS WHO WERE BEGINNING TO WONDER IF THEY WOULD EVER SEE IT.

THE THREE ARE SERGT.HAROLD F.WARD OF 3934 VAN BUREN, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; PRIVATE FRED CLARK OF MONAKER, KY. AND PRIVATE JOHN HAYDEN OF SOUTH SHORE, KY.

JUN 13 1943

THEY TRAINED IN TEXAS AND THEN THEY TRAINED SOME MORE IN AFRICA.

BUT THEY HAD NEVER FIRED A SHOT IN ANGER. GERMAN PLANES HAD JUST NATURALLY MISSED THEM THROUGH THE WHOLE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN. THEY KEPT SILENT WHEN OTHER GUN CREWS TALKED ABOUT ACTUAL COMBAT.

BUT AT DAWN THE OTHER MORNING SIVEN MESSERSCHMITT 109S FLEW OVER INTENT ON RAIDING THE TUNISIAN AIR FIELD WHERE THE THREE WERE STATIONED.

THE GUNNERS HOPPED FROM THEIR COTS AND SPRINTED BAREFOOTED ACROSS A STUBBLE FIELD TOWARD THEIR GUN. GERMAN MACHINE-GUN BULLETS CUT UP THE GROUND AROUND THEM, BUT NONE WAS EVEN SCRATCHED.

THEY GOT THE GUN INTO ACTION. A MOMENT LATER THEY SAW PIECES OF COWLING BREAK OFF ONE OF THE RAIDERS AND THE OTHERS RACED TO GET OUT OF RANGE. THE STRICKEN PLANE CRASHED THREE MILES AWAY.

"WE FEEL A LOT BETTER NOW," SAID WARD. "YOU KNOW HOW IT IS."

JJ338PEW

JUN 13 1943

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

ADVANCED ALLIED AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 12-(AP)-LEARNING OF THE CAPITULATION OF PANTELLERIA YESTERDAY AS THEY WERE ABOUT TO TAKE OFF TO PUMMEL THAT ISLAND, A GROUP OF AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBERS QUICKLY FOUND ANOTHER TARGET IN LAMPEDUSA HARBOR, 80 MILES SOUTH OF PANTELLERIA.

JUN 13 1943

CAPT.HAROLD BOYD LAWSON OF FINLEYVILLE,PENNA., PILOT OF THE LEAD SHIP, REPORTED THAT HIS FLIGHT HIT ONE MERCHANT VESSEL AND SIX TO EIGHT SMALL BOATS. A SECOND FLIGHT LED BY CAPT.HARRY T.VANLEAR OF LYNCHBURG,VA., BATTERED THE DOCK AREA AND GUN POSITIONS.

"I SAW A HELL OF A BIG EXPLOSION AND A COLUMN OF SMOKE, ALSO A LOT OF FLAMES," SAID LIEUT.RANDALL L.JONES OF ROANOKE,VA., A BOMBARDIER. "ABOUT 15 MINUTES AFTER WE LEFT THE TARGET WE LOOKED BACK AND SAW ANOTHER BIG EXPLOSION."

LAMPEDUSA IS NOT AS IMPORTANT FROM A STRATEGIC VIEWPOINT AS PANTELLERIA, AND OBSERVERS HERE BELIEVE IT WILL BE EASIER TO POUND INTO SUBMISSION. THE ITALIANS ANNOUNCED EARLIER THIS WEEK THAT THEY HAD REPULSED ALLIED ATTEMPTS TO SEIZE THE ISLAND, BUT THE BRITISH SAID OFFICIALLY THAT LAMPEDUSA MERELY HAD BEEN RECONNOITERED BY NAVAL UNITS.

JUN 13 1943

NEW DELHI, INDIA, JUNE 12-(AP)-JAPANESE STORAGE BUILDINGS AT AKYAB, IN WESTERN BURMA, WERE BOMBED BY RAF PLANES YESTERDAY AND ENEMY ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS AND A BODY OF JAPANESE TROOPS WERE MACHINE-GUNNED IN LOW LEVEL ATTACKS ON THE AREA, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

BUILDINGS AT PADALI, ENEMY POSITIONS AT THEIZANG IN THE KALE VALLEY, AND RIVER AND ROAD TRANSPORT ALONG THE CHINDWIN RIVER VALLEY WERE DAMAGED BY OTHER BOMBER AND FIGHTER FORMATIONS, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED.

JUN 13 1943

CHUNGKING, SUNDAY, JUNE 1[illegible] -- [illegible]CERE DEMAND" THAT RUSSIA DECLARE WAR AGAINST JAPAN AND OPEN A SECOND FRONT IN ASIA W[illegible] MADE TODAY IN A SPECIAL ARTICLE IN A CHUNGKING NEWSPAPER BY CHOW LU, MEMBER OF CHINA'S SUPREME RULING BODY, THE STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE KUOMINTANG.

CHOW LU, WHO ALSO IS STATE COUNCILLOR OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, ALSO SUGGESTED THREE OTHER MEASURES AGAINST JAPAN:

INTENSIFICATION OF THE AMERICAN OFFENSIVE IN THE NORTH PACIFIC, LARGE-SCALE SUPPLIES TO CHINA, AND LAUNCHING OF IMMEDIATE OPERATIONS FOR RECOVERY OF BURMA.

THE VETERAN STATESMAN, A GRADUATE OF WASEDA UNIVERSITY IN JAPAN, DECLARED THAT A SECOND FRONT IN ASIA BY RUSSIA WOULD "BE THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY OF DEFEATING JAPAN." JUN 13 1943

"WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD," HE SAID, "TO RUSSIA'S TAKING A MORE RESOLUTE STEP THAN THE DISSOLUTION OF THE COMINTERN--A DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST JAPAN WHICH WOULD MAKE THE GRAND UNITED FRONT OF THE ALLIES COMPLETE."

JAPAN, HE EMPHASIZED, IS READY TO BETRAY THE SOVIET AS SHE BETRAYED THE UNITED STATES. JUN 13 1943

"WHAT IS MORE, HER AXIS PARTNERS AFTER THEIR DEFEAT IN AFRICA MUST BE ASKING TOKYO TO ATTACK RUSSIA," HE ASSERTED.

HE WARNED THAT RUSSIA MUST NOT REPEAT "THE REGRETTABLE MISTAKE OF THE ALLIES IN THE LAST OF LEAVING THE ENEMY TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE."

CHOW LU ARGUED THAT RUSSIA HARDLY WOULD BE JUSTIFIED IN REFUSING TO DECLARE WAR AGAINST JAPAN IF BRITAIN AND AMERICA WERE ABLE TO ASSURE HER OF LARGE NAVAL, LAND AND AIR FORCES "SO THAT RUSSIAN TERRITORY WOULD STAND ABSOLUTELY NO CHANCE OF BEING INVADED."

HE SAID "WE ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH THE TERSE STATEMENT ISSUED AFTER THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON"--THAT COMPLETE AGREEMENT ON FUTURE OPERATIONS IN ALL WAR THEATERS HAD BEEN REACHED--"FOR IT LACKS THE UNEQUIVOCAL DECLARATION THAT IMPORTANCE WILL BE ATTACHED SIMULTANEOUSLY TO THE EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC FRONT." JUN 13 1943

THE AMERICAN NAVY, A SMASHING BLOW AND CONSTANTLY HARASS THE ENEMY'S SEA TRANSPORT TO MAKE IT DIFFICULT FOR HIM TO ASSIMILATE HIS NEWLY-ACQUIRED RESOURCES. HE RECALLED CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT THAT A GREAT PART OF THE AMERICAN NAVY NOW WAS IN THE PACIFIC.

JUN 13 1943

30-24-4971

CHUNGKING, JUNE 13-(AP)-A TOTAL OF 14,290 JAPANESE TROOPS WERE KILLED AND THE CHINESE ARMY LOST ONE THIRD OF AN ARMY CORPS IN THE BATTLE FOR THE TAIHENG MOUNTAINS, THE CHINESE NATIONAL MILITARY COUNCIL DECLARED TODAY IN A REVIEW OF THE WAR FOR MAY.

THROUGH COUNTERATTACKS, THE COUNCIL SAID, CHINA RECOVERED PRACTICALLY ALL OF THE POSITIONS LOST BUT SAID THAT THE ENEMY WAS PROVIDING REINFORCEMENTS AND REPLENISHING SUPPLIES, INDICATING THE IMMINENCE OF ANOTHER JAPANESE "MOPPING UP" OPERATION--THE SXITEENTH IN THIS REGION.

JUN 13 1943

AIR SUPPORT BY AMERICAN PLANES HASTENED THE JAPANESE DEBACLE ON THE UPPER YANGTZE FRONT, THE COUNCIL ADDED, POINTING OUT THAT "ENEMY REMNANTS ARE STILL UNDER CHINESE ENCIRCLEMENT AND ARE FACING ANNIHILATION."

THE JAPANESE LAUNCHED 36 ATTACKS DURING MAY, THE COUNCIL SAID, WHILE THE CHINESE COUNTERATTACKED 38 TIMES ON DIFFERENT FRONTS. THERE WERE 15 JAPANESE AIR RAIDS AS AGAINST FIVE FOR THE CHINESE.

FIGHTING IN THE YI AND MENG MOUNTAINS OF SHANTUNG PROVINCE RIVALLED THE ENGAGEMENTS IN THE TAIHENG MOUNTAINS IN FEROCITY WITH THE CHINESE TROOPS THERE "SEASONED BY LONG, ARDUOUS FIGHTING STILL BATTLING THE ENEMY."

THE CHINESE COUNCIL SAID THE ARMY HAD REPULSED ALL ATTACKS BY THE ENEMY IN THE KIANGSU-SHANTUNG BORDER REGION.

JUN 13 1943

THEY ALSO REPELLED JAPANESE THRUSTS IN THE SALWEEN RIVER AREA OF YUNNAN PROVINCE, DESIGNED TO PREVENT THE CHINESE FROM SENDING REINFORCEMENTS TO THE UPPER YANGTZE FRONT.

THE LATEST AWARD WAS FOR SPENDING FIVE HOURS OVER THREE HIGHLY EXPLOSIVE RABAUL AIRDROMES ONE NIGHT LAST JANUARY, SCATTERING FRAGMENTATION AND INCENDIARY BOMBS, KEEPING HIS FLYING FORTRESS IN SCORES OF CROSSHATCHED SEARCHLIGHTS AND DRAWING ENEMY FIRE CONTINUALLY TO DISTRACT THE JAPS' ATTENTION WHILE OTHER BOMBERS COMPLETED TTEIR RUNS.

JUN 13 1943

THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT DIDN'T MENTION IT, BUT MCCULLAR ALSO DROPPED A LOT OF EMPTY BEER BOTTLES ON RABAUL THAT NIGHT, GIVING THE JAPS A SERIES OF UNEARTHLY SCREAMING WHISTLES.

KENNETH DALTON MCCULLAR WAS 24 WHEN A TAKE-OFF CRASH KILLED HIM THE NIGHT OF APRIL 11. HE CAME FROM COURTLAND, MISS. BEFORE HE DIED, ON HIS 63RD COMBAT MISSION, HE HAD SUNK THREE SHIPS AND SERIOUSLY DAMAGED TEN, AND PIONEERED THE DARING, DEADLY ART OF SKIP-BOMBING. HE HAD FLOWN 418 HOURS OF COMBAT SINCE AUGUST, MORE THAN ANY OTHER PILOT IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AND MORE THAN MOST OTHER PILOTS ANYWHERE.

JUN 13 1943

THE EXACT STORY OF WHAT KILLED KEN MCCULLAR HAS NEVER BEEN TOLD.

THE FIRST STORY SAID HIS FLYING FORTRESS HIT A WALLABY ON THE TAKE-OFF. IT WAS NOT A WALLABY; IT WAS A BIG RED KANGAROO ---ONE OF THE ONLY DOZEN OR SO IN ALL NEW GUINEA --- WHICH WAS ATTRACTED BY THE LIGHTS OF THE FORTRESS AS IT THUNDERED UP THE MATTED RUNWAY, HOPPED IN FRONT OF IT, AND WAS STRUCK BY LEFT WHEEL.

THE WHEEL DROPPED OFF, AND A SPARK IGNITED THE INFLAMMABLE FLUID WITH WHICH THE HYDRAULIC LANDING GEAR IS OPERATED. THE FIRE SPREAD

JUN 13 1943

UP TO AN ENGINE ON THE LEFT SIDE. THE FORTRESS LEFT THE GROUND, FLEW ABOUT 500 YARDS, AND CRASHED. ITS GASOLINE AND SOME OF ITS BOMBS EXPLODED. MCCULLAR AND HIS CREW WERE KILLED.

MCCULLAR ALWAYS LIKED TO BE FIRST OFF ON A MISSION. THAT NIGHT HE WAS NO.2. THE MEN WHO TOOK OFF AFTER HIM FLEW OVER THE BURNING WRECKAGE OF HIS BOMBER. THEY KNEW MCCULLAR HAD CRASHED. TWO OF THEM TURNED BACK AND REPORTED BAD WEATHER. NOT MANY OF THE OTHERS GOT TO THE TARGET, AND WHEN THEY DID THEY WERE NOT MUCH GOOD. THAT NIGHT'S MISSION WAS A WASHOUT.

LIEUT.COL.JOHN A.ROBERTS OF BEEBE,ARK., MCCULLAR'S GROUP COMMANDER, CALLED HIM "THE BEST SQUADRON COMMANDER ANYBODY EVER WILL HAVE."

JUN 13 1943

CAPT.HARRY A.STALEY OF GENESEO,N.Y., HIS CO-PILOT ON THE FIRST 19 MISSIONS AND ONE OF HIS CLOSEST FRIENDS, CALLED HIM "AN IDEAL AMERICAN YOUTH. ALL THE FELLOWS TRIED TO COPY HIM."

GENERAL KINNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SAID "HE WAS NOT ONLY ONE OF THE MOST SKILLFUL PILOTS OF T FIFTH AIR FORCE, BUT A NATURAL-BORN LEADER. PEOPLE LIKED TO FOLLOW HIM. HE WAS A MASTER CRAFTSMAN AT THE ART OF SINKING JAP VESSELS."

MCCULLAR'S MORE INTIMATE FRIENDS RECALLED THAT HE HAD SAID ON LEAVING THE UNITED STATES LAST JULY, "I DON'T EXPECT TO COME BACK ALIVE, AND I'M GOING TO DO ALL I CAN WHILE I CAN."

JUN 13 1943

HE WAS NOT MARRIED.

HE WAS A GOLDEN GLOVES CHAMPION, AND HE RAN 100 YARDS IN LESS THAN 10 SECONDS.

ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE NEVER FAZED HIM. NEITHER DID THE SIGHT OF ZEROS BOTHER HIM. FIVE OF THEM GOT AFTER HIM ONE DAY, AND AFTER HIS GUNNERS SHOT DOWN TWO OF THEM HE CHASED THE OTHER THREE.

FLYING FORTRESSES WERE STRICTLY HIGH OR AT LEAST MEDIUM ALTITUDE BOMBERS FOR A LONG TIME, BUT NOT FOR MCCULLAR. HE NEVER DID ANY HIGH-LEVEL BOMBING IN HIS LIFE. AND HE NEVER WOULD CLAIM A SHIP AS SUNK UNLESS HE SAW IT SINKING.

IN SPITE OF HIS RARE SKILL, A GOOD MANY OF THOSE WHO KNEW HIM PERHAPS AGREED SECRETLY WITH HIS OWN BELIEF THAT HE NEVER WOULD GO BACK TO THE STATES ALIVE. BUT THEY NEVER DREAMED THAT THE THING TO BRING HIM DOWN WOULD BE A RED KANGAROO.

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JUN 13 1943

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JUN 13 1943

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ADD London - Wyler

The citation said the academy award winner of 1942: "The courage and skill displayed reflects the highest credit upon himself and the armed forces of the United States." Wyler will return to the United States soon to direct an air force documentary film which will record on color the saga of "memphis Belle," one of the most famed of flying fortresses which recently was inspected by King George and Queen Elizabeth.

JUN 13 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, SUNDAY, JUNE 13-(P)-

A LIBERATOR DAMAGED A 2,000 TON JAPANESE CARGO SHIP YESTERDAY OFF KAIMANA, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, THE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED IN TODAY'S NOON COMMUNIQUE.

JUN 13 1943

LONG RANGE FIGHTERS DESTROYED SIX JAPANESE FLOATPLANES AT THEIR MOORINGS IN AN ATTACK ON THE AROE ISLANDS. TWO OTHERS WERE DAMAGED AND ONE WAS SHOT DOWN TRYING TO INTERCEPT THE ALLIED RAIDERS.

FOUR ALLIED RAIDERS OVER MADANG, NEW GUINEA, WERE SWARMED UPON BY 20 ZEROS BUT FOUGHT THEM OFF, DOWNING ONE.

THE ALLIED PLANES IN THE MADANG ACTION WERE LIGHTNINGS (P-28S).

TO THE WEST OF THE ACTION AGAINST THE FLOAT PLANES ON THE AROES, BIG ALLIED BOMBERS ATTACKED THE AIRDROME OF LANGGOER ON THE KAI ISLANDS. EIGHT ENEMY FIGHTERS ATTEMPTED INTERCEPTION AND ONE WAS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

ON PORTUGUESE TIMOR, KOEPANG, WHICH ON FRIDAY WAS SET ABLAZE IN A HEAVY RAID IN WHICH 42 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED, WAS VISITED BY MEDIUM BOMBERS YESTERDAY. THEY ATTACKED THE PENFOEI AIRDROME.

OVER DUTCH NEW GUINEA, IN ADDITION TO THE BOMBING OF THE CARGO SHIP, THE AIRDROME AT NABIRE WAS ATTACKED. IN THE ATTACK ON THE CARGO SHIP, 500 POUND BOMBS FELL WITHIN 20 FEET OF THE SHIP'S HULL, BADLY DAMAGING IT.

JUN 13 1943

IN THE NORTHEASTERN SECTOR, THE AIRDROME AT CAPE GLOUCESTER, SOUTHERN NEW BRITAIN, WAS RAIDED.

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JUN 13 1943

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PC AP CO MI CX

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 8-(DELAYED)-(AP)-POSTHUMOUS AWARDS FOR TEN AMERICAN AIRMEN WERE ANNOUNCED TODAY, FOR MISSIONS FROM WHICH ALL BUT ONE OF THEM HAD RETURNED ALIVE.

THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WAS AWARDED TO 1ST LT.ROBERT R. HATCH, GOLDSBORO,N.C.; 2ND.LT.CHRISTIAN I.NERRON, 5228 BEELER ST., PITTSBURGH,PA.; MAJ.EDWARD L.LARNER, 3234 LYON ST., SAN FRANCISCO; 1ST LT.DUNCAN A.SEFFERN, NANAWA,WIS.; 1ST.LT. LEE A.JOHNSON, WARREN,OHIO, AND STAFF SGT.ROBERT F.JORDAN, MALONE, TEX.

JUN 13 1943

HATCH, NERRON, JOHNSON AND JORDAN WERE ON A MISSION AGAINST RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN IN APRIL, 1942, THE FIRST EVER CARRIED OUT WITH

THEIR TYPE OF BOMBER. THEY FLEW HALF WAY ON INSTRUMENTS AND IN THE FACE OF EXCEEDINGLY HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE ON RABAUL HARBOR, AND DANGER OF ATTACK BY THREE ENEMY FIGHTERS, MADE THREE BOMBING RUNS AND SANK ONE CARGO SHIP AND DAMAGED TWO OTHERS SERIOUSLY.

HATCH, HERRON AND LARNER WERE PILOTS, SEFFERN WAS A CO-PILOT, JOHNSON A BOMBARDIER AND JORDAN A RADIO OPERATOR AND WAIST GUNNER.

SEFFERN WON HIS AWARD ON A RAID ON LAE IN APRIL, 1942. GOING THROUGH UNFAVORABLE WEATHER, HIS FLIGHT MADE A LOW BOMBING RUN AND IN THE FACE OF HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE STARTED SEVERAL LARGE FIRES.

THAT SAME MISSION ALSO RESULTED IN OAK LEAF CLUSTERS, IN LIEU OF A SECOND DFC, FOR HATCH, HERRON AND JORDAN. JORDAN ALSO WON THE AIR MEDAL FOR HIS CONDUCT ON A FLIGHT THAT ENDED WITH A CRASH THAT KILLED TWO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WHEN THE PLANE WAS DISABLED WHILE RAIDING BISMARCK SEA BATTLES RESULTED IN AIR MEDAL FOR 2D, 1942.

LT.JOHN J.CLARKE, 4022 LEXINGTON

JUN 13 1943

KILLED TWO OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WHEN THE PLANE WAS DISABLED WHILE RAIDING RABAUL AND MADE ITS WAY TO A SMALL ISLAND IN MAY, 1942.

THE BISMARCK SEA BATTLE RESULTED IN AN AIR MEDAL FOR 2D.

LT.JOHN J.CLARKE, 4022 LEXINGTON ST., CHICAGO, AND STAFF SGT. FRANKLYN J.TIMBERLAKE, STEVENSON,ALA., WHOSE MEDIUM BOMBER DESTROYED A CRUISER AND SANK A TRANSPORT.

SGT.RICHARD A.MARTIN, WELLESLEY,MASS., WAS AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL POSTHUMOUSLY FOR HIS WORK IN THE SAME BATTLE. AFTER HIS PLANE SCORED TWO DIRECT HITS ON AN 8,000-TON CARGO VESSEL IT WAS DAMAGED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WHICH FORCED IT TO MAKE A CRASH LANDING UPON RETURNING TO BASE, AND MA

TIN WAS INJURED FATALL

JUN 13 1943

RETURNING TO BASE, AND MARTIN WAS INJURED FATALLY IN THE LANDING.

JOHNSON AND SEFFERN WERE AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL FOR A RAID ON LAE LAST DECEMBER, WHEN A "LARGE NUMBER" OF JAPANESE PLANES WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND.

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PX PG AP

JUN 13 1943

BY J. NORMAN LODGE

AT A MARINE BASE IN NEW ZEALAND--(AP)--LEAVE IT TO THE MARINES AND YOU'LL GET THE JOB DONE--OR THE STORY YOU'VE BEEN SEEKING.

SEEKING SOME FEATURE MATERIAL, I WENT "BREEZE BATTING" WITH HOWITZER ARTILLERYMEN. MUCH OF WHAT I GOT IN THE FIRST HOUR WAS NOT PRINTABLE FOR SECURITY REASONS. THEN THE PERSONAL ITEMS BEGAN TO COME.

THIS PARTICULAR GROUP HAD ONE BATTERY THAT HAD GONE INTO ACTION ON GUADALCANAL FOR 100 DAYS, UNDER FIRE EVERY DAY AND NIGHT, YET HAD NOT SUFFERED A SINGLE CASUALTY WOUNDED OR KILLED.

HAD YOU BEEN ON GUADALCANAL WHERE NAVAL SHELLING, AIR BOMBING AND LAND BASED ARTILLERY SNIPING WAS AN HOURLY OCCURENCE YOU'D REALIZE HOW REMARKABLE THAT RECORD IS. YET THIS BATTERY, NOW IN REAR

JUN 13 1943

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ECHELON HERE, HAD THAT ENVIABLE HONOR.

AND WHAT MUST APPROACH ANOTHER RECORD IS THE FACT THAT THE REGIMENT, A CORPS UNIT, IS OFFICERED MORE THAN 50 PER CENT BY MEN WHO CAME UP THROUGH THE RANKS. THAT INCLUDES THE COMMANDING OFFICER, LIEUT. COL. MELVILLE E.FULLER, ONCE OF DUQUESNE, PA., NOW OF QUANTICO, VA.; AND THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER, MAJOR WILLIAM F.KRAMER OF PITTSBURGH. IN FACT THE LATTER ONCE WAS A CAPTAIN'S ORDERLY IN THE NAVY, AND WAS APPOINTED TO OFFICER CANDIDATE'S SCHOOLS.

LOOKING FURTHER I FOUND THAT LIEUT. JAMES B.SMITH OF DAURIEN, GA., AND LIEUT. PHILIP ANSWESH OF CANNONSBURG, PA., ARE THE ONLY TWO JUNIOR OFFICERS IN THE MARINE CORPS WHO ARE GRADUATES OF THE ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

JUN 13 1943

THEN IN THE SAME REGIMENT IS CORP. PETER B.SALTONSTALL, NATURALLY OF BOSTON, SON OF THE BAY STATE GOVERNOR, WHO ENLISTED AS A BUCK PRIVATE, WENT THROUGH BOOT CAMP, AND EARNED HIS STRIPES IN THE DANK UNDERGROWTH OF GUADALCANAL'S TROPICAL STENCH.

SALTONSTALL, INCIDENTALLY, WAS CITED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT FOR HIS EXCELLENT DUTY AFTER HE HAD SERVED ON THE CANAL FROM AUGUST UNTIL DECEMBER. AND BACK BAY BLUE-BLOOD NOTWITHSTANDING, THE GOVERNOR'S SON IS TREATED BY THE REST OF THE ENLISTED MEN SIMPLY AS A CORPORAL. THAT IN ITSELF IS AN ADMISSION THAT HE IS A MARINE, NOT A GLORY BOY.

MAJOR (THEN CAPTAIN) GUIDO F.VERBECK, SYRACUSE (N.Y.) GRADUATE OF CORNELL, WAS THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE BATTERY WHEN IT WENT THROUGH THE HELL OF THE CANAL WITHOUT A SINGLE CASUALTY.

JUN 13 1943

THE ABOVE HONORS SHOULD BE ENOUGH FOR ANY CORPS UNIT OF NOT MORE THAN 600 MEN, BUT NOTHING EVER SEEMS TO BE ENOUGH FOR THE MARINE CORPS.

"WHAT ELSE HAVE YOU GOT TUCKED AWAY?" I ASKED LIEUTENANT SMITH, MY HOST.

JUN 13 1943

"WELL," WELLED LIEUTENANT SMITH, "WE HAVE THE BEST PIZZA PIE BAKER IN THE WORLD IN GRASSO (PFC FRED S.GRASSO, ROCHESTER, N.Y.) AND NOW YOU'RE GOING TO PROVE IT FOR YOURSELF."

WITH THAT A HUGE, BEAUTIFUL OLD ROSE RED PIZZA WAS TROTTED OUT. PIZZA BEING ONE OF MY WEAKNESSES I PITCHED IN. AND AFTER THAT PIZZA PIE IT WAS EASY TO SEE WHY THE BATTERY SUFFERED NO CASUALTIES-- THE MEN JUST DIDN'T WANT TO LOSE A SINGLE DAY AWAY FROM SUCH GENIUS AS GRASSO'S.

THE SERVICE SHOULD ASSIGN ONE GRASSO TO EVERY UNIT. WE'D WIN THE WAR WITHOUT A SINGLE BATTLE CASUALTY.

U953PCW NM

NIGHT LEAD ARGENTINE

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 12-(AP)-ARGENTINA'S NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT TODAY DISMISSED SIX JUDGES AND TWO STATE PROSECUTORS "MARKED BY PUBLIC OPINION AS LACKING PROBITY AND BALANCE," WHILE AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID A MAN HAD BEEN ARRESTED IN BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE ON SUSPICION OF ESPIONAGE ON BEHALF OF A FOREIGN POWER.

JUN 13 1943

THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENT ON REMOVAL OF THE JUDGES DECLARED THAT "ONE OF THE AIMS OF THE REVOLUTION WAS TO RESTORE TO THE JUDICIARY THE MAJESTY AND PRESTIGE NECESSARY FOR THE DISCHARGE OF SO IMPORTANT A POWER," AND THAT THESE AIMS WERE "IRRECONCILIABLE WITH

THE EXISTENCE OF MAGISTRATES WHO ARE MARKED BY PUBLIC OPINION AS LACKING PROBITY AND BALANCE."

THE FOREIGN POWER FOR WHICH THE MAN REPORTED ARRESTED IN BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE WAS SUPPOSED TO BE ACTING WAS NOT DISCLOSED, BUT AUTHORITIES WERE SAID TO ATTACH CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE TO THE ARREST

MEANWHILE MIGUEL CULACIATI, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR IN THE CASTILLO GOVERNMENT WHO WAS ARRESTED UPON RETURNING TO ARGENTINA FOLLOWING HIS FLIGHT WITH THE FORMER PRESIDENT, PETITIONED HIS SUCCESSOR, COLONEL ALBERTO GILBERT, FOR AN IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION TO CLAER HIS NAME.

JUN 13 1943

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE IN MAKING PUBLIC CULACIATI'S LETTER, ANNOUNCED THAT THE REQUESTED INVESTIGATION HAD BEEN ORDERED IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE EX-MINISTER'S DETENTION.

CULACIATI SPECIFICALLY ASKED CLARIFICATION OF HIS CONNECTION WITH THE FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THREE PUBLIC UTILITIES--A TELEPHONE COMPANY, A MUNICIPAL TRANSPORT COMPANY, AND A SUBWAY LINE.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT BY THE END OF ITS FIRST WEEK OF EXISTENCE HAS EARNED THE PROOFS OF A CONSIDERABLE MEASURE OF GOOD WILL BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE SWIFT NOTIFICATION OF PRACTICALLY ALL COUNTRIES OF THEIR INTENTION TO MAINTAIN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE NEW GOVERNMENT TESTIFIED TO THE GENERAL CONVICTION THAT THE REGIME IS BOTH STABLE AND PREPARED TO FULFILL ITS INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.

JUN 13 1943

THIS IMPRESSION WAS BORNE OUT BOTH BY THE CALM PREVAILING INSIDE THE COUNTRY, AND THE DECLARATIONS OF THE PROVISIONAL AUTHORITIES. WHATEVER EARLY MISGIVINGS MAY HAVE BEEN ENTERTAINED BY DEMOCRATIC QUARTERS OVER THE ORIENTATION OF THE MILITARY REGIME SEEMED LARGELY APPEASED IN THE LIGHT OF INITIAL DEEDS BY WHICH THE GOVERNMENT GAVE SUBSTANCE TO ITS PROCLAIMED POLICIES.

FIVE MORE COUNTRIES, PANAMA, HONDURAS, GUATEMALA, VICHY FRANCE AND BELGIUM, RECOGNIZED THE NEW ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT TODAY, BRINGING THE TOTAL TO 30.

JUN 13 1943

(A PARIS RADIO BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE HOLY SEE ALSO HAD RECOGNIZED THE NEW GOVERNMENT.)

TWO DAYS AGO, ARGENTINA PROHIBITED THE TRANSMISSION OF CODE MESSAGES BY RADIO, THEREBY IMPLEMENTING ONE OF THE AGREEMENTS ENTERED INTO AT THE RIO DE JANEIRO PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE.

THE EXCELLENT IMPRESSION CREATED BY THIS MOVE WAS REINFORCED BY A STATEMENT OF MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR ADMIRAL SEGUNDO STORNI THAT A POLICY OF PAN-AMERICAN SOLIDARITY WOULD UNFOLD STEP BY STEP, AND HIS SUBSEQUENT DECLARATION AFTER CONFERRING WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR NORMAN ARMOUR THAT HE BELIEVED ARGENTINA WAS NOW ON THE ROAD TO COLLABORATION.

JUN 13 1943

ONE LIBERAL SOURCE LISTED THE FOLLOWING AMONG OTHER ENCOURAGING PRONOUNCEMENTS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THIS FIRST WEEK:

THE FORM OF PRESIDENT PEDRO RAMIREZ' OATH, IN WHICH HE PLEDGED "REESTABLISHMENT OF FULL CONSTITUTIONAL RULE, CONSERVATION OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS, AND RESTORATION OF ADMINISTRATIVE HONESTY;"

A93

PROMPT LIFTING OF MARTIAL LAW;

QUICK MOVES TO APPREHEND SPECULATORS AND TO REDUCE THE COST OF

JUN 13 1943

LIVING, WHICH ALREADY HAS RESULTED IN DECLINE OF SOME COMMODITY PRICES.

DELIVERY FOR TRIAL OF OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS ACCUSED OF GRAFT IN PROCUREMENT OF ARMY SUPPLIES;

AS ITS POLICIES TOOK SHAPE, THE GOVERNMENT ENJOYED THE BENEVOLENT ATTITUDE OF PRACTICALLY THE ENTIRE ARGENTINE PRESS. THE PRO-DEMOCRATIC ORGANS AFTER A PERIOD OF REFLECTION HAVE NOTED FAVORABLY THE PROMISES OF THE PROVISIONAL RULES, AND ASSURED THEM THEY NEED ONLY TO MAKE THEM EFFECTIVE TO RECEIVE POPULAR ALLEGIANCE.

ASIDE FROM SEIZURE OF ONE EDITION OF CRITICA YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AND CLOSURE OF THE COMMUNIST NEWSPAPER LA HORA, THE NEW AUTHORITIES PURSUED A MODERATE ATTITUDE TOWARD THE NATIONAL PRESS.

FEDERAL COMMISSIONERS ARE NOW GOVERNING FIVE OF THE REPUBLIC'S 14 PROVINCES, IN TUCUMAN, CORRIENTES, ENTRERIOS, MENDOZ AND BUENOS AIRES.

JUN 13 1943

BJ955PEW

ADD HAVANA --- year in Venezuela

MIGUEL COYULA OF HAVANA WAS NAMED PRESIDENT.

AMONG VICE PRESIDENTS ELECTED WERE TOM WALLACE, EDITOR OF THE LOUISVILLE, KY., TIMES AND A PAST PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS, AND ALLAN ANDERSON OF OTTAWA, A MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN WARTIME INFORMATION BOARD.

JULIO GARZON, EDITOR OF LA PRENSA, NEW YORK CITY SPANISH-LANGUAGE DAILY, WAS SELECTED TO ASSIST WALLACE IN ORGANIZING THE SOCIETY'S NORTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

WILLIAM P. CARNEY, OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, WHO RETIRED AS PRESIDENT OF THE OLD ORGANIZATION, TOLD THE DELEGATES THAT THE OLD PHRASE "YANKEE IMPERIALISM" HAS BEEN EXPLODED.

JUN 13 1943

JA538AEW

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B111

KX

BERMUDA JUNE 12-(AP)-TWO UNITED STATES FLIERS WERE DECORATED AT THE BERMUDA NAVAL AIR STATION TODAY BY REAR ADMIRAL INGRAM C.SOWALL, COMMANDANT OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL OPERATING BASE HERE.

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH M.KELLAM, 28, WHO WAS BORN IN BISCOE, N.C., AND WHOSE WIFE LIVES IN LOS ANGELES, CALIF., RECEIVED THE SILVER STAR AND LIEUTENANT (JG) AUGUST A.BARTHES, 26, OF BILOXI, MISS., RECEIVED THE AIR MEDAL.

JUN 13 1943

KELLAM WAS CITED BY REAR ADMIRAL W.F.HALSEY FOR "CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY AND INTREPIDITY IN ACTION WHILE PILOTING A PATROL PLANE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC AREA AUGUST 24, 1942." WHILE ON PATROL DUTY HE SIGHTED AN ENEMY CARRIER AND ITS SUPPORTING FORCE, AND THOUGH EXPOSED TO ATTACK BY ENEMY FIGHTERS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE FROM ENEMY SHIPS, HE CLOSED IN ON THE ENEMY TO OBTAIN "VALUABLE TACTICAL INFORMATION AS TO THE COMPOSITION, COURSE AND SPEED OF THE ENEMY FORCE. HE MADE A COMPLETE AND ACCURATE REPORT TO HIS BASE OF THE CONTACT HE HAD MADE."

BARTHES WAS CITED BY ADMIRAL CHESTER W.NIMITZ FOR HEROIC CONDUCT WHILE PARTICIPATING IN AN AERIAL FLIGHT IN LINE OF DUTY AS PATROL PLANE COMMANDER. SHORTLY AFTER THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY JUNE 9, 1942, HE "SUCCESSFULLY LANDED A HEAVILY-LOADED PBY-5 IN THE OPEN SEA AND RESCUED TWO OCCUPANTS OF A RUBBER LIFE RAFT," THE CITATION SAID. THREE DAYS LATER HE RESCUED TWO MORE SURVIVORS FROM ANOTHER LIFE RAFT AND TOOK OFF UNDER DIFFICULT CONDITIONS. THESE OPERATIONS WERE ACCOMPLISHED DESITE THE FACT THAT HE HAD BEEN

JUN 13 1943

JUN 13 1943

ACCOMPLISHED DESPITE THE FACT THAT HE HAD BEEN FLYING "LONG HOURS PRECEDING, DURING, AND AFTER THE BATTLE OF MIDWAY."

KK1220AEW

A186

TORONTO, ONT., JUNE 12-(CANADIAN PRESS)-THE UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS-CIO EXECUTIVE BOARD HAS ADOPTED A RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR THE RETURN OF ITS MEMBERS TO THE UNITED STATES WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION POLICY COMMITTEES, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THE UAW MEMBERS RESIGNED FROM THE COMMITTEES TWO MONTHS AGO WHEN "IT WAS FELT THAT MR.MCNUTT (PAUL V.MCNUTT, U.S. MANPOWER DIRECTOR, HAD DESTROYED THE VOLUNTARY NATURE OF THE COMMITTEES," SAID AN OFFICIAL OF THE BOARD, WHICH IS IN SESSION HERE.

"NOW THAT THE VOLUNTARY BASIS HAS BEEN RESTORED, WE HAVE AGREED TO RETURN OUR DELEGATES."

JUN 13 1943

B314PEW

OTTAWA, JUNE 12-(AP)-SGT.PAUL JAMES HARMEY, SON OF A.B. HARMEY OF (LAKE STREET) ANCHA, N.Y., PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS, IS NOW FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED DEAD, THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE SAID IN A CASUALTY LIST TODAY.

WD359PEW

UNDATED LAMPEDUSA

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 13 1943

A ROME DISPATCH BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO TODAY SAID "NO ILLUSIONS WERE ENTERTAINED" IN ITALY'S CAPITAL REGARDING THE FATE OF LAMPEDUSA, WHICH WAS BROUGHT UNDER ALLIED AERIAL ATTACK YESTERDAY WITHIN A FEW HOURS OF THE FALL OF PANTELLERIA, 80 MILES TO THE NORTH. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

"THE GENERAL VIEW HERE (IN ROME) IS THAT THIS COMPLETELY ISOLATED STRONGHOLD, HELD BY A SMALL GARRISON, WILL SOONER OR LATER SUCCUMB TO ALLIED ATTACKS," THE DISPATCH SAID.

A99 JS216PEW

UNDATED PANTELLERIA-MALTA

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 13 1943

THE HAPLESS LITTLE ITALIAN ISLAND OF PANTELLERIA WAS NEITHER MUSSOLINI'S "GIBRALTAR" NOR HIS "MALTA".

HE HAD HOPED TO MAKE IT A FORTRESS COMMANDING THE CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN. IT WAS NOT.

AND WHEN THE FURY OF ALLIED AIR POWER WAS UNLEASHED AGAINST IT, THE ITALIAN DICTATOR PROBABLY HOPED THAT PANTELLERIA MIGHT STAND AS DID BRITISH MALTA LESS THAN 150 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST.

IT SEEMED PANTELLERIA MIGHT BECOME A CLOSE RIVAL OF MALTA FOR THE TITLE OF "MOST-BOMBED SPOT ON EARTH." MALTA HAS WITHSTOOD MORE THAN 5,000 ENEMY AIR RAIDS SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, AND ITS FIGHTER PILOTS AND ITS ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS HAVE DOWNED MORE THAN 1,100 AXIS PLANES. MORE THAN 1,000 OF THESE FELL TO MALTA'S FIGHTER PILOTS.

MALTA NOT ONLY DEFENDED ITSELF, BUT STRUCK BACK, WITH MALTA-BASED AIRCRAFT SEEKING OUT AXIS SHIPPING, AND ATTACKING SICILY AND ITALY. PLANES BASED ON THE ISLAND TODAY STILL ARE SUPPORTING THE OPERATIONS WHICH THUS FAR HAVE BEATEN INTO SUBMISSION PANTELLERIA AND THE LESSER PRIZE OF LAMPEDUSA.

THE BOMBING ASSAULT UPON PANTELLERIA WAS CONCENTRATED WITHIN A

JUN 13 1943

MUCH SHORTER PERIOD OF TIME, WITH LARGER FLEETS OF RAIDING AIRCRAFT DROPPING HEAVIER BOMB LOADS THAN MARKED MOST OF THE AXIS RAIDS UPON MALTA. SUCH CONCENTRATED, OVERWHELMING ASSAULT NEARLY WIPED OUT PANTELLERIA'S DEFENSES.

IN THE LAST 13 DAYS OF THE ATTACKS, PANTELLERIA'S PROTECTORS LOST 78 PLANES WHILE THE ALLIES LOST 12.

MALTA

MALTA'S DEFENDERS SUFFERED CASUALTIES, BUT NEVER UPON SUCH A SCALE AS THAT.

JUN 13 1943

BUT ONE OF THE BIGGEST--AND PERHAPS THE DECISIVE--FACTORS IN MALTA'S SUCCESSFUL STAND WAS THAT THE BRITISH NAVY PUSHED THROUGH SUPPLY CONVOYS--FOOD, PLANES, GUNS, AMMUNITION, MEN, MEDICAL SUPPLIES SOME OF THESE CONVOYS SUFFERED SEVERE LOSSES, BUT THE BRITISH CAME TO THE AID OF THE BELEAGUERED MALTESE.

PANTELLERIA THOUGH, HAD TO STAND ALONE, WITH NO HELP FROM ITALY. THE MEDITERRANEAN AROUND THE ISLAND WAS DENIED TO MUSSOLINI'S BATTERED FLEET, AND HE WAS UNABLE OR UNWILLING TO FLY IN ENOUGH SUPPLIES.

PANTELLERIA'S COMMANDER SAID LACK OF WATER FORCED THE SURRENDER. THAT WAS CERTAINLY PART OF THE STORY. BUT EVEN WITH SOME REINFORCEMENTS, WATER, FOOD AND AMMUNITION, THE ITALIAN ISLAND PROBABLY COULD NOT HAVE RESISTED MUCH LONGER.

THE ALLIED AIR FLEETS PLASTERED ALMOST EVERY SQUARE FOOT OF THE ISLAND WITH PRECISION BOMBING BY OVERWHELMING NUMBERS, AND HAD THE FORCE IN NORTH AFRICA TO MAINTAIN THIS HUGE SUPERIORITY OVER ANY NUMBER OF PLANES THAT ITALY COULD BASE ON PANTELLERIA.

JUN 13 1943



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UNDATED PANTELLERIA REACTION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 13 1943

AXIS BROADCASTS EXPLAINING THE LOSS OF PANTELLERIA DECLARED SATURDAY THAT THE ISLAND HAD "LOST ITS IMPORTANCE," AND THAT ITS "HANDFUL" OF DEFENDERS HAD BEEN FORCED TO SURRENDER FOR LACK OF WATER, WHILE MOSCOW VIEWED IT AS "ONLY A BEGINNING X X X OF LARGE EVENTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ON THE SOUTHERN APPROACHES OF EUROPE."

A ROME BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID "A SIMPLE MATHEMATICAL CALCULATION" WOULD HAVE FORETOLD THE DURATION OF RESISTANCE, SINCE THERE WAS JUST SO MUCH WATER, TRANSPORTED IN BY PLANE, SO MANY PERSONS, AND THUS JUST SO MANY POSSIBLE DAYS THEY COULD HOLD OUT.

AFTER THE WAR ENDED IN NORTH AFRICA, PANTELLERIA "LOST MUCH OF ITS IMPORTANCE," SAID ROME, AND LAMPEDUSA ALSO DECLINED IN VALUE TO THE AXIS, BUT "THEIR FALL CANNOT ALTER THE ALREADY EXISTING POSITIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN."

BERLIN DECLARED THE "MORALE OF THE HANDFUL OF MEN" DEFENDING PANTELLERIA--THE NUMBER OF TROOPS WAS PUT AT 10,000 BY ALLIED ACCOUNTS-

HAD NOT BEEN BROKEN, AND SAID THAT "THE FINAL FIGURES OF THE

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JUN 13 1943

HAD NOT BEEN BROKEN, AND SAID THAT "THE FINAL FIGURES OF THE

ENEMY'S LOSSES WILL CERTAINLY SHOW THAT THE ENEMY PAID A HEAVY PRICE FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE LITTLE ISLAND."

ALLIED REPORTS SAID THERE WAS NO BATTLE IN LANDING, NO ALLIED TROOPS KILLED, AND ONLY A SMALL NUMBER OF ALLIED PLANES LOST. BERLIN,

JUN 13 1943

HOWEVER, ASSERTED THAT "HEAVY AIR FIGHTING STILL CONTINUES" OVER THE ISLAND.

A WOUNDED, EVACUATED GERMAN SOLDIER WAS QUOTED BY BERLIN AS SAYING THAT FOOD AND WATER SUPPLIES WERE SO BAD THAT "FISH, TORTOISE MEAT AND WINE WERE THE STAPLE DIET OF THE GARRISON MOST OF THE TIME IN THE LAST FEW WEEKS, AND THE LOCAL INHABITANTS LIVED ON NEXT TO NOTHING."

JUN 13 1943

THIS SOLDIER ALSO WAS SAID TO HAVE REPORTED THAT "AT LEAST 400 BOMBS" WERE DROPPED ON ONE ITALIAN BATTERY, WHICH KEPT ON FIGHTING.

THE GERMAN BROADCAST SAID "SMALL DETACHMENTS OF GERMAN TROOPS" HELPED DEFEND THE ISLAND. ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT NOLAND NORGAARD, WHO LANDED ON THE ISLAND WITH THE OCCUPYING FORCES, REPORTED THAT THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO NUMBER ABOUT 100, AND THAT THEY HAD FLED, APPARENTLY BY PLANE.

A MOSCOW BROADCAST RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS SAID PANTELLERIA HAD "UNMASKED THE ASSERTION OF THE HITLERITES ABOUT THE UNASSAILABLE FORTIFICATIONS ALLEGEDLY CREATED BY THEM ON THE APPROACHES TO WESTERN EUROPE," AND THAT IT "SIGNIFIES THE PIERCING OF THE ITALIAN AIR AND NAVAL DEFENSE."

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UNDATED MEDITERRANEAN WALL

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 13 1943

"THE MEDITERRANEAN WALL TODAY IS AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT; BEHIND IT GERMAN AND ITALIAN ARMIES ARE READY FOR ENEMY ATTACK," THE BERLIN RADI SAID YESTERDAY (SAT) IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BETRAYING NEW CONCERN REGARDING THE AXIS' SOUTHERN DEFENSES IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEMONSTRATION OF ALLIED POWER IN REDUCING THE ISLAND FORTRESSES OF PANTELLERIA AND LAMPEDUSA, TRANSOCEAN NEWS AGENCY BROADCAST WHAT IT SAID WAS THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN WALL, REACHING ACROSS FRANCE FROM THE ITALIAN TO THE SPANISH FRONTIERS.

JUN 13 1943

"GALLERIES ARE DRILLED INTO MASSIVE ROCK WHILE PILLBOXES ARE EITHER NEWLY CONSTRUCTED OR ELSE MODERNIZED," SAID THE ACCOUNT. "COASTAL DEFENSES ARE STRENGTHENED EVERYWHERE AND HARBORS ARE TURNED INTO STRONG FORTRESSES. AIRFIELDS ARE LAID OUT EVERYWHERE."

THE BROADCAST SAID GERMAN ENGINEERS HAD MADE THE BEST USE OF THEIR EXPERIENCES IN BUILDING MASSIVE CONCRETE U-BOAT BASES AND FORTIFICATIONS ALONG THE ATLANTIC COAST, WHILE THE MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN AND MANY BAYS AND CAPES ALONG THE COAST FACILITATED DEFENSE ARRANGEMENTS.

THE PRAISE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN WALL DEFENSES RECALLED PREVIOUS AXIS BOASTS OF THE STRENGTH OF PANTELLERIA, WHICH HAD BEEN COMPARED TO A GIBRALTAR.

YESTERDAY, HOWEVER, A BERLIN BROADCAST OF ROME DISPATCHES SPOKE OF PANTELLERIA AS HAVING LIMITED DEFENSE POSSIBILITIES, "SINCE THE LARGEST PART OF THE ISLAND IS FLAT COUNTRY WITH ONLY A FEW ELEVATIONS NEAR THE COAST."

THE AXIS ACCOUNT EXPLAINED THAT AFTER ALL, PANTELLERIA'S UNDERGROUND HANGARS, CAVES AND DUGOUTS WERE OF LIMITED USE FOR UNEXPLAINED REASONS.

JUN 13 1943

THE GERMAN BROADCAST ALSO FRANKLY WROTE OFF LAMPEDUSA'S CHANCES OF SURVIVAL EVEN BEFORE THE ALLIED ANNOUNCEMENT OF THAT ISLAND'S

JUN 13 1943

3024-4951

SURRENDER.

"NO ILLUSIONS ARE ENTERTAINED IN ROME," IT SAID. "THE GENERAL VIEW HERE IS THAT THIS COMPLETELY ISOLATED STRONGHOLD, HELD BY A SMALL GARRISON, WILL SOONER OR LATER SUCCUMB TO ALLIED ATTACKS."

(EDITORS--THE NAVY REQUESTED THAT THE FOLLOWING NOT BE PUBLISHED UNDER A DATELINE)

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUN 13 1943

A FOUR STACKER DESTROYER OF WORLD WAR I DESIGN WHICH WAS REFITTED AND CAST IN A NEW ROLE AS A PATROL PLANE TENDER ---THE U.S.S. MC FARLAND --- WAS PRESENTED THE PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION YESTERDAY FOR OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE IN ACTION AND DISTINGUISHED SERVICE TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE CITATION, ENGRAVED ON A BRONZE PLAQUE, WAS PRESENTED BY VICE ADM.JOHN H.TOWERS, COMMANDER AIR FORCE, PACIFIC FLEET, ON BEHALF OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, PACIFIC FLEET.

IT WAS ACCEPTED BY LIEUT.COMDR.E.G.GARDNER,JR., ALICEVILLE, ALA., WHO WAS EXECUTIVE OFFICER UNDER LT.COMDR.JOHN C.ALDERMAN, PORTLAND,ORE., AT THE TIME OF THE ACTION WHICH BROUGHT THE CITATION. GARDNER LATER SUCCEEDED ALDERMAN. JUN 13 1943

THE MC FARLAND ALREADY HAS FIVE SOUVENIRS OF HER DAYS IN ACTION--FIVE JAPANESE FLAGS PAINTED ON THE BRIDGE TO REPRESENT THE FOUR ENEMY DIVE BOMBERS SHE BROUGHT DOWN AND THE NIP SUBMARINE SHE SENT TO THE BOTTOM. ANOTHER BOMBER, HOWEVER, NEARLY MANAGED TO AVENGE THE UNDERSEAS BOAT.

THE CITATION RELATED THE MC FARLAND AIDED IN GUARDING VITAL SUPPLY LINES TO GUADALCANAL DURING THE EARLY DAYS OF THAT ENGAGEMENT. THE SHIP REMAINED AT ITS POST DESPITE REPEATED AND POWERFUL EFFORTS OF ENEMY PLANES TO DRIVE HER AWAY OR SINK HER.

A NEARLY FATAL BLOW WAS DELIVERED BY THE LAST FLIGHT OF NINE JAPANESE PLANES. FOUR WERE DOWNED BY THE MC FARLAND'S GUNS, OTHERS MISSED, BUT ONE DROPPED ITS BOMBS ON THE SHIP'S SLIM FANTAIL. THE EXPLOSION ALSO SET OFF SOME OF THE SHIP'S DEPTH CHARGES.

THE CREW KEPT THE MC FARLAND AFLOAT UNTIL A HARBOR WAS REACHED AND THE SHIP COULD BE PATCHED UP TEMPORARILY.

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THE WAR TODAY

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BY DEWITT MACKENZIE JUN 13 1943

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COINCIDENT WITH THE ADMISSION IN HITLER'S NEWSPAPER VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER THAT THE ALLIED BOMBING OF GERMAN CITIES IS "A DAMNED SERIOUS THING" THERE COMES FROM THE EIGHTH UNITED STATES AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN ENGLAND THE DISCLOSURE OF A GREAT INCREASE IN OUR BOMBER STRENGTH WHICH IS PLAYING ITS PART IN THE DEVASTATING DAY AND NIGHT BOMBARDMENT OF THE NAZIS.

OUR COMMANDER, MAJOR GENERAL IRA C.EAKER, STATES THAT THE AMERICAN AIR FLEET IN BRITAIN INCREASES FROM FIFTEEN TO THIRTY PER-

JUN 13 1943

CENT MONTHLY. HE SAYS IT HAS DOUBLED SINCE MARCH, AND WILL BE DOUBLED AGAIN BETWEEN NOW AND OCTOBER.

THOSE FIGURES ARE HIGHLY SIGNIFICANT IN VIEW OF THE ALL-ROUND ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN EUROPE. THEY FASCINATE ME BECAUSE OF AN ESTIMATE WHICH WAS GIVEN ME WHILE I WAS IN BRITAIN LAST OCTOBER. I WAS TOLD THEN BY WELL INFORMED QUARTERS THAT IF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH BOMBER FORCES IN BRITAIN COULD BE TREBLED IN NUMBER, BY THE FIRST OF THIS YEAR, IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO REDUCE HITLER'S STRENGTH ENOUGH BY SPRING SO THAT AN ARMY COULD BE LANDED IN FRANCE OFF THE CHANNEL WITHOUT EXCESSIVE LOSSES.

IN OTHER WORDS, SOME THREE MONTHS' INTENSIVE BOMBING WITH THE TREBLED FORCES WOULD PAVE THE WAY FOR INVASION.

WELL, INCREASES IN THE TWO AIR FLEETS WERE SLOW IN COMING. SPRING ARRIVED WITH THE FUEHRER STILL TOO TOUGH FOR INVASION, THOUGH THE SPEEDING UP OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN BOMBING OPERATIONS SHOWED THAT BUSINESS WAS IMPROVING. BOTH AMERICANS AND BRITISH WERE GETTING MORE BOMBERS.

JUN 13 1943

A91

NOW IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THE TWO FLEETS MAY BE APPROACHING THE MAGIC FIGURE WHICH WAS MENTIONED TO ME. THAT WOULDN'T REPRESENT AN EXCESSIVE NUMBER AT ALL, BUT ENOUGH TO RUB THE FROSTING OFF HERR HITLER'S GINGER-BREAD.

JUN 13 1943

GENERAL EAKER DECORATED HIS DISCLOSURE WITH A TOUCH OF FINALITY BY REMARKING THAT AMERICAN FIGHTER AND MEDIUM BOMBER FORCES IN BRITAIN ALSO ARE GROWING RAPIDLY AND WILL BE READY TO PULL THEIR WEIGHT IN AN INVASION OF EUROPE. ABSOLUTE SUPREMACY OF THE AIR WILL BE NECESSARY FOR THAT GREAT UNDERTAKING, AND THESE LIGHTER WARPLANES WILL DO YEOMAN'S SERVICE.

INCIDENTALLY I HAD A CHANCE TO GET ACQUAINTED WITH THE GENERAL AND FOUND HIM A STURDY CHARACTER WHO INSPIRES GREAT CONFIDENCE. HIS STATEMENT IS BOUND TO SET GERMAN EXPERTS TO FIGURING ON WHAT IS IN STORE FOR THEM.

JUN 13 1943

THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE STOCKHOLM TIDNINGEN REPORTS THAT INFORMED NAZI MILITARY CIRCLES ADMIT THEY CAN NO LONGER HIDE THE FACT THAT THE EFFECT OF DAILY ROUND-THE-CLOCK BOMBING IS "AWFUL ON THE HEALTH AND NERVES OF THE PEOPLE," EVEN IF BOMBS DON'T FALL IN THEIR IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORHOOD. THAT'S UNDERSTANDABLE BECAUSE EVEN TRAINED SOLDIERS BREAK UNDER BOMBARDMENTS WHICH ROB THEM OF ANY CHANCE TO SLEEP, TO SAY NOTHING OF THE SHOCK OF THE GREAT EXPLOSIONS.

IN THIS CONNECTION EMIL LUDWIG, THE GERMAN BIOGRAPHER, HAS EXPRESSED THE BELIEF BEFORE THE HOUSE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE IN WASHINGTON THAT BOMBING "IS THE DECIDING FACTOR THAT WILL BREAK THE GERMANS." IT'S HIS VIEW THAT GERMAN NERVES WILL CRACK UNDER THE CONTINUED AERIAL ASSAULT AND THAT INVASION WON'T BE NECESSARY.

THAT'S INTERESTING TESTIMONY AS COMING FROM A GERMAN. HOWEVER, WHILE SUCH A COLLAPSE CERTAINLY IS POSSIBLE, IT WILL BE A MISTAKE FOR US TO BANK ON IT. IF IT COMES, WELL AND GOOD, BUT IT WILL TAKE A TERRIFIC POUNDING TO BRING IT ABOUT. THAT MEANS REDOUBLED EFFORTS ON OUR PART TO PRODUCE THE WHEREWITHAL TO CONTINUE THE OFFENSIVE.

JUN 13 1943

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JUN 13 1943

# 26 Fortresses Lost in Air Battle As U. S. Blasts Kiel and Bremen; Pacific Airmen Down 25 Zeros

## *German U-Boat Bases Are Targets Of Attack*

JUN 14 1943

### Many Enemy Fighters Are Shot Down In Eighth Air Force's Greatest Battle

**London, Monday, June 14 (AP)—German planes dropped hundreds of incendiaries early today on a northeast coastal town, setting fire to a school and some homes, but no casualties were reported.**

**London underwent a brief alert shortly after midnight. Gunfire was heard, but there was no report of planes reaching the metropolitan area.**

*[By the Associated Press]* HAWKINS

London, June 13—Two large formations of American Flying Fortresses shot down many German fighters and blasted the Nazi U-boat bases at Bremen and Kiel today in the greatest air battle ever waged by the Eighth United States Air Force.

The two sky fleets flew unescorted to the heavily defended north German bases for the double-barrelled daylight attack. The cost was twenty-six four-engined bombers, the most severe loss ever suffered by the Eighth Air Force in a single day's operations.

"The attack occasioned the greatest air battle in which Eighth Air Force heavy bombers have yet participated and against the largest concentration of enemy fighters," said the United States communique.

**Raids Called Effective**

Bremen and Kiel, which account for a considerable percentage of the Nazi war machine's U-boat production and servicing, "were bombed effectively and many enemy fighters were destroyed," the bulletin said.

RAF heavyweights again struck Germany's Ruhr Valley last night, and a big force of British planes was heard roaring back toward the Continent tonight a short time after the American airmen returned.

JUN 14 1943

The largest loss ever suffered before by American heavy bombers in a single raid was the sixteen downed during the last previous attack on Bremen, April 17.

While deploring the heavy loss of men and equipment in the run to Kiel, Brig. Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, commander of a Flying Fortress wing, said the "price was not too high for the results achieved."

**1,000-Mile Trip**

"Not only did we hit important submarine installations at Kiel but we also drew off practically all enemy aircraft in the area so that the other formation was able to do a splendid job at Bremen with little opposition."

Kiel is about one hundred miles north of Bremen, and to get to it the huge squadrons had to fly a round trip of approximately 1,000 miles.

The two-way assault increased the momentum of the newest aerial offensive against Hitler's war plants, following by only a few hours a heavy night attack by RAF heavyweights on Bochum and other points in Germany's industrial Ruhr valley. The night raid cost the RAF twenty-four bombers but the German themselves conceded that it caused heavy damage.

New blows also were rained on other enemy targets throughout France and the Low Countries by daylight today. American and British fighters and British medium bombers shuttled over the Channel in a seemingly endless stream to hammer enemy installations these operations which were virtually all day.

**Concentrated At Kiel**

The United States communique telling of today's dual bombing assault said "very strong enemy fighter opposition" was "concentrated largely against the formation attacking Kiel."

Pilots participating in the Bremen attack said enemy ground fire was "so thick you could almost walk on it," but the fighter opposition there was light.

At Bremen the Germans again attempted to supplement their ground defenses with smudge-pot smoke screens.

Reports of RAF crewmen on the night raid on Bochum indicated the Nazis have thrown still more guns, searchlights and planes into the Ruhr in a desperate effort to check the devastating Allied air offensive before it completes Prime Minister Churchill's experiment to bomb Germany completely out of the war.

**Not On Record Scale**

The Bochum raid was not on the record scale of the Duesseldorf-Muenster attack by the RAF the previous night, but it still was heavy enough to pour in 4,000-pound bombs at the rate of five a minute at the peak of the assault, which also delivered tens of thousands of incendiaries and smaller bombs.

Reconnoissance flights over the Duesseldorf-Muenster area late yesterday showed fires still burning from the Friday night raid.

Thunderbolts of the Eighth United States Air Force destroyed three enemy planes during a forenoon sweep over the European coast today and other American fighters downed two more during the afternoon. Two Eighth Air Force fighters were lost.

An Air Ministry communique, referring to the raids over northern France and the Low Countries, said Mitchells bombed targets at Flushing in Holland and Bostons attacked objectives at Lille in France in the forenoon while Typhoon bombers battered the airfield at Abbeville in France this afternoon.

**Supported By Fighters**

Many squadrons of fighters supported these operations and two of them were lost along with two of the bombers. Spitfires downed one enemy fighter and a four-engined Focke-Wulf reconnaissance plane was bagged by two RAF Mosquitoes over the bay of Biscay.

[The German radio, telling of the attack on Bremen and Kiel, declared that at least fifteen American "superbombers" were shot down and that they were "so effectively intercepted that most machines were forced to jettison their bombs."]

Bremen, with its concentration of submarine and airplane factories, has been one of the principal targets of the Allied air offensive, having been raided 104 times since the war began.

**Attacked 73 Times**

Kiel, great shipbuilding center, had been bombed on seventy-three previous occasions, twice by American bombers in daylight precision attacks. It was believed that today's bombardments by Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker's forces were carried out on the same scale as those of two days ago, when more than 200 heavyweights plastered Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven.

Bochum, object of last night's pounding by the British, is a center of Germany's coal, iron and steel industry, eleven miles west of Dortmund. It has a population of more than 300,000, with tens of thousands employed in its big chemical factories and branches of the Krupps armament works.

This was the third heavy raid on Bochum this year. In the last previous RAF attack on May 13 more than 1,000 tons of bombs were rained on the town.

**Germans Retaliate**

The German air force retaliated against England during the night, raiding a southwest coast town in moonlight and dropping a few bombs on London's outskirts, the Air Ministry announced. At least four raiders were reported destroyed.

The German radio, heard by the Associated Press, identified Plymouth as the city attacked by a "heavy" formation of Nazi bombers. It said five fires were left burning in the city.

[Of the RAF attack on Bochum, the German communique said "considerable destructions were caused to private houses and public buildings."]

**Two Persons Killed**

Two persons were killed and others seriously injured by the bombs which fell in a London suburb. Two Nazi flyers who bailed out of a plane shot down during the raid were captured almost immediately by Home Guardsmen. The bodies of three others were found in the wreckage of another raider.

In addition to attacking the heart of industrial Germany, the Air Ministry said the RAF laid mines in enemy waters last night.

30.24-4953

## 25 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED IN PACIFIC

### Eight Others Are Possibly Destroyed In Air Battle Over Russells

JUN 14 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 13—American flyers, battling forty or fifty Japanese fighter planes in a rough-and-tumble dogfight over the Solomon Islands, sent at least twenty-five, possibly thirty-three, of the enemy hurtling into the sea.

Six United States planes were missing after the engagement fought Saturday over the Russell group in the Solomons, the navy reported today, but all but two of the American pilots were rescued.

At the same time the navy added two Mitsubishi bombers to the total of enemy planes shot down in the Solomons, boosting to at least sixty-five the number destroyed in the last week, and to more than 1,000 the total Japanese plane losses in the Solomons.

**Downed By Liberators**

Army Liberator bombers accounted for the latest Mitsubishi to crash into the sea in flames. Two Liberators encountered a pair of the enemy bombers about twenty miles west of Buka Island in the Solomons. They struck swiftly, shooting down one enemy plane.

The other Mitsubishi was downed by fighters in an engagement over the north end of Malaita Island, also in the Solomons. Previously navy communiques had asserted that four bombers had been destroyed in that fight, but later reports raised the total to five.

The navy gave no explanation of the fact that only Japanese fighter planes were in the air battle over the Russell islands.

**Massing Fighters**

However, it appeared that the enemy may be massing fighters in huge groups and sending them out with instructions to seek battle with American bombing planes which have been regularly pounding Japanese bases throughout the area. It also was possible that the enemy fighters may have planned strafing of American positions in the Solomons.

Navy, marine and army flyers joined in the big engagement, presumably flying out to the attack from Henderson airfield on Guadalcanal, sixty miles southwest of the Russells.

Other flyers, meanwhile, were hitting again from Flying Fortress heavy bombers and Avenger torpedo bombers at Japanese positions on Bougainville Island. One flight during the night of June 10, Solomons Time, struck the Buin area, starting fires in the Japanese buildings there where the enemy has a sea and land base.

**Action In Aleutians**

Aerial action continued, too, in the Aleutian Islands, where regular raids have been made on Kiska in an apparent softening up of that enemy base, possibly as a prelude to invasion. Army Liberator heavy bombers, Mitchell medium bombers and Lightning and Warhawk fighters struck five times there.

When they ended their series of Friday morning attacks, bomb pits pockmarked the runway at the Japanese airfield, buildings and tents had been shattered in the main camp area and barges in Kiska harbor had been bombed and strafed.

## RABAUL HAMMERED BY ALLIED AIRMEN

### 30 Tons of Bombs Dropped on Jap Airfield; No Planes Lost.

**ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Monday, June 14. — (AP) Rabaul's Vunakanau airdrome was dealt another hard blow early Sunday morning by formations of Flying Fortresses and Liberators which dropped nearly 30**

JUN 14 1943

tons of bombs.

Photographic reconnaissance the day before had shown 96 planes at the airdrome.

Yesterday's raid was the third of more than usual strength in four days. Nearly 40 tons of explosives and incendiaries were dropped in the area last Thursday and more than 19 tons on Friday. On the raids last week, however, the targets also included Lakunai and Rapopo airdromes.

Latest reconnaissance pictures showed a total of 271 planes on all three 'dromes.

**All Planes Return**

All our planes returned from Sunday's raid despite the usual strong defenses by searchlights and anti-aircraft guns. The raiders' bombs fell on the runway and among dispersal areas and "numerous fires" were started which were visible for 50 miles.

The Japanese came to life with two small night raids on Gona and Port Moresby. Three planes bombed the Gona area for the first time since Allied forces took that little village on the northeast coast of New Guinea last Dec. 10. The raid caused no damage.

# AIRFORCE SHIFTS ATTACKS TO SICILY, BLASTS AIRFIELDS

## Large Numbers of Axis Planes on Ground at Milo Riddled.

## MANY FIRES STARTED

## Light Flak Encountered in Sweeps; No Allied Aircraft Lost.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 13—(AP) Italy lost her third island outpost in the central Mediterranean in three days when a British destroyer accepted the bloodless surrender of Linosa today, and fleets of American bombers and fighters began switching their knockout punch to Sicily.

Without a shell being fired or a bomb dropped, the panicky garrison of 140 Italian soldiers and sailors raised white flags on the little speck of land 105 miles south of Sicily and from the bridge of his speedy gray warship, the destroyer Nubian, Commander J. R. J. Tyrwhitt accepted the enemy capitulation.

The garrison, grateful for having been spared the ordeal of bombs and shells such as produced the surrender of Pantelleria on Friday and the lightning fall of Lampedusa about 30 hours later, was immediately taken off and transported to Allied prison camps.

**Island of Little Value**

The tiny island, only about two miles across in either direction, had no harbors capable of sheltering anything larger than a motor torpedo boat and was believed to be without air fields or important military installations. Its normal population of about 500 is mostly engaged in raising cattle.

The peaceful relinquishment of Linosa, 28 miles northeast of Lampedusa, completed the "island a day" conquest of Italian stepping stones paving the Mediterranean narrows.

(A fourth island, Lampione, eight miles west of Lampedusa, was not mentioned in this dispatch. It is one of the Pelagie group, to which Linosa and Lampedusa belonged. It is even smaller than the other two, however, and may not even be inhabited now).

Even while Allied bombers were dropping their explosives in destructive patterns across Lampeduso's defenses and a circle of British destroyers and cruisers was pouring in a deadly fire at intervals, American Flying Fortresses, Marauders, Lightnings and Warhawks began their assault on Sicily yesterday.

**Many Planes Riddled**

As in the opening attacks on Pantelleria, they turned their attention first to the enemy's air fields, and Allied headquarters said "large numbers" of the nearly 150 planes on the ground at Milo, Castelvetrano and Bocca di Falco were riddled by fragmentation bombs exploded in their midst.

Malta's fighter-bombers also raided Marzamimi, in southeastern Sicily, where they attacked a small vessel with cannon fire, and Comiso, Sicily, where they hit road transport.

Not a single Allied aircraft was lost yesterday, either in the Sicilian assaults or in the blows that brought the surrender of Lampedusa.

Details of the surrender of Lampedusa, 80 miles south of Pantelleria, and the second island to give in to an unparalleled aerial and naval bombardment without a single Allied soldier being put ashore, were given in these words by the Allied communique:

"Immediately after the surrender of Pantelleria, strong forces of medium and fighter bombers of the Northwest African Air Forces carried out attacks on Lampedusa. Four cruisers and six destroyers, including a Greek destroyer, bombarded the island twice during the night of June 11-12 and at frequent intervals throughout yesterday. Enemy batteries were in action, but ceased fire on being engaged.

**Surrender in 90 Minutes**

"Following a heavy air attack, shortly after 1730 hours (5:30 p. m.) white flags were seen flying on the island and at about 7 o'clock the naval commander sent an officer ashore to negotiate the surrender."

Allied naval forces diverted from Pantelleria to the bombardment of Lampedusa Friday night and yesterday were identified officially today as the British cruisers Aurora, Orion, Penelope and Newfoundland, the destroyers LaForey, Loyal, Lookout, Trobridge and Nubian and the Greek destroyer Queen Olga. They were commanded by Rear Admiral C. H. J. Harcourt.

When Lampedusa capitulated, the destroyer Nubian sailed on to Linosa and accepted its surrender. The 140-man garrison at Linosa was virtually equal in size to the Nubian's crew.

The capture of Linosa was told in these words: "A destroyer was off the island of Linosa early this morning. White flags were flying and the surrender was accepted."

The number of prisoners captured on seven-mile-long, two-mile-wide Lampedusa had not yet been announced, but the communique said 2,800 of the more than 10,000 captured at Pantelleria had been received on the African mainland.

**Enemy Vessels Active**

It disclosed that enemy naval craft put in their first appearance Friday night, attacking with torpedoes while light British coastal forces were patrolling the Sicilian straits to cover the evacuation operation.

The enemy forecs fled at high speed, however, when the British patrols moved in for a strike.

The Italian communique, received here in a broadcast, declared German planes sank a transport of 8,000 tons and 14 landing craft, and damaged three cruisers, six merchant ships and 14 "minor warships" in attacks in the Sicilian channel.

This appeared to be a variation of a German claim yesterday to the sinking of an 8,000-ton transport and 13 landing boats and the damaging of three cruisers, eight other warships and six transports. Both were without confirmation from Allied sources.

The Italians also declared that torpedo planes had raided Allied convoys off the coast of Cirenaica and Phillipeville, Algeria, hitting five ships, but this claim also was unconfirmed.

**Casualties Admitted**

The Italians admitted losses in Allied raids on Reggio Calabria in Italy, and Catania and Palermo in Sicily, listing 12 killed and 28 injured, and acknowledged that Lampedusa, "hammered by continuous bombardments, was forced to cease all resistance in the face of overwhelming odds."

The Rome communique did not mention Linosa, but the Berlin radio reported the Allied announcement of its fall.

The assault on Sicily was led off by Flying Fortresses which surprised 76 aircraft parked on Castelvetrano airfield and dispersal areas in southwestern Sicily.

Slight and inaccurate anti-aircraft hardly bothered the bombers and no enemy fighters were encountered at all. When the Fortresses left, numerous fires and explosions were seen among the enemy planes.

The Fortresses also found about 72 enemy aircraft on Bocca di Falco field near Palermo. Fire and black smoke visible for 25 miles poured from the airdrome and a building, and photographs showed many of the grounded planes were destroyed.

Ten enemy fighters were sighted over the field but they failed to attack. Later one Fortress formation fought off two Messerschmitts.

Marauders raided the third target, Milo airfield near Trapani, dropping bombs among hangars and administration buildings. Escorting Warhawks saw several enemy fighters but there was no combat.

# 120 MEN TAKE OVER 4,000 ON LAMPEDUSA

## Associated Press Writer Describes Negotiations For Surrender

## Accompanied Royal Navy Lieutenant Who Went To Island

JUN 14 1943

By PAUL KERN LEE

*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

Aboard the British Destroyer Lookout, June 13—Twenty-five German dive-bombers shook us until our teeth rattled in a moonlight attack last night off captured Lampedusa, but the only damage was some broken crockery.

The Junkers 88s were seeking retaliation for this ship's capture of little Lampedusa earlier yesterday, and today we've just learned that friends aboard the destroyer Nubian captured Linosa—the third Italian island to fall in as many days.

By PAUL KERN LEE

*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

Lampedusa, June 12 (Delayed). A handful of 120 men is now taking over this island from Italian military, naval and marine personnel numbering from 4,000 to 5,000 who surrendered a half hour ago.

They are now filing out from their shore-side pillboxes and guns.

It took only two minutes—as quickly as the terms could be understood—for the Italian garrison to agree to unconditional surrender.

Lieut. Hugh A. Corbett, of the Royal Navy, and I leaped ashore from the destroyer lookout's launch and after the rapid parley the lieutenant signaled to the sea.

**Coldstream Guards Land**

He then went out and escorted in a company of the famous Coldstream Guards in landing craft that had hovered offshore all day.

Hardly had the total success of Pantelleria's capture been clinched than naval forces sped to Lampedusa and inflicted a night shelling between aerial bombings. Twice during the night and again at dawn the ships hurled explosives ashore.

The aerial attack continued all day today and in the evening the warships bombarded a fourth time. The last bombers reported what appeared to be a white cross being formed at the Lampedusa airfield and said it was believed there were white flags but could not be certain.

The naval squadron's flagship came closer alongside the destroyer where I was a passenger and megaphoned instructions to our ship to send a boat into the harbor under a white flag.

**Leave For Other Missions**

Several ships, including the cruiser Penelope, departed on other missions before our boat went in with a sheet from the bed of the captain, Lieut. Com. A. George Forman, made into a white flag and hoisted at the masthead of our destroyer. Another sheet, doubled, was put on a pole for the use of the boat.

The destroyer then sped direct to the harbor mouth and lowered the launch.

The boat was manned by eight happy seamen commanded by Lieutenant Corbett, 26. Peter Beach, 18, of Maidenhead, handled the tiller, while I and a British army movie photographer went as passengers.

A white flag fluttered from a crude staff on the point beside the breakwater.

**Italian Boat Leads Way**

An Italian boat, its battle flag swaying idly at half-mast, rowed by two seamen and containing a snappy Italian marine officer and naval officer, both armed with pistols, came alongside the launch.

The marine called, "Follow, please," and led the way through the boom defenses. Lieutenant Corbett, natty in dress blues with a stiff, white collar, hopped nimbly ashore and smartly returned the salute given by a gray-bearded, uniformed patriarch. He stood on a landing platform surrounded by a little knot of nondescript Italian soldiers, sailors and marines.

"Are you the Governor?" the lieutenant asked.

In badly broken English the gray-bearded man replied, "No, *segundo*."

**"Do You Want To Surrender?"**

"Do you want to surrender?" the lieutenant asked.

"*Si, si, si,*" replied the Italian vehemently. "We take you to Governor fifteen minutes distance."

"You jolly well will not," said the lieutenant. "He's the one who wants to surrender so let him come here or I am prepared to accept an unconditional surrender from you. If you do not accept the attack will be resumed."

The Italian shrugged and plucked his long curly beard like an Old Testament prophet and rejoined, "Very well. I no choice—Governor's English poor anyhow."

## POPE CALLS ON WORKERS OF WORLD TO MAINTAIN FAITH AND DISCIPLINE

JUN 14 1943

## Pleads Against "Noisy" Demands And "Inconsiderate Action"

## Pontiff Denounces Nazi Propaganda That Vatican Supports War

JUN 14 1943

JUN 14 1943

JUN 14 1943

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*[By the Associated Press]*

New York, June 13—Pope Pius XII appealed today for discipline and faith among the world's workmen, and at the same time denounced "propaganda of anti-religious inspiration . . . that the Pope supports the war and supplies money for its continuance, that the Pope does nothing for peace."

"Never perhaps was there launched a calumny more monstrous or absurd than this," the Pope asserted, saying no one else so insistently opposed the outbreak, advance and spread of the war, or pleaded more for peace.

### Paris Broadcast Recalled

[On May 25 the Nazi-controlled Paris radio broadcast in a talk by a Dr. Friedrich accused the Catholic Church of "a crushing responsibility in unleashing the present war." Friedrich charged the Vatican with hostility to Adolf Hitler since 1933 and encouraging German Catholics in an open fight against the Nazis. "Thus the war was declared," he said. "A sly warfare on the part of Rome and an unshakable firmness of purpose on the part of Germany."

[A Vatican broadcast two days later denounced the Paris talk as "propaganda" and added "it was not the Vatican which has declared this war and it is not the Catholic Church in Germany which has brought this, her fate, upon herself."]

### Audience Of 20,000

The Pope spoke to some 20,000 Italian workers, one of the largest audiences in Vatican history, according to the Vatican radio. They went to the Vatican on a pilgrimage as a homage of labor, in one of the concluding manifestations of the Pope's jubilee year. The address was delivered in Belvedere courtyard.

Pope Pius asked that workers not "aggravate the burden of extraordinary difficulties under which the peoples are groaning by representing their claims in this hour of universal and imperious needs in a noisy manner and through inconsiderate action."

### Appeal To Workers

"Working men and women conscious of their great responsibility for the common good continue their work and persevere in it with discipline and calm, thus contributing invaluable support to the tranquillity and support of all in the social family."

The subject of his talk, as given in a broadcast of the official English translation as received here, was "The Church and Labor."

### Text Of Address

*The official English translation of the Pope's address follows:*

Your welcome presence — beloved sons and daughters, who spend your hours and days in toil to gain a livelihood for yourselves and for your families—brings before us a great thought and a great mystery: the thought, that work was imposed by God on the first man, after sin, that he might seek his bread from the earth by the sweat of his brow, and the mystery, that the Son of God, having come down from Heaven to save the world, and having become man submitted to this law of work and passed his youth laboring in Nazareth in company with his foster father, so that he was considered and called "The Carpenter's Son" (Matt. 13.55). Sublime mystery that he should begin to work before he began to teach, a humble workman before being the teacher of all nations (CF. Acts 1.1).

You have come to us as to a father who has a greater delight in dealing with his children in proportion as their daily toil is harder and more continuous and the wants and worries of their lives are more arduous and considerable.

You have come to us as to the Vicar of Christ who feels in himself, perpetuated by an ineffable sharing of God's power, that sense of tenderness and sympathy for the people by which our redeemer was moved to cry out one day: "Have compassion on the multitude." (Mark 8.2).

### Expresses Great Joy

You have come to us as to the Shepherd who fixes his gaze on you and extends it beyond you to that vastly greater section of his flock which the love of God has entrusted in Him, and in your love and devotion He sees faithfully represented the sentiments, the wishes and the affection of so many of His absent children. With all our heart we thank you for the great joy occasioned us by the opportunity of speaking a word of sincere benevolence and encouragement, a word which may serve to guide, sustain and comfort you in these days, disturbed by trouble and mourning.

### WISE SOCIAL REFORMS

The weight of the present difficulties is felt by the mass of workers, who are burdened and afflicted more than the others. But it is not felt by them alone. Every class has to carry its own burden, more or less painful and difficult to bear as it may be; and it is not only the social status of the workers, men and women, which calls for reconditioning and reform. The whole complex structure of society is in need of adjustment and improvement thoroughly shaken as it is in its foundations.

But who is there who does not see that the labor question, because of the complexity and variety of the problems which it entails, and the vast number of people it involves, is of such a kind and of such urgent importance as to merit closer, more watchful and more far-seeing attention? It is a question of peculiar delicacy — the nerve center, one might call it, of the social body; but it is also at times, a shifting and treacherous ground open to easy illusions and unwarranted, chimerical hopes for one who does not keep before the eye of his intelligence and the impulse of his heart the doctrine of justice, equity, charity, mutual understanding and adjustment inculcated by the law of God and the voice of the Church.

JUN 14 1943

### THE CHURCH AS GUARDIAN OF THE JUST CLAIMS OF THE WORKING CLASS

You are certainly not unaware, beloved sons and daughters, of the fact that the church loves you intensely, and that it is not merely now that she has with maternal interest and love and a clear sense of the reality of things aid particular attention to the questions which regard you especially.

Our predecessors and we ourselves have not lost any opportunity of making all men understand by our repeated instructions your personal and family needs, proclaiming as fundamental prerequisites of social concord those claims which you have so much at heart; a salary which will cover the living expenses of a family and such as to make it possible for the parents to fulfill their natural duty to rear healthily nourished and clothed children; a dwelling worthy of human persons; the possibility of securing for the children sufficient instruction and a becoming education of foreseeing and forestalling times of stress, sickness and old age.

### Plea For Realization

These conditions of social security should be realized if we want society not to be shaken at every season by turbulent ferments and dangerous uprising but to become tranquil and go forward in harmony, peace and mutual love.

Now, however laudable may be various provisions and concessions made by public authorities and the humane and generous sense that inspires many employers, who could affirm and maintain with truth that such ideals have been everywhere realized?

In any case, working men and women conscious of their great responsibility for the common good feel and appreciate their duty not to aggravate the burden of extraordinary difficulties under which peoples are groaning by representing their claims in this hour of universal and imperious needs in a noisy manner, and through inconsiderate action.

They continue their work and persevere in it with discipline and calm, thus contributing invaluable support to the tranquility and support of all in the social family.

To that peaceful concord we pay our tribute of praise and we beseech and exhort you paternally to continue in it with firmness and dignity; that, however, should not lead anyone to think as we insisted in our message of last Christmas that all these questions are to be considered as solved.

### THE FALSE PROPHETS

The church, guardian and teacher of truth, in asserting and defending courageously the rights of the working class on various occasions, and combating error, has had to issue a warning against letting oneself be illuded by the mirage of specious and fatuous theories and visions of future well-being and against the deceptive enticements and seductions of false prophets of social prosperity who call evil good and good evil and who, boasting that they are the friends of the people, do not agree with those mutual agreements between capital and labor, employers and employes, which maintain and promote social concord for their common progress and advantage. Such friends of the people you have already heard in the public streets, in clubs, in congresses. You recognize their promises on handbills.

You hear them in their songs and anthems. But when have the facts answered to their words or reality to their hopes? Deception and delusion have been and are the lot of private individuals and peoples who have trusted them and followed them along ways which so far from improving have worsened and aggravated the conditions of life and of material and moral progress. Such false prophets would have us believe that salvation must come from a revolution which shall overturn social order and assume a national character.

JUN 14 1943

### NOT SOCIAL REVOLUTION

The social revolution claims to raise the working class to power: An empty word and a mere show incapable of realization; in fact, you see that the working class remains bound, yoked and tied to the force of state capitalism, which restrains and subjects all, not only the family but even the conscience and transforms the workers into a gigantic labor machine.

Like the other social systems and orders which it claims to fight it classifies, regulates and presses all into a fearful war instrument which demands not only blood and health but also the goods and prosperity of the people. And if the guiding spirits are proud of this or that advantage of improvement secured in the field of labor, making use of it for noisy, boastful propaganda, such material advantage is never a fair recompense for the renunciations imposed on each one which injure the rights of the human person, freedom in the ruling of the family in the exercise of ones profession, in the conditions of citizenship and especially in the practice of religion and even in the realm of conscience.

### Not In Revolution

No, your salvation, beloved sons and daughters, does not lie in revolution. And it is against the genuine and sincere profession of Christianity to drift, thinking only of one's own exclusive and material advantage, toward a revolution which proceeds from injustice and civil insubordination and to make oneself unfortunately responsible for the flood of fellow citizens and the destruction of common property.

Woe to him who forgets that a true national society incorporates social justice and demands a just and fitting sharing by all in the goods of the country. Otherwise, you understand that the nation would end in a sentimental makeshift, in a nonsensical pretense which would be an excuse for certain groups to withdraw themselves from the sacrifices needed to secure public equilibrium and peace.

And you would then realize how, when national society had lost the nobility given to it by God, internal strife and struggle would become a threat which all might fear.

### BUT AN EVOLUTION THROUGH AGREEMENT AND GENEROSITY

Salvation and justice are not to be found in revolution but in an evolution through concord. Violence has ever achieved only destruction, not construction; the kindling of passions, not their pacification; the accumulation of hate and destruction, not the reconciliation of the contending parties; and it has reduced men and parties to the difficult task of building slowly after sad experience on the ruins of discord.

It is only a progressive and prudent evolution, full of courage and in conformity with nature enlightened, and guided by the Christian laws of justice and equity, that can lead to the fulfillment of the honorable desires and needs of the worker. Not to destroy them, but to build and consolidate; not to abolish private property, the foundation of family stability, but to work for its extension as the reward of the conscientious toil of every workingman and woman so that little by little may be diminished that mass of uneasy and rash people who sometimes from tacitum despair, at others through broad instinct, allow themselves to be carried off by false doctrine or by the clever tricks of agitators who are bereft of all moral sense.

### For Welfare Of All

Not to dissipate private capital but to promote its regulation under careful control as a means and help toward securing and increasing the genuine welfare of the whole people. Not to restrain nor to give preference exclusively to industry but to procure its harmonious marriage to handicraft and agriculture which exploits the multifarious and necessary production of the nation's soil.

Not to aim in the use of technical progress solely at the maximum profit but also to avail oneself of the advantages which come from it in order to better the personal conditions of the worker to make his work less arduous and difficult and to consolidate the bonds which hold his family together in the place where he dwells, in the work by which he lives.

Not to aim at making the lives of individuals depend entirely on the whims of the state but to procure rather that the state, whose duty it is to promote the common good, may through social institutions, such as insurance and social security societies, supply support and complete all that helps to strengthen workers' associations and especially the fathers and mothers of families who are earning a livelihood for themselves and their dependents through work.

### FAITH IN CHRIST AND FIDELITY TO THE CHURCH THE DEEP ROOTS OF TRUE BROTHERHOOD

You will say perhaps that this is a beautiful vision of the true state of things, but how can it be realized and effected in daily life? We need above all a great righteousness of will and perfect loyalty of purpose and action in the course and regulation of public life as well on the part of the citizens as of the governing authorities. We need a spirit of true concord and brotherhood animating all: superiors and subjects, employers and workers, great and small, in a word, in all classes of the people.

Your gathering around us, beloved sons and daughters, with the added fact that there are assembled from your various spheres of activity here in the House of the Common Father representatives of all the groups, is for us a test and a proof that you know, feel and understand where are to be found the deep roots of the divinely genuine social sense of "brothers bound by a pact."

"All made to the semblance of One Only, all sons of One only redemption." That is in the holy religion which you hold in common, the same profession of faith in the redeemer of all, Jesus Christ, in the same fidelity to his holy church and to his vicar. And we raise to God

JUN 14 1943

our fervent prayer that all the vast measureless class of working men and women may share our faith, so that our Lord may open in justice and charity the road to that generous and peaceful progress so ardently desired by us which may make Italy prosperous and strong in an unshaken Christian framework.

JUN 14 1943

A MONSTROUS CALUMNY

We are not unaware (and you yourselves will have been able to make proof of it) how in these times, so burdensome and difficult for family and civil life, human passions take occasion to lift their heads again and to foment suspicions and to garble words and facts.

Hence it is that propaganda of anti-religious inspiration is circulating among the people and especially among the working classes—that the Pope wished the war, that the Pope supports the war and supplies money for its continuance, that the Pope does nothing for peace.

Never perhaps was there launched a calumny more monstrous or absurd than this. Who does not know, who does not see who is there that cannot ascertain for himself that no one has insistently opposed to the outbreak, the advance and the spread of the war more insistently than we have in every manner allowed us; that no one has pleaded and exhorted more continuously than we have: peace, peace, peace; that no one has sought to lessen its horrors more than we have?

Not To Sustain War

The sums of money which the charity of the faithful puts at our disposal are not set apart for nor do they go to sustain the war but to dry the tears of the widows and orphans, to console families anxious and sorrowing for their dear ones far away or missing, to succor the suffering of the poor and the needy. Our heart and our lips, that do not contradict one another, are witnesses to all this, for we do not deny by deed what we affirm by word and we are conscious of the falsity of what the enemies of God are insidiously circulating in order to disturb the workers and the people, and from the hardships of the life they endure draw an argument against faith and religion which indeed is the sole comfort and hope which upholds man upon earth in the hour of sorrow and misfortune.

No one can blot out or pervert the purpose and content of our discourses and messages in their purpose and content. All have been able to hear them as a word of truth and of peace, as promptings of our soul to bring peace to the world, and to enlighten those in power.

They are undeniable proofs of the immense desires that spring from our heart, that on this earth, given to man as a dwelling place on his journey to a better and imperishable life, there may prevail the perfect harmony of the whole human race.

Does Not Fear Truth

The church does not fear the light of truth, neither for the past nor for the present nor for the future.

When the circumstances of the times and human passions will permit or call for the publication of documents not yet published concerning the constant activity pursued during this terrible war in favor of peace by the Holy See, which feared neither rebuffs nor opposition, there will appear in more than midday light the stupidity of such accusations which spring not so much from ignorance as from that irreligious spirit and that contempt of the Church which takes root only in some human hearts more inclined and ready, alas, to prevert the right and kindly intentions with which the spouse of Christ is animated than to benefit the people, to smooth and ease the difficulties of life, to uphold souls in the midst of the serious conditions of the present hour.

Tell the church's detractors that the truth will shine forth as it shines forth today in your hearts, for all those who pay reasonable homage to the good they perceive and who do not believe in lies and calumnies. When the truth of the facts and our work will have been revealed they will be confounded who maliciously try to throw on the Papacy the responsibility for all the blood that has flowed in the battles, on land, in the air, and in the sea, and in the ruins of cities.

STRENGTH FROM PRAYER

Let your thoughts and the feelings of your hearts quicken your faith, Christian working men and women, renew your life of faith and strengthen it by daily prayer. Let prayer begin, sanctify and close your working day. Let the thoughts and feelings of your hearts enlighten and inflame your souls especially during the repose of Sundays and feastdays, and let them accompany and guide you in assisting at the holy mass.

Our Savior, worker like you in His earthly life, was obedient to the Father even unto death and now on the altar the unbloody Calvary renews unendingly the sacrifice of Himself for the good of the world, completes His work of redemption and becomes the almoner of grace and of the bread of life for those souls who love Him and in their weakness turn to Him to be restored.

Before the altar in the church let every Christian worker renew his resolution to labor in obedience to the divine command of work, whatsoever it may be, intellectual or manual, to gain by his toil and sacrifices the bread for his dear ones, to keep in mind the moral purpose of life here below and the happiness of eternal life, conforming his intentions to those of the Savior and making his work a hymn of praise to God.

THE OBSERVANCE OF THE LAW OF GOD IN FACTORIES

In every circumstance and on every occasion, dear sons and daughters, uphold and defend your personal dignity. The material with which you work, created by God from the beginning of the world and in the laboratory of ages molded by Him on the earth and deep beneath the surface of the earth by cataclysms, natural evolution, eruptions and transformations so as to prepare the best abode for man and for his work, let that material be for you a continual reminder of the creative hand of God and let if lift your soul of Him, the Supreme Lawgiver whose precepts must be observed even in factory life

Perhaps boys and girls join your company and work together with you. Remember that a great reverence is owed to children and the innocent and that Christ affirms that for the one who scandalizes them it were better that a millstone should be put about his neck and that he be cast into the depth of the sea. O fathers and mothers, how your hearts must beat with anxious fear as your sons and daughters go to the factories.

Older People As Example

Do you workers take your place in vigilant guard over the innocence and purity of those young workers constrained by employment and family needs to withdraw themselves from their parents' affectionate care?

On the older people and on their example, on the energetic and decisive will of the factory management in insisting on decent discipline depends the preservation of physical and spiritual health in the young workers. On the contrary, immorality, greed of pleasure and extravagance corrupt and endanger as well the future generations. Let no word, no joke, no story that could offend your youthful listeners pass your lips.

Even in the daily life of the factory may the young workers enjoy the help of persons drawn from the ranks of the clergy of the religious sisterhoods and of Catholic Action, who in agreement with the management will devote themselves with all their physical and moral energy to their interests. Let there never fail, however, between the workers themselves, mutual affection and respect, good example, the word of warning and encouragement, and even whatever little material help they can afford.

PETITION FOR DIVINE ASSISTANCE

And now let us return to the scene we presented at the beginning of our discourse and point out to you once more the divine model of the christian worker, Christ the carpenter (Mark vi, 3) in the workshop of Nazareth. Son of God a d Restorer of the lost grace of Adam, He pours out on you that power, that patience, that virtue which makes you great before him, the most exalted image of the worker whom you can admire and adore.

In your workshops and factories, under the sun, in the fields, in the darkness of the mines, amid the heat of the furnace and the cold of the ice factories, wherever the Word of Him who commands your trade, the need of your fellowmen, of your country, of peace may call you, may there descend upon you the abundance of His favors which may afford you help, safety and solace, and make meritorious of another world happiness the hard work in which here below you spend and sacrifice your life.

"Christ Always With You"

Have no doubt: Christ is always with you. Imagine you see him in the places of your work, passing among you, noting your toil, listening to your conversations, consoling your hearts composing your disagreements. And you shall see the workshop changed into the sanctuary of Nazareth and there will reign among you too that trust, that order, that concord which are a reflection of the blessing of Heaven which increases here below and conserves justice and good will among men who are steadfast in faith, in hope, in the love of God.

While then we invoke the divine protection upon our beloved working men and women, upon your families, upon those who direct and guide you in your work, upon your very workshops, that the Lord may preserve them from every danger and harm. With all our heart we bestow on you, as a token of the choicest graces, our paternal apostolic benediction.

## COL. EVANS CARLSON ENDS PLYMOUTH STAY

PLYMOUTH, June 13. — (AP) Lieut. Col. Evans F. Carlson slipped unobtrusively out of this quiet village today after a week's rest, his destination unknown except to the hard-fighting Marine himself.

No fanfare marked the stay of Col. Carlson, who has been termed "America's No. 1 guerrilla." Townspeople, appreciating his need for relaxation after the wearing business of exterminating Japs, omitted both an official welcome on his arrival and a send-off when he left this afternoon.

In the morning, Col. Carlson, who says he hates war but if the Japs want it he is "ready to make it so ruthless that they will have no stomach for it," attended services at the First Congregational church here with his father, Rev. Thomas A. Carlson, who ministered to the church for 16 years; his sister, Karen, and a brother, Thomas, of Mountain Lakes, N. J.

# TACTICAL AIR FORCE FORMED FOR INVASION

## New RAF Organization Will Be Under Command Of Vice-Marshal l'Albiac

JUN 14 1943

## Modeled On Coningham's Tunisia Group, It Displaces Army Command

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Monday*, June 14—Looking to the invasion of Europe, the Air Ministry announced today the formation of a tactical air force to work with armies striking from Britain.

The new RAF organization will conform closely with Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham's tactical air force, which proved so successful in Tunisia. It displaces the army cooperation command and will be under Air Vice Marshal John Henry D'Albiac.

Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker has disclosed that the Eighth United States Army Air Force also has a tactical division, but details of its organization and command have not been announced.

Composition Of New Force

The new RAF force will be made up primarily of fighters, fighter-bombers, medium bombers and specialized types of planes which proved their worth in North Africa, although the organization will be flexible enough to take in other units as needed for specific jobs.

One of the most important features will be the high mobility of the operations and communications setup, enabling its squadrons to travel with invasion armies outside Britain.

The tactical air force is being placed within the fighter command to permit maximum flexibility as between current air operations from Britain and the necessary continuous and close training with the army.

As the result of lessons learned in the March army exercises in Britain and the experience in North Africa, the cooperation command was reshaped and expanded into a new force. All squadrons needed for special invasion tasks will be passed through it and trained to the necessary standard.

Rommel Reported In France

London, June 13 (AP)—Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has established headquarters at Perpignan, France, and is reorganizing French coastal defenses, the Algiers radio said in a broadcast today.

The broadcast, which was recorded by the Associated Press, said the former commander of Hitler's defeated Africa Corps had recently inspected the defenses of Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily.

Perpignan is on the Gulf of Lion, just north of the Spanish border.

# OREL KEY POINTS BOMBED BY REDS

## Rail Centers And Munitions Dumps Targets—498 Nazi Planes Week's Bag

JUN 14 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Monday*, June 14—Russian bombers pounded at key points in the bulging Orel sector of the German line over the week end, attacking big enemy train concentrations and ammunition dumps, a special communique said today. The regular midnight bulletin reported 498 German planes destroyed last week for a total of 3,319 planes in the past six weeks.

The bombers struck Saturday night at the rail junctions of Gomel, 200 miles southwest of Orel, and

**London, Monday, June 14 (AP)—The Russian agency Tass said in a Moscow broadcast early today that an Italian garrison in the Dodecanese Islands of the eastern Mediterranean had fired on German troops sent to reinforce it. The broadcast quoted reports from Istanbul hat the Italians had scored hits on a German troop transport off Rhodes.**

JUN 14 1943

1943

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Bryansk, 75 miles west of the strongpoint city, and at the station of Karachev, midway between Orel and Bryansk. More than one hundred fires were started by the attacks and heavy explosions followed, the special communique said. Two of the Russian planes failed to return to base.

### Set Own Losses At 153

In the weekly summary of German plane losses, the midnight communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said 153 Russian planes were lost to 498 German. This brought the German planes so far destroyed in June to 1,250, according to official Russian figures.

Military observers, meanwhile, interpreted the heavy raids by the Russians as evidence that the Soviets were joining the Roosevelt-Churchill plan to try knocking out Germany and Italy by air.

The Red airforce was rated at having reached a new height of power, delivering harder attacks than ever before and exacting a more serious toll of the German air raiders.

### German Transport Sunk

A German transport and two patrol boats were sunk in the Barents Sea by Russian planes while in the Black Sea an enemy transport was sunk, the midnight communique said.

On the western front Russian troops killed about 200 Germans and silenced four enemy artillery and mortar batteries. In one sector there was hand-to-hand fighting as Red scout units attacked German trenches. In another sector the Germans attacked, but were forced to retire.

### Attack On Airdrome Foiled

South of Izyum an artillery duel resulted in the destruction of several German guns and a company of Germans, the communique went on, while in another sector a Nazi attempt to cross the northern Donets river was dispersed.

Eight German bombers sought to attack a Russian airdrome but protecting fighters shot down five and the rest dropped their bombs at random and fled.

There was activity at Leningrad, the communique said, where two German planes were brought down near the city and Russian detachments destroyed German ammunition dumps, blockhouses and dugouts.

Guerrillas in the Gomel region were credited with sinking a boat loaded with Germans and two barges with military supplies on the Sozh river. Other Gomel guerrillas derailed three troop trains and destroyed trainloads of military supplies.

### Nazis Report Kuban Fight

The German communique said the only land action in Russia consisted of local attacks in the Kuban bridgehead in the western Caucasus and in the Belev area, sixty miles north of Orel. The Germans said they bombed oil refineries at Saratov on the middle Volga and the rail junction of Jelez and damaged two medium-sized merchant ships off the Rybachi peninsula in the north.

The German radio, in an International Information Bureau propaganda dispatch, said the Russians continued to attack at Orel in vain. German lines were reported shelled heavily and raided by low-flying Stormovik planes. The account said the Germans destroyed nineteen planes and lost one.

The Berlin radio also asserted that light German naval units bombarded the Russian Azov Sea harbor of Akhtyrskaya Friday, damaging piers and other installations. Soviet warships were said to have been driven back when they attempted to attack, and the German formations were said to have returned to base without loss.

## ALLIED 'CHUTISTS CAPTURED IN FRANCE

LONDON, June 13—(AP) The Paris radio was quoted by London newspapers today as saying that British and French parachutists had been captured near the Nazi coastal defenses in southern France, the fortifications the Germans call "the Mediterranean wall."

"Two of the parachutists were carrying radio sets," the broadcast was quoted.

The Paris station and other Nazi-controlled radios broadcast a declaration that anyone who harbored parachutists would be shot, while one who gave information about parachutists would be rewarded with the release from captivity of any French prisoner of war chosen by the informer.

JUN 14 1943

## LONDON HAS BRIEF ALERT

LONDON, Monday, June 14—(AP) German planes dropped hundreds of incendiaries early today on a northeast coastal town, setting fire to a school and some homes, but no casualties were reported. London underwent a brief alert shortly after midnight, but there was no report of planes reaching the metropolitan area.

## *Paris Reports Capture Of Allied Parachutists*

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## ROMMEL TAKES CHARGE IN PYRENEES AREA

LONDON, June 13 — (AP) Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has established headquarters at Perpignan, France, and is reorganizing French coastal defenses, the Algiers radio said in a broadcast today.

The broadcast, which was recorded by the Associated Press, said the former commander of Hitler's defeated Africa corps had recently inspected the defenses of Corsica, Sardinia and Sicily.

Perpignan is on the Gulf of Lion, just north of the Spanish border.

## ITALIAN NAVY MUTINY REPORTED IN LONDON

LONDON, June 13—(AP) One London newspaper published a report today that extensive mutinies had broken out in the Italian navy, but the dispatch was described in Allied naval circles as "pure rubbish."

Without details, the report said hundreds of officers and men had been massacred in outbreaks among Mussolini's seamen.

One foreign source with underground contacts with the Axis, who cannot be otherwise identified, said no hint of such outbreaks had reached him, although there was a possibility that German insistence that the Italians engage the British fleet might cause defiance by the Italian naval staff.

He said the naval staff believed the Italian navy should be retained as a bargaining point in negotiations rather than sacrificed in a desperate attempt to delay an Allied invasion.

## Former Boxing Star Downs Third German

London, June 13 (AP)—Col. Hubert Zemke, of Tampa, Fla., a former amateur boxing champion, was officially credited today with two of three Focke-Wulfs shot down by American fighters in the morning sweep with RAF bombers.

The third kill was scored by Lieut. Robert F. Johnson, of Lawton, Okla.

In an afternoon dog fight over Liege in Belgium, two more Nazi planes were downed by Lieut. William P. Wren, of Chicago, and Lieut. William T. Hegman, of Holly Bluff, Miss.

Two United States planes were lost.

## NEW OUTPUT RECORDS SET IN SOVIET PLANTS

MOSCOW, June 13.—(AP) Russian armament plants established new production records in May, the Peoples' Commissariat for the armament industry announced today.

Particular gains were reported in ordnance and aircraft gun manufacture. Numerous factories set individual records, the report said.

Chief factors behind the production spurt were said to be simplification of artillery designs and technological processes and an improvement in production technique in all types of arms.

## Mussolini Ridiculed In Russian Cartoons

MOSCOW, June 13 — (AP) Russian cartoonists were having a field day today over the Allied capture of Pantelleria.

Cartoons showed a fat Mussolini reduced in size first by the Stalingrad defeat and growing progressively smaller with defeats in Africa. Finally he was pictured as melting away altogether with the fall of Pantelleria.

Pravda lampooned the Italian dictator today in two poses. One in 1938 showed Mussolini standing on Pantelleria "solemnly opening" the fortified island. A line was reprinted from the Gazette del Popola of Sept. 9, 1938, saying: "Mussolini discovered this small island and converted it into a terrible bastion." The second cartoon depicted Pantelleria in 1943. A heavy shoed American-British soldier was kicking Il Duce out of the island and the caption said: "Solemn Closing."

The cartoons, posted in windows as well as printed in the newspapers, attracted large crowds of laughing, wise cracking Muscovites.

## U. S. FLAG DAY TO BE MARKED

### President's Proclamation Asks That Emblem Of Allies Also Be Displayed

### New United Nations Symbol Is Flown In Washington For First Time

JUN 14 1943

**Moscow, June 13 (AP)—The red flag of Soviet Russia will fly tomorrow by official order on all Government buildings in honor of American Flag Day.**

**The order, issued by the Council of Peoples' Commissars, was designed as a further demonstration of the solidarity of the United Nations.**

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 13—Flag Day, annually dedicated to the Stars and Stripes, will be celebrated tomorrow with the added significance of tribute to the emblems of the nations united against the Axis.

President Roosevelt, in his proclamation setting aside June 14 for the observance, called on the nation to display jointly with the American flag the banners of the United Nations, and pay them honor together as symbols of the "massed, angered forces of common humanity."

The nation's capital saw a preview this afternoon of the ceremonies to be held throughout the country tomorrow, with the flag of the other United Nations symbolically represented by a "flag of the four freedoms," flown publicly for the first time.

### Designed After Poll

This flag, intended to meet the difficulties of assembling the national emblems of all the United Nations as well as provide a mutual symbol for them all, was designed after a poll of suggestions from United Nations representatives last year. It consists of a field of white emblazoned with four upright bars of red, each representative of the four freedoms of the Atlantic Charter—freedom of speech and of religion, from want, and from fear.

President Roosevelt's Flag Day proclamation stressed the martial nature of the occasion this year and called for rededication to the spirit of unity:

"We know that our flag is not fighting alone. This year, the flags of thirty-two United Nations are marching together, borne forward by the bravery of free men. Together they are the emblem of gathering offensive that shall liberate the world."

## COHEN TELLS OF 'CONQUEST'

JUN 14 1943

### RAF Sergeant Hailed As "King Of Lampedusa" By Flying Mates

By RELMAN MORIN

*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 13—That fellow named Cohen who "captured" Lampedusa Island from the Italians yesterday and has papers to prove it is Sergt. Sidney Cohen, 22-year-old RAF pilot, who still was a little bewildered by it all today.

Already named "King of Lampedusa" by his mates, Cohen told how the Italian garrison surrendered to him yesterday, hours before the formal capitulation to British landing forces.

With two mates, Sergt. Peter Cates, a Scotsman, and Sergt. Leslie Wright, he was flying a Swordfish plane on a sea rescue mission when the compass "had a fit of gremlins."

### Began Looking For Land

His gasoline was running low and Cohen began looking for land and spotted Lampedusa.

He didn't know for sure that it was Lampedusa until he had sat his plane down on the torn airfield and began looking over the situation.

"Burnt-out aircraft were everywhere. There were big holes in the field, and in a moment I knew I was in a bit of a fix.

"Because just then we saw some people waving white sheets, and two Italian officers approaching.

### Leader With Tyrolean Hat

"The leader of the deputation wore a Tyrolean hat with long plumed feathers, a leather jacket, khaki shorts, and high boots.

"He burst into Italian, and we discovered he wanted to surrender the island.

"In view of the accidental nature of my mission this was a bit of trouble. But I told him I would have to see the 'number one' man, and he took us to a high ranking naval officer.

"Other officers and civilians entered the room and I was just about to receive the official surrender when 'swish'....

### Everybody Ran Out

"Everybody suddenly ran out of that room and left me alone.

"They must have thought another air raid was just beginning, but there was no sound of gunfire or bomb explosions at the moment, and I thought the nerves of my hosts must be getting a little ragged.

"But in a few moments I had a 'worm's eye view' of what was happening.

"About twelve Lightnings came over and hit the harbor. We fell flat.

### Bombers Swerve Away

"As soon as that was over I and my mates went out to our plane and began cranking her. Just then

JUN 14 1943

four fighter bombers zoomed over at zero feet and we dropped in our tracks again.

"But they saw the markings on our wing and swerved away.

"The next chapter was pattern bombing by the big boys. After that was over our Tyrolean friend reappeared and told us to get away at once.

"We thought it a good idea, too, and the 'Eyeties gave me a piece of paper signed by the commandant, guaranteeing the surrender and asking that we stop the bombardment.

**Promised To Deliver Note**

"Those chaps were anxious tha we deliver it to the proper authorities, and we promised that.

"Then we began cranking tha Swordfish again, twisting the cran so hard we almost tore it off."

Cohen and his mates got their plane into the air and decided to try to reach Tunisia instead of returning to Malta. Their gas proved sufficient and they landed at an American base where "the King of Lampedusa" triumphantly produced his now celebrated Italian certificate of surrender.

# Gen. Giraud Promises French Will Stay In War Until End

## Army Chief Promises His Troops Will Go With Allies To Rome, Berlin And Tokyo

JUN 14 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 13 — Gen. Henri Giraud, broadcasting over the Algiers radio, said tonight that "we will go with the Allies to Rome, to Berlin and to Tokyo."

The French coleader, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, broadcasting on the same program, said:

"The battle of Africa is over. The battle of Europe begins. France is at her post in this battle."

**Communist Deputies Protest**

Algiers, June 13 (AP)—Twenty-six French Communist deputies demanded publicly today a quick solution of the dispute between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud, charging that the French armed forces still are led by "generals and admirals who believed in the fall of the Anglo-Americans."

Their statement also called upon the now deadlocked French executive body to "transform immediately its solemn promises into facts," and declared that their group had been ignored by the French Committee for National Liberation.

The deputies presumably are not identified with either of the de-Gaulle or Giraud cliques, but it is generally considered that de Gaulle enjoys their full support, and their demands dovetail with that Fighting French general's call for a sweeping purge of officers in the army.

The manifesto thus tended to support de Gaulle's position at a time when he and Giraud are at odds over the division of authority for the armed forces and the method of eliminating pro-Vichy officers.

The Communist statement said that the "French people have had enough of personal power—they want neither a Petain nor a Bonaparte—the people of metropolitan France have not endured famine and deportation, nor sacrificed their lives in order to see reappear at the head of the army and navy those generals and admirals who fired on Allied troops and served Petain, the traitor."

"In France there is heroic courage among the masses," the manifesto added. "In Algeria there is capitulation to avidity and the rivalry of sordid egotisms."

**Right To Protest**

As French Deputies who have been liberated from prison, the twenty-six Communists asserted: "We have the right to raise our voice and express the sentiments of the people. We have this right more than ever since we were not consulted on the formation, composition or program of the French Committee of Liberation.

"We declare that for the good name of France in the world, for her grandeur and for her rejuvenation, it is indispensable to transform immediately into facts the solemn promises contained in the first declaration of the committee," the statement concluded.

**De Gaulle Victory Near**

De Gaullist political quarters claimed that the Fighting French leader nearly had swung the committee to an agreement with his proposal that he become Minister of National Defense while General Giraud retained his title of commander in chief of the army. Gen. Alphonse Juin was mentioned as a likely choice for chief of staff of the army.

De Gaulle purposely absented himself from committee meetings last week and threatened to resign Andre Philip and Rene Massigli present their views to the other committee members.

Combined with the argument over distribution of military authority was the hot issue of how speedy and sweeping should be the ouster of army officers who are suspected of still being loyal to Petain. These officers went undisturbed under Giraud's regime, but De Gaulle has pressed for an immediate cleanup.

**Three Commissioners Arrive**

The National Liberation Committee announced that three commissioners to whom it delegated portfolios recently while they were overseas had now arrived at Algiers.

The three are Rene Pleven, colonies; Andre Diethelm, production and commerce, and Adrian Tixier, labor and social welfare.

# 'INVASION' CRAFT REACH GIBRALTAR

LA LINEA, Spain, June 13—(AP) Four Allied tugboats and 45 fast disembarkment boats arrived at Gibraltar from the Atlantic today and it was reported in this neighboring Spanish town that they would leave for North Africa in a few hours.

(The German radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, said there now "are only 26 commercial ships moored in Gibraltar harbor but great activity has been observed in the fortress itself."

(Another German report said there was a concentration of a considerable number of small landing craft in the harbor of Bizerte, Tunisia, and declared that the German air force "sank or severely damaged at least 20 of them.")

JUN 14 1943

# *Hitler's Paper Speaks Of German Quarrels*

Stockholm, Sweden, June 13 (AP). A hint of the nerve strain to which Germans are subject these days as a result of bombings and other fortunes of war is contained in dispatches to Sweden today quoting Adolf Hitler's newspaper, the *Voelkischer Beobachter*.

It said constant quarrels among Germans were detrimental to the war effort and appealed for better public behavior.

"Few people have such great losses from friction to surmount as we," the article continued. "Every day personal contact between Germans leaves much to be desired. There is perpetual latent tension between us."

# Yugoslavia's Serbs And Croats Fighting Axis And Each Other

JUN 14 1943

*Adolf Hitler likes to clean up his flanks as he goes along, as witness Norway and the Balkans, but in the Balkans, and especially in Yugoslavia, he hasn't succeeded entirely. This first of a series of dispatches on southeastern Europe, where the Germans profess to fear Allied invasion, describes how the Serbs and the Croats are fighting Hitler—and each other.*

## Situation Is Seen As Offering Potential Assistance For Allies In Event Of Balkan Front

By THOMAS F. HAWKINS

*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

Bern—War, sabotage and political strife continue in Yugoslavia despite two years of Axis occupation.

It is a war between the invader and the invaded. But to some extent, also, it is a war that continues to feed old political, religious and racial differences among the defenders—differences which may make for civil strife among 6,000,000 Serbs and 3,500,000 Croats in any period of reconstruction to come.

It is a war, however, that offers strong potential assistance for the United Nations in the event of a Balkan front, even though insurgent defenders now, under renewed German attack, are being forced farther back into mountain hideouts.

**Three Insurgent Groups**

This is why the Germans launched a large-scale cleanup offensive two weeks ago, moving five German and two Italian divisions into Croatia in addition to two Italian and two German divisions believed already there. The Nazi press said these included the "crack Prinz Eugen Division."

The urgent need for cleaning out the insurgents increased with the fall of Tunisia and the rebirth of the theory—hitherto not much considered—that the Dalmatian coast could be an Allied front. No major effort to fortify this coast has been reported and the insurgents seriously handicapped anything that might have been undertaken.

Here is the situation in Yugoslavia today, as well as it can be learned from Yugoslav, Allied, Balkan and Axis official, press and private reports:

There are at present three main insurgent groups: The "Army of Liberation," which seeks to unite the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in a common effort; the faction of Gen. Draja Mihailovic, first to become well known, which is Serb and most interested in a strong Serb state; the small, independent, saboteur, partisan bands which from time to time harass railway lines from Ljubljana into Italy, or from Belgrade to Greece and Bulgaria.

**Army Of Liberation**

A small fourth group, the only one avowedly Communist, operated last year near the old Hungarian frontier, but is said reliably either to have been wiped out or gone into hiding.

The Army of Liberation is the most important and had its beginning in the Croat town of Bihac in November, 1942, under a council headed by Dr. Ivan Ribar, Croat democrat and Belgrade lawyer who was a Parliamentary leader in 1920. Moslem and Serb vice-presidents are members of the council.

It is pledged to a common effort for the liberation of occupied territory and to support the idea of a post-war federation in which national and religious groups will enjoy equal rights. It avoids any commitment that would endanger free discussion of reconstruction after the war.

**Under "General Tito"**

Its fighters are under "General Tito," whom the Nazis charge worked with Belgrade Communists in 1934 as Josip Droz. His forces are spread out from Bihac to harass an area about the size of Switzerland—from north of the town of Knin northward to a point beyond Bihac, south through Kljuc to near Jajce. They once succeeded in disrupting the electric power of Split for some days.

There was fighting around Knin and Kljuc in April, but the Axis forced them back gradually to the south away from important communications lines.

Tito's men are now in the provinces of Hercegovina and Montenegro, which forms southwestern Yugoslavia. They are based in mountain hideouts in a roughly rectangular area south of Sarajevo—between the Neretva river on the west and the Drina river on the east, and extending almost to Albania.

**Claims 100,000 Men**

Some of them crossed the Drina river for raids in April, and there was fighting on both banks along the forty-mile sector between Gorazde and Foca. They claimed to have forced an Italian division out of "part" of Foca and to have advanced to Cajnica within striking distance of the German base at Plevlje. Subsequent information indicated they were forced away from the river westward into the mountains.

Tito established a "general staff" and claims upward of 100,000 men, defining a soldier as any man with a gun. Most observers believe the figure is too high; that the force consists chiefly of small peasant groups whose most effective work is night raiding against small Axis units.

Zagreb reports, however, acknowledge that these men fought viciously for months in mountain railway stations on the Sarajevo-Dubrovnik line. German, Italian and Croat troops suffered heavy losses before they finally recaptured the area, only to find technical installations, tracks and bridges destroyed.

**Mihailovic's Forces**

These reports say the raiders kill immediately any member of the Ustachi party of Dr. Ante Pavelic, Croat chief of state, but try to win over Croat regulars. Ten thousand men died in one long battle in the South Bosnian Mountains, said another Zagreb report which, even if exaggerated, supplies good Axis evidence of the strength of the insurgent troops.

Mihailovic supporters claim 60,000 men, or 40,000 fewer than claimed in 1942, mostly former Serb army regulars. They got credit for the first spectacular guerrilla attacks in 1941, which included raids on the Belgrade-Salonika and Belgrade-Sofia railway lines, attacking German transport columns and isolated garrisons.

Mahailovic became both Minister of War for the Yugoslav Government in London and a legend. Informed sources believe that the number of forces claimed for him is excessive and that he probably got credit for work done by independent bands. He succeeded, at any rate, in diverting badly needed German forces from the Russian front for clean-up operations in 1941 and 1942.

**These Two Not In Accord**

He was gradually pushed back from access to the Serb railway lines into a vaguely defined mountainous area where the borders of Hercegovina, Montenegro and Serbia come close together, thence southward toward the Albanian frontier.

JUN 14 1943

Mihailovic is thus in the same general area as the Tito forces, but the two are not in accord, and here lies one of the weaknesses of the Yugoslav insurgency.

Tito's men charge that Mihailovic sold out to the Nazis; that he is a Serb but not a Yugoslav. The London Government dampened its ardor and appears leaning now more toward the Tito group, although Mihailovic apparently still is War Minister. The Germans are making the most out of the propaganda opportunity and charge that Mihailovic troops actually attacked Croat insurgents and are especially hard on Moslems.

### Another Weakness

Efforts have been made to get the two together, but with no concrete results. The second weakness is that they probably are not heavily armed, despite both the Axis and their own efforts to give a contrary impression. Mihailovic got his armaments from regular army stores in the western Serb mountains and later depended upon guerrilla raids against the enemy for supplies.

Tito started with what the men had in their homes and what they could get by wrecking Axis supply trains. Military observers think this could not have been enough through two years and that heavy artillery pieces are especially lacking.

The insurgent ability to hold on has been more due to the mountainous terrain, difficult to reach by air and accessible only by arduous, dangerous ascent with the defenders in the advantage. Rumors that the insurgents had airplanes, tanks and important artillery pieces were greatly discounted here; likewise it was believed by persons who should know that little or no supplies have been sent in by Allied nations.

### Other Groups

The insurgents, despite this probable lack, have proved by past performance that they can cause the Axis plenty of trouble. If they hold out in their present position, they will be able to move either west toward the Dalmatian coast or southeast toward the Vardar Valley, depending upon which might become the second-front route. They would have a better chance if their efforts were united.

Other groups, comparable to saboteurs in other occupied lands, slip out when the opportunity presents without special attention to political organization. They include Slovenes who are supposedly aided by anti-Fascist Italians and Austrians. They work against the Ljubljana railways. Among their stamping ground in northwest Yugoslavia are Celje and Kocevje.

Others of a like nature work from time to time along the old Hungarian frontier, north from Nasice and Osijek, in Serbia along the Belgrade railways to Greece and Bulgaria, and especially to the west of Cicevac. These latter fought from time to time against the Bulgarian occupation troops.

## 14 U. S. FLIERS DECORATED

### Members of Ninth Air Force Get Medals From Brereton

CAIRO, Egypt, June 13 (AP)—Lieutenant Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commander of the Ninth United States Air Force, decorated fourteen American fliers of the heavy bombardment group at its air base yesterday.

Silver Stars were awarded to Colonel John R. (Killer) Kane of Shreveport, La., bomber group commander, and Major William C. Jones of San Antonio, Texas.

A Distinguished Flying Cross, in recognition of achievement "while participating in aerial flight against the enemy," was awarded to Joseph J. Fasano of Long Island City, N. Y.

# MANDALAY HIT BY ALLIED BOMBS DAY AND NIGHT

JUN 14 1943

### Jap Communications Disrupted, Three Boats Sunk; No Planes Lost.

NEW DELHI, June 13 — (AP) United States and British bomber squadrons, the latter using newly acquired B-24 Liberators, raided the key central Burma city of Mandalay by day and night yesterday to disrupt Japanese communications and installments, Allied communiques said today.

The Americans struck at daylight, dumping more than ten tons of bombs on railway facilities in Mandalay and the suburb of Sagaing, across the Irrawaddy river. Two boats plying the stream were sunk and a third was left sinking. Rolling stock and tracks also were destroyed.

The smoke of the destruction still was curling when the British, flying the American-built Liberators instead of their Blenheims, added their bomb weight during the night. The R.A.F. dropped several tons of bombs on railway yards, starting a series of explosions and a large fire.

### No Allied Planes Lost

No attacking plane was lost.

Mandalay is in the part of Burma not plagued by the monsoon, and probably is used as a base for Japanese operations in the Chinese province of Yunnan along and near the Burma road.

Despite the drenching rains in the south, the R.A.F. continued attacks in Arakan, bombing a river jetty south of Buthedaung and starting a fire in an ammunition depot and other buildings. Four formations of Hurricanes strafed Japanese targets, including an enemy headquarters near Indin, a river town 140 miles northwest of Mandalay.

The British destroyed a small bridge near Kalewa, in the Kale valley, and the Americans ploughed up the north approach of a railroad bridge at Myitnge in central Burma and also scored possible hits and near hits on the spans.

British Beaufighters attacked communications between Taungup and Gwa bay and left a boat sinking off Ramree island near Sandoway. They also attacked Kalemyo from low level.

# CHIANG HAILS AIMS OF UNITED NATIONS

### Allied Flag Day Today Theme of Messages to Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin

JUN 14 1943

By The Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, China, June 13—Assurance of the final triumph of the Allies was the keynote of messages sent today by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Joseph Stalin on the eve of United Nations Day, the United States Flag Day that was adopted last year for world-wide observance by countries opposed to the Axis.

"Never before," General Chiang said in his message to the President, "have we of the United Nations stood so united—united in our determination to realize our common aims so solemnly proclaimed in our declaration.

"We not only pay tribute to your courageous, farsighted leadership, but we also do honor to your fighting force, whose gallant achievements in the East and in the West have brought final victory so much nearer, and to the millions of American men and women on the home front whose sacrifice and devotion have made your great country the arsenal of democracy.

### Proud to Be in Struggle

"China feels proud to be in the company of all freedom-loving nations, united in a grand alliance to carry on this common struggle.

"Successes that have crowned the arms of the United States and those of other nations are making more certain each day the final triumph of the great cause to which we of the United Nations have dedicated ourselves."

In his message to Prime Minister Churchill the Generalissimo declared that "the grim determination and indomitable spirit which you impart to the direction of your war efforts in all theatres of war evoke our sincere admiration." He hailed "the brilliant victories gained by British arms" as marking progress toward "the unconditional surrender of our enemies."

Addressing Premier Stalin, the Chinese leader said:

"The brilliant accomplishments

e Red A[illegible]y under your in[illegible]g leadership are contributing [illegible]ly to the final triumph of the [illegible] of the United Nations.

[illegible]vail myself of this occasion to express anew to you my conviction that the day is drawing near when the steady and inexorable strength of the United Nations will finally bring about the collapse of aggressor nations."

# CHINESE ASKS RUSSIA FOR A SECOND FRONT

### *Statesman Tells Soviet Dissolving Comintern Is Not Enough*

CHUNGKING, China, June 13 (AP)—A "sincere demand" that Russia declare war against Japan and open a second front in Asia was made today in a special article in a Chungking newspaper by Chow Lu, member of China's supreme ruling body, the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.

Mr. Chow, who also is State Councillor of the national government, suggested these three other measures against Japan: Intensification of the American offensive in the North Pacific, large-scale supplies to China and launching of immediate operations for recovery of Burma.

The veteran statesman, a graduate of Waseda University in Japan, declared that a second front in Asia by Russia would "be the most effective way of defeating Japan."

"We are looking forward," Mr. Chow said, "to Russia taking a more resolute step than the dissolution of the Comintern—a declaration of war against Japan which would make the grand united front of the Allies complete."

He added, "We are not satisfied with the terse statement issued after the Anglo-American conference in Washington"—that complete agreement on future operations in all war theatres had been reached—"for it lacks the unequivocal declaration that importance will be attached simultaneously to the European and Asiatic front."

### 14,290 Japanese Killed

CHUNGKING, June 13 (AP).—A total of 14,290 Japanese troops were killed and the Chinese Army lost one-third of an army corps in the battle for the Taiheng Mountains, the Chinese National Military Council declared today in a review of the war during May.

Through counter-attacks, the council said, China recovered practically all of the positions lost, but it said the enemy was providing reinforcements and replenishing supplies, indicating the imminence of another Japanese "mopping-up" operation, the sixteenth in this region.

Air support by American planes hastened the Japanese debacle on the upper Yangtse front, the council added, pointing out that "enemy remnants are still under Chinese encirclement and are facing annihilation."

The Japanese launched thirty-six attacks during May, the council said, while the Chinese counter-attacked thirty-eight times on different fronts. There were fifteen Japanese air raids, as against five by the Chinese.

Fighting in the Yi and Meng Mountains of Shantung province rivaled the engagements in the Taiheng Mountains in ferocity, with the Chinese troops there, "seasoned by long, arduous fighting, still battling the enemy."

The council said the Chinese Army repulsed all attacks by the enemy in the Kiangsu-Shantung border region and also defeated Japanese thrusts in the Salween River area of Yunnan province which were designed to prevent the Chinese from sending reinforcements to the upper Yangtse front.

JUN 14 1943

### Woman In Jap Plane Crew

Chungking, *Monday*, June 14 (AP). A Chinese dispatch reported today that a woman was among a crew of four killed when a Japanese bomber was destroyed Thursday near Hengyang, in Hunan province of central China. The Japanese woman wore earphones and was presumed to have been the radio operator, the dispatch said.

# CHINESE SEIZE YANGTZE PORT IN STEADY ADVANCE

### Many Japanese Slain, Much Booty Taken; Other Successes.

JUN 14 1943 MOOSA

CHUNGKING, June 13 — (AP) Chinese troops stormed through streets strewn with Japanese corpses Friday to capture the Yangtze port of Sungtze, down river from the advanced enemy base at Ichang, the Chinese high command said tonight in a communique.

Sungtze lies between Ichang and Shasi. Before it fell, other Japanese points were captured.

"Our forces also seized big quantities of supplies," the communique said.

The Chinese also reported further successes in their hydra-headed drive against the Japanese northwest of Hankow and above the Yangtze river. The official account said they entered one town after killing "a large number of Japanese troops" and raided another, inflicting heavy casualties and destroying all communications. They broke into a third town and "all enemy troops were annihilated except six who were taken prisoner," the communique added.

A Japanese counter-attack near Kinhwa, in Chekiang province, was repulsed and the Chinese said the retreating Japanese left many dead in their flight.

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# ALLIED LEADERS LAUDED BY CHIANG IN SPECIAL NOTES

JUN 14 1943

### Assurances of Final Triumphs Keynote of United Nations Day Greetings.

CHUNGKING, June 13 — (AP) Assurance of the final triumph of the Allies was the keynote of messages sent today by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek to President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin on the eve of United Nations day, the U. S. Flag day that was adopted last year for world-wide observance by countries opposed to the Axis.

"Never before," Generalissimo Chiang said in his message to the President, "have we of the United Nations stood so united—united in our determination to realize our common aims so solemnly proclaimed in our declaration.

"We not only pay tribute to your courageous, farsighted leadership, but we also do honor to your fighting force, whose gallant achievements in the East and in the West have brought final victory so much nearer and to the millions of American men and women on the home front whose sacrifice and devotion have made your great country the arsenal of democracy.

### "China Feels Proud"

"China feels proud to be in the company of all freedom-loving nations, united in a grand alliance, to carry on this common struggle.

"Successes that have crowned the arms of the United States and those of other nations are making more certain each day the final triumph of the great cause to which we of the United Nations have dedciated ourselves."

In his message to Prime Minister Churchill the Generalissimo declared that "the grim determina-

tion and indomitabe spirit which you impart to the direction of your war efforts in all theaters of war evoke our sincere admiration."

"The brilliant victories gained by British arms and the significant successes achieved by the other United Nations are clear indications that this stupendous struggle in which we are engaged will surely end in the unconditional surrender of our enemies," he said.

**Soviet Forces Lauded**

Addressing Premier Stalin, the Chinese leader said: "The brilliant accomplishments of the Red army under your inspiring leadership are contributing greatly to the final triumph of the cause of the United Nations.

"I avail myself of this occasion to express anew to you my conviction that the day is drawing near when the steady and inexorable strength of the United Nations will finally bring about the collapse of aggressor nations."

## Chinese Pilot Saves U. S. Air Force Ace

Chungking, June 13 (AP)—Lieut. Col. John Alison, of Gainesville, Fla., Fourteenth Air Force ace, was saved from two attacking Zeros on May 31 by a Chinese pilot who escorted his damaged plane back to base, airmen said today.

Alison, who has shot down six Japanese planes and is now returning to the United States, was leading a formation of fighters in the Ichang area when a Zero seriously damaged his plane.

Heading hastily for home with his rudder riddled, his gas tanks smashed and his landing wheels hit, another Zero got on his tail and lined up for the kill. Capt. Chuang Shin-lan of the Chinese Air Force peeled off from his formation and shot down the Zero.

As Captain Chuang accompanied the crippled plane another group of Zeros loomed up and Chuang fought them off single-handed probably destroying two.

## GUIANA TYPICAL OF WAR'S FIGHT FOR RESOURCES

JUN 14 1943

## Germans Interned, Yanks Safely Installed—Bauxite Is Prize.

BY JOSEPH E. DYNAN

PARAMARIBO, DUTCH GUIANA—(AP) Dutch Guiana, where a scuttled Nazi ship actually has improved the harbor, where raw material for the foundry meets its completed offspring coming back, exemplifies, as do few places in the world, this war's struggle for resources and supplies.

The raw material is bauxite, the red and sometimes yellowish stone from which aluminum is made. It is so abundant in the Guianas that roads and tennis courts and even women's jewelry are fashioned from it. From Bauxite come the planes for the United Nations. Hourly, every day, every night, somewhere in the Guianas a freighter is being loaded with bauxite for America and Canada where it will be turned into wings and fuselages.

And hourly, on the runways of the Guianas, American warplanes and cargo planes pause for fuel and food on their way to the fighting fronts. On one field the planes actually roll over a section of bauxite pavement.

**Sometimes a pilot will pass over one of the bauxite boats putting out to sea, and dip low in friendly salute to the seamen who are providing America with the raw material for the planes. Here, at a glance, is the beginning and the end of a complicated process.**

Hence, while the Air Force does carry out some anti-submarine patrol work, the Army's main tasks here are to protect the bauxite mines from attack or sabotage, and to protect the airfields on our lifeline to the fighting fronts.

**Monotonous but Essential**

It's a dull, thankless, monotonous job, standing guard day after day, night after night. There's no glory, no excitement of battle, no medals. In fact, the troops here never see the enemy. Yet they realize, sometimes grudgingly, that if they weren't here things, unpleasant things, would happen.

For the location and extent of the bauxite mines are no secret to the Nazis. Before the invasion of Holland, Germans were here helping to exploit the bauxite fields. Germans built the railroad which now carries material for the Allies to the Paramaribo docks.

Scores of Germans have been interned here for almost three years. Reliable persons will tell you, however, of the Dutch Nazis whose citizenship protects them as long as they remain discreet. Hence both Holland and America keep sizable garrisons here.

At one time Nazi submarines were lurking outside Paramaribo harbor, off the mouth of the Surinam river, and sinking or shooting at the loaded boats coming out. Military men suspected that they were operating from bases in French Guiana, perhaps on information supplied to them by agents here.

**Now that French Guiana has joined the United Nations, that danger has been eliminated, and the sources of bauxite and roosting places for planes are safely maintained.**

One section of road from an American base is nicknamed the "million dollar highway." It's bumpy and messy and looks nothing at all like a million dollars, feels less so. It's a straight swathe through and over a jungle swamp. It was built with mahogany ties covered with bauxite.

**Freighter in River**

In the midle of the broad Surinam river off Paramaribo's docks lies a prize exhibit of Nazi folly—the scuttled freighter Goslar.

For three years now the Goslar has lain there, deflecting a strong and steady stream close to the river's western bank and thus providing a deep, safe channel for Allied freighters and river boats.

When the Germans invaded Holland the Goslar's captain pulled out into the center of the stream, which is quite shallow for most of its width. The Germans hoped to render the port useless, which would have been a severe blow.

The Germans opened the seacocks on the port side and the 9,000-ton freighter settled slowly over on one side, directly athwart the river.

The crew of almost 100 was interned.

## Appeal for Faith, Discipline Directed by Pope to Labor

JUN 14 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Pope Pius XII appealed yesterday for discipline and faith among the world's workmen, and at the same time denounced "propaganda of anti-religious inspiration x x x that the Pope supports the war and supplies money for its continuance, that the Pope does nothing for peace."

"Never perhaps was there launched a calumny more monstrous or absurd than this," the Pope asserted, saying no one else so insistently opposed the outbreak, advance and spread of the war, or pleaded more for peace.

"When the truth of the facts and our work will have been revealed," he said, "they will be confounded who maliciously try to throw on ... Papacy the responsibility for all the blood that has flowed in the battles on land, in the air and in the sea, and in the ruins of cities."

The Pope spoke to some 20,000 Italian workers, one of the largest audiences in Vatican history. They went to the Vatican on a pilgrimage as an homage of labor, in one of the concluding manifestations of the Pope's jubilee year. The address was delivered in Belvedere courtyard.

**Asks End of Strikes**

Pope Pius asked that workers not "aggravate the burden of extraordinary difficulties under which the peoples are groaning by representing their claims in this hour of universal and imperious needs in a noisy manner and through inconsiderate action."

"Working men and women conscious of their great responsibility for the common good continue their work and persevere in it with discipline and calm, thus contributing invaluable support to the tranquility and support of all in the social family."

Turning to the war, Pope Pius said:

"The sums of money which the charity of the faithful puts at our disposal are not set apart for nor do they go to sustain the war but to dry the tears of the widows and orphans, to console families anxious and sorrowing for their dear ones far away or missing, to succor the suffering of the poor and needy. x x x

**Stories Termed Insidious**

"We are conscious of the falsity of what the enemies of God are insidiously circulating in order to disturb the workers and the people, and from the hardships of the life they endure draw an argument against faith and religion which indeed is the sole comfort and hope which upholds man upon earth in the hour of sorrow and misfortune.

"The church does not fear the light of truth. x x x When the circumstances of the times and human passions will permit or call for the publication of documents not yet published concerning the constant activity pursued during this terrible war in favor of peace by the Holy See, which feared neither rebuffs nor opposition, there will appear in more than mid-day light the stupidity of such accusations. x x x."

(On May 25 the Nazi-controlled Paris radio broadcast in a talk by a Dr. Friedrich accused the Catholic church of "a crushing responsibility in unleashing the present war." Dr. Friedrich charged the Vatican with hostility to Adolf Hitler since 1933 and encouraging German Catholics in an open fight against the Nazis. "Thus the war was declared," he said. "A sly warfare on the part of Rome and an unshakable firmness of purpose on the part of Germany."

(A Vatican broadcast two days later denounced the Paris talk as "propaganda" and added "it was not the Vatican which has declared this war and it is not the Catholic church in Germany which has brought this, her fate, upon herself.")

The official English translation of the address, titled "The Church and Labor," was radioed to the United States from Vatican City.

**Social Needs Proclaimed**

In his section dealing with labor, Pope Pius again proclaimed "as fundamental prerequisites of social concord" adequate salaries to care for workers and their families, and provide worthy dwellings, education and old age.

"These conditions of social security should be realized," he said, "if we want society not to be shaken at every season by turbulent ferments and dangerous uprisings but to become tranquil and go forward in harmony, peace and love.

He warned against "false prophets of social prosperity" who disagree with mutual agreements between capital and labor and who "call evil good and good evil."

"Such false prophets would have us believe that salvation must come from a revolution which shall overturn social order and assume a national character," he said. "No, your salvation, beloved sons and daughters, does not lie in revolution.

"Woe to him who forgets that a true national society incorporates social justice and demands a just and fitting sharing by all in the goods of the country.

**Revolution Not the Answer**

"Salvation and justice are not to be found in revolution but in an evogation through concord. x x x

"We need above all a great righteousness of will and perfect loyalty of purpose and action in the course nad regulation of public life as well on the part of the citizens as on the governing authorities. We need a spirit on true concord and brotherhood animating all: superiors and subjects, employers and workers, great and small, in a word in all classes of the people."

## Diary Of The War

JUN 14 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Kiel and Bremen, seats of German naval power, were targets for destructive daylight raids yesterday by formations of American heavyweights, only ours after the RAF's night fleet had unloaded cargoes of block-busters on the industrial city of Bochum and other points in the Ruhr valley.

In their night assault on Bochum the British lost twenty-four big ships, and the American daylight raiders lost twenty-six of their number to the largest concentration of enemy fighters ever encountered.

In addition to fighters, the Nazis sent up a curtain of anti-aircraft fire over Bremen so thick returning pilots said "you could almost walk on it." Most of the German fighters were encountered over Kiel and many were shot down.

### In Mediterranean

In the Mediterranean the Allied flyers, having abolished the Italian "nuisance" islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa on successive days, turned to the systematic reduction of Sicily's air defenses in what generally was regarded as a forerunner of invasion.

Allied headquarters said "large numbers" of nearly 150 Axis planes caught on the ground at Milo, Casteletrano and Bocca di Falco were wrecked by fragmentation bombs. Not a plane was lost and the opposition was so slight as to lead to conjecture whether the German and Italian air forces intended to defend Sicily.

A British destroyer, meantime, accepted the bloodless surrender of still a third little Italian island, Linosa, a speck of land 105 miles south of Sicily. The garrison of 140 Italian soldiers and sailors ran up a white flag without a shot being fired.

### Pacific Fronts

In a sharp air fight in the Solomons on Saturday a mixed crew of navy, marine and army pilots shot down twenty-five Japanese Zeros and probably destroyed eight others, the navy announced. The American loss was six planes, with all but two pilots rescued.

Kiska was jolted five more times on Friday in the aerial softening-up of that Japanese-held Aleutian base.

The Chinese reported their troops had stormed into still another town on the Yangtze river. The streets of Sungtze were strewn with Japanese corpses after the occupation, a communique said.

RAF Liberator bombers flew from India to smash railway yards at Japanese-held Mandalay in Burma on Saturday night, laying tons of bombs across the yards and leaving one big fire in their wakes.

## *Filipino Guerrillas Yield, Tokyo Broadcast Claims*

**The Tokyo radio said yesterday that remnants of a Filipino detachment that had been holding out in Nueva Viscaya Province on Luzon Island in the Philippines had surrendered Saturday to the Japanese garrison at Baguio, the summer capital. The Associated Press reported. It declared that the province was now "completely pacified."**

**The prisoners were said to have served in the former Fourteenth Infantry Company of the United States Army. They surrendered all their equipment, the broadcast said.**

**The captured officers were listed as Capt. Pedro Mabunga, Lieut. Juan Poyatos and Lieut. Juan Jammander. The broadcast said that they were former officers of the United States Army forces in the Pacific.**

JUN 14 1943

JUN 14 1943

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# NATION PAYS HONOR TO ITS FLAG TODAY

## Roosevelt Asks U.S. to Fly United Nations Emblems Also.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Flag day, annually dedicated to the Stars and Stripes, will be celebrated today with the added significance of tribute to the emblems of the Nations United embattled against the Axis.

President Roosevelt, in his proclamation setting aside June 14 for the observance, called on the nation to display jointly with the American flag the banners of the United Nations, and pay them honor together as symbols of the "massed, angered forces of common humanity."

The nation's capital saw a pre-

are only about 60 miles from Sicily, while Tripoli is 280. From all these platforms Sicily can be hammered by a converging attack.

The new target is not to be compared with Pantelleria in area, size of population, strength of garrison or natural and prepared defenses. It is not dependent on outside sources for any of its water. It is separated from the mainland only by the narrow 24-mile-long Messina strait, two and a half miles wide at the north, 12 miles wide at the south. Across this channel it would seem the garrison could receive reinforcements and supplies, at least by night.

Yet it may not be impossible to knock out Sicily from the air, provided British naval forces are able to lend an aiding hand around a considerable part of the island's circumference and provided Allied air strength and timetable allow for an even heavier and more prolonged bombardment than was directed at Pantelleria.

Sicily has an area of only a little more than 9,300 square miles. It is 150 miles long—about that of Long Island — and just more than 100 miles wide at its eastern end. In its central portion it is only about 50 miles across.

**Four Million Population**

Into this comparatively small area a population of more than 4,000,000 people normally is crowded. Some of these have fled or been evacuated to safer areas. But a garrison of perhaps 100,000 men has been added.

It was on an area not much smaller than this that Allied air forces went to work last April after the Eighth army had driven north to Enfidaville. The area was so blanketed with bombs that the enemy air forces were driven out of Tunisia. And thereafter the morale of a strong fighting force, mostly German, was broken.

Sicily's harbors, airfields, power plants and communications facilities already have been put sadly out of order by heavy bombing.

It does not seem at all beyond the power of the Allied air forces to put the Sicilian air bases out of commission. Massed attacks may be able to silence the island's coastal batteries and destroy its harbor defenses one by one as they did at Pantelleria. With hundreds of planes bombing and strafing objectives day after day it would seem that life would be made unbearable for the garrison as well as the population after awhile.

**Key Ports Are Targets**

Given overwhelming air superiority it may be possible for naval forces to operate to the north of the island. The narrow Messina strait might even be made uncertain as a supply route. Certainly the key ports on either side of this strait already have been made the targets of devastating raids.

If these things are done it then would seem to be simply a question of the defenders' morale, how determined they were to hold on until the coming of the invasion parties for a finish fight. The defenders are believed to be largely Italian divisions.

# 25 JAP PLANES DOWNED IN SOLOMONS COMBAT

WASHINGTON, June 13 — (AP) American fliers, battling a half a hundred Japanese fighter planes in a rough-and-tumble dog-fight over the Solomon islands, sent at least 25, possibly 33, of the enemy hurtling into the sea.

Six U. S. Planes were missing after the engagement fought Saturday over the Russell group in the Solomons, the Navy reported today, but all but two of the American pilots were rescued.

At the same time the Navy added two Mitsubishi bombers to the total of enemy planes shot down in the Solomons, boosting to at least 85 the number destroyed in the last week, and to more than 1,000 the total Japanese plane losses in the Solomons.

JUN 14 1943

# *Four Marine Pilots Fought 40 Japs, Bagged 6, Routed Others*

## Navy Gives Details Of April 25 Air Battle North Of Guadalcanal—One American Flyer Lost

JUN 14 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 13—A "four-against-forty" air battle in which four marine flyers shot down six Zeros, and forced at least eighteen other enemy fighter planes and sixteen Japanese bombers to retreat was disclosed today by the navy.

The battle, fought in the Solomons just north of Guadalcanal on April 25, previously had been mentioned only as another of the series of air fights in that area.

Fyling Corsair fighters, the marine pilots deliberately carried the fight to the Japanese who apparently were bound on a raiding mission over American positions in the Solomons.

**Major Peyton Leads Flight**

Led by Major M. K. Peyton, of Cannel City, Ky., the navy reported, the four Corsair pilots climbed to the enemy's altitude when they sighted the Japanese while returning from strafing the enemy on Kolombangara.

They took advantage of cloud cover until the moment they dived on the Japanese flight. The bombers immediately fled, but the Zeros dropped their belly tanks and swarmed at the Corsairs.

Lieut. L. L. Eckart, Chicago, pulled out of formation to get a shot at one of the enemy. He missed, was jumped by Zeros and was lost.

**Second Got Zero, Left Battle**

First Lieutenant T. Milton Peck, Vicksburg, Miss., pulled up the nose of his plane, fired, and a Zero went down. "His own plane stalled," the navy related. "He dived to regain speed, and pulled out with a Zero on his tail—riding him down. Lieutenant Peck dived again, to one hundred feet over the water, finally outmaneuvered and lost his attacker."

Meantime, he had lost sight of the battle and, assuming it was over, returned to his base.

But the fight was continuing. "The other Zeros and the two remaining Corsairs met head-on. Major Peyton and Second Lieutenant Vedder (Milton Vedder, Los Angeles) were scissoring on each other for mutual protection. On his first weave over Lieutenant Vedder, Major Peyton got a point-blank shot at a Zero blasting it out of the air. He continued to weave, and quickly added two more Zeros. . . .

**Third Rescued From Sea**

"Vedder, on his second weave over Major Peyton, picked a Zero off Peyton's tail. It disintegrated. Then a Zero hopped his tail at close range. Lieutenant Vedder was wounded and his plane shot up."

But both kept after the bombers. Other Zeros intercepted. Vedder shot down another but lost an aileron on his plane. He headed for the sea, bailed out at 300 feet and rode his rubber boat until rescued by a patrol bomber the next day.

Peyton, meantime, took a look at the retreating Japs and turned south. His plane had seventy-eight machine-gun and cannon shell holes in it, both wing tanks had been shot through. Peyton was wounded.

# *Roberts Urges U. S. Move For International Union*

JUN 14 1943

## Says Americans Can Promote Plan—Gillette Objects To Sacrifice Of Nation's Sovereignty

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 13—Justice Owen J. Roberts, of the United States Supreme Court, asserted tonight that the only promise of world cooperation and peace lies in an international federated union and that the people of the United States can successfully promote such an organization if the will to do so exists.

Senator Guy M. Gillette (D., Iowa), member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, took the position that such a federation involves too great sacrifices of national sovereignty, and too much reconcilliation of national interest, culture and ideology. He argued for international cooperation of sovereign entities, on the lines of the cooperative grouping of American nations.

They spoke in a broadcast discussion of the question "C[illegible] organize peace on Federal Union lines?"

Roberts said the question was whether the United Nations "must continue to be a group of independent sovereigns, each of them cooperating with the others only so far and so long as it thinks cooperation serves its own national interest, or a true United Nations federation . . . designed to make feasible the common exercise of those powers which are essential to peaceful and law-abiding living by all peoples.

"If, despite the demonstrated ineffectiveness of treaties and leagues, they (the people of the United States) are content to have them tried again, more wars are foredoomed.

"If, on the contrary, the body of our people have the vision and the daring the founding fathers of the nation exhibited in 1787, they will demand a union of all the peoples willing and able to cooperate in an international federation, of limited but supreme power and jurisdiction in international affairs."

He called such action a necessary pooling of "so much of so-called national sovereignty as is essential to united action on those questions which—unsettled as between nations—breed war."

Gillette agreed there must be political cooperation to secure the peace after the current war, and economic cooperation to distribute more equitably the world's raw materials, alleviate distress and maintain commerce, and that the United States must take the lead. But he argued that cooperation closer than that of collaborating national sovereignties "is not feasible."

**Doubts Desire Is Sufficient**

He questioned whether mankind's desire for peace and happiness constitutes a community of interest "sufficient to support a supra-state and to override and overcome the danger in interests that are not community interests but are sectional, racial, commercial, sociological and religious hostilities.

"All governments in our concept," he said, "represent a surrender of basic individual rights inherent in the people, in the hope of better security for other rights. . . . It does not seem possible that the heterogenous elements which I have just described will be ready for such a supra-state within any reasonable time."

He argued that entry of the United States into an international federation would constitute a basic change in the Constitution, requiring submission to the people.

# NATION WILL LACK CANNED FOODS, SAYS REP. LANDIS

## Administration Policy Imperils U.S. Larder, He Charges.

WASHINGTON, June 13—(AP) Urging transfer of food control to the Department of Agriculture, Rep. Landis of Indiana asserted today there may be no canned goods for civilians next winter unless administration methods are changed.

Rep. Landis is chairman of a Republican Congressional food study sub-committee.

Canners, he said, are unable to obtain workers because of price ceilings and wage controls and "have received scant sympathy and consideration from the government agencies concerned.

"The ultimate result," his statement continued, "will be that vegetables and fruits they are to can under present restrictions will hardly suffice for the armed services and Lend-Lease. The civilian population will be forced to do without and much of the 1943 pack will rot in the field for want of pickers."

**Legislation Held Essential**

Rep. Landis added that unless pending legislation to transfer food functions from the Office of Price Administration to the Agriculture department is enacted "the consumer is going to have to do much belt tightening next winter and the following summer."

He asserted that canners who appeared before the committee "painted an alarming picture. They predict that many in the industry will be compelled to go out of business for the war's duration. Others, with sons in the service, are trying to carry on as a patriotic duty, despite the fact that they are losing money daily."

Rep. Landis also asserted that hopes of owners of 21,000,000 victory gardens that they would be able to can their own winter's food supply "fade before the great Washington bureaucracy.

**Cookers Below Quota**

"Home-grown vegetables and fruits, unless they are of the acid variety," he said, "cannot be safely canned without the use of pressure cookers. Recognizing this, the government authorized the manufacture of 270,000 of these cookers. So far this year, only 21,000 of that number have been manufactured. And so, many of the people have been hum-bugged again by the New Deal.

"If the Administration's smart boys would devote more time in attempting at least a partial solution of the grave food problem instead of trying to promote their own pet theories, such as grade labeling, there would be more food and less foolishness in America."

# GOP POST-WAR UNITY IS SEEN

## Senators Predict Agreement On Basic Foreign Policy Will Be Reached

## Austin, Vandenberg And Taft Foresee "Simple, Easily Understood Statement"

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 13—Predictions that the newly organized Republican post-war advisory committee will be able to agree on a

JUN 14 1943

basic declaration of the party's foreign policy came today from Senatorial members representing varying shades of opinion on international questions.

Senators Austin, of Vermont, Vandenberg, of Michigan, and Taft, of Ohio, expressed confidence in separate interviews that divergent elements of the party can be brought together behind a simple, easily understood statement of Republican post-war aims.

Representing the internationalist wing which believes in full post-war collaboration with other countries, Senator Austin said a preliminary meeting of the Congressional members of the committee last week had shown no fundamental difference of opinion that cannot be overcome.

### Sees No Basic Disagreement

"There is no disagreement on certain general interests that might be regarded as vital to the United States in working out the problems of international affairs—namely, security of the United States, the peace of the world and the maintenance of order through law," Austin declared.

"These overall objectives will have to be implemented with a definite foreign policy and I feel that the Republican party can get together on these implementations."

Senator Vandenberg, who has come to be regarded as a middle-of-the-road Republican on foreign policy questions, said he had no doubt that the post-war committee can agree on "a definite, concrete foreign policy." He declined, however, to speculate as to the nature of such a declaration.

### Taft Foresees Agreement

Senator Taft, who is inclined to go a little further than Vandenberg in making reservations on American participation in post-war collective action, predicted a general agreement on both foreign and domestic policies "without going into details."

"I believe it is entirely possible for the different views of the Republican party to be reconciled," he said. "We are very much close together than we ever have been before."

The Ohio Senator expressed belief that the post-war advisory committee has another major job to do in the preparation of detailed information for the platform and other committee's use at the next party convention.

There were reports that Congressional members at their preliminary session last week discussed means of offsetting published assertions that the group is predominantly "isolationist" in its views.

# ARMY REVEALS 247 WOUNDED IN AFRICA

## New York Is Represented on List by Three Officers and Forty Other Soldiers

## TWELVE NEW JERSEY MEN

JUN 14 1943

## Four of the Casualties Gave Addresses in Connecticut for Their Next of Kin

WASHINGTON, June 13 (AP)—The War Department announced today the names of 247 United States soldiers wounded in action in North Africa, including the following with next of kin in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

### New York

ANCONA, LOUIS J.; brother, Peter Ancona, 1269 72d St., Brooklyn.
BASS, LEON F. X., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Catherine G. Bass, Westhampton Beach.
BENSON, HAROLD A.; brother, Joseph E. Benson, 632 52d St., Brooklyn.
BISHOP, ROBERT F.; sister, Mrs. Samita Brady, Buffalo.
BRANN, DURWARD H., second lieutenant; father, Harry P. Brann, Syracuse.
CAVANAGH, FRANCIS B.; mother, Mrs. M. E. Cavanagh, Watertown.
CHASE, JAMES J.; mother, Mrs. Evelyn Chase, Poughkeepsie.
CIPRIANI, ARTHUR J.; father, Joseph Cipriani, 1565 70th St., Brooklyn.
COLTON, WILLIAM H.; mother, Mrs. Judith Meyer, 117-35 143d St., South Ozone Park.
COVERT, DONALD F.; mother, Mrs. Mary Covert, West Camp.
CRAMER, RICHARD F.; father, Leonard Cramer, Buffalo.
DAVIDSON, DANIEL J.; mother, Mrs. Anna Davidson, 676 Lincoln Pl., Brooklyn.
DIAMANTOPULOS, THEODORE; father, William B. Diamantopulos, 889 Tinton Ave., New York.
DONNELLY, DANIEL A.; mother, Mrs. Mary Donnelly, Auburn.
EBERLE, FREDERICK E.; mother, Mrs. Esther A. Thompson, Herkimer.
GARVIN, WILLIAM W.; father, William J. Garvin, 124 Wright St., Stapleton.
GIBBONS, FRANCIS A. W.; wife, Mrs. Hazel J. Gibbons, 971 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn.
GRUNTLER, FREDERICK F.; mother, Mrs. Alice Gruntler, Medalia.
HEGEDUS, FRANK; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Hegedus, 5326 37 Road, Woodside.
HICKEY, WILLIAM R.; mother, Mrs. Clinton Dodge, Plattsburg.
HOUGH, ALBERT W.; mother, Mrs. Helen Wasson, Oneonta.
HYMAN, NATHAN E.; mother, Mrs. Sadie Powell, 23 West 73d St., New York.
IZYK, WALTER P.; uncle, Victor Kosiewicz, Oswego.
LEE, ALFRED W.; guardian, Mrs. Edna V. McIntosh, Syracuse.
MURPHY, JEREMIAH J.; uncle, Cornelius Murphy, 2035 Third Ave., New York.
OFFSEY, SOL; mother, Mrs. Sadie Offsey, 784 Tremont Ave., Bronx.
OWEN, JAMES D. I., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. John W. Hickey, 89-38 82d Road, Glendale.
PALERMO, JOHN; brother, Tony Palermo, 12 Central Ave., Brooklyn.
PASTORE, PHILIP V.; father, Joseph Pastore, 78 Mulberry St., New York.
PETIX, CHARLES A.; mother, Mrs. Anna Petrosky, 1835 West 13th St., Brooklyn.
PUICCI, CARL; mother, Mrs. Loretta Puicci, Buchanan.
ROBERTS, JOSEPH L.; father, James Roberts, Gouverneur.
RZESNIOWIECKI, JOSEPH A.; mother, Mrs. Josephine Rzesniowieski, 14 Oakland St., Brooklyn.
SCHOND, DONALD P.; father, Albert Schond, Syracuse.
SCHULMERICH, HERBERT L.; mother, Mrs. Tillie A. Schulmerich, Rochester.
SCHWEERS, WYETH N.; mother, Mrs. Theresa Schweers, 350 East 114th St., New York.
SIMPSON, GEORGE M.; father, David Simpson, Rochester.
SMITH, FRANK; father, Frank Smith, 600 West 144th St., New York.
SPENCER, HILTON; mother, Mrs. Shirley Spencer, Walton.
TILLINGHAST, MALCOLM L.; father, Jesse Tillinghast, Sherburne.
WEINGATES, ATLEE V.; mother, Mrs. Wilhelmina Weingates, Herkimer.
WELLS, JOHN H.; mother, Mrs. Mae Wells, Oneonta.
WHEAT, JAMES L.; father, James L. Wheat, Horseheads.

### New Jersey

BEREZNIAK, MICHAEL; mother, Mrs. Annie Berezniak, 110 Van Riper Ave., Clifton.
COONS, HUGH I.; father, Stephen A. Coons, Millville.
D'[illegible]UO, DOMENICK J.; mother, Mrs. [illegible] Donofrio, Red Bank.
FE[illegible]ICK, RAYMOND D.; father, John D. Fenwick, Flemington.
GUGLIELMO, ARTHUR; mother, Mrs. Emily Guglielmo, 346 South 12th St., Newark.
LEE, JOSEPH T.; father, Joseph Lee, 434 Ocean Ave., Jersey City.
MORGAN, EARL K.; mother, Mrs. Lourena Lafferty, Delanco.
NOLAN, DANIEL F.; mother, Mrs. Mary C. Nolan, 284 Pindle Ave., Englewood.
PRECKAJLO, EDWARD F.; father, Ignatz Preckajlo, 291 Lafayette St., Newark.
SHOCKLEY, WILLIAM H.; mother, Mrs. May E. Shockley, Egg Harbor City.
THALER, AUGUST R.; wife, Mrs. Christina L. Thaler, 6017 Monroe Place, West New York.
WESTERBERG, CARL B.; father, Bernard Westerberg, Moorestown.

### Connecticut

LITTLE, ERNEST R.; sister, Miss Blanche Little, Hartford.
McKENZIE, RAYMOND E.; mother, Mrs. Wilhomena McKenzie, West Haven.
PERRILLA, MICHAEL F.; mother, Mrs. Ethel Perrilla, Bridgeport.
SLEE, ROBERT J.; mother, Mrs. Pauline A. Slee, Bridgeport.

JUN 14 1943

# Household Items to Be Simplified to Save Metals

WASHINGTON, June 13 — (AP) War's strong grip on the American household will tighten even more, the Office of War Information disclosed tonight in announcing that hundreds of more items used in homes will be "simplified" in 1943 by elimination of frills and style variation.

The agency said that about 500 of the 1,000 items chosen as candidates for possible simplification this year—compared with 200 in 1942—reach directly into the home and include:

Auto jacks, automotive repair tools, household brushes, children's sportswear and rayon dresses, nails and screws, stationery, facial tissue, wrapping paper, paper napkins and towels, photographic equipment, pie plates, decorative pottery, radio replacement parts, safety shoes, screens, scissors, silver-plated flatware, towels and wheelbarrows.

The OWI, explaining that the purpose of simplification is to conserve war-essential materials, manpower and machines, said:

"While it appears that the civilian will continue to have his basic needs fulfilled there will be x x x increased limitations on variety if not on quantity."

War Production board officials, according to the OWI, have estimated that 1943 simplifications will save thousands of carload of transportation space, millions of square feet of factory warehouse space will add to the country's stockpile of raw materials by reducing inventory requirements 25 per cent and will increase the total productive capacity of the nation's machines by 10 to 20 per cent.

Simplifications already carried out in this war, the OWI said, reach from "the cradle to the grave.

"The new-born babe now rides in a carriage in which the iron and steel is limited to nine pounds while his great-grandfather is transported to the grave in a casket limited in length to 75 inches, in width 22 inches, and in depth to 20 inches."

The agency listed the following savings in critical materials by simplification and curtailment orders on consumer and industrial items:

Steel—600,000 tons; copper—17,000 tons; solder—35,000 pounds, cloth—180,000,000 yards; pulp — 227,000 tons; lumber — 450,000,000 board feet; tungsten—8,000 pounds.

The OWI gave these examples of house patterns as of July 1; ice boxes—limited to two models with an ice [illegible]city of either 50 or 75 pounds and food space of 3 1-2 or 5 cubic feet; blankets—limited in length to 84 inches and 72 in width except for white cotton sheet blankets which are limited to 95 inches in length while colors were cut to a maximum of four plus white in each manufacturer's line; radio tubes—340 of the former 710 types now being produced; cooking stoves—now limited to one type; hammers—the peacetime 180 styles now cut to 46; axes—now 45 styles instead of 382; garden tools — reduced from 915 to 129 items and limited to two, sometimes three grades.

JUN 14 1943

# No Merchant Ships Reported Sunk In Atlantic

New York, June 13 (AP)—For the first time in seventeen weeks no merchant ships were announced last week as sunk in the western Atlantic.

Since the start of the year announced Allied and neutral merchant losses in those waters have averaged four a week, less than half the weekly average revealed during 1942, when Axis submarines accounted for ten a week.

Two ships, however, were added to the western Atlantic losses during the week when locations of previous announced sinkings were given.

The additions were the James W. Denver, 7,191-ton Liberty ship, with twenty-five crewmen missing, and the Angelus, British-Canadian 338-ton wooden schooner, with eight missing.

### Quezon In New York Hospital

New York, June 13 (AP)—President Manuel L. Queson of the Philippines entered Doctors Hospital here Saturday for treatment of an undisclosed ailment. An attache today described Quezon's condition as very good.

JUN 14 1943

### Reported On Way To Lisbon

New York, June 13 (AP)—The Berlin radio said in a Tangiers dispatch tonight that Gen. Auguste Nogues, resigned French Resident General of French Morocco, departed today by plane for Lisbon.

# 10 Killed, 8 Hurt In Air Collision In South Dakota

Howard, S. D., June 13 (AP)—Ten men were killed and eight injured when two airplanes collided near here this afternoon. Still another was unaccounted for. The dead were all passengers in one plane, while the ten who were in the other are all believed alive. One bailed out without injury.

The story of the crash was told to Miss Ella Esser, Howard telephone operator, by the pilot who brought his plane to ground safely and was not injured. Five of his passengers were taken to a hospital at Mitchell.

The planes came to their landings six miles apart, one of them in flames.

### Fatal Crash In Virginia

New York, June 13 (AP)—Two pilots were killed when their fighter planes, on a routine mission, crashed into a swamp yesterday near West Point, Va., the base commander at Langley Field, Virginia, announced today. They were Second Lieutenant Henry J. McCaffrey, 20, of Hampton, Va., and Second Lieutenant James R. Nall, 21, of Mayfield, Ky.

# Bombs Can Whip Japs, Says Maj. de Seversky

HOLLYWOOD, June 13—(AP) Maj. Alexander P. de Seversky, airplane designer and advocate of increased air power, declared during a radio forum broadcast today that "Japan can be bombed into submission just as Pantelleria was."

He compared Japan to a fortress, surrounded by a moat, and said that to attempt to breach the defense [illegible]

without strong air power "would be far too costly in life, time and substance."

"As long as we fight along a surface strategy, with the weapons of land and sea, time is on the side of Japan," said Maj. de Seversky. "But as soon as we decide to fight along the strategy of air power then time is on our

# JAN VALTIN TAKES ARMY BLOOD TEST

## Bethel Draft Board Orders Examination for Author.

JUN 14 1943

BETH[illegible] June 13—(AP) Richard Ju[illegible] Herman Krebs, German-bo[illegible] who, under the pen of [illegible]altin, wrote "Out of the Ni[illegible] in which he related his activiti[illegible] as a Russian and German sec[illegible]agent, today submitted to a blood test ordered recently by his selective service board here.

Valtin, as he is popularly known, established a residence in Bethel with his wife and child some time ago. He was given the brief examination by Dr. Albert Trimpert.

Valtin was arrested last Nov. 24 on a warrant ordering his deportation as an undesirable alien or his internment for the duration of the war as an enemy alien, but after being held on Ellis island until two weeks ago was released, his attorney announced.

# LAST STRIKES END IN U.S. COAL MINES

## Government-Operated Pits Will Be Functioning in Full Swing Today.

PITTSBURGH, June 13 — (AP) Government-operated coal mines can hang out the "everybody working" sign again tomorrow.

The last of the strikers, nearly 1,600 men at Windber, Pa., voted today to return to their jobs, following the lead of 615 Alabama miners who went back to work

JUN 14 1943

30.24-4963

over the week-end.

Both groups had struck against $1-a-day fines imposed by Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes for participation in the June 1-5 walkout.

The strikes came before miners received word that Mr. Ickes had modified his order to permit refunding of fines to workers who participate in collective bargaining.

The Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers association said operators affiliated with it agreed to refund fines already collected and to rescind orders for further deductions, if Mr. Ickes had no objection. The Western Pennsylvania Coal Operators association will meet tomorrow to consider similar action.

Peace apparently was restored to the coal fields—at least until June 20 when the bargaining truce ordered by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, expires.

# FARLEY REBUKES CRITICS OF REDS

## Soviet War Aims in Accord with Allies, Elks Told at Meriden.

JUN 14 1943

MERIDEN, June 13—(AP) James A. Farley said today that the "obligation" of all the Allies to prevent aggression in the post-war world should allay the fears of those who suspect "the ultimate aims of our Russian ally."

Terming labor organizations "a contribution to a better society," the former postmaster general declared in an address prepared for a Flag day ceremony here:

"It is contended that certain sections of American labor, as well as various political operators, are under control of that ally (Russia), and interested in subverting the American system.

**Must Take Realistic View**

"We should face this situation realistically. We should not hesitate to discuss these fears openly. For my part, I do not think it becomes an American to fear that his country is incapable of protecting its interests when dealing with a foreign power, enemy or ally.

"America cannot, in charity or justice, reject the hand of friendship from any sister state. Indeed, the course of recent history makes the fullest collaboration with Russia a matter of compulsion. Our primary consideration must be the obliteration of the ruthless will to world conquest born of our enemy. That is the first prerequisite to the restoration of world order and peace.

"Having accomplished that, we will find little dissent, I am sure, from the persuasion that some minimum arrangement must be made to prevent aggression in the future. It seems unfair to call such a minimum arrangement 'policing the world.'

**Wars Always Spread**

"History seems to teach that Europe's war becomes our war. If our military might is to continue to be obligated to put down aggression once indulged, who can logically forbid the threat of its use to prevent aggression prior to the fact?

x x x

"Such an arrangement does not comprise our souls or our way of life, but is a necessary consideration for similar obligations on the part of our Allies. Russia will be one of those obligated. And by this simple device both those who have faith in, and those who have fear of, the ultimate aims of our Russian ally should be equally pleased."

**Flag Presented to City**

Mr. Farley delivered his address at open air exercises of the Meriden Lodge of Elks, during which a flag pole and flag were presented to the city.

James L. McGovern, associate editor of the Bridgeport Post and Telegram, delivered an oration on the history of the flag.

At a dinner in the evening Mr. Farley spoke informally and there were talks also by Mayor Francis R. Danaher of Meriden, Judge Martin J. Cunningham of Danbury, and Mr. McGovern, New England member of the Lodge Activities committee, representing the Grand Lodge.

**Lauds Free Enterprise**

In his afternoon speech, Mr. Farley who served as Democratic National committee chairman during President Roosevelt's first two Administrations, lauded Connecticut as a citadel of free enterprise.

"Modern history shows that the stifling of freedom of enterprise is a sure approach to the denial of the freedom of persons," Mr. Farley said.

"Connecticut's interest in the defense of personal freedom is combined with a strong interest in free enterprise, for here you have built a great system of insurance, an industry that is a main artery at the heart of our economic system.

**Eager to Aid Workers**

"We are all eager to improve the lot of the American worker and to raise the standard of living of Americans generally. It happens to be the weakness of human nature that employes have not been able to obtain their just share of production except through organization. This is not to be lamented. As practical men, we should welcome labor organizations as a contribution to better society.

"Those persons or groups in this country who refuse to accept organized labor as an established part of our society are doing their fellow citizens a disservice and giving aid and assistance to those who would use it to affect our form of government. Let us be thankful that there are true American labor leaders in our midst who are willing and able to mould the efforts of our workers into that priceless ingredient of a perfect society that can come from labor alone.

"And let our educational system adjust itself to provide for the preparation of sound labor leadership in the years to come."

JUN 14 1943

# *100 State Prisons Are Busy Handling U. S. War Contracts*

CHICAGO, June 13—(AP) Many of America's prison industries have gone to war.

In more than 100 state prisons war contracts totaling many millions of dollars and affecting more than 160,000 inmates are now being fulfilled, the Council of State Governments reported today.

At least 250 different prison industries are doing war work, relieving manpower shortages in agriculture, road maintenance, canneries, the clothing industry and in the manufacture of war materials, the council said. In the few months that state prisons have been producing equipment for the armed forces, institutions of 20 states and the District of Columbia have put thousands of prisoners to work, it added.

**Connecticut Jails Assist**

Nebraska's legislature this year authorized manufacture of war goods by prison labor, a step previously taken by Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin and several other states and the District of Columbia.

Prison farm production has been stimulated to triple the 1942 yield. Maryland prison farms and canneries are producing canned tomatoes and snap beans for Lend-Lease. Louisiana's state prison has increased its raw sugar production, a Colorado prison farm is processing cabbage for kraut and Texas has increased the acreage of its prison farms to raise more rice, peanuts and cotton. Illinois prisoners are dehydrating fruits and vegetables.

Between 250 and 175 trusties of the Colorado State penitentiary at Canon City started working on farms in the upper Arkansas valley in April to release farm labor for jobs elsewhere in the state.

**Many Make Clothing**

Many state prisons are making clothing for the Army and Navy. New Jersey is producing 7,000 yards of shoe duck for nurses' footgear. Four states are making boiler suits for the British Admiralty. Ten states turn out 5,000 white Navy jumpers a month. Five state prisons are under contract to supply 150,000 shorts for the Coast Guard.

Oklahoma and District of Columbia prisons make bricks for construction of ammunition depots, a Tennessee prison textile plant makes mop yarn for the Navy and San Quentin prison in California is producing submarine nets and assault boats.

# Lot Of Canadians Favor Union With U. S., Solon Says

Detroit, June 13 (AP)—Major James H. Clark, Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, expressed the belief today that forty to forty-five per cent. of Canada's citizens would vote for union with the United States if an election were held at this time.

"I'm not saying our people have any enmity toward England," Major Clark said in a radio forum, "but many of them feel that the Canadian standard of living would go up twenty-five per cent. overnight if we became politically united with the United States.

"A lot of people who express this opinion privately are afraid to do so publicly for business reasons."

JUN 14 1943

# Synthetic Rubber To Hit 275,000 Tons In 1943

Washington, June 13 (AP)—William M. Jeffers, rubber director, said today the nation's synthetic rubber plants will turn out 275,000 tons in 1943 and that by the fall of 1944, barring major setbacks, "we can safely forget the rubber problem so far as essential supply is concerned."

He placed in the essential category military and lend-lease requirements and transportation of farmers, produce and war workers.

# DISCIPLINE NEEDED IN CAMPS FOR JAPS

## Rep. Mundt Calls for Army Supervision, Control.

LOS ANGELES, June 13—(AP) Rep. Karl Mundt (R-SD) says testimony developed before the Dies sub-committee of which he is a member has convinced him the Army should have operation and control of Japanese relocation camps.

"I think it is essential that effective discipline be established in these camps, and our hearings have brought out that discipline is woefully lacking," Rep. Mundt said in an interview.

The South Dakotan said he favored Army operation so that practical experience would be available to the branch of the service that is being developed to operate occupied cities.

Engineers, accountants, lawyers and various types of administrators who form this branch of service in the Army are capable enough, Rep. Mundt said, "but giving them actual work to do in the operation and control of the Jap relocation centers would provide valuable experience."

Under the present setup in the Japanese camps the Army is represented by the military police, quartered outside the projects, with strict orders not to enter the grounds except when called on by the relocation administrator. Only in the event of a riot or a fire may the administrator call upon the military police.

The Dies committee will resume its hearings here Tuesday.

JUN 14 1943

INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

BY CARL C. GRANNER

AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIRMEN, WHO TOOK THE SCALPS OF PANTELLERIA AND LAMPEDUSA WITHOUT THE INTERVENTION OF A SINGLE INFANTRYMAN, ALREADY HAVE RAISED THEIR SIGHTS TO BIGGER OBJECTIVES FARTHER NORTH.

THE WORLD SEEMS ABOUT TO WITNESS AN ATTEMPT TO REPEAT IN SICILY WHAT WAS ACCOMPLISHED ON A SMALLER SCALE AT PANTELLERIA AND LAMPEDUSA.

IT MAY SUCCEED, AND IF IT DOES THE EFFECT ON ALLIED PLANS MAY BE REVOLUTIONARY AND ALLIED HOPES WILL SOAR. BUT EVEN IF IT DOESN'T

JUN 14 1943

QUITE COME OFF, ALLIED STRATEGISTS AT LEAST WILL HAVE A GOOD IDEA OF WHAT AIR POWER ACTUALLY CAN DO.

SICILY WOULD SEEM TO BE A MORE LIKELY OBJECTIVE OF PURE AIR SIEGE THAN SARDINIA. SICILY IS ONLY ABOUT 90 MILES FROM THE NEAREST POINT IN TUNISIA, WHEREAS SARDINIA IS ABOUT 120. MALTA AND PANTELLERIA ARE ONLY ABOUT 60 MILES FROM SICILY, WHILE TRIPOLI IS 280. FROM ALL THESE PLATFORMS SICILY CAN BE HAMMERED BY A CONVERGING ATTACK.

THE NEW TARGET IS NOT TO BE COMPARED WITH PANTELLERIA IN AREA, SIZE OF POPULATION, STRENGTH OF GARRISON OR NATURAL AND PREPARED DEFENSES. IT IS NOT DEPENDENT ON OUTSIDE SOURCES FOR ANY OF ITS WATER. IT IS SEPARATED FROM THE MAINLAND ONLY BY THE NARROW 24-MILE-LONG MESSINA STRAIT, TWO AND A HALF MILES WIDE AT THE NORTH, 12 MILES WIDE AT THE SOUTH. ACROSS THIS CHANNEL IT WOULD SEEM THE GARRISON COULD RECEIVE REINFORCEMENTS AND SUPPLIES, AT LEAST BY NIGHT.

YET IT MAY NOT BE IMPOSSIBLE TO KNOCK OUT SICILY FROM THE AIR, PROVIDED BRITISH NAVAL FORCES ARE ABLE TO LEND AN AIDING HAND AROUND A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THE ISLAND'S CIRCUMFERENCE AND PROVIDED ALLIED AIR STRENGTH AND TIMETABLE ALLOW FOR AN EVEN HEAVIER AND MORE PROLONGED BOMBARDMENT THAN WAS DIRECTED AT PANTELLERIA.

JUN 14 1943

SICILY HAS AN AREA OF ONLY A LITTLE OVER 9,900 SQUARE MILES. IT IS 150 MILES LONG--ABOUT THAT OF LONG ISLAND--AND JUST OVER 100 MILES WIDE AT ITS EASTERN END. IN ITS CENTRAL PORTION IT IS ONLY ABOUT 50 MILES ACROSS.

INTO THIS COMPARATIVELY SMALL AREA A POPULATION OF MORE THAN 4,000,000 PEOPLE NORMALLY IS CROWDED. SOME OF THESE HAVE FLED OR BEEN EVACUATED TO SAFER AREAS. BUT A GARRISON OF PERHAPS 100,000 MEN HAS BEEN ADDED.

JUN 14 1943

IT WAS ON AN AREA NOT MUCH SMALLER THAN THIS THAT ALLIED AIR FORCES WENT TO WORK LAST APRIL AFTER THE EIGHTH ARMY HAD DRIVEN NORTH TO ENFIDAVILLE. THE AREA WAS SO BLANKETED WITH BOMBS THT THE ENEMY AIR FORCES WERE DRIVEN OUT OF TUNISIA, AND THEREAFTER THE MORALE OF A STRONG FIGHTING FORCE, MOSTLY GERMAN, WAS BROKEN.

JUN 14 1943

SICILY'S HARBORS, AIRFIELDS, POWER PLANTS AND COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES ALREADY HAVE BEEN PUT SADLY OUT OF ORDER BY HEAVY BOMBING. IT DOES NOT SEEM AT ALL BEYOND THE POWER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES TO PUT THE SICILIAN AIR BASES OUT OF COMMISSION. MASSED ATTACKS MAY BE ABLE TO SILENCE THE ISLAND'S COASTAL BATTERIES AND DESTROY ITS HARBOR DEFENSES ONE BY ONE AS THEY DID AT PANTELLERIA. WITH HUNDREDS OF PLANES BOMBING AND STRAFING OBJECTIVES DAY AFTER DAY IT WOULD SEEM THAT LIFE WOULD BE MADE UNBEARABLE FOR THE GARRISON AS WELL AS THE POPULATION AFTER AWHILE.

GIVEN OVERWHELMING AIR SUPERIORITY IT MAY BE POSSIBLE FOR NAVAL FORCES TO OPERATE TO THE NORTH OF THE ISLAND. THE NARROW MESSINA STRAIT MIGHT EVEN BE MADE UNCERTAIN AS A SUPPLY ROUTE. CERTAINLY THE KEY PORTS ON EITHER SIDE OF THIS STRAIT ALREADY HAVE BEEN MADE THE TARGETS OF DEVASTATING RAIDS.

IF THESE THINGS ARE DONE IT THEN WOULD SEEM TO BE SIMPLY A QUESTION OF THE DEFENDERS' MORALE, HOW DETERMINED THEY WERE TO HOLD ON UNTIL THE COMING OF THE INVASION PARTIES FOR A FINISH FIGHT. THE DEFENDERS ARE BELIEVED TO BE LARGELY ITALIAN DIVISIONS.

UNDATED ADMIRALS

JUN 14 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

REAR ADMIRAL KENGO KOBAYASHI, FORMER JAPANESE NAVAL ATTACHE AT WASHINGTON, HAS BEEN ASSIGNED "AN IMPORTANT POST AT SEA," A TOKYO BROADCAST SAID TODAY (SAT) IN ANNOUNCING CHANGES INVOLVING FOUR HIGH

30.24-4965

NAVAL OFFICERS.

ADMIRAL KOBAYASHI WAS APPOINTED NAVAL ATTACHE IN WASHINGTON IN 1936, WHEN HE WAS A CAPTAIN. HE WAS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE KURE NAVAL STATION PRIOR TO TODAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT, WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

OTHERS LISTED IN THE TRANSFER WERE VICE ADMIRAL SEIGO YAMAGATA, WHO WAS APPOINTED COMMANDER OF THE TAKAO NAVAL PATROL HEADQUARTERS; REAR ADMIRAL SHINZO ONISHO, NAMED CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE KURE NAVAL STATION; AND VICE ADMIRAL TAKEO TAKAGI, FORMER COMMANDER OF THE TAKAO NAVAL PATROL HEADQUARTERS, ASSIGNED TO THE NAVAL GENERAL STAFF.

UNDATED ITALIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUN 14 1943

THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND ADVISED THE ITALIAN PEOPLE TODAY THAT THEIR ISLAND OF LAMPEDUSA, "HAMMERED BY CONTINUOUS BOMBARDMENTS, WAS FORCED TO CEASE ALL RESISTANCE IN THE FACE OF OVERWHELMING ODDS" YESTERDAY.

THE LOSS OF THE SECOND FASCIST STRONGHOLD ATHWART THE MEDITERRANEAN NARROWS IN TWO DAYS WAS ACKNOWLEDGED IN THE DAILY COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST FROM ROME AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

GERMAN PLANES ATTACKING ALLIED NAVAL FORMATIONS IN THE SICILIAN CHANNEL WERE DECLARED TO HAVE SUNK AN 8,000-TON TRANSPORT AND 14 LANDING CRAFT AND SERIOUSLY DAMAGED THREE CRUISERS, 14 LIGHTER WARSHIPS AND SIX MERCHANT VESSELS. THESE CLAIMS WERE WITHOUT CONFIRMATION FROM ALLIED QUARTERS.

TORPEDO-CARRYING ITALIAN PLANES WERE SAID TO HAVE HIT THREE SHIPS IN NIGHT ATTACKS OFF THE NORTH AFRICAN COAST.

THE ITALIAN BULLETIN ADMITTED ALLIED AIR RAIDS WERE CARRIED OUT AGAINST REGGIO CALABRIA AND CATANIA AND PALERMO, SICILY.

"THE CIVILIAN POPULATION SUFFERED LOSSES," IT SAID. "DAMAGE WAS LIMITED. ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES AT RAPANI DESTROYED ONE TWIN-ENGINED ENEMY PLANE."

UNDATED NOGUES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS JUN 14 1943

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID IN A TANGIERS DISPATCH LAST (SUN) NIGHT THAT GEN.AUGUSTE NOGUES, RESIGNED FRENCH RESIDENT GENERAL OF FRENCH MOROCCO, DEPARTED SUNDAY BY PLANE FOR LISBON.

NOGUES ARRIVED RECENTLY IN SPANISH MOROCCO AND DID NOT LEAVE HIS HOTEL PRIOR TO GOING TO THE AIRPORT, THE BROADCAST SAID.

GABRIEL PUAUX, FORMER HIGH COMMISSIONER TO SYRIA, SUCCEEDED NOGUES UNDER THE MERGER EFFECTED BY THE FORCES OF GEN.CHARLES DE GAULLE AND GEN.HENRI GIRAUD.

UNDATED

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE ALLIES HASTENED THE SURRENDER OF PANTELLERIA BY THE SIMPLE METHOD OF SHUTTING OFF THE ISLAND'S WATER SUPPLY.

IN HIS NOTE OF SURRENDER, THE COMMANDER OF THE ITALIAN GARRISON ADMITTED THAT THE ALLIED SEA AND AIR BLOCKADE HAD LEFT HIS FORCES, ESTIMATED AT BETWEEN 10,000 AND 15,000 MEN, AND THE ISLAND'S 8,000 INHABITANTS WITHOUT WATER. JUN 14 1943

WATER WAS SHIPPED TO THE ISLAND IN NORMAL TIMES. WHEN THE SHIPS WERE SUNK OR CHASED BACK BY ALLIED AIR AND NAVAL FORCES, THE ITALIANS ATTEMPTED TO SUPPLY PANTELLERIA WITH EMERGENCY WATER RATIONS BY PLANE. THIS SOON ALSO FAILED AND THE MEAGER SUPPLIES THE ISLANDERS WERE ABLE

TO OBTAIN BY CATCHING RAIN WATER AND FROM A FEW SPRINGS WERE NOT ENOUGH.

LONDON, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE SUNDAY TIMES DEMANDED EDITORIALLY TODAY THAT POLICE CLEAR LONDON'S PICCADILLY AREA OF STREET WALKERS.

THE DEMAND WAS PRESENTED AFTER A SERIES OF ARTICLES REPORTING AN INCREASED VENEREAL DISEASE RATE AMONG AMERICAN TROOPS IN ENGLAND WAS PRINTED IN THE STARS AND STRIPLES, U.S. ARMY NEWSPAPER.

"WE HAVE RECEIVED COMPLAINTS OF THE FLAUNTING OF VICE IN THAT PART OF LONDON," THE SUNDAY TIMES SAID. "IT IS NOT TO BE TOLERATED THE LEAST WE DEMAND IS THAT THE CENTRAL STREETS BE CLEARED OF THE OFFENSE OF SOLICITING.

JUN 14 1943

"THE WOMEN CONCERNED PRESUMABLY ARE REGISTERED. THEY OUGHT TO BE ENGAGED IN USEFUL WORK. WHY SHOULD THEIRS BE TREATED AS A RESERVE OCCUPATION? X X X WHILE COMPULSORY POWERS ARE USED AGAINST WOMEN ALREADY USEFULLY EMPLOYED, THESE UNFORTUNATES OF THE STREET SHOULD NOT BE LEFT TO SPREAD A PLAGUE.

"IF THEIR LIFE MAKES THEM UNSUITED FOR ORDINARY WORK, THEY OUGHT TO BE PROVIDED WITH SOME FORM OF EMPLOYMENT SUITED TO THEM."

LONDON JUNE 13-(AP)-THE VICHY RADIO, FOLLOWING THE KEYNOTE SOUNDED IN AN EARLIER GERMAN BROADCAST, QUOTED A BERLIN MILITARY SPOKESMAN TODAY AS DECLARING LARGE SCALE OPERATIONS HAD STARTED ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

THE VICHY BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, DECLARED THE SPOKESMAN SAID THE RUSSIANS HAD ATTACKED "IN FORCE" ADDING THAT "WHILE OUR TROOPS WERE WARDING OFF THIS ATTACK, OTHER GERMAN UNITS WERE FIGHTING GUERRILLAS IN THE REAR OF THIS SECTOR."

JUN 14 1943

THE PREVIOUS BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT SAID REPEATED RUSSIAN INFANTRY ATTACKS NORTHEAST OF OREL HAD BREACHED THE GERMAN LINE INLT

THE PREVIOUS BERLIN RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT SAID REPEATED RUSSIAN INFANTRY ATTACKS NORTHEAST OF OREL HAD BREACHED THE GERMAN LINE IN SPOTS BUT THAT THE GERMANS COUNTERATTACKED AND THREW THEM BACK WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

THE RUSSIAN MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE DID NOT MENTION THE AREA.

EDS: IN FIRST PGH ABOVE AT END READ XXX RUSSIAN FRONT IN THE OREL REGION.

LONDON, JUNE 13-(AP)-SERGT.LES MOORE, AN RCAF SPITFIRE PILOT FROM NORTH TROY, N.Y., USED ALL HIS CANNON AMMUNITION IN TAKING HIS FIRST CRACK AT A FOCKE-WULF 190 TODAY BUT HE IMMEDIATELY WENT AFTER ANOTHER HEAVILY-ARMED GERMAN PLANE WITH ONLY HIS MACHINEGUN FIRING.

THE NAZI PILOT, WHO PROBABLY SAW HIS COMRADE FALL AWAY AFTER MOORE'S ATTACK WITH BLACK SMOKE POURING FROM HIS ENGINE, HEADED FOR HOME.

JUN 14 1943

"I DIDN'T SEE ANY STRIKES ON HIM BUT HE SEEMED TO TRY TO CHANGE DIRECTION INSTEAD OF CONTINUING HIS TURN," SAID MOORE. "EITHER HE WAS A BAD PILOT OR HE HAD BEEN HIT."

MOORE'S SQUADRON WAS ESCORTING RAF MITCHELL BOMBERS BACK FROM THE ATTACK ON FLUSHING, HOLLAND, WHEN THE FOCKE-WULFS WERE MET.

LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 14-(AP)-A DEMAND THAT GENERALS CHARLES DE GAULLE AND HENRI GIRAUD SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES AND GET ON WITH WINNING THE WAR WAS VOICED TODAY BY THREE BRITISH NEWSPAPERS WHICH DIRECTED SHARP CRITICISM AT DE GAULLE FOR HIS OUTBURSTS OF

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TEMPERAMENT.

THE INFLUENTIAL YORKSHIRE POST, DESCRIBING ITSELF AS "FORMERLY A STOUT CHAMPION" OF DE GAULLE, ACCUSED HIM OF STUBBORNNESS IN THE CURRENT NEGOTIATIONS. THE POST SAID HIS APPARENT DESIRE NOT TO FIGURE IN THE EYES OF HIS COMPATRIOTS AS A PUPPET OF THE BRITISH "HAS LED HIM TO ASSERT X X X A RATHER TOUCHY INDEPENDENCE AT OUR EXPENSE. THERE ARE SIGNS HE IS ADOPTING A SIMILAR ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE AMERICANS NOW THAT HE HAS COME WITHIN THEIR SPHERE OF INFLUENCE IN ALGIERS."

JUN 14 1943

THE POST SAID VICHY SYMPATHIZERS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED INDIVIDUALLY AND "NOT MADE SUBJECT TO ANy SUCH SWEEPING PROSCRIPTION AS DE GAULLE APPARENTLY DESIRES."

THE DAILY EXPRESS AND THE DAILY SKETCH EXPRESSED SIMILAR VIEWS.

THE LONDON TIMES HOWEVER, TOOK THE LINE THAT ALGIERS REPORTS "OF NE RIFTS AND IMPENDING RUPTURES IN THE NEW FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE NEED NOT PERHAPS BE TAKEN TOO TRAGICALLY."

"SO LARGE A MEASURE OF AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED ON THINGS WHICH MATTER THAT GENERAL DE GAULLE WILL NOT RISK A BREAKDOWN ON SECONDARY ISSUES," THE TIMES ADDED.

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S DAILY EXPRESS SAID THE GENERALS SHOULD "STOP FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES AND HELP US GET ON WITH THE WINNING OF THE WAR.

"THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF IMPATIENCE IN BRITAIN AT THE EXTRAORDINARY DELAYS AND PROCRASTINATIONS WHICH HAVE HAPPENED SINCE DE GAULLE REACHED AFRICA," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

"THE GLORIOUS VISION OF UNITED ACTION WHICH THE SETTING UP OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE CREATED HAS DETERIORATED INTO A WORDY IMPASSE."

JUN 14 1943

THE EXPRESS ADDED THAT WHILE DE GAULLE HAS MANY ADMIRABLE QUALITIES, "HE HAS NEVER TAKEN GREAT PAINS TO CONTROL HIS IMPETUOUS TEMPERAMENT."

THE DAILY SKETCH IN A FRONT-PAGE STORY BY ITS DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT JOINED THE EXPRESS IN THE SHARPEST CRITICISM OF DE GAULLE YET TO APPEAR IN LONDON NEWSPAPERS.

THE SKETCH SAID THAT THE SLOW PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH LEADERS IN NORTH AFRICA WAS NOTED WITH "SOME CONCERN" IN LONDON AND DECLARED THAT "IT IS ESSENTIAL AT THIS CRITICAL STAGE OF THE WAR THAT GENERAL EISENHOWER SHALL NOT BE HAMPERED BY JARRING PERSONAL INTERESTS."

ASSERTING THAT "SO FAR THE AMOUNT OF UNITY ACHIEVED OWES LITTLE TO GEN.DE GAULLE HIMSELF, THE SKETCH CRITICIZED HIS "OVER-DICTATORIAL AND NON-COOPERATIVE ATTITUDE."

JUN 14 1943

# Flak Thick Enough for Walking, Say Fliers of Raid on Bremen

## Two Fortresses Return Late, One Runs Out of Gas.

HEINZERLING

AT A U. S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, June 13—(AP) United States bombers bored through a carpet of anti-aircraft fire and a thick smoke screen today to drop their bombs on submarine shipping yards at Bremen and Kiel in a two-way smash which apparently rivalled the greatest blows yet delivered by American airmen in the European theater.

Despite a concentration of enemy fire declared "so thick you could almost walk on it" over Bremen, the fliers returning to this station reported practically no damage to their planes.

Fighter opposition over Bremen was very light.

**26 Bombers Lost**

(A United States communique said, however, that 26 bombers were lost and that the heaviest opposition was over Kiel.)

The Germans started great billows of smoke curling up from smudge pots only a few minues after the bombers crossed the coast. The crews agreed that anti-aircraft fire was as heavy as any they had experienced.

"It was the loveliest day I ever saw," said First Lieut. Lloyd F. Fields of Hahira, Ga. "I only saw one fighter, but the flak was like a brickwall."

All the Fortress from this base returned, although the "Virgin," piloted by First Lieut. David A. Tyler of Hartford, Conn., came in an hour late after a narrow escape with a broken oil line.

**Fighter Driven Off**

The line broke just as the Fortress was turning away from the target. Lieut. Tyler dropped out of formation. A German fighter attempted to take advantage of the crippled plane, but Staff Sergt. Robert van Rees of Oskaloosa, Iowa, fired on the enemy plane and apparently damaged it. It dropped away.

The crew of the "Virgin" credited Second Lieut. Malvern R. Sweet of Livermore, Calif., the navigator, "for a sweet job in getting us back." Second Lieut. Wayne Hendricks of Salt Lake City, was the co-pilot.

For Staff Sergt. James L. Frazier of Tuscaloosa, Ala., tail gunner of "Flapper," it was the longest hour he ever spent over enemy territory. It was his 13th raid and it came on June 13.

"I'm not too superstitious, but I was sure sweating it out," Sergeant Frazier said thoughtfully, eyeing a big cup of coffee.

Sergeant Frazier was on the Bremen raid April 17 and 16 United States planes were downed, the greatest number previously lost on a single raid.

**Saw Five Nazi Planes**

"I saw about five German fighters and plenty of flak and both were functioning very well," he said. On the previous raid on Bremen, Sergeant Frazier was credited with shooting down two Focke-Wulfs.

The gunner reported seeing ten men bail out of one Fortress and four from another.

First Lieut. Dale L. Shaffer of

JUN 14 1943

Decatur, Ill., pilot of "Sunrise Serenader," came back with a wide smile.

"It's a happy day for me," he said, "I got three of my original boys through their 25th mission. They rode their first and last ones with men and this one was tough. That flak was so thick you could have got out and walked around on the stuff—but it didn't do so much damage."

The three men were Staff Sergeant William F. Clendening of Fort Madison, Iowa; Technical Sergt. T. M. Lawler of Boston; and Staff Sergt. Charles Woodward (no address available.)

### Others Complete 25th

Several other crewmen also completed their 25th missions, including Capt. Don F. Cunningham of Little Falls, Minn., pilot of "Wham Bam," who remarked:

"Don't quote me as saying I'm ready to start on the next 25th right this minute."

Capt. Gordon Williams of Fresno, Calif., co-pilot of "Wham Bam," also completed his 25th mission, along with First Lieut. Thomas Tomeny of New Orleans, navigator, and First Lieut. Theodore Drew of Newton, N. J., bombardier.

Lieut. John H. Perkins of Chicago gave the base a bad hour when he failed to bring the "Windy City Challenger" in with the rest of his group.

"I was just forced down up here a ways," Lieut. Perkins said, "no gas."

SGT.KARL EVANS OF STERLING, ILL., WAIST-GUNNER OF THE "GOODTIME CHARLIE," SAID: "WE BOMBED THE HELL OUT OF SOMETHING AT KIEL. IT LOOKED LIKE THE SPOT WE WANTED TO HIT. I SAW AT LEAST SIX ENEMY FIGHTERS GO DOWN."

SGT.JOSEPH H.TRUITT, OF REPTON, KY., WAIST-GUNNER OF ANOTHER SHIP, RELATED: "I GOT MY FOCKE-WULF AS IT CAME IN AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK. I SHOT OFF HIS LEFT WING TIP AND IT HIT AGAINST THE SIDE OF OUR SHIP. HE WENT FOR GOOD."

LIEUT.LEONARD W.HERMAN, OF PHILADELPHIA, BOMBARDIER OF THE BOMBER "THREE ACES," ASSERTED THAT THE "BOMBING WAS GOOD."

"WE HIT THE SUBMARINE SHEDS AT KIEL WITH PLENTY. I SAW A LOT OF BLACK SMOKE MUSHROOMING UP."

JUN 14 1943

SERGT.LLOYD L.HOFFMAN OF DURANT, OKLA., A TURRET GUNNER, BROKE AWAY FROM CREWMEN WHO WERE APPLYING FIRST AID TO HIS FROZEN FEET AND MANNED HIS GUNS AS A FRESH ATTACK BEGAN. HE SHOT DOWN ONE MESSERSCHMITT 109.

LIEUT.ROYD KELLY, OF HOUSTON, TEX., THE PILOT, SAID "WE WERE HIT SO BADLY THAT I STARTED TO ORDER MY CREW TO BAIL OUT, BUT THE OLD SHIP COULD TAKE IT AND SHE BROUGHT US HOME OKAY."

JUN 14 1943

SGT.FRANK G.WADE, OF HOUSTON, TEX., WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE BREMEN RAID, RELATED THAT "I GOT MY FIRST FIGHTER OVER THE TARGET. HE WAS COMING DIRECTLY IN AT OUR TAIL WHEN I OPENED MY GUNS. HIS WINGS RIPPED OFF AND HE FELL LIKE A ROCK. WHEN ANOTHER GROUP JUMPED US OVER THE NORTH SEA I GOT ANOTHER AND SAW IT GO INTO THE SEA."

# FLYERS CRASH IN CHANNEL, OUTSWIM FIRE

## Nine U. S. Airmen Picked Up After Flaming Gasoline Spreads

JUN 14 1943

## Only One Killed As Plane Is Downed During Raid On St. Nazaire

*[By the Associated Press]*

A United States Bomber Station in England, June 13—After crash-landing their burning, shell-riddled Flying Fortress in the choppy waters of the English Channel, nine United States airmen won a race with death by outswimming spreading gasoline flames on the water, it was disclosed today.

The Fortress, which they called Barrelhouse Bessie from Basin Street, quickly sank but its fuel leaks fed the fire.

An hour and a half after the crash, as the survivors clinging to a damaged and only partially inflated rubber dinghy nearly despaired of help, a British boat rescued them.

### One Casualty

The sole casualty of the crew of the bomber — one of the thirteen which failed to return from the St. Nazaire raid of May 29—was Sergt. Ralph Erwin, 31, of Dallas, Ore., tail gunner. The blazing waters apparently became a funeral pyre for Erwin, who was suffering from shock before the bomber crashed. His body was not recovered.

Still in a hospital suffering from burns and bruises are Sergts. Frederick T. Huther, 25, of Utica, N. Y., radio operator-gunner; Chester W. Hack, 22, of Detroit, left waist gunner, and Lieut. Robert J. Curtis, 24, of Dunkirk, N. Y., navigator.

Just returned from a rest-home leave are Lieut. James G. Stevenson, 23, of Alamogordo, N. M., pilot; Flight Officer Clinton A. Bush, 23, of Wilson, Kan., copilot; Lieut. Clarence F. Veach, 26, of Salina, Kan., navigator, and Sergts. Clinton L. Bitton, 27, of Chilly, Idaho, top turret gunner; Alex R. Delgado, 21, of Los Banos, Cal., ball turret gunner, and John S. Chew, 24, of Minneapolis, right waist gunner.

### Only Minor Bruises

Those who have returned suffered only minor bruises and exposure.

Their Fortress was riddled just before their target was reached. The controls were so badly damaged the big bomber was almost unmanageable.

The left wing was perforated and then set afire by an ignited gasoline tank. A foot-square hole was torn in the tail section and the radio compartment was riddled.

Hack was wounded slightly in a shoulder. Erwin suffered shock from a bursting shell, the fragments of which missed him by only ten inches.

Although the crippled ship was unable to keep up with its formation, Stevenson maneuvered it beneath the following formation for protection from enemy fighters and continued until the target was reached and Veach got his bombs away.

### Few Enemy Fighters

Comparatively few enemy fighters were on the scene.

As they headed homeward, the ship dropped from 26,000 to 6,000 feet. Off the French coast a Spitfire escort appeared and flew protectively around the bomber.

The fire, meanwhile, had gained headway. Flames shot up from the bomb bay, singed Stevenson's hair and filled the plane with smoke.

The crew's efforts to use the fire extinguishers were futile, and they brought the bomber down forty-five miles from the English coast.

The impact threw Huther and Curtis into the blazing bomb bay, but they quickly clambered out. Thirty seconds after the others had climbed out the bomber sank, leaving flaming gasoline spread over a hundred-foot area.

The crew had thrown out two dinghies. One burned, and the other, cut by shellfire, was only partially inflated.

JUN 14 1943 ✓

"SOME OF US HAD TO SWIM HARD TO OUTDISTANCE THE SPREADING FIRE," STEVENSON SAID. "WE MADE FOR THE DAMAGED DINGHEY, DRAGGING BITTON AND HUTHER, WHO COULDN'T SWIM. WHEN WE REACHED THE DINGHEY WE COUNTED NOSES AND DISCOVERED THAT ERWIN WAS NOT WITH US.

"WE CALLED TO HIM BUT HE MUST HAVE BEEN UNCONSCIOUS FOR HE DIDN'T ANSWER," STEVENSON CONTINUED.

"WE COULD SEE HIM FLOATING AMIDST THE FLAMES WITH HIS ARMS EXTENDED LIKE HE WAS LIFELESS. THE WAVES WERE RUNNING ABOUT EIGHT FEET HIGH AND WE STARTED DRIFTING AWAY. WE NEVER SAW ERWIN AGAIN."

"SPITFIRES AND BEAUFIGHTERS HAD FOLLOWED US DOWN AND THEY CIRCLED ALL THE TIME WE WERE IN THE WATER," CREW SAID. "THEY RADIOED OUR POSITION TO AIR-SEA RESCUE BOATS."

STEVENSON CHIMED IN: "WE CAN'T PRAISE THOSE PLANES ENOUGH. IF IT HAND'T BEEN FOR THE SPITS AND BEAUFIGHTERS WE COULDN'T BE HERE TO TELL ABOUT IT."

VEACH SAID THE WATER WAS BITTERLY COLD.

"CURTIS HELPED KEEP UP OUR SPIRITS BY SINGING AND WE TALKED TO EACH OTHER, BUT AFTER A WHILE WE GOT SO COLD OUR TEETH WERE CHATTERING SO WE COULDN'T TALK," HE SAID.

BUSH COMMENTED THAT IT WAS SO COLD "I DON'T THINK WE COULD HAVE HELD ON TO THE DINGHEY ANOTHER HALF HOUR."

JUN 14 1943

"WHEN THE BRITISH BOAT FINALLY ARRIVED IT LOOKED AS BIG AS THE NORMANDIE TO US," HE SAID. "AS WE WERE BEING PICKED UP HUTHER PASSED OUT AND CREWMEN ON THE BOAT JUMPED IN THE WATER AND RESCUED HIM."

ALL MEMBERS OF THE CREW EXCEPT THOSE HOSPITALIZED HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO A NEW FORTRESS AND ARE BACK ON DUTY.

JUN 14 1943

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FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, JUNE 13-(AP)-BRITISH SOLDIERS ON LEAVE FOR THE ANNUAL WHITSUN HOLIDAY PROMENADED WITH THEIR SWEETHEARTS TODAY ON MACHINEGUN ROW--WHERE MESSERSCHMITTS ONCE STALKED THE RUNWAY ALONG THE FOLKESTONE CLIFFWALK AND THE DOVER ROAD--BUT THIS WHITSUN IT WAS THE GERMANS ACROSS THE SUNLIT STRAIT WHO HAD NO HOLIDAY FROM THE FEVERED ANTI-INVASION DIG-IN.

ONLY WAR-IMPOSED TRAVEL RESTRICTIONS KEPT OUT OF BRITAIN'S ERST-WHILE CAULDRON CORNER THE HOLIDAY CROWDS WHICH THRONGED OTHER RESORTS.

THE DAY WAS CLEAR, WITH WINDCHOP FLECKING THE NARROW STRAIT--AND ON THESE BRIGHT DAYS THE NAZI-GUARDED OPPOSITE COAST CAN BE SEEN SO CLEARLY THAT FRESH EARTHFALLS OF THE CONTINUING GERMAN DEFENSE WORKS ARE VISIBLE.

JUN 14 1943

WAR-WISE CHILDREN, SPRAWLING IN THE POPPY-SPRINKLED GRASS PLOTS ON THE LEES, WENT ON PLAYING THROUGH THE OCCASIONAL BARK OF BRITISH LIGHT COASTAL GUNS SOME DISTANCE AWAY.

PLANES KEPT A STEADY PATROL OVERHEAD. A TOWNSMAN CHUCKLED AS HE POINTED TO WINGED OUTLINES STREAKING OUT FROM THE NEARBY DOVER CLIFFTOPS TO SKIM OVER THE WAVES TOWARD FRANCE.

"AND THOSE AREN'T BLUEBIRDS," HE SAID.

BY WILLIAM McGAFFIN

MOSCOW, JUNE 13-(AP)-REPORTS OF 700-PLANE RAIDS AND 600-TON BOMB BLOWS BY RUSSIAN AIRMEN WERE INTERPRETED BY MILITARY OBSERVERS TODAY AS INCREASING EVIDENCE THAT THE SOVIETS WERE JOINING WHOLEHEARTEDLY IN THE ROOSEVELT-CHURCHILL PLAN TO TRY KNOCKING GERMANY AND ITALY OUT OF THE WAR BY AIR, WHILE THE ALLIES WERE PREPARING TO OPEN A SECOND EUROPEAN LAND FRONT.

JUN 14 1943

THE RUSSIAN AIR FORCE HAS GROWN RATHER THAN DIMINISHED, DURING THE

TWO YEARS OF WAR WITH GERMANY. TODAY IT IS RATED AT ITS PEAK, DELIVERING HARDER ATTACKS THAN EVER BEFORE AND EXACTING A MORE SERIOUS TOLL OF THE GERMAN AIR RAIDERS.

THE LONG LAND FRONT REMAINED QUIET, SAVE FOR ARTILLERY EXCHANGES AND LOCAL ATTACKS IN WHICH THE RUSSIANS SAID ABOUT 750 GERMANS WERE KILLED OVERNIGHT. THE NOON COMMUNIQUE SAID NO IMPORTANT CHANGES TOOK PLACE AT THE FRONT.

A GERMAN INFANTRY BATTALION ATTACK UNDER MORTAR COVER WAS REPORTED REPULSED IN A SHORT ENGAGEMENT WEST OF ROSTOV IN WHICH 120 OF THE FOE WERE KILLED. THE FLEEING NAZIS WERE SAID TO HAVE ABANDONED LARGE QUANTITIES OF MATERIEL.

JUN 14 1943

TWO ARTILLERY BATTERIES AND 18 DUGOUTS WERE DECLARED DEMOLISHED IN THE BELGOROD AREA ALONG THE DONETS FRONT, AND AROUND SEVSK BIG RUSSIAN GUNS SHELLED AN ENEMY COLUM, KILLING 100.

(THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THE ONLY LAND ACTION IN RUSSIA CONSISTED OF LOCAL ATTACKS IN THE KUBAN BRIDGEHEAD IN THE WESTERN CAUCASUS AND IN THE BELEV AREA, 60 MILES NORTH OF OREL. THE GERMANS SAID THEY BOMBED OIL REFINERIES AT SARATOV ON THE MIDDLE VOLGA AND THE RAIL JUNCTION OF JELEZ AND DAMAGED TWO MEDIUM-SIZED MERCHANT SHIPS OFF THE RYBACHI PENINSULA IN THE NORTH.

(THE GERMAN RADIO, IN AN INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU PROPAGANDA DISPATCH, SAID THE RUSSIANS CONTINUED TO ATTACK AT OREL IN VAIN. GERMAN LINES WERE REPORTED SHELLED HEAVILY AND RAIDED BY LOW-FLYING STORMOVIK PLANES. THE ACCOUNT SAID THE GERMANS DESTROYED 19 PLANES AND LOST ONE.

JUN 14 1943

(THE BERLIN RADIO ALSO ASSERTED THAT LIGHT GERMAN NAVAL UNITS BOMBARDED THE RUSSIAN AZOV SEA HARBOR OF AKHTYRSKAYA FRIDAY, SEVERELY DAMAGING PIERS AND OTHER INSTALLATIONS. SOVIET WARSHIPS WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN DRIVEN BACK WHEN THEY ATTEMPTED TO ATTACK, AND THE GERMAN FORMATIONS WERE SAID TO HAVE RETURNED TO BASE WITHOUT LOSS.)

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN THE CENTER BROKE INTO ENEMY TRENCHES, KILLED 40 GERMANS AND TOOK PRISONERS BEFORE RETURNING TO THEIR UNITS, THE NOON COMMUNIQUE SAID.

JUN 14 1943

A DISPATCH FROM THE RED FLEET REPORTED QUICKENING AIR ACTIVITY OVER THE BALTIC, IN THE AREA AROUND LENINGRAD.

"INTENSIVE BATTLES TOOK PLACE IN THE AIR IN WHICH THE ENEMY SUFFERED CONSIDERABLE LOSSES," THE DISPATCH SAID.

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 13-(AP)~~-ITALY LOST HER~~ Add Mediterranean

ONE OF THE LAST RAIDS ON LAMPEDUSA YESTERDAY, JUST BEFORE ITS FALL, WAS DESCRIBED GRAPHICALLY BY CAPT.WILLIAM H.MORTON OF OWENSBORO, KY., A MITCHELL PILOT, WHO SAID "EVERYTHING WAS AS QUIET AND PEACEFUL AS A SUNDAY AFTERNOON--THERE WASN'T A SINGLE BURST OF FLAK AND NOT AN ENEMY FIGHTER IN SIGHT."

JUN 14 1943

A13

MORTON SAID HE DID NOT SEE THE ISLAND UNTIL HE WAS WITHIN 10 MILES OF IT, AND THEN IT SEEMED TO RISE UP OUT OF THE WATER SUDDENLY LIKE A BIG STICK, WITH ITS 300-FOOT CLIFFS.

"ON THE WAY OUT WE SAW A FLOTILLA OF DESTROYERS IN BATTLE FORMATION APPROACHING THE ISLAND," HE SAID. "AS WE CAME NEARER OUR TARGET I SAW

CRUISERS WEAVING AND CIRCLING A FEW MILES OFF SHORE, THROWING BROAD-
SIDES INTO THE FORTIFICATIONS. THE SHORE BATTERIES HAD ALREADY BEEN
KNOCKED OUT, OR ELSE THE GUNNERS WERE ASLEEP AS THERE WAS NO ANSWER
ING FIRE FROM SHORE."

AFTER HIS BOMBARDIER, LIEUT.GEORGE GHETIA OF CLEVELAND, O., GOT TH
BOMBS AWAY MORTON SAID "I COULD SEE DUST AND DEBRIS SETTLING WHERE TH
BARRACKS AND RADIO STATION HAD BEEN."

MORTON TOOK OFF ON YESTERDAY'S MISSION AS A FIRST LIEUTENANT, AND
HIS CAPTAIN'S COMMISSION CAME THROUGH WHILE HE WAS IN THE AIR.

"IT'S GOING TO BE HARD FINDING CIGARS TO PASS OUT TO THE BOYS," HE
COMMENTED.

A157 June 13 JUN 14 1943

LAMPEDUSA--[redacted] ADD CAPTURE (BY LEE) X X X ~~BEGINS THE~~

THE LIEUTENANT SIGNALLED THE DESTROYER AND WENT OUT TO BRING THE
LANDING CRAFT INSIDE. THE ITALIAN GESTURED WITH HIS HAND AND THE
TROOPS, GRIMY, WEARY MEN IN DIRTY GREEN UNIFORMS BEGAN CLAMBERING FROM
THEIR BATTERED BUT STILL EFFECTIVE SHORE FORTIFICATIONS, DRAGGING THE
GUNS THEY HAD TRAINED ON US DURING THE PARLEY. THROUGH THE RUBBLED
RUINS OF THE TOWN THEY MARCHED TO ASSEMBLE ON THE OPEN SQUARE BEFORE
A 20-FOOT CROSS IN MEMORIAL TO THE WORLD WAR.

JUN 14 1943

30.24-4971

A LITTLE DISTANCE AWAY A BONFIRE GREW AND PAPER ASHES DRIFTED
ACROSS THE HARBOR. A FEW ROUNDS OF RIFLE AMMUNITION ALSO WERE
DESTROYED WITH SHARP CRACKS BEFORE THE GUARDS ARRIVED TO TAKE CHARGE.

THE SAD OLD ITALIAN AT MY REQUEST WROTE HIS AND THE GOVERNOR'S
NAMES IN MY NOTEBOOK: "BERNARDINO ORAZIO, FIRST GOVERNOR, CAPITANO
VASCELLO. MARESCO ODERISIO, CAPITANO DE CORVELLO, SECOND OF MARINE."

"WE CEASED TO RESIST AT TWO O'CLOCK, BUT YOU KEPT ON GIVING US
BOMBS AND SHELLS," ODERISIO TOLD ME.

"WHY DIDN'T YOU NOTIFY US?" I INQUIRED. JUN 14 1943

"WE TRIED, BUT THE WIRELESS---"

HIS SHRUG SPOKE VOLUMES. "WE HAD ONLY WHITE FLAGS--LITTLE WHITE
FLAGS," HE SAID. "NOW FINISHED."

AS WE TALKED ILL-DRESSED CIVILIANS BEGAN APPEARING FROM CAVERN
SHELTERS WITH BUNDLES OF CLOTHING, RETURNING TO HOMES THEY APPARENTLY
HAD FEARED TO OCCUPY DAY OR NIGHT.

ON-LOOKERS WHO NUDGED ONE ANOTHER SPECULATING IN SOTTO VOICE ON M
IDENTITY WERE KEENLY INTERESTED WHEN I PRODUCED MY NOTEBOOK. ONE
PRESSED CLOSE AND THEN RETIRED TO THE OTHERS AND HOARSELY WHISPERED
SOMETHING WHICH SOUNDED LIKE "AMERICANO CORRESPONDENTE." THE CROWD
LOOKED SURPRISED AND OGLED ME WITH RENEWED CURIOSITY. APPARENTLY TH
LAST THING THEY EXPECTED AT THEIR LITTLE SURRENDER PARTY WAS AN
AMERICAN REPORTER. JUN 14 1943

A GUARDS CAPTAIN WEARING A BLACK BERET HAS JUST COME ASHORE AND
GRAVELY ANNOUNCED THAT THE DESTRUCTION OF AMMUNITION AND PAPERS HAS
BEEN ORDERED TO CEASE. ANOTHER BIT OF THE WAR HAS BEEN WON. WE ARE
RETURNING TO OUR SHIP SOON FOR THE NEXT PHASE.

JUN 14 1943

BY PAUL KERN LEE

ABOARD THE BRITISH DESTROYER LOOKOUT, JUNE 13-(AP)-~~THIRTY-FIVE~~ (ADD) FIVE

THE OFFICERS ABOARD THIS SHIP EFFECTED LAMPEDUSA'S SURRENDER YESTERDAY, AND THEN WERE ASSIGNED TO PATROL ALONE OFF THE ISLAND IN CASE THE GUARDS ASHORE HAD ANY TROUBLE.

AT 9:35 P.M. THE GERMANS STRUCK. I WAS TYPING IN THE SHIP'S OFFICE WHEN THE ALARM SOUNDED AND RUSHED TO THE BRIDGE JUST IN TIME TO SEE AND ESCAPE THE MACHINE-GUNNING SWOOP OF THE FIRST PLANE.

A SECOND PLANE DIVED AND RELEASED ITS BOMBS WITH A BLOOD-CHILLING SCREECH. THE DESTROYER SWERVED. THE BOMBS MISSED BUT THEIR EXPLOSIONS ROCKED THE SHIP AS IF SOME GIANT HAND HAD REACHED OUT OF THE SEA TO SHAKE US UNTIL OUR TEETH CHATTERED.

JUN 14 1943

FOR THE NEXT HALF HOUR I WATCHED A BATTLE FASCINATING IN ITS DEADLY DANGER. THE BOMBERS DROVE IN AT ALL ANGLES, RELEASING BIG BOMBS AND SMALL CLUSTERS OF ANTI-PERSONNEL EXPLOSIVES, AND FIRING THEIR CANNON AND MACHINEGUNS.

EVERY GUN ON THIS SHIP WAS TALKING BACK WITH A MURDEROUS ROAR, VIVID FLASHES LIGHTED THE ENTIRE AREA AS ONE SHIP FOUGHT THE GERMAN HORDE.

THE AXIS AIRMEN OBVIOUSLY HAD HOPED TO CATCH THE ENTIRE NAVAL SQUADRON HERE AT LAMPEDUSA, BUT THE OTHER VESSELS WERE OFF ON VARIOUS MISSIONS.

JUN 14 1943

LIEUT.COMMANDER GEORGE FORMAN OF LONDON, OUR CAPTAIN, LEANED ON THE BINNACLE, CALMLY DIRECTING: "STARBOARD 15; PORT 20 MIDSHIPS."

HIS MANEUVERING SKILL SAVED US FROM THE BOMB HAIL WHICH TOUCHED OFF GEYSERS ALL AROUND US. FRAGMENTS SHOWERED OUR DECKS.

OUR CAPTAIN HAD HAD ONE SHIP SUNK UNDER HIM BY DIVE-BOMBERS EARLY IN THE WAR, BUT APPEARED TO BE A LITTLE DISDAINFUL OF THIS ASSAULT.

SOMETHING CLANKED NEARBY.

"WAS THAT A FRAGMENT OR BULLET?" I ASKED.

A YOUNG SEAMAN, EYES GLUED TO HIS GLASSES AT A LOOKOUT POSITION, SAID: "FRANKLY, I THINK IT WAS MY KNEES KNOCKING TOGETHER."

ALL THEIR BOMBS EXPENDED, THE RAIDERS FINALLY DEPARTED, AND OUR PATROLLING SHIP WAS REJOINED TODAY BY THE FLAGSHIP. THIS EXCHANGE OF MESSAGES OCCURRED:

JUN 14 1943

FLAGSHIP: "I'M SORRY ABOUT THE BOMBING LAST NIGHT. HAD NOT EXPECTED IT. HOPE YOU HAD NO DAMAGE."

DESTROYER: "ONLY CROCKERY AND INTERNAL WOODWORK. ABOUT 25 ATTACKS."

FLAGSHIP: "VERY UNPLEASANT, IN MY OPINION. WAS OUR WARNING LAST NIGHT ANY GOOD TO YOU?"

DESTROYER: "YES, ATTACK WAS ABOUT TWO MINUTES AFTERWARDS."

FLAGSHIP: "ADMIRED YOUR BARRAGE FROM DISTANCE--FROM FRONT ROW STALLS. DO YOU KNOW HOW MANY BOMBERS WERE PRESENT? OUR PLOT ROOM MADE 100, BUT WE THINK THIS EXAGGERATED."

DESTROYER: "THAT'S WHAT IT FELT LIKE."

CAIRO, JUNE 13-(AP)-LIEUT. GEN. LEWIS H. BRERETON, COMMANDER OF THE NINTH U.S. AIR FORCE, DECORATED 14 AMERICAN FLIERS MX THE HEAVY BOMBARDMENT GROUP AT THE U.S. AIR BASE YESTERDAY.

JUN 14 1943

SILVER STARS WERE AWARDED COL. JOHN R. (KILLER) KANE OF SHREVEPORT, LA., BOMBER GROUP COMMANDER, AND MAJOR WILLIAM C. JONES OF SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

JUN 14 1943

30.24-4973

FIRST LIEUT. WILBUR E. BRYANT OF WILMINGTON, N.C., RECEIVED THE SOLDIERS MEDAL.

DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES IN RECOGNITION OF ACHIEVEMENTS "WHILE PARTICIPATING IN AERIAL FLIGHT AGAINST THE ENEMY" WENT TO LIEUTENANTS JACK W. KABOTH, MIDLAND, TEXAS; JOHN S. YOUNG, DALLAS, TEXAS; STAFF SERGEANTS EARL L. WAGNER, JERSEY, VA.; HENRY O. ENGLISH, OGLETHORPE, GA.; AND WILLIAM J. FAY, MINNEAPOLIS; TECHNICAL SERGT. ROBERT L. BAIRD OF HOUSTON, MISS. SERGEANTS RAY M. BAITY, JR., WILMINGTON, DEL.; HENRY J. KLAPPERICH, PORTLAND, ORE.; HARRY J. KAMINSKE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.; JOSEPH J. FASANO OF LONG ISLAND CITY, NEW YORK; AND CHARLES A. LAWSON, PITTSBURGH, PA.

JUN 14 1943

KANE WON THE SILVER STAR FOR "GALLANTRY IN ACTION WHILE SERVING AS A PILOT OF A FOUR-ENGINED BOMBER ON A HAZARDOUS MISSION," THE CITATION READ, "HIS PLANE BECAME SEPARATED FROM ALL OTHER AIRCRAFT OF HIS FORMATION IN MAKING A SECOND RUN ON AN IMPORTANT TARGET. WHEN SEPARATED, HIS AIRCRAFT WAS ATTACKED BY AN ENEMY PURSUIT SHIP FROM THE REAR. ALTHOUGH THE TAIL AND TOP TURRET OF THE BOMBER BECOME INOPERATIVE, KANE SUCCESSFULLY OUT-MANEUVERED THE ATTACKING MESSERSCHMITT-110 THROUGH EIGHT DIFFERENT ATTACKS, IN SUCH A WAY AS TO FORCE THE ENEMY TO EXHAUST ALL HIS AMMUNITION AND EVENTUALLY BREAK OFF THE ATTACK WITHOUT ANY APPRECIABLE DAMAGE BEING SUFFERED BY THE BOMBER."

JONES GOT THE SILVER STAR FOR GALLANTRY ON LAST NEW YEAR'S DAY. HIS FOUR-ENGINED BOMBER HAD COMPLETED A SUCCESSFUL MISSION AND WAS ATTACKED WHILE MAKING A NIGHT LANDING AT AN ADVANCED AMERICAN AIR BASE. IGNORING ENEMY STRAFING, JONES CALMLY TAXIED THE PLANE IN. THE CITATION SAID "HIS ACTIONS EXEMPLIFIED THE HIGHEST STANDARDS

JUN 14 1943

OF GALLANTRY THROUGH HIS PERSONAL BRAVERY AND COOLNESS UNDER FIRE, OVER AND ABOVE THE CALL OF DUTY."

JUN 14 1943

BRYANT GOT THE SOLDIERS MEDAL FOR HEROISM APRIL 1 AT THE SCENE OF AN AIRPLANE CRASH IN THE WESTERN DESERT. A HEAVY BOMBER LOADED WITH DEPTH CHARGES CRASHED AND BURST INTO FLAMES, BUT JONES ENTERED THE BLAZING WRECKAGE AND REMOVED THE PILOT TO SAFETY.

NEW DELHI, INDIA, JUNE 13-(AP)-RAF LIBERATOR BOMBERS SMASHED RAILWAY YARDS AT MANDALAY LAST NIGHT, FOLLOWING UP A DAYLIGHT ATTACK BY BOMBERS OF THE 10TH U.S.ARMY AIR FORCE, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

A SERIES OF SMALL EXPLOSIONS AND A LARGE FIRE OCCURRED AFTER THE LIBERATORS LAID SEVERAL TONS OF BOMBS ACROSS THE TARGET AREA, IT WAS SAID.

JUN 14 1943

DURING THE DAY, BOMBING PLANES GAVE THE JETTY AREA ON THE MAYU RIVER SOUTH OF BUTHEDAUNG ITS SECOND PASTING IN THREE DAYS, LEAVING AN ARMAMENT DEPOT IN FLAMES AND SMOKE, AND FOUR FORMATIONS OF HURRICANES MACHINE-GUNNED MANY DIFFERENT TARGETS, INCLUDING AN ENEMY HEADQUARTERS NEAR THE BURMA-INDIA BORDER, DURING OFFENSIVE SWEEPS, THE BRITISH SAID.

A SMALL BRIDGE ACROSS THE KALE VALLEY NEAR KALEWA WAS DESTROYED AND LOW LEVEL ATTACKS WERE MADE ON KALEMYO, IT WAS ANNOUNCED. OTHER ATTACKS WERE CARRIED OUT BETWEEN TAUNGUP AND GWA BAY, AND A JAPANESE BOAT WAS LEFT SINKING OFF RAMREE ISLAND, ON THE COAST OF THE BAY OF BENGAL.

NO PLANES WERE LOST ON ANY OF THE MISSIONS, THE BRITISH SAID. IN ADDITION A BOMBER REPORTED MISSING AFTER AN ATTACK ON KALEWA LAST WEDNESDAY WAS LEARNED TO HAVE LANDED, ITS CREW SAFE, ON ALLIED TERRITORY.

CHUNGKING, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THE RECAPTURE OF SUNGTZE, A YANGTZE RIVER PORT BETWEEN ICHANG AND SHASI, AND SAID "THE STREETS WERE STREWN WITH CORPSES."

"OUR FORCES ALSO SEIZED BIG QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

IT REPORTED THAT THE RECAPTURE OF SUNGTZE, WHICH FURTHER THREATENS THE JAPANESE BASE AT ICHANG, WAS PRECEDED BY THE FALL OF OTHER JAPANESE-HELD POINTS.

BY TOM YARBROUGH

JUN 14 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, MONDAY, JUNE 14-(AP)-~~RABAUL'S~~

IN THE MORESBY AREA FOUR ENEMY PLANES DROPPED SIX BOMBS HARMLESSLY IN THE BUSH. THERE WAS NO EXPLANATION WHY THAT MANY PLANES DROPPED NO MORE BOMBS.

A SMALL FORCE OF MITCHELLS RAIDED DILI AND KOEPANG, IN DUTCH TIMOR.

OTHER JAPANESE POINTS ATTACKED INCLUDED MALAHANG AIRDROME AT LAE AND TRACKS AND TRAILS IN THE KOMIATUM AREA OF NEW GUINEA.

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 13-(AP)-TWENTY MORE AMERICAN RED CROSS RECREATION WORKERS HAVE ARRIVED FROM THE UNITED STATES AND AWAIT ASSIGNMENTS TO REET CAMPS AND SERVICE CLUBS FOR AMERICAN TROOPS IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THE GROUP WAS LED BY ALICE THOMPSON OF STATE COLLEGE, PA., WHOSE SISTER, HILDA, HAS BEEN IN AUSTRALIA FOR SOME TIME AS A CLUB DIRECTOR. SHE DID NOT KNOW THAT ALICE WAS ON HER WAY HERE.

OTHERS IN THE PARTY, WHICH REPORTED AN UNEVENTFUL OCEAN VOYAGE, INCLUDED HELEN A.HASSLEY AND VERA R.BASSETT OF WEST HARTFORD, CONN.; CLARA COHEN, HARTFORD, CONN.; RUTH NAYLOR, PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.; DOROTHY A.DUBOIS, WASHINGTON, D.C.; RUTH MARY HALL, 1018 WEST 4TH ST., REDWING, MINN.; VIRGINIA FINLAYSON, LOCUST VALLEY, N.Y.; BARBARA BREDIN, NEW HOPE, PA.

JUN 14 1943

LOUISE GATEWOOD, WESTMORELAND ROAD, RICHMOND, VA.; ANN LEWIS WALDENBURG, 194 BERKELEY PL., BROOKLYN, N.Y.; LOIS D.ELLIMAN, 7 OAKLANE, SCARSDALE, N.Y.; ANNETTE ROBIN 340 WEST 72ND ST., NEW YORK, N.Y.; ANNIE LAURIE BURTON, PROSPECT HILL, N.C.;FRANCES A.COCHANIDES, 624 STATE ST., ERIE, PA.; ALLISON CHOAT, STROUDWATER ROAD, PORTLAND, MAINE; JANE AMES, 110 SOUTH SANDUSKY ST., COLUMBUS, O.

AALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA,MONDAY,JUNE 14-(AP)-FOUR-ENGINED ALLIED BOMBERS DROPPED NEARLY THIRTY TONS OF EXPLOSIVES ON RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, IN A TWO-HOUR NIGHT RAID SUNDAY, THE HIGH COMMAND REPORTED TODAY.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA--FIRST ADD AUSTRALIAN XXX REPORTED TODAY.

JUN 14 1943

RABAUL IS THE BIG JAPANESE HARBOR AND AIRDROME BASE AT THE NORTHEAST TIP OF NEW BRITAIN ISLAND.

THE NOON COMMUNIQUE REPORTED TWO SMALL ATTACKS BY JAPANESE PLANES ON ALLIED BASES. FOUR PLANES RAIDED PORT MORESBY AND THREE STRUCK AT GONA ON THE NORTHEAST COAST OF NEW GUINEA. NEITHER ATTACK CAUSED ANY DAMAGE.

JUN 14 1943

30.24-4975

BOTH RAIDS WERE MADE AT NIGHT. SIX BOMBS WERE DROPPED IN THE PORT MORESBY AREA BUT ALL FELL HARMLESSLY IN THE BUSH.

THE ATTACK AT RABAUL WAS DIRECTED AT VUNAKANAU AIRDROME. EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARIES WERE DROPPED ON THE RUNWAY AND DISPERSAL AREAS AMONG GROUNDED PLANES.

"NUMEROUS LARGE FIRES WERE STARTED AND WERE VISIBLE FOR 50 MILES," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. "SEARCHLIGHT AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES WERE ACTIVE.

"WE HAD NO LOSSES."

JUN 14 1943

ALLIED PLANES ALSO BOMBED GASMATA AIRDROME, DESTROYING AN ENEMY BOMBER ON THE GROUND, AND STRAFED AND BOMBED ENEMY TRACKS AND TRAILS IN THE KOMIATUM AREA.

MELBOURNE, MONDAY, JUNE 14-(AP)-AUSTRALIA'S HIGHEST COURT DECIDED TODAY THE SUPPRESSION OF THE JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES ORGANIZATION UNDER THE NATIONAL SECURITY SUBVERSIVE ASSOCIATIONS REGULATIONS WAS INVALID.

THE DECISION OF THE FULL COURT WAS BY A 3 TO 2 VOTE OF THE JUDGES.

ALBROOK FIELD, CANAL ZONE, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE FOUR-ENGINED CLIPPER RAINBOW LANDED HERE AT 3:15 P.M.TODAY INAUGURATING PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS NEW NEW ORLEANS-BALBOA AIR LINE WHICH CONNECTS THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY WITH LATIN AMERICA BY A SHORT AND DIRECT ROUTE.

JUN 14 1943

THE ROUTE IS THE FOURTH COMMERCIAL AIR LINK BETWEEN THE CONTINENTS AND TODAY'S FLIGHT FOLLOWS A NUMBER OF EXPERIMENTAL TRIPS BETWEEN THE POINTS.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JUNE 12-(AP)-TEN THOUSAND PERSONS GATHERED HERE TONIGHT TO PAY HOMAGE TO THE FLAGS OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN A CELEBRATION OF THE PRO-DEMOCRACY ORGANIZATION, "UNION FOR VICTORY."

AMONG THOSE ATTENDING WERE BRITISH AMBASSADOR CHARLES ORDE, SECRETARY OF THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY CLARENCE BROOKS AND DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER ALLIED NATIONS.

JUN 14 1943

THE NAME OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS CHEERED AS IT WAS PRONOUNCED IN AN ADDRESS BY ENRIQUE PIZZI PORRAS, CUBAN MINISTER.

TORONTO, JUNE 13-(AP)-A CONFERENCE OF COMMUNIST REPRESENTATIVES FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF CANADA TODAY UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSED A PROPOSAL BY TIM BUCK, DOMINION COMMUNIST LEADER, THAT A NATIONAL CONSTITUENT CONVENTION BE HELD HERE AUG. 21-22 FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING A POLITICAL PARTY.

IN A STATEMENT ISSUED AFTER TODAY'S CONFERENCE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED THE DOMINION INITIATIVE COMMITTEE (CAPS DIC) HAD BEEN SET UP TO MAKE PREPARATIONS FOR THE AUGUST CONSTITUENT CONVENTION.

"OTHER INITIATIVE COMMITTEES WILL BE SET UP ON A PROVINCIAL SCALE AND OFFICIALS OF THE COMMUNIST-LABOR TOTAL WAR COMMITTEE (CAPS CLTWC) MOVEMENT PLEDGED FULL CO-OPERATION IN PREPARING FOR THE PROPOSED CONVENTION," THE STATEMENT SAID.

JUN 14 1943

THE STATEMENT SAID BUCK DECLARED: "TO MAKE OUR FULL CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR EFFORT, TO MAKE OUR INFLUENCE FELT IN THE EFFORT TO ACHIEVE VTHE NATIONAL POLICIES INDICATED ABOVE, THE SUPPORTERS OF COMMUNIST POLICIES IN CANADA MUST BE UNITED IN THEIR OWN POLITICAL PARTY. THE NUMBER OF COMMUNISTS IN CANADA AND THE CONTRIBUTION THAT WE CAN MAKE

JUN 14 1943

TO OUR NATIONAL LIFE DEMANDS OUR UNIFICATION IN A PUBLIC DOMINION-WIDE ORGANIZATION.

"DISSOLUTION OF THE COMINTERN HAS REMOVED THE LAST OBSTACLE TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SUCH A PARTY. IT HAS REMOVED EVERY VESTIGE OF EXCUSE FOR ANYBODY TO RENDER JUDGMENT UPON CANADIAN COMMUNISTS ON ANY BASIS OTHER THAN OUR OWN DECLARED AIMS AND PURPOSES AND OUR OWN ACTIONS."

DECLARING HE HAD ",9 $3'843 59 3,534 8,59 :

JUN 14 1943

DECLARING HE HAD "NO DESIRE TO ENTER INTO CONTROVERSY" WITH JUSTICE MINISTER ST.LAURENT "ON THE REAL EFFECT OF THE DISSOLUTION OF THE COMINTERN UPON THE DEFENSE OF CANADA REGULATIONS," BUCK CONTINUED:

"WE ARE COMMUNISTS. WE HAVE A PART TO PLAY IN THE WINNING OF THE WAR AND THE BUILDING OF CANADA. WE CAN PLAY THAT PART ONLY BY PUTTING FORTH AND FIGHTING FOR COMMUNIST PROPOSALS AND POLICIES ON EVERY ISSUE OF NATIONAL LIFE. WE CAN DO THAT MOST EFFECTIVELY ONLY BY UNITING OURSELVES IN OUR PARTY AND FIGHTING UNDER OUR OWN POLITICAL BANNER IN SYSTEMATIC PARLIAMENTARY, EDUCATIONAL AND ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY IN EVERY CORNER OF CANADA.

"THE PROGRAM AND CONSTITUTION OF SUCH A PARTY MUST BE DETERMINED BY DELEGATES ASSEMBLED IN REGULAR CONSTITUENT CONVENTION. . ."

BUCK WAS APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW COMMITTEE.

JUN 14 1943

I[illegible]ETING WAR NEWS (Previous is on sheet 30-24-4922 & 4923

BY GL[illegible]BA[illegible]

MUCH DISCUSSION OF "THE INVASION" LEAVES OUT OF ACCOUNT THE LARGEST ALLIED ARMY OF THEM ALL, RUSSIA'S RED ARMY NOW POISED FOR ITS THIRD SUMMER OF BATTLE WITH HITLER. IN THE END THE BROAD HIGHWAY BETWEEN THE BLACK SEA AND THE BALTIC MAY BE THE MOST IMPORTANT "INVASION ROUTE" OF THEM ALL. IF THE GERMAN ARMIES ARE BROKEN IN THE EAST THIS SUMMER THE RUSSIANS MAY BE THE FIRST INTO BERLIN.

MEANWHILE, HOWEVER, THE AID WHICH MUST BE GIVEN THE RED ARMY TO ENABLE IT TO WITHSTAND HITLER'S SUMMER OFFENSIVE LOOMS LARGE IN THE ALLIES' PLANS. THIS BRINGS US BACK TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND SCANDINAVIA.

CLEARING THE MEDITERRANEAN IS OBVIOUSLY THE ALLIES' MOST IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE. THIS IS TO BECOME THE MAIN ARTERY OF THE WHOLE GLOBAL ALLIED SUPPLY SYSTEM. IT WILL CARRY MEN AND MACHINES TO THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, THROUGH THE PERSIAN GULF TO RUSSIA, TO INDIA AND THE BURMA THEATER, WHICH SEEMS DESTINED TO SEE MAJOR OPERATIONS THIS FALL, TO CHINA AND PERHAPS EVEN TO THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

THE ISLANDS CLEARLY MARKED FOR REDUCTION ARE SICILY AND SARDINIA (AND PERHAPS CORSICA) BY THE FORCES IN NORTHWEST AFRICA, AND CRETE, THE ITALIAN DODECANESE AND THE GERMAN-HELD GREEK AEGEAN ISLANDS BY THOSE OF THE MIDDLE EAST.

JUN 14 1943

IN CLEARING THE WEST-EAST ROUTE THE ALLIES WILL ALSO OPEN SOUTH-NORTH PATHS OF INVASION, AMONG WHICH MAY BE THESE, LISTING THEM FROM EAST TO WEST AND MAKING NO ATTEMPT TO RANK THEM IN TIME OR IMPORTANCE:

1. FROM EGYPT, SYRIA OR CYPRUS (OR ALL THREE) AGAINST THE BALKANS FROM THE SOUTHEAST, ENGULFING THE AXIS ISLANDS EN ROUTE. THE INCREASING BENEVOLENCE OF TURKEY'S NEUTRALITY MIGHT BE A BIG HELP HERE. A SUCCESSFUL WATER CROSSING WOULD BRING ALLIED ARMIES TO THE HISTORIC ROUTE OF INVASION BY WHICH THE ALLIES OF 1918 BROKE THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN RING AND KNOCKED BULGARIA OUT OF THE WAR.

2. FROM SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA AGAINST THE ADRIATIC COAST OF THE BALKANS.

3. FROM TUNISIA AND ALGERIA, BY WAY OF SICILY OR SARDINIA OR BOTH, AGAINST THE ITALIAN MAINLAND. THERE ARE HINTS, HOWEVER, THAT ITALY IS BECOMING THE LAND NOBODY WANTS. THERE ARE REPORTS THAT THE GERMANS MAY LEAVE HER TO DO THE BEST SHE CAN WITH HER OWN DEFENSE, MAKING THE ALPS THEIR REAL SOUTHERN BARRIER. THERE IS ALSO A BODY OF ALLIED OPINION WHICH HOLDS THAT OCCUPATION OF ITALY WOULD BRING A LIABILITY RATHER THAN AN ASSET AND WOULD NOT PROVIDE A FEASIBLE AVENUE OF ATTACK AGAINST GERMANY.

4. FROM SOMEWHERE IN NORTH AFRICA (PERHAPS BY WAY OF SARDINIA) AGAINST THE SOUTHERN COAST OF FRANCE. HITLER EVIDENTLY BELIEVES THIS A SERIOUS POSSIBILITY; HE HAS BEEN AT GREAT PAINS TO FORTIFY THIS COAST.

5. FROM MOROCCO AND GIBRALTAR THROUGH SPAIN. THIS ROUTE WOULD BE USED ONLY IF HITLER, PRESUMING ON THE FRIENDSHIP AND INDEBTEDNESS OF THE FRANCO REGIME, SHOULD FIRST THRUST INTO SPAIN IN AN ATTEMPT TO PINCH OFF THE WESTERN ENTRANCE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THESE ARE FIVE POSSIBLE TRANS-MEDITERRANEAN ROUTES. BUT SCANDINAVIA MAY FEEL THE BOOTS OF ALLIED LANDING PARTIES EVEN BEFORE THE EUROPEAN "UNDERBELLY" DOES. CALL THIS NO. 6. PRESUMABLY IT WOULD APPROACH NORWAY ACROSS THE NORTH SEA OR THE OPEN ATLANTIC. NORWAY MIGHT BE ATTACKED EITHER IN THE SOUTH, SOMEWHERE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF BERGEN; IN THE CENTER, WITH TRONDHEIM THE MAIN OBJECTIVE, OR THE FAR NORTH.

THE PURPOSE OF A NORTHERN ATTACK WOULD BE TO ERASE ALL THE

JUN 14 1943

30.24-4977

AIR AND SEA BASES FROM WHICH THE GERMANS PREY ON THE CONVOYS TO RUSSIA. AN ATTACK ON TRONDHEIM WOULD HAVE THE SAME GENERAL OBJECTIVE. ALSO IT MIGHT BRING THE GERMAN NAVY TO BATTLE, SINCE THE BATTLESHIP TIRPITZ AND SMALLER SHIPS HAVE BEEN BASED ON THIS COAST FOR MORE THAN A YEAR. FOR THIS REASON A SCANDINAVIAN EXPEDITION PROBABLY WOULD HAVE OVERPOWERING NAVAL SUPPORT, INCLUDING MOST OF THE BRITISH HOME FLEET. A FAR NORTHERN ATTACK MIGHT BE COORDINATED WITH A RUSSIAN THRUST ACROSS THE TOP OF FIN...D.

...LER ...NTLY FEARS THAT DENMARK ALSO MIGHT DRAW AN ALLIED ...ITION, ...IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE DOUBLED HIS GARRISON THERE, GREATLY STRENGTHENED THE DEFENSES. A SUCCESSFUL LANDING ON THE DANISH COAST WOULD BRING THE INVADERS NEARER THE HEART OF NAZIDOM THAN ANY OTHER, LESS THAN 300 MILES FROM BERLIN.

P...THERE ARE AT LEAST THREE OBVIOUSLY POSSIBLE ROUTES ACROSS THE NARROW SEAS BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT, NAMELY:

7... STRAIGHT ACROSS THE NARROWEST PART OF THE EUROPEAN FORTRESS' ...T AGAINST THE FRENCH COAST BETWEEN DUNKERQUE AND DIEPPE, ...LY THE MOST FORMIDABLE SEGMENT OF HITLER'S ATLANTIC ... THIS, IF IT COMES, WOULD BE THE GRAND CLIMAX. IT MAY BE ...ED FOR 1944, AFTER OTHER THRUSTS HAVE ACCOMPLISHED THEIR ...PO...ES AND THE AERIAL SOFTENING UP HAS GONE THE LIMIT.

...AINST THE PENINSULA OF BRITTANY. THIS MIGHT BE A LIMITED ... ATTACK, INTENDED TO WIPE OUT THE U-BOAT BASES OF BREST, ...ST. NAZAIRE. GREAT INITIAL SUCCESS, HOWEVER, MIGHT BE ...T...D BY A DRIVE DIRECTLY INTO THE HEART OF FRANCE.

...ACROSS THE NORTH SEA AGAINST THE LOWLANDS, SEEKING TO OPEN ... OF THE CLASSIC ROADS OF INVASION, TO LIBERATE HOLLAND AND BELGIUM ...ACH FOR THE HEART OF NAZILAND.

...NO. 10 MUST BE LISTED THAT BROAD AVENUE ACROSS THE BALTIC ...STA..., POLAND AND RUMANIA BY WHICH THE RED ARMY MIGHT WIN ...E RACE FOR BERLIN.

JUN 14 1943

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LISBON, JUNE 13-(AP)-WALTER SMITH, PETROLEUM ATTACHE AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN MADRID, CONFERRED WITH THE PORTUGUESE MINISTER OF ECONOMY XXXX YESTERDAY. SMITH IS EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

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"LETTER FROM NEW GUINEA"

---

VERN HAUGLAND TELLS
OF HIS 5 WEEKS
LOST IN JUNGLE

---

AN OBJECT LESSON
IN RELIGION (700)

---

BY MAX HILL

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, JUNE 13-(AP)-VERN HAUGLAND THOUGHT HE WAS SURE TO DIE IN THE JUNGLES OF NEW GUINEA, HE VIRTUALLY ABANDONED HOPE FOR HIMSELF. BUT HE SURVIVED AND, IN THE SURVIVAL, LEARNED LESSONS THAT HE NEVER CAN FORGET.

HAUGLAND TELLS OF THOSE LESSONS IN A BOOK, "LETTER FROM NEW GUINEA," PUBLISHED BY FARRAR AND RINEHART, IN WHICH EACH PAGE IS A LESSON FOR THOSE WHO THINK OF GOD IN ABSTRACT TERMS.

HAUGLAND IS THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WHO BAILED OUT OF AN AMERICAN BOMBER OVER NEW GUINEA ON AUGUST 7, 1942, AND HAD LONG BEEN GIVEN UP FOR LOST WHEN NATIVES FOUND HIM AND TOOK HIM TO MISSIONARIES WHO CARED FOR HIM.

FROM THE MOMENT HE CRASHED TO LAND UNTIL HE BECAME DELIRIOUS, HAUGLAND KEPT A DIARY, SOME OF WHICH WAS CARRIED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AFTER HIS RESCUE.

JUN 14 1943

THE BOOK IS AN EXPANDED AND INSPIRING ACCOUNT OF HIS EXPERIENCE--ONE WORTH THE ATTENTION OF EVERY AMERICAN. HAUGLAND IS A MONTANA BOY WHO TOOK HIS RELIGION ON THE LIGHT SIDE FOR MANY YEARS. HE ACCEPTED GOD, BUT THAT WAS ABOUT ALL. HIS CONVERSION TO IMPLICIT BELIEF IN A SUPREME BEING IS FAR MORE CONVINCING THAN ALL OF THE PULPIT POUNDING AND SHOUTING I HEVE EVER HEARD.

IN SOME WAYS HIS EXPERIENCE PARALLELS MY OWN, FOR I THOUGHT I WAS TO DIE IN A JAPANESE PRISON CELL, WHERE I WAS HELD FOR SIX MONTHS AFTER PEARL HARBOR.

JUN 14 1943

AFTER THE CREW HAD PLUNGED FROM THE STRICKEN BOMBER, HAUGLAND FOUND LIEUT.JAMES AUBREY MICHAEL OF TEMPLE,OKLA., THE CO-PILOT, WHO WAS WANDERING AS HE WAS--LOST IN THE JUNGLE.

LATER THEY BECAME SEPARATED, BUT WHILE THEY WERE TOGETHER, MICHAEL SAID TO HIM:

"I DON'T WANT TO DIE YET. I'M SURE I'LL BE A BETTER MAN IF I LIVE THROUGH THIS. X X X I'LL APPRECIATE ALL OF THE LITTLE THINGS I NEVER NOTICED BEFORE. X X X BUT IF I HAVE TO DIE, I WON'T BE AFRAID TO GO."

HAUGLAND CONTINUES:

"I MET DOZENS LIKE HIM X X X--UNASSUMING, YET BRAVE AS THEY COME. EVERYTHING TO LIVE FOR, BUT CHANCING DEATH EVERY DAY."

HAUGLAND'S SMALL VOLUME IS MORE THAN A CHRONICLE OF HIS OWN EXPERIENCES. IT IS A FAIRLY COMPLETE RECORD OF CONDITIONS AND PEOPLE THAT OUR SOLDIERS MEET IN THE NEW GUINEA JUNGLES.

ONE CAN DO NO MORE IN A BRIEF REVIEW OF THIS SORT BUT SUMMARIZE WHAT HAPPENED TO HAUGLAND. HE ATE ROOTS AND BERRIES AND GRASS UNTIL, MORE THAN A MONTH LATER, HE STUMBLED INTO A NATIVE VILLAGE. HE WAS EMACIATED AND ALMOST EXHAUSTED.

"FOR TWO WEEKS I HAD NOTICED THAT THE SKIN ON MY FACE FELT EXTREMELY TIGHT, BUT I WAS NOT PREPARED TO SEE MY FACE SO FLESHLESS AND THIN, MY EYES SO SUNKEN. I WAS A LIVING CORPSE."

THE NATIVES, WHO WERE FRIENDLY AND KIND, TOOK HAUGLAND TO TWO MISSIONARIES IN ANOTHER JUNGLE VILLAGE, AND THERE, WHILE HE THOUGHT HE WAS RECOVERING, HE BECAME COMPLETELY DELIRIOUS.

"THIS WAS A PERIOD OF COMPLETE DELIRIUM, DURING ALL OF WHICH I WAS VERY CLOSE TO DEATH. IT LASTED THREE WEEKS, FROM THE TIME DARKNESS SHUTTERED MY BRAIN, IN THE MISSIONARIES' HOUSE AT SIRIMIDI, UNTIL I AWOKE IN A HOSPITAL AT PORT MORESBY.

JUN 14 1943

"THE DREAM FROM BEGINNING TO END WAS OF THE STRUGGLE BETWEEN GOD AND EVIL. IT WAS A TALE OF THE PAST AND THE FUTURE OF MAN, AS I WATCHED IT UNREEL LIKE A MOTION PICTURE IN MY INFLAMED MIND."

THIS WAS THE PERIOD IN WHICH THE RELIGIOUS ELEMENT BECAME STRONGEST. AFTER THE SAFE LANDING, HAUGLAND HAD THOUGHT LONG AND MANY TIMES ABOUT GOD, BUT NOW HE HAD CONSTANT AND PERSISTENT VISIONS WHICH GIVE THE FINAL PAGES OF "LETTER FROM NEW GUINEA" A SORT OF MYSTIC QUALITY.

JUN 14 1943

EVEN HAUGLAND CONFESSES HIS INABILITY TO EXPLAIN WHAT HAPPENED QUITE AS CLEARLY AS HE WOULD LIKE TO DO.

THIS IS AN UNUSUAL BOOK. NO OTHER CORRESPONDENT HAS WRITTEN ONE LIKE IT. CAPTAIN EDDIE RICKENBACKER TOLD OF HOW HE AND THE MEN IN THE LIFE RAFT WITH HIM TURNED ALSO TO GOD, AND THERE IS A MARKED SIMILARITY IN THE APPEAL OF THE TWO VOLUMES.

HAUGLAND NOW IS BACK AT WORK FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN THE

JUN 14 1943

30-24-4979

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. HE SAYS IN CONCLUSION: JUN 14 1943

"THE THINGS THAT HAPPENED TO ME--THE PARACHUTE JUMP, THE WANDERINGS, THE DELIRIUM--SEEM LIKE A DREAM NOW, OR LIKE SOMETHING I READ IN A BOOK LONG AGO. LIFE IS SO VERY MUCH THE SAME, YET IT'S MUCH MORE PRECIOUS THAN BEFORE."

BUT "THOSE LESSONS, HAVING BEEN LEARNED, SHALL NOT BE FORGOTTEN."

BY JOSEPH E.DYNAN

(ADVANCE) PARAMARIBO, DUTCH GUIANA-(AP)-DUTCH GUIANA, WHERE A STEPS WERE TAKEN TO "REOPEN" THE PORT BY RAISING THE VESSEL. THEN THE DUTCH DISCOVERED THAT THE GOSLAR, INSTEAD OF CLOSING THE CHANNEL, HAD ACTUALLY IMPROVED IT. THE SHIP PROVIDED, IN EFFECT, A SHORT BREAKWATER WHICH SENT A STRONGER CURRENT CLOSER TO THE STERN BANK WHERE ENGINEERS FOUND IT WAS DREDGING A DEEPER CHANNEL.

JUN 14 1943

WHEN THE AMERICANS MOVED INTO SURINAM THE GOSLAR EVEN PROVIDED SOME EQUIPMENT. HER STEEL CABLES ARE NOW USED TO UNLOAD AMERICAN SUPPLIES ON ONE OF PARAMARIBO'S DOCKS. DISHES AND GLASSES FROM HER GALLEY HELPED FURNISH AN AMERICAN MESS, AND HER STARBOARD RUNNING LIGHT NOW DECORATES THE AMERICAN SERVICEMEN'S CLUB.

WITH AMERICAN TROOPS WELL INTO THEIR SECOND YEAR IN THIS AREA, EFFORTS ARE UNDERWAY TO OFFSET THE ENNUI OF THEIR ASSIGNMENT.

BY CONSTANT PRODDING AND PLUGGING FOR ULTRA-SCARCE MATERIALS, COL. PAUL SINGER, AMERICAN COMMANDER IN SURINAM, HAS FINALLY OBTAINED ENOUGH TO ENABLE THE USO TO CONSTRUCT A CLUBHOUSE IN DOWNTOWN PARAMARIBO, AND IT IS EXPECTED TO OPEN IN JUNE.

THE USO DIRECTOR, O.D.HUGGINS, AND HIS WIFE, FORMERLY OF OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., HAVE BEEN DOING THEIR BEST WITH THE FEW FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO PROVIDE A PLACE FOR THE TROOPS TO RELAX.

PARAMARIBO IS NOT A LARGE TOWN AND OFFERS LITTLE DIVERSION. BEFORE THE HUGGINSES CAME IN JANUARY, THE TROOPS HAD NO RECREATION AT CAMP, AND LITTLE OR NOTHING TO DO WHEN THEY WRANGLED A PASS EVERY TWO OR THREE WEEKS.

JUN 14 1943

THE USO WAS NOTHING MORE THAN THE FIRST FLOOR OF T E QUART R-MASTER'S WAREHOUSE ON THE WATERFRONT. HUGGINS ADDED A POOL TABLE AND A LUNCH COUNTER WHERE HAMBURGERS, SANDWICHES, COFFEE AND ICE CREAM ARE SOLD, BUT SUBSTANTIALLY THE USO IS THE SAME.

GREATEST DESIRE AMONG THE AVERAGE SOLDIERS IS FEMININE COMPANIONSHIP, AND MRS. HUGGINS SET ABOUT TO FIND SOME FOR HIM. THERE ARE NO AMERICAN GIRLS IN DUTCH GUIANA AND THE VERY FEW WHITE DUTCH WOMEN ARE MARRIED. MOREOVER, THEY HAVE A SIZEABLE BODY OF THEIR OWN TROOPS TO CHEER ALONG.

MRS. HUGGINS FINALLY ACHIEVED AN ARRANGEMENT, HOWEVER, WHEREBY ENLISTED MEN COULD DANCE ABOUT ONCE A MONTH. WIVES OF DUTCH OFFICIALS ATTEND AS PARTNERS FOR THE AMERICAN SWINGSTERS. THERE ARE ALSO MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL DUTCH WAACS, OF VARIOUS ORIGINS BUT ALL OF RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, SO THAT SOME USO DANCES NOW ATTRACT AS MANY AS 40 OR 50 GIRLS.

JUN 14 1943

IN CO-OPERATION WITH THE ARMY'S SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICERS, THE USO BRINGS TROUPES OF ACTORS, RUNNING THE ENTERTAINERS AROUND FROM ONE CAMP TO ANOTHER AT BREATH-TAKING SPEED. THE LAST TROUPE PLAYED EVERY CAMP WITHIN THREE DAYS.

A HUNDRED MILES UPSTREAM IN THE HEART OF THE GUIANA JUNGLES THE ACTORS PERFORMED GREATLY BUT, IN ALL CHARITY, WERE NOT BROADWAY HEADLINERS. THEY DIDN'T PRETEND TO BE.

JUN 14 1943

BUT TO THE TROOPS WHO PACKED THE AUDITORIUM, STARVED FOR JUST UCH A GLIMPSE OF THE OLD LIFE, THE TROUPE COULDN'T HAVE MEANT MUCH ORE IF THEY HAD ALL BEEN OSCAR WINNERS.

THE USO CLUBHOUSE NOW APPROACHING COMPLETION WILL HAVE AN AUDITORIUM-DANCE HALL IN ONE PART OF THE L-SHAPED FIRST FLOOR AND A LOUNGE WITH POOL TABLE IN THE OTHER. UPSTAIRS WILL BE A DORMITORY OF 40 BEDS FOR OVERNIGHTERS, A READING-WRITING ROOM, AND BATHROOMS. THERE WILL BE A LUNCH COUNTER.

JUN 14 1943

ALL THIS IS IMPORTANT TO THE UNITED NATIONS' WAR EFFORT BECAUSE ANY COMMANDER IN THIS AREA, ONE OF THE MOST ISOLATED AND LEAST ACTIVE, WILL TELL YOU THAT HIS NUMBER ONE HEADACHE IS MORALE.

THEY ALSO SERVE WHO ONLY STAND AND WAIT....BUT IT'S HARD TO KEEP HEM INTERESTED IN IT.

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NEW YORK, JUNE 13-(AP)-THE BRITISH PEOPLE ARE "OF GREATER HEART" NOW THAN EVER BEFORE SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, DAVID O.BOWES-LYON, BROTHER OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, SAID HERE TODAY ON HIS ARRIVAL ON A PAN-AMERICAN CLIPPER.

BOWES-LYON WAS RETURNING TO HIS POST AS HEAD OF THE BRITISH POLITICAL WARFARE MISSION IN THE UNITED STATES AFTER A MONTH'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

JUN 14 1943

ANOTHER PASSENGER WAS THOMAS DAVIES, NEW BRITISH COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE LEEWARD ISLANDS IN THE WEST INDIES, WHO IS EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON.

Blank

JUN 14 1943

30.24-4981

# U. S. Blasts Sicily Bases; 12 Japanese Ships Sunk By Submarines, Four Hit

JUN 15 1943

## NAZIS' PLANES TO QUIT SICILY, LONDON HEARS

### British Broadcast Says Goering Orders Shift To Mainland

### Liberators Smash Aircraft And Buildings On Two Of Fields

New York, June 14 (AP)—Reichs Marshal Hermann Goering has ordered the German air force in Italy to shift its headquarters from Sicily to the Italian mainland, a London broadcast said tonight.

The broadcast, directed at Austria, said reports that air reinforcements have arrived in Italy from Germany are false but that German fighters to replace those shot down may be sent in.

MARIN

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 14—Hurling down a quarter million pounds of bombs, American Liberators have hammered Catania and Gerbini on Italian Sicily in a raid of crushing force similar to the air bombardments that broke the lesser islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Linosa on successive days.

A communique from Cairo announced today that formations from the Ninth United States Air Force hit Gerbini and Catania, both important enemy air bases, in daylight yesterday, blanketing twenty-five grounded enemy planes at Gerbini with bomb bursts and smashing hangars, runways and dispersal areas at Catania.

**Reports Lampione Taken**

[The capture of Lampione, tiny island of the Pelagie group, was reported in Londay, bringing to four the number falling to Allied sea and naval might over the week end. A Reuters dispatch from North Africa said the island was taken Sunday but gave few other details. Lampione was described as uninhabited.

[Others in the Pelagie group are Lampedusa, which surrendered Saturday, and Linosa, which gave in to a British destroyer without a struggle yesterday.

[Lampione, about one hundred miles east of the Tunisian port of Sousse, is only ten miles west-northwest of Lampedusa and approximately thirty-five miles southwest of Linosa.]

**Planes "Blown Up" By Guns**

At Gerbini, three Axis planes attempting to take off were torn apart—"blown up," said the official announcement—by the guns of the Liberators.

At Catania, enemy fighters rose in strong force and five of them were shot down.

In spite of heavy enemy opposition it was announced that in both the Catania and Gerbini raids, and in earlier attacks by British bombers on Catania and on Axis shipping in the Aegean Sea off Greece, a single Allied plane was lost.

Two enemy ships were set afire in the Aegean and a third was damaged.

**Northwest Force Has Holiday**

These far-ranging sweeps by the Cairo-based air arm were carried out while the Northwest Africa Air Forces operating under this headquarters were taking their first Sunday holiday in more than six months.

General Eisenhower's communique disclosed that the Northwest Africa Forces had confined themselves to patrol and reconnaissance, suffering no loss.

This meant that most of the personnel got a rest earned by their spectacular victories over Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Linosa while the commanders prepared for the next all-out air push—the push, it was generally believed, against Sicily.

**Pantelleria Details**

Something of what had happened to Pantelleria, the first of the Italian islands to run up the white flag, was illustrated today by RAF Sergeant Pilot H. E. Love, who returned here from Pantelleria to report that the Italians had quit with equipment which would have been sufficient to sustain them for many months of resistance.

They told him, he said, that "the noise alone nearly killed them." Love counted ninety wrecked enemy planes on and around Pantelleria's airfield, many of them German craft.

The hangars, he added, had been carved into solid rock and were big enough to shelter at least one hundred planes and sixty trucks. Italian officers earnestly described to him, with gestures, the *"bombardmento terrifico."*

JUN 15 1943

## FOUR MORE DAMAGED IN NAVAL RAIDS

### No Details Are Disclosed. Transports, Freighters Hit Hardest

JUN 15 1943

### Lieutenant Wins Silver Star For Action In Pacific Battle

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 14 — Raiding enemy shipping throughout the Pacific, American submarines sent torpedoes or shells into the hulls of sixteen Japanese ships, sinking twelve. One additional ship was probably sunk and three were damaged, the navy reported today.

One Japanese destroyer definitely was sent to the bottom. Another was damaged by submarine action and presumably was put out of action temporarily at least.

The navy communique, No. 411, said:

"Pacific and Far East:

"1. United States submarines have reported the following results of operations against the enemy in the waters of these areas:

"*a*—One destroyer sunk.

"*b*—One large transport sunk.

"*c*—Five medium-sized cargo vessels sunk.

"*d*—One large trawler sunk.

"*e*—One patrol vessel sunk.

"*f*—One small supply vessel sunk.

"*g*—Two small cargo vessels sunk.

"*h*—One large tanker damaged.

"*i*—One destroyer damaged.

"*j*—One medium-sized transport damaged and probably sunk.

"*k*—One medium-sized transport badly damaged.

"2. These actions have not been announced in any previous Navy Department communique."

**No Details Disclosed**

No details of the raids were disclosed by the navy, nor was there any word as to how far the submarines penetrated enemy waters in their raids. They might have gone to the coastline of Japan itself, for on one previous occasion officers reported long after their patrol that they had been within a harbor in the Japanese homeland.

The communique shows that transports, which carry reinforcements for enemy bases, were hit hard and that supplies of the Japanese bases scattered through the Pacific were curtailed by the submarine forays, for most of the ships sent to the bottom were those which carry equipment and foodstuffs.

**Enemy Sub Sent Down**

An American submarine, battling a Japanese undersea craft on the surface, probably sent the raider to the bottom, the navy also disclosed.

The action was fought while the American submarine was on patrol in Japanese waters, and few details were given in a citation accompanying award of a Silver Star Medal to Lieut. James H. Barnard, 29, Albany, N. Y.

Barnard, the navy said, was officer of the deck when his ship was attacked by the enemy submarine.

"Maneuvering with great skill," the navy said, "Lieutenant Barnard succeeded in avoiding the attack and then launched an assault of his own with such force and accuracy that the enemy craft was probably destroyed.

**Toll Raised To 257**

The reports increased to 257 the number of Japanese craft sunk, probably sunk or damaged by submarine action. Of that total, 181 ships of all types have been sunk, 28 probably sunk and 47 damaged.

The navy also reported continuation of bombing raids on Bougainville island in the Solomons. Flying Fortress and Liberator heavy bombers hit at the enemy's base at Kahili in the Buin area. Results were not observed. All of the bombers returned safely from the raids.

## AIRPORTS BLASTED AS ALLIES PRESS ATTACK ON SICILY

### U. S. Air Force Hits Gerbini, Catania in Daylight Raids.

### TWO SHIPS SET AFIRE

### British Bombers Lose Single Bomber in Wide Sweeps Across Aegean.

LONDON, June 14 — (AP) The capture of Lampione, tiny island of the Pelagie group, was reported here tonight, bringing to four the number of Italian Mediterranean strongholds surrendering unconditionally to Allied sea and naval might over the week-end.

A Reuters dispatch from North Africa announced the capture of the newest prize, saying it was taken Sunday, but gave few other details. Lampione was described as uninhabited.

**100 Miles from Pantelleria**

Others in the Pelagie group are Lampedusa, which surrendered Saturday, and Linosa, which gave in to a British destroyer without a struggle yesterday. The three form a triangle lying a little more than 100 miles south of Pantelleria, the first Italian Mediterranean island fortress to fall to the Allies last Friday.

Lampione, about 100 miles east of the Tunisian port of Sousse, is only 10 miles west-northwest of Lampedusa and approximately 35 miles southwest of Linosa.

The Reuters dispatch was credited to a "special correspondent for American forces."

## AERIAL OFFENSIVE ON REICH KEPT UP

## Calais And Paris Radios Go Off Air Indicating Another Raid By RAF

London, Tuesday, June 15 (AP). Heavy explosives were dropped on London suburbs early today by enemy planes which touched off the capital's air-raid sirens twice within an hour.

Thunderous gunfire followed both alarms and searchlights spotted at least one fast raider over the city's outskirts. The all clear sounded shortly after each alert.

The explosives fell during the first alarm but there were no immediate reports of damage or casualties.

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Tuesday*, June 15—After Allied bombing of Germany and RAF assaults on the Rhineland and Axis shipping off the Dutch coast Sunday night and yesterday, Axis radio stations at Calais and Paris went off the air suddenly shortly after midnight today, indicating that the RAF was again raiding the Continent.

Reconnaissance photographs showed yesterday that very heavy damage was wrought by American bombers in their violent raid Sunday on the German port of Bremen.

These photographs disclosed at least a dozen hits on and around the Atlas works, one of the port's largest shipyards.

The companion American raid on Kiel ran into such fierce fighter opposition that effective use could not be made of the cameras.

It was, said a spokesman for the Eight United States Air Force, the bitterest resistance yet encountered over Germany.

**Called Severe Struggle**

"The enemy," he added, "put into the air all types of fighters and the struggle was prolonged and severe."

Twenty-six American planes were lost in both attacks, but a great number of German craft were shot out of the sky.

The RAF, for its part, attacked an enemy convoy off the Dutch coast, aside from its assaults in the Rhineland, sinking two ships and damaging four others. One British plane was lost, the Air Ministry said.

Unofficial sources estimated tonight that British-based Allied

JUN 15 1943

bombers have dropped 6,000 tons of bombs of all calibers on Germany since the aerial offensive was renewed in full strength last Friday after a two-week lull.

### No Official Report

There was no official announcement, however, of the total weight of the explosives and incendiaries dumped on the Nazi homeland.

The load dropped by the RAF's greatest fleet of heavy bombers on Duesseldorf and Muenster Friday night was estimated at more than 2,000 tons. The fleet which raided Bochum Saturday night was believed to have dropped at least 1,750 tons of bombs. In addition, American heavy bombers rained many tons of destruction in daylight raids on Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven Friday and Bremen and Kiel yesterday.

The Berlin radio dismissed last night's operations by the RAF as "harassing flights" over northern and western Germany. It asserted that no bombs were dropped.

Air Ministry announced earlier today. Specific targets were not named, however, nor was there any indication of the size of the raiding squadrons. One British plane was lost.

Formations of the big, black-bellied bombers were heard passing over the Channel coast last night, taking up the offensive where the United States bombers had left off.

The Berlin radio reported that British planes were over north and west Germany, but declared that no bombs were dropped.

R. A. F. Beaufighters torpedoed two supply ships and damaged four escort vessels in an attack on an enemy convoy off the Dutch coast last night, it was announced by the Air Ministry.

German night raiders, meanwhile, struck back in reprisals which caused an early morning alert in London and some damage in a northeast coast town, which was showered with incendiaries. At least two of the enemy planes were brought down.

### U. S. Flyers Suffer Heaviest Blow

The double-barreled attack yesterday by the Eighth United States Air Force wrought new destruction on the German naval building centers, and the unescorted bombers shot down a great number of German fighter planes out of the strongest enemy interception force they have ever encountered.

The raids were made at the cost of twenty-six Fortresses, chiefly around Kiel, but Brig.-Gen. Frederick L. Anderson, who commanded one wing of the operations, said "the price was not too high for the results achieved." It was the heaviest toll ever suffered in a single United States Air Force raid in this theater. The previous high was sixteen, lost during the last previous attack on Bremen on April 17.

The British lost twenty-four bombers Saturday night in a raid on Bochum and other targets in the industrial Ruhr Valley, which the Germans conceded caused heavy damage. During the peak of the Bochum attack five 4,000-pound bombs a minute were poured into chemical plants and armament works, and thousands of incendiary bombs were rained into the ruins.

### Duesseldorf Still Burns.

Bochum, lying between Essen and Duesseldorf, has been raided twice before this year. About 1,000 tons of bombs were dropped on it on May 13. Returning pilots on yesterday's raid said it was evident the Germans have strengthened their anti-aircraft defenses in the Ruhr.

Reconnaissance photographs made late yesterday showed that fires still were burning as a result of the R. A. F.'s Friday night raid on Duesseldorf and Muenster area by the heaviest force of R. A. F. bombers ever sent out on a mission. That attack marked the R. A. F.'s resumption of heavy bombing after a twelve-day lull and followed a heavy United States Air Force attack during daylight Friday on Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven. The Eighth Air Force bombers stayed home Saturday.

Another step preparing for the actual invasion of Europe was announced today by the R. A. F. in establishing a tactical air force under Air Vice-Marshal John H. D'Albiac to work with the armies striking from Britain. It will be similar to the Tactical Air Force which was successful in Tunisia.

R. A. F. fighter command planes carried out daylight raids in northern France and Holland yesterday which the Air Ministry described as "large-scale offensive operations," and Eighth United States Air Force fighter planes destroyed five planes in forays over the French Channel coast.

The German radio said Nazi airmen raided Plymouth Saturday night and left five fires burning in the city. Four German raiders were shot down Saturday night, the British said.

# Shipyards Badly Smashed Up By U. S. Air Raid on Bremen

## Americans Lost 26 Planes There and at Kiel —R. A. F. Hammers at Rhineland in Round-the-clock Offensive.

JUN 15 1943

London, June 14 (A. P.).—Official photographs today showed that the American heavy bomber squadrons caused extensive damage to the German submarine and other naval installations at Bremen yesterday. Headquarters of the Eighth United States Air Force said that the pictures disclosed heavy concentrations of bomb bursts in the shipbuilding yards, including at least a dozen hits on and around the Atlas Werke buildings, one of the two largest yards there, and on the adjacent warehouses.

The cameras aboard the bombers raiding Kiel were not used, headquarters said, because the fierce fighter opposition there was the strongest so far encountered by the Americans. In both attacks, which were carried out concurrently, twenty-six bombers were lost.

The Allied aerial offensive was taken up by the Royal Air Force and carried straight into night with the bombing objectives in the Rhineland and other parts of Germany, the attacking of a convoy off the Dutch coast and the mining of enemy waters, the

# REDS REPULSE NAZIS' THRUST OVER DONETS

## German Losses Heavy As Attempt To Cross River Fails

JUN 15 1943

## Russian Flyers Blow Up Ammunition Dump And Harry Transport

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Tuesday*, June 15—An unsuccessful and costly German attempt to cross the Donets river in the south and a local skirmish in the Orel sector of the central Russian line were reported today in the Russian midnight communique.

The Germans, armed with tommy guns, attempted to cross to the west bank of the river in the Lisichansk area, where the German line cuts east across the river. Several dozen of the party were mowed down by Soviet fire and many more drowned in the river, said the communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor.

### Five Batteries Destroyed

In the Orel sector, northwest of Mtsensk, the Soviet troops engaged in operations which the communique said were of "local importance." Three German artillery and two mortar batteries were reported destroyed and over 100 Germans wiped out.

Three German planes were reported brought down by ground fire and two German airmen captured.

The Russian air force continued its activity and on various sectors of the front, the communique said, air units destroyed or damaged at least twenty trucks carrying troops and supplies, blew up an ammunition dump and silenced three artillery batteries. Several trains were also reported hit by Soviet attackers.

### Troop Trains Bombed

The Moscow radio reported in a separate broadcast that the Soviets had blasted troop trains with bombs at Orel during daylight June 13.

The broadcast, recorded in London, said the Germans made air stabs at Saratov, about midway between Stalingrad and Kuibyshev on the Volga, on the nights of June 12 and 13 but the Nazis were driven off by anti-aircraft fire.

Several enemy aircraft smashed through over the city, the broadcast said, and "haphazardly" dropped bombs. Fires that broke out in residences were promptly extinguished. Some civilians were wounded. Six German aircraft were shot down . . ."

### Clash On Western Front

The communique, which noted that there were no important changes on the front, said that on the western front Russian troops wiped out about a company of German infantry and destroyed an artillery battery and six machine guns.

In one area, which went unnamed, a group of German infantrymen attempted to reconnoiter Soviet forward defenses, the communique said, but was repulsed by machine-gun fire.

In another sector airmen bombed a German tank column and reported direct hits, while two German planes were shot down. About a company of Germans were dispersed and partly wiped out by gunfire.

### Take 4 Populated Places

On the Volkhov front over a company of German infantry was reported wiped out while Soviet artillery destroyed 8 blockhouses, 9 dugouts, 2 observation posts, 11 machine guns and 6 mortars.

Thrusts by the Red troops in the Orel sector was reported in the noon communique, which said four populated places were captured, counter-attacks beaten off and German fortifications shelled.

## Most Belgian Jews Deported

LONDON, June 14 (AP).—The Belgian government in exile said today that the Germans had removed nearly all of the 52,000 Belgian Jews to concentration camps in Germany, Poland and occupied Russia. The occupation authorities were said to have started deporting Belgian Jews early last summer, rounding up 2,000 in a single night.

## BRITISH PARTY TRUCE

London, June 14 (A. P.).—The Labor party today voted to maintain the political truce under which it participates in Prime Minister Churchill's National Government. The vote, of 2,243,000 to 374,000, defeated a resolution to end the truce. It was taken at the party's annual conference.

The delegates cast one vote for each member they represent.

Under the truce, vacancies in the House of Commons are filled by elections in which the National Government offers only one candidate of the party which held the vacated seat. In a few instances, however, Independents and minor party candidates have defeated the National Government candidates.

## Knight Liaison Officer In Censorship

London, June 14 (A. P.).—John S. Knight, publisher of newspapers in Detroit, Miami and Akron, has arrived here by plane to act as liaison officer between the United States and British censorship, it was disclosed today.

Mr. Knight represents Byron Price, director of censorship.

## Expects 'Invasion This Week'

LONDON, June 14 (AP).—A military commentator on the Paris radio, in a broadcast tonight recorded by Reuters, said: 'It is likely that Allied invasion will begin this week."

### London Papers Assail Rift.

London, June 14, (A. P.).—Three London newspapers demanded editorially today that the French leaders settle their differences and get on with winning the war.

The Yorkshire Post accused Gen. de Gaulle of stubbornness and said his apparent desire not to appear in his compatriots' eyes as a British puppet "has led him to assert a rather touchy independence at our expense. There are signs he is adopting a similar attitude toward the Americans."

The Daily Sketch said Gen. de Gaulle had displayed an "overdictatorial and non-co-operative attitude" and said that "so far the amount of unity achieved owes little to Gen. de Gaulle himself.

The Times took the line that reports "of new rifts and impending ruptures in the new French National Committee need not perhaps be taken too tragically." It added that "so large a measure of agreement has been reached on things which matter that Gen. de Gaulle will not risk a breakdown on secondary issues."

### Axis Says Drive Is On.

London, June 14 (A. P.).—The Vichy radio, following the keynote sounded in an earlier German broadcast, quoted a Berlin military spokesman yesterday declaring large-scale operations had started on the Russian front.

The Vichy broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, declared the spokesman said the Russians had attacked in force adding that "while our troops were warding off this attack, other German units were fighting guerrillas in the rear of this sector."

The previous Berlin radio announcement said repeated Russian infantry attacks northeast of Orel had breached the German line in spots, but that the Germans counter-attacked and threw them back with heavy losses.

## British to Work Overtime To Increase Cotton Yarn

LONDON, June 14 (AP).—Tattersall's monthly report said today that the Cotton-Control Board had authorized fifty mills working on coarse American counts to work four hours overtime weekly to relieve the yarn scarcity and help cloth manufacturers clear the largest accumulation of contracts since the year began.

The report said the last month has been one of thhe best of the year for bookings of cotton yarn and piece goods.

All foreign outlets are now under the cotton control's planned-production scheme, making all markets subject to restrictions as to the types of yarns and widths.

The minimum quantity required for each cloth was fixed at 40,000 linear yards. There was substantial turnover in utility cloths, mostly for wearing apparel, but there was also some freer buying of household goods.

JUN 15 1943

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## Veteran Flyer Hurt In Bicycle Accident

An American Bomber Station Somewhere in England, June 14 (AP)—Flight Officer Charles J. Harpool, of Rogers, Ark., copilot of the Flying Fortress Nora, returned from seven raids on targets in Nazi Europe without a scratch.

Then he fell off his bicycle a few seconds after he took off from his quarters here.

It required three stitches to close the wound in his head.

JUN 15 1943

# Reds Seize 4 Towns Near Orel

## Air Battles Continue—Nazis Say Russians Have Launched Drive in Force.

Moscow, June 14 (A. P.).—The Red Army Air Force has begun its seventh week of fierce air battles which Russians say have cost the Germans 3,319 planes, and Soviet scouting detachments reported offensive gains in the Orel "hinge" sector of the front. Striking in that region south of Moscow, where the Germans have been expected to attack, the Russian patrols captured four settlements, according to the Soviet midday communique.

A special communique indicated the ferocity and scope of the Russian air assaults on German communications and supplies which were launched in May. The Germans' June losses alone were 1,250 planes shot down, it said, and it put German air losses last week at 498 craft to Russian losses of 153.

Three German planes were shot down last night in the fighting near Mtsensk, which is about fifty miles northwest of Orel, and about 300 Germans were killed, eight tanks were knocked out and artillery and mortar batteries were silenced when the Nazis counter-attacked attempting to drive the Soviet forces from the captured settlements, the mid-day communique said. Both the Germans and Russians have large concentrations in the sector.

Enemy fortifications in that area, near Sevsk which is southwest of Orel, were pounded by big Russian guns last night and active scouting was reported by the Russians.

The Russians said they also brought artillery to bear on German fortifications and infantry concentrations in the Belgorod area northwest of Kharkov, and west of Rostov on the lower front.

Moscow was ablaze with the Red Flag of the Soviet Union today in commemoration of United Nations Day.

## ITALIAN LEADERS TO CONTINUE FIGHT

### Demand That Duce Tighten Restrictions to Show People Responsibilities.

BERN, Switzerland, June 14—(AP) The national directorate of the Fascist party in a report to Premier Mussolini has demanded that restrictions in Italy be tightened so that "the gravity of the situation" can be brought home to the Italian people in a way that each individual feels his responsibility for the war, the Rome radio said today.

The directorate's report, presented to Mussolini by Carlos Scorza, secretary of the Fascist party, declared that the blackshirts are determined to continue the fight until victory is won and demanded that the "nationalistic character of the war" be impressed on the people, the broadcast said. Discipline must be increased in the distribution of all foods and goods, and the fight against the black market must be intensified, the report stated.

More stringent measures against those who are devaluating the lira and threatening the country with inflation was also demanded in the report.

Luxury stores and restaurants, all of which are not necessary to the conduct of the war, must be eliminated, the report stated, and producers must deliver all grain directly to the government.

The report urged that all foreigners in Italy be repatriated to their own countries or that they be placed in concentration camps.

To the country's youth the party repeated the Fascist order, "Obey, work, fight," telling them that all else is "rhetoric."

(A Tass report from Bern, heard by the Soviet monitor in London, said the Italian cabinet had published a decree forbidding officials to resign. Attempts to do so would be regarded as desertion, it reported, because of the flood of resignations particularly in air raid precautions and railways.)

# *Yugoslavia Held Nazis' Biggest Headache Outside Of Russia*

JUN 15 1943

## Axis-Endowed Nations Rocked By Political And Economic Strife; Effect Termed Important

*Post-war aims, present political control and relations with the Axis are mixed together in a brew which makes Yugoslavia Germany's biggest headache outside of Russia, according to Thomas F. Hawkins in this second of a series of stories on conditions in the Balkans, where Hitler apparently fears invasion.*

By THOMAS F. HAWKINS
*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

Bern, Switzerland (Delayed)—Political and economic strife is rocking the Axis-endowed governments of what was Yuogoslavia, and its effect is as important as the war between insurgent troops and Axis armies.

The three reasons for it are the peace hopes of almost everybody concerned, the failure of both Dr. Ante Pavelic, Croat Chief of State, and Field Marshal Milan Nedic, in Serbia, to get economic production going for the Axis, and the continuing efforts of Pavelic to get more generally acceptable Croats into his Government.

Pavelic has had to contend with opposition from a considerable section of the Croat people who in no way are connected with the insurgents. In addition he had to face the criticism of his Nazi sponsors.

### Secret Police Reformed

In recent weeks, after a visit by Heinrich Himmler, German police head, he reformed his Ustachi secret police. After a visit to Adolf Hitler, Pavelic made new efforts to get members of the Farmer party of Vladimir Macek, under house arrest for the past two years, into his Government. The Cabinet has been revised several times in the past six months, and further changes are expected.

Food prices have gone up 500 per cent. since peace days, resulting in a flourishing black market and food shortages which are causing popular resentment. There was a forty-three per cent. average drop in agricultural production in 1942 as against 1939, which, said one neutral report, made it necessary for Germany to send potatoes and wheat in March and caused much Axis irritation. Germany in peacetime could be expected to buy food products from Croatia.

Pavelic is believed to have reorganized the Ustachi, both to oust elements that were losing confidence in the Axis and to work them into the Government in a less spectacular role which might lure Macek from passive resistance.

### First Overtures Made

The first overtures toward Macek and his party, which before the war was the leading element in Croat politics, began last December with an amnesty to a number of Macek supporters. They did not go into the Government as hoped, however, and stuck by Macek, who always favored an independent Croatia—but not under German and Ustachi leadership. Croats are included in the London government, and it is believed that Macek approves their efforts toward a reborn Yugoslavia which would assure Croat autonomy.

Pavelic is continuing negotiations, but his failure thus far was dramatically set forth when he recently named the 76-year-old poet, Vladimir Nazor, to the reestablished Croat Academy of Science. Neutral dispatches reported that Nazor declined in a manifesto which endorsed the insurgent war to free the country from the invaders and establish a democratic Yugoslav union.

Serbia, the second big unit Germany established from the Yugoslav state, is now less troubled by insurgents but still must contend with saboteurs and passive resistance. "Enlightenment courses" are being conducted among peasants to explain Field Marshal Nedic's and Germany's policy for the "New State."

### Nedic Text Explained

These courses, according to the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, are to explain the Nedic text: "Everything must be as healthy, reliable and honorable as in 1912"—the beginning of the Balkan war period.

Nedic is changing the schoool system which "permitted a generation to grow up without knowing generosity or discipline" to one along Nazi lines. His "enlightenment courses" seek to explain to the peasants why he reinstated the whipping post and put prices on the heads of insurgents and accomplished government "reform" by consolidating or eliminating political parties. In general, according to the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* he seeks a return to the "Serb orthodox national religious conservatism."

Compulsory labor service is in keeping with this conservatism, says the paper, which infers, however, that Serbia is not yet by any means a well established state. It pointedly declares it is the "German military administration" which is directing the effort to "outwardly stable conditions" and that the separate area of Banat with its "strongly German population" is being developed properly. Banat is adjacent to Hungary which wanted the territory as well as Backa, which she did not get.

### People Distrust Banks

Pester Lloyd's correspondent gives a further insight into Serb economic difficulties: People do not trust banks. National bank employes get fifty per cent. more salary but the living cost is up twenty to fifty times and they are compelled to sell their possessions in order to buy food. Government tax collections are almost non-existent in the past two years because the regime controlled only big towns and militarily important points.

Farmers won't sell their products but hoard them because industrial good have disappeared and there is nothing to buy with the money.

Belgrade itself is only a "transit town," for German soldiers are moving through the Balkans to Russia in such numbers it is difficult to ascertain what Axis strength is kept permanently on Serb soil.

### Only Soldiers Accepted

Foreigners are allowed to remain n Belgrade only between trains—there are no longer direct expresses from Budapest to Sofia or Istanbul. Only soldiers are accepted in hotels. Curfew begins at 10.30 P. M., when the three night clubs still operating must close down.

An Axis traveler recently there wrote:

"Many signs of bombardment have been cleared away but where rebuilding is impossible parks have been established. The Royal Palace with grated windows has been made into a jail. Shops are sad and empty. Everyone is waiting for something. People are interested in nothing, yet their eyes betray they are worried about what will become of them after the war."

### Picture Of Yugoslavia

Such is the picture of Yugoslavia today under the Axis:

A land of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes who fought over the administration of their democracy during the twenty-odd years between the wars; a land, disregarding Axis repartitioning, of German, Hungarian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Albanian and Rumanian minorities—not to mention the smallest and most attacked group, the Jews, who numbered 65,000 in 1939 but many among whom have been deported, shot or disappeared.

They have been through centuries variously under Austro-German, Hungarian or Turkish rule. They are looking now to reconstruction at the end of the war.

Berlin and Rome want action now to help their war effort. Budapest wants the Banat. Sofia is endeavoring to make friends of the Macedonians of southern Serbia, hoping to retain a big slice of that territory where also live 70,000 Bulgarians.

### Croat Aspirations Condemned

Allied radio stations directed at Yugoslavia, including Moscow, for a long time concentrated on a "Free United Yugoslavia." Moscow is now reported directing a second broadcast especially for Croatia commending Croat aspirations for independence and home rule.

The Balkans as ever are the major key to winning and losing wars.

Yugoslavia with armed forces already active is vitally important to the Allies. It is also Germany's biggest headache outside of Russia.

## SWEDES MOBILIZED

STOCKHOLM, June 14—(AP) A contingent of Swedish men—the second in two weeks—was mobilized today by radio call, but Swedish officials emphasized it was not predicated upon any international developments.

The men called up will be in service about 30 days.

JUN 15 1943

JUN 15 1943

# Fascist Chief on Pantelleria Says Duce Ordered Surrender

## Gen. Maffei, at Signing of Armistice, Declares Mussolini Was Notified Allied Attack Was Unendurable.

By E. A. RUSSELL,

*Representing the combined American press with British Forces; distributed by the Associated Press.*

Pantelleria, June 11 (Delayed).—Premier Mussolini personally ordered the surrender of Pantelleria in response to a report from the island that the Allied bombing was no longer endurable, it was disclosed tonight at the signing of the armistice.

Brig.-Gen. Achille Maffei, stocky, swarthy Fascist leader of the Italian troops here, said that Admiral Gino Pavesi, the Governor and Commander of Pantelleria, sent a message to Mussolini on Thursday night to tell him that there was no hope of holding out longer. Maffei reported him as saying that Thursday's all-day bombing "was the worst we had, and we have had no food or water for three days." The situation was not endurable, he added, and Mussolini, Maffei declared, replied this (Friday) morning, saying in effect: "All right, surrender for the sake of the civilian population."

**First Signal Not Seen.**

Pavesi officially accepted the Allied ultimatum dropped by bombers on Thursday. He had two white crosses formed out of rags on the edge of the airdrome, but the thick dust veiling the ground probably blinded some American pilots to the signals.

Pavesi, gray-haired and red-faced, and wearing a navy blue uniform glittering with gold braid, signed the armistice at 6:30 o'clock tonight after an hour's discussion with the major-general who commanded the assault force. The general became Military Governor of the island on behalf of the Allies.

The conversation was carried on in the narrow entrance to one of the many underground caves on the edge of the bomb-torn airfield. Thousands of terrified and ragged Italian prisoners marched past in the dust. Pavesi and the general did most of the talking with an English officer interpreting. The conference had been delayed because Pavesi had vanished into the hills.

**Civilians to Stay Put.**

Shortly after the British-manned tanks had landed and started patrolling the coastal roads, one of them found Maffei and brought him back to the airfield to meet the commanding Allied General. Meanwhile, the General had sent an officer and interpreter into the hills to get Pavesi, who climbed out of the rocks with a few staff officers and aids and walked onto the airfield for the talks.

Pavesi seemed disturbed when the Allies would not yield to his desire to evacuate all civilians from the island, presumably to North Africa As soon as Pavesi was convinced that nothing sinister or unusual was contained in the unconditional surrender, he signed the page and a half of single-spaced typewritten papers, written in English and Italian. He signed with a great, sweeping scrawl.

# 125 Tons of Bombs Are Rained Upon Two Key Air Force Centers—All-out Blow at Gerbini and Catania.

**BULLETIN.**

**London, June 14 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from North Africa said tonight that the Italian Mediterranean island of Lampione, near Linosa, had been captured.**

JUN 15 1943

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 14 (A. P.).—United States heavy bombers of the Middle East Air Command smashed again yesterday at eastern Sicily airdromes at Catania and Gerbini, carrying the Mediterranean offensive to the island gateway to Italy, while flyers of the Northwest African Air Forces confined their operations to patrols, Allied communiques announced today.

Approximately 250,000 pounds of explosives were dropped upon the Gerbini and Catania fields by large formations of Liberators of the Ninth United States Air Force, it was announced.

Malta-based Spitfires again escorted the four-engined bombers on the last leg of the approach from the Middle East, during the attacks, and on the first part of the return trip. Both the targets lie about 125 miles north of Malta.

**Sicily Now Objective.**

About twenty-five Axis aircraft were reported in a United States bulletin to have been observed in revetments and dispersal areas at Gerbini, "which with the runways, were blanketed with bursts."

Three other island stepping stones for invasion already were in the hands of Allied forces—Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Linosa—and Sicily, at the toe of the Italian boot, appeared a logical target in the next phase of the offensive.

A Cairo Middle East Air Command communique said that at least eight planes were destroyed in the raid on Gerbini, three which ran into bomb bursts as they attempted to take off and five Messerschmitt-109s shot out of the air in an unsuing battle. At Catania, a port thirteen miles to the east, serious damage was done to hangars and aircraft on the ground, with dense black smoke reported billowing up from hangars hit on the west side of the airdrome.

[The Italian communique said that formations of four-engined bombers also attacked Messina, with two planes brought down by anti-aircraft fire. It asserted also that three planes were shot down over Sicily and two over Pantelleria in air duels.]

**Catania Heavily Bombed.**

Yesterday's daylight attack on Catania followed a Saturday night assault by R. A. F. heavy bombers which left large fires that could be seen for miles. Catania has been heavily punished before by Allied bombers in the campaign to obliterate Axis Air Force nests.

Today's Allied headquarters communique, one of the shortest of the campaign, said that the Northwest Africa Air Forces confined their activities to patrolling and reconnaissance yesterday.

The Africa-based pilots, fresh from their victories that reduced Pantelleria and Lampedusa after some of the most terrific air bombing the Mediterranean ever has witnessed, generally rested in their bases while headquarters and operations shaped their plans for the assaults to come, with Sicily generally considered the prime objective.

The only American Negro aerial unit in foreign service was among the Allied forces that bombed Pantelleria, it was disclosed today. They flew P-40 Warhawks and were under the command of Lieut.-Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., son of Brig.-Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, a noted cavalry officer. The all-Negro squadron trained at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., before coming overseas.

Warhawks and American-flown British Spitfires performed spectacular operations in shattering the Axis air forces during the last days of the battle for Pantelleria, authoritative quarters said. The American-manned fighter planes downed a total of seventy-eight German and Italian aircraft for a loss of twelve Allied planes.

The Spitfires under the command of Lieut.-Col. Fred M. Dean of St. Petersburg, Fla., downed twelve enemy ships from the skies last Thursday and came back to get thirteen more on Friday, the day Pantelleria surrendered. A veteran Warhawk unit from the former Desert Air Force, led by Col. Earl Estates Jr. of Winnetka, Ill., shot down twenty planes on Thursday.

**Linosa Spared Bombing.**

The third island to fall, Linosa, was spared aerial attacks or naval bombardment by a swift, bloodless yielding.

The British destroyer Nubian, cruising off Linosa, sighted white flags flying from the island Sunday and accepted surrender from some 140 members of the garrison, who apparently were grateful their island had been spared the bombing and shelling given Pantelleria and Lampedusa.

Linosa is about two miles square and incapable of sheltering any vessel larger than a motor torpedo boat.

# MIDDLE EAST FLYERS SMASH AT AIR BASES

JUN 15 1943

## Huge Bomber Force Smashes At Sicily

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 14 — (AP) Hurling down a quarter-million pounds of bombs, big American Liberators have smashed Catania and Gerbini on Italian Sicily in a raid of crushing force similar to the air bombardments that broke the lesser islands of Pontelleria, Lampedusa and Linosa on successive days.

A communique from Cairo announced today that thundering formations from the Ninth U. S. air force hit Gerbini and Catania, both important enemy air bases, in daylight yesterday, blanketing 25 grounded enemy planes at Gerbini with bomb bursts and smashing hangars, runways and dispersal areas at Catania.

**Planes Unable to Take Off**

At Gerbini, three Axis planes attempting to take off were torn apart—"blown up," said the official announcement—by the guns of the Liberators.

At Catania, enemy fighters rose in strong force and five of them were shot down.

In spite of heavy enemy opposition it was announced that in both the Catania and Gerbini raids, and in earlier attacks by British bombers on Catania and on Axis shipping in the Aegean sea off Greece, a single Allied plane was lost.

**Two Ships Set Afire**

Two enemy ships were set afire in the Aegean and a third was damaged.

These far-ranging sweeps by the Cairo-based air arm were carried out while the northwest Africa air forces operating under this headquarters were taking their first Sunday holiday in more than six months.

General Eisenhower's communique disclosed that the northwest Africa forces had confined themselves to patrol and reconnaissance, suffering no loss.

This meant that most of the personnel got a rest earned by their spectacular victories over Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Linosa while the commanders prepared for the next all-out air push—the push, it was generally believed, against Sicily.

## Underground Plane Shelter Undamaged, Contained Few Obsolete Craft.

By SEYMOUR KORMAN

Representing the combined United States Press with British forces.
Distributed by the Associated Press

WITH THE BRITISH FORCES IN PANTELLERIA, June 12—(delayed)—A tour of this eight-by-four mile island disclosed today that a single underground hangar is just about the only military installation remaining intact after the unprecedented mass bombing unleashed by the American air force prior to the enemy's surrender yesterday. The hangar, under 25 feet of solid rock, contained only a few obsolete Italian aircraft.

**Airfield Smashed**

While the hangar survived the bombs dropped by our airmen this was certainly not true of the adjacent airfield. What once was a grassy flatland has become an expanse fiercely pocked by bomb craters, carrying out the promise of American pilots that they would score hits at close intervals. If there ever had been runways on this field they are blasted out of existence now. The Italian prisoners ranged about the airdrome sputtered their amazement at the calculated havoc in the area.

A number of big gun batteries were knocked out by our air hammer and the remainder were damaged. Trench mortar and machine-gun posts in the hills were also smashed.

"This is an absolutely eye-opener as to what airpower can do against a shaken enemy," said the commander of the British ground force which landed yesterday, and who now is the military governor of the island, "but there is the danger that we may think we can now do more than we actually can. Other objectives will present other and added problems. If air power had been unable to break this island it never could break any such target.

**Data On Raids' Affects**

"A professor who is a blasting expert had made calculations from aerial photographs of the number of batteries destroyed. His opinion was conservative. He'll get additional data now which should

# One Hangar on Pantelleria Escaped Fury of Air Attacks

JUN 15 1943

provide valuable information for the future as to how many bomb sorties can knock out how many guns at determined sites."

The British commander, who is a veteran infantryman, said he believed the islanders were so demoralized by our bombing that they were glad to plan their surrender as soon as they saw our ground troops approaching in the convoy of landing craft. On Tuesday and on Thursday our planes had dropped pamphlets calling on the Pantellerians to yield, and it was believed that they were ready to do so on either of those days, except that the military authorities were afraid of losing face.

From Semaphore hill a few miles south of the harbor the weary defenders sighted the convoy in the Mediterranean at 9:50 a. m. yesterday. Admiral Gino Pavesi, supreme commander on Pantelleria, wirelessed Malta at 11 a. m. that he was going to surrender "because we do not have any more water."

The British commander chuckled at this today, commenting, "That's better than saying he had no more ammunition—there seems to be water available."

Before Malta relayed the admiral's message—it did not reach the commander until 12:15 p. m.—the convoy had arrived near the shores of the island. The white flag arose above Semaphore hill at 11:30 a. m. (other advices said 11:40 a. m.) and 20 minutes later a white cross appeared on the airfield.

Our first assault boats landed just before noon. There was some slight opposing machine-gun fire because the gunposts on the island had no communications and not all knew that the surrender had taken place. A few British soldiers were wounded, but none seriously.

The British commander and an interpreter mounted a tank and rode into the hills to find Admiral Pavesi and Brig. Gen. Achille Maffei, commanding the Italian troops on the island. Gen. Maffei surrendered near the airdrome, then at 5:30 Admiral Pavesi walked in and gave himself up.

### Delays Signature

It took nearly an hour before Admiral Pavesi would sign the unconditional surrender document placed before him.

Fifteen thousand Italian military prisoners were taken, including the Fifth infantry brigade, the Fascist militia on the island and a unit of naval gunners. Only 40 Germans were found—two officers and 38 men of a German air force technical unit.

Among the prisoners were 200 wounded Italian soldiers. The casualties among the civilian population were comparatively light, as our bombers gave them warning that only military installations were their objectives and most of the citizens had fled to hillside retreats.

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There's been a slight delay for airplane identification since the last paragraph was written. We speedily recognized the craft as ME-109s and scurried for shelter as they came over the harbor dropping bombs and drawing some anti-aircraft fire. The Messerschmitts have been swooping on the port at intervals last night and today, giving Pantelleria no rest as they sought to harass our shipping and troops.

A SMALL DETACHMENT OF AMERICAN RADIO CONTROL TECHNICIANS LANDED WITH THE BRITISH YESTERDAY. THEY INCLUDED STAFF SERGEANT RICHARD DEICHMANN OF SPRINGFIELD, ILL.; PRIVATE WALTER KUNKU, OF JOLIET, ILL., AND CORP. WALTER BAERWALD OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.

# ALLIES GUARD ITALIANS IN GERMAN RAID

## Pantelleria Prisoners On British Ship Fearful Of Nazi Bombers

JUN 15 1943

## Planes Strike Four Times At Harbor While Quays Are Crowded

By NOLAND NORGAARD.
(Representing the Combined American Press With the British Forces.)

Aboard a British Assault Craft in the Mediterranean, June 13 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Hundreds of Italian prisoners—part of 15,000 taken upon the surrender of Pantelleria—crowded the decks of this little British warship today and gazed happily at Allied warplanes patrolling the skies to protect them from their erstwhile partners, the German Air Force.

This vessel, American-built, forms part of a convoy taking off from Pantelleria the prisoners who survived not only the mighty Allied air bombardment which brought about the capitulation, but also sneak raids by German fighter-bombers. The Germans struck four times yesterday at tiny Pantelleria harbor, where the quays were crowded with Italian prisoners ready to board ships.

They were excited and frightened when first brought aboard. They quickly rushed to put on all available life preservers. I saw one prisoner running from one seaman to another eagerly offering his watch to any one who could find him a lifebelt.

Patrols of Allied fighters overhead, however, soon allayed their fears, and they settled down to enjoy the trip away from the inhospitable island where the great American bombing fleet had, for the first time, demonstrated ability to wipe out an elaborate defense system and break the morale of the troops manning it.

### Concrete Six Feet Thick.

The British troops, who were continuing to round up more prisoners pouring in from the hills, likewise found Pantelleria uninviting. They were limited for the first two days to field rations and the water they were able to carry in their packs when they landed. There are few building sufficiently intact to provide reasonable shelter.

There are a few wells on the island, but most of them are difficult to to reach. With other correspondents I spent last night in an Italian pillbox near the harbor, sleeping on the concrete floor with only a piece of canvas and a coat for bedclothing. Our quarters were infested with fleas, but the six feet of solid concrete above our heads appeared to afford adequate protection against the German sneak raiders.

Even that heavy construction, however, had failed to guarantee the safety of the Italian garrison when the big American Flying Fortresses blasted the harbors and defense works. A big block buster bomb had fallen forty feet away and the blast had carved a great chunk of concrete off the structure. A hit from such a bomb would easily have destroyed it.

A final checkup disclosed that civilian casualties from the bombings were very light. After the first Allied raids, the population abandoned the town and went to the caves on the volcanic mountainsides.

### Island Well Stocked.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 14 (A. P.).—A British flyer who surveyed results of the Allied aerial bombardment of Pantelleria said today upon his return from the captured island that Italians told him "the noise alone nearly killed them."

R. A .F. Sergt. Pilot H. E. Love of London, said the Italian garrison still had enough equipment to sustain resistance for several months when it capitulated Friday.

Of ninety wrecked aircraft he counted on and around the island's bomb-pitted airfield, he said many were German types with Italian markings.

Pantelleria's airplane hangars, carved into solid rock, are capable of sheltering at least 100 aircraft and sixty trucks, he said. Garrison members were reported to have taken refuge within the hangars during the height of the bombardment.

"The sleeping quarters were ranged around a gallery," Sergt. Love said. "The barracks were complete with beds, washrooms, sick quarters and offices. The stores held enough equipment to have kept the garrison going for many months."

## *North Africa Allies Open Powerful Radio Station*

### *Tunisia Prisoners' Names to Help Win Axis Listeners*

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 14 (AP).—A new and powerful radio voice began speaking to the people of Europe today from North Africa, when a 50,000-watt medium-wave transmitter went on the air. The transmitter, operating on a frequency of 995 kilocycles and 301 meters, was shipped from the United States several months ago.

The new station will broadcast programs eight hours daily in Italian, French, German and English, making use of names of Axis prisoners captured in Tunisia to win listeners in enemy countries. The programs wil linclude rebroadcasts of short-wave programs received from New York and London.

## *All-Negro Squadron Bombed Pantelleria*

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 14 (AP).—The only American Negro aerial unit in foreign service was among the Allied forces that bombed Pantelleria, it was disclosed today. They flew P-40 Warhawks and were under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin O. Davis jr., son of Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, a noted cavalry officer.

The all-Negro squadron trained at Tuskegee Institute, in Alabama, before going overseas.

# PEACE IS HINTED

30.24-4985

# AS FRENCH SEEK TO SETTLE RIFT

JUN 15 1943

## Progress Toward Reconciliation Reported by Mediators at Algiers.

DE LUCE

ALGIERS, June 14—(AP) Split into at least two consulting groups, the French Committee of National Liberation struggled today to arrive at a final agreement in the dispute between Generals Charles De Gaulle and Henri Giraud over their respective military powers.

Well-informed French quarters said that steady progress toward a reconciliation was being made and that Gen. De Gaulle would resume his attendance at committee meetings within a few days.

### Mediators Meet

Gen. De Gaulle and Gen. Georges Catroux, who has been acting as a mediator, are reported to have met Gen. Giraud's appointee, Jean Monnet, to discuss a formula for breaking the deadlock, while Gen. De Gaulle's appointees, Rene Massigli and Andre Philip, were understood to be talking with Gen. Alphonse Georges and possibly Gen. Giraud himself.

De Gaullist sources maintained that the estrangement between the two co-presidents could not be closed unless Gen. Giraud consented to assignment of the portfolio of national defense to Gen. De Gaulle while he himself continued as commander-in-chief of the French military forces.

These sources also asserted that Gen. Giraud would have to revise his "go slow" attitude toward Gen. De Gaulle's proposal for a drastic purge of those army and navy officers who are suspected of loyalty to Marshal Petain or who have played important roles in the past in resisting the Allies.

### Generals to Get Posts

Two of Gen. De Gaulle's Fighting French generals, Jacques Leclerc and Pierre Koenig, were declared destined for high places in the united French command once the present disagreement is eliminated.

Unless Gen. De Gaulle and Gen. Giraud both sign the decisions of the liberation committee these will have no validity regardless of whether they are approved by the majority, observers said.

Those quarters who profess to see a reconciliation between the two leaders in the offing expressed the belief that Gen. Giraud has consented to Gen. De Gaulle's assumption of the national defense portfolio and at the same time has agreed to dismiss some, but not all, of those men with whom Gen. De Gaulle refuses to associate with in the new set up. Intimates of Gen. De Gaulle believe that the latter's acceptance of Gen. Giraud's concessions will be obtained shortly, it was said.

### Cairo in Holiday Mood

CAIRO, June 14 (AP).—In marked contrast to the thick gloom which hung over the Middle East a year ago today, when the British gave up Matruh and fell back to Alamein, was the jubilant demonstration of power and unity as the Allied forces observed United Nations Day today.

The salute was taken by General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British commander in the Middle East, as mass mechanized units, headed by American-built General Sherman tanks, paraded by the reviewing stand.

The colors of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, Greece, Poland and Britain were borne by their units in a flowing stream through streets crowded with 1,000,000 spectators.

The representatives of thirty-four nations participated as Spitfires furnished an aerial umbrella for the celebration.

### Day Observed in India

NEW DELHI, India, June 14 (AP).—American, British, Indian and Chinese troops headed parades celebrating United Nations Day today in India's principal cities and special services were held in churches.

Fifty American soldiers headed the parade here which was reviewed by Major General Clayton L. Bissell, commanding United States Air Forces in this theater, and General Sir Alan Hartley, deputy commander in chief in India.

# FLYERS BOMB YANGTZE FOE

## Continuing Advance Of Chinese Army Is Backed Up By American Planes

JUN 15 1943

## More Than 100 Explosives Are Dropped On Airfield At Nanchang

*[By the Associated Press]*

Chungking, June 14 — American airmen dealt fresh blows to Japanese strongholds in northern Kiangsi province yesterday in support of Chinese ground forces whose high command reported new gains today.

The continuing counter-attack by the Chinese along the upper Yangtze already has eliminated the danger to Chungking.

American Mitchells, escorted by Warhawks, rained more than one hundred bombs on the airfield at Nanchang, Japanese-held provincial capital. Direct hits were scored on two large hangars and runways at the landing field, probably the most important Japanese air base between Shanghai and Hankow.

### Assault Unchallenged

A communique issued at Fourteenth United States Air Force headquarters today said extensive damage also was inflicted on other hangars, dispersal areas and the control tower in the assault, which went unchallenged by enemy fighters and ground defenses.

Other attacks were made on Japanese troop and supply concentrations. For the third straight day all American planes returned safely.

The United States communique telling of air operations of the past three days listed three Japanese planes as shot down and the probable destruction of seven others.

### Rail Bridge Bombed

Warhawk fighters dive-bombed the railroad bridge and warehouse area at Puchi and attacked eight troop barges escorted by two gunboats on the Yangtze in the vicinity of Shasi. Others attacked ten barges and a gunboat near Kienli.

The Chinese communique said Japanese troops retreating from Sungtze, the Yangtze port between Ichang and Shasi which the Chinese retook Friday, had fled in three groups. One group was wiped out, the bulletin said, adding that the other two were being rounded up.

Kungan, in southern Hupeh province, was reported retaken by the Chinese, who had lost it earlier after regaining possession for a few hours June 4. The Japanese used Kungan as one of the bases for their ill-fated upper Yangtze offensive.

### Commando-Like Raids

...nt-line dispatches also told of ...mmando-like Chinese raids in the Yochow area of northern Hunan province resulting in the killing of 400 Japanese troops. Food and ammunition dumps were said to have been set afire.

Meanwhile, Chungking celebrated United Nations Day with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek reviewing the longest parade ever staged in Free China. More than 20,000 Chinese marched past the generalissimo. The procession included home guards, police, nurses, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, schoolchildren, Government employes and merchants.

## AMERICANS BLAST JAPS AT NANCHANG

Chungking, June 14 (A. P.).—American planes carried out heavy bombing and strafing raids against Japanese strongholds in northern Kiangsi Province yesterday, United States Air Force headquarters said today.

More than a hundred bombs were dumped onto the big airfield at Nanchang, the Japanese-occupied capital of the province, where direct hits were scored on the runways and on gasoline dumps. Nanchang airfield probably is the most important Jap air base between Shanghai and Hankow. All of the American Mitchell bombers and P-40 fighters which struck the blow returned safely to their base.

A communique from the Fourteenth United States Air Force announcing the attack on Nanchang also told of three Japanese planes being shot down and seven others probably destroyed in a variety of recent operations.

On the land front, the Chinese High Command said that Japanese retreating from Sungtze, which the Chinese retook Friday, had fled in three groups, one of which had been wiped out. The other two, it said, were being rounded up.

The communique also reported that the town of Kungan in south Hupeh province, which the Japanese regained after Chinese forces won possession of it for a few hours June 4, had again fallen into Chinese hands. Kungan was one of the bases from which the Japs launched the unsuccessful upper Yangtze offensive.

...Troops storming through streets strewn with Japanese corpses recaptured Sungtze, on the south bank of the Yangtze River, threatening the isolation of the important Jap base of Ichang to the west, a Chinese communique said yesterday.

### Chiang Reviews Parade

CHUNGKING, June 14 (AP).—This capital celebrated United Nations Day today with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek reviewing the longest parade ever staged in Free China. More than 20,000 Chinese marched past the generalissimo. The procession included Home Guards, police, nurses, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, school children, government employees and merchants.

## BOMBER SETS JAP SHIP AFIRE

JUN 15 1943

### Single Liberator Discovers 4,000-Ton Transport, Scores 2 Direct Hits

### Allied Air Activity Limited, With No Raids On Rabaul Airdromes In Day

YARBROUGH

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in Australia, *Tuesday*, June 15—Delayed reports in today's communique told of a single Liberator on Sunday reconnaissance over Humboldt Bay in Dutch New Guinea discovering a 4,000-ton Jap freighter—a transport—and setting it afire with two direct hits with 500-pound bombs.

The bomber dropped one bomb from high altitude, then swooped down to a few hundred feet and skip-bombed with another that hit the ship in the side.

The Liberator also strafed the ship with 1,500 rounds.

### Activities Limited

Allied air activity on the whole was limited yesterday. No raid was made on Rabaul's airdromes, where photographers two days ago showed more than 200 combat planes concentrated, despite two previous sizable raids.

Delayed reports indicated that two bombers were missing from Sunday's raid on Vunakanau airdrome at Rabaul.

The only Japanese activity reported was a minor raid on Goodenough Island, lying off northwest New Guinea's lower peninsula. Two planes came over in the dark but caused neither damage nor casualties.

Our Mitchell bombers, in small force, made strafing raids along the northern New Guinea coast in the vicinity of Madang both Saturday and Sunday nights and destroyed or damaged eleven barges which the Japanese have been using consistently for coastal traffic.

In Dutch New Guinea, Catalinas made a light raid on Kaimana and on the way back one of them bombed the airdrome at Babo.

In Vitiaz straits, between New Guinea and New Britain, a Flying Fortress on reconnaissance bombed installations on Tuam Island.

## *Japanese Ship Set Afire By Reconnaissance Plane*

### *11 Enemy Barges Attacked; Allied Air Activity Stepped Up*

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, June 15 (Tuesday), (AP).—An Allied reconnaissance bomber set fire to a 4,000-ton Japanese freighter with two direct hits in Humboldt Bay, New Guinea, the high command reported today. Eleven Japanese barges were destroyed or damaged by strafing near Madang, the noon communique added.

One Allied four-engined plane bombed enemy ground installations of Tuam Island, in Vitiaz Strait, off the Huon Peninsula of New Guinea. A medium bomber raided the airdrome at Babo, Dutch New Guinea. Two Japanese planes made an ineffective night attack on Goodenough Island, off the coast of New Guinea.

The Japanese merchant ship hit by the reconnaissance bomber was off Hollandia. The plane came in at a low altitude and bombed and strafed the ship. Two direct hits were scored with 500-pound bombs, setting fire to the vessel.

The town of Kaimana and a near-by airdrome were bombed in a night attack by Allied planes. Of the attack on the Japanese barges, the communique said:

"Our medium units, on night coastal reconnaissance, bombed and strafed enemy barges, destroying or damaging a total of eleven between Madang and Hopoe."

Delayed reports of yesterday's heavy bombing attack against an airdrome at Rabaul, New Britain, indicated that two of our planes were missing after the raid.

## ZERO ATTACKS PARACHUTIST

### Japanese Pilot Severs Most Of Lieutenant Logan's Foot With Propeller

LEIF ERICKSON

*[By the Associated Press]*

Advanced South Pacific Base, June 14—A deliberate attempt by a Japanese Zero pilot to cut a parachuting marine flyer to pieces with his propeller was reported by the Allied Nations South Pacific headquarters today.

The Zero's propeller blade cut off most of the right foot of Lieut. Samuel S. Logan, 22, of Paola, Kan., and part of his left heel.

Rescued from the sea, Lieutenant Logan was brought to a hospital, where his right leg was amputated above the ankle. He was reported recovering satisfactorily.

There have been frequent stories recently of Nipponese pilots shooting at United States flyers floating with parachutes, but this was the first time the Japanese were known to have used a propeller as a weapon.

A headquarters spokesman said he had heard of nothing quite so brutal in aerial combat.

Logan was flying a Corsair with United States fighters which intercepted from forty to fifty Japanese Zeros and bombers over the Russell islands June 7.

### Climbed From Cockpit

Logan attacked a Zero which was firing on an army Warhawk. The young flyer felt his plane vibrating badly and saw his tail surfaces ripping apart. He climbed from the cockpit, crawled along the fuselage to the tail and jumped.

The Zero immediately swooped down on him. Firing machine guns, the Japanese made four passes under the falling flyer, coming so close the first two times that Logan had to lift his feet to escape being hit by the propeller.

### Trying To Maneuver

When the Zero made the third pass Logan was busy, trying to maneuver the 'chute. He failed to pull up his feet. It was then he was hit. The enemy pilot made one more attack after that and then was chased away by a United States Army plane.

Logan fell into the sea, inflated his life raft, took sulpha and morphine tablets and applied a tourniquet to his right leg. With a metal mirror he signaled to a reconnaisance plane searching for him. The plane landed on the water, picked him up and flew to a base hospital.

## Flyer Survives 2,000-Foot Fall Without 'Chute

An Advanced South Pacific Base, June 14 (AP)—The South Pacific headquarters reported today that Lieut. J. G. Percy, 21, San Francisco, amazingly survived a 2,000-foot fall with a parachute that failed to open.

Percy, a Marine Corsair pilot, had shot down one Zero and damaged another in an air battle over the Russell Islands June 7 when his plane was disabled. He bailed out at 2,000 feet, but couldn't get his parachute open. "I landed in the water feet-first and felt something break," he related.

"I had my Mae West (life jacket) inflated and that kept me up."

Although his pelvis was fractured, Percy swam for three hours and finally dragged himself on a reef, then reached a beach. He lay on the beach all that night, and finally was able to hail four natives. The natives summoned aid and Percy was taken to a base hospital.

### N. E. I. Troops in Parade

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 14 (AP).—A contingent of more than 100 Netherlands East Indies troops who until recently had fought a guerrilla campaign against the Japanese on Timor joined today in a parade here marking United Nations Day.

## Escaped Nazi Caught in Mexico

Mexico City, June 14 (A. P.).—The Government newspaper El Nacion said today in a Tampico dispatch that Helmut Schmidt, a German who escaped from the concentration center at Perote Fortress, had been recaptured near Tampico in the company of the Town Clerk of a Tampico suburb.

The dispatch asserted that the clerk was turned over to the Federal police for investigation.

## U. S. Birth Certificates Being Sold In Mexico

Mexico City, June 14 (AP)—Government sources said today a widespread sale of United States birth certificates to Mexicans desiring to go north of the border to work had been uncovered by United States immigration officials.

These sources said the standard price was $25, sellers were persons of Mexican blood who were born in the United States, and the markets included at least three towns in Jalisco State.

Possession of the birth certificates permits workers to leave the country without the Government papers and approved labor contract required by the Mexican Government.

## U. S.-Mexico Health Parley To Open Today

Juarez, Mexico, June 14 (AP)—The first United States-Mexico border health conference will begin tomorrow with Dr. Thomas Parran, of Washington, United States Public Health Service Surgeon General, among other representatives of the Americas.

The two-day meeting, sponsored by the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, will feature discussions on venereal disease, tuberculosis and other American health problems between the United States and Mexican delegates.

JUN 15 1943

JUN 15 1943

30-24-4987

## Ramirez Recognized By El Salvador

San Salvador, June 14 (A. P.).—The Republic of El Salvador announced today it had recognized the Government of Gen. Pedro Ramirez in Argentina.

## Closer Cooperation By Argentina Seen

Washington, June 14 (AP)—Argentina's declaration of willingness to conclude a petroleum agreement with the United States was regarded in official circles here tonight as evidence that the new Buenos Aires Government is moving toward closer cooperation for continental solidarity.

Tonight's declaration, coming on top of Argentina's move last week to cut off code radio messages, helped to raise some hopes here that a break with the Axis may be possible.

There was no official comment from the United States Government.

If the two countries sign such an accord, southern Brazil, Uruguay and Paraguay would receive needed petroleum supplies. A spokesman at the Chilean Embassy, when informed of the announcement, expressed hope that Chile might benefit as well.

# Argentina Ready To Sign Oil Agreement With U. S.

### New Government Also Announces Postponement Of Radio Code Ban Until Tomorrow

JUN 15 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Buenos Aires, June 14—Foreign Minister Segundo Storni announced today that Argentina was ready to conclude with the United States an agreement whereby the United States would provide oil drilling machinery and Argentina would supply petroleum to neighboring republics.

At the same time the Government announced it had postponed until Wednesday noon the effective date of its new regulations prohibiting the use of code messages in radio communications—a move interpreted as cutting off Axis espionage intelligence.

The announcement came after Erich Meynen, German charge d'affaires, conferred with Storni at the Foreign Office.

The postponement came because of the request of certain embassies, the Foreign Office said, which complained that the suspension detained "certain dispatches considered indispensable because of the new situation produced."

**Vatican Message Delayed**

Storni also disclosed earlier that the Holy See's recognition of the new provisional government of Argentina was delayed because it was transmitted in code.

When the Vatican instructions to the nuncio came through last Friday, postoffice authorities automatically stopped them in compliance with the regulation announced last week. Today it was released as a special concession and the Foreign Ministry was notified of the Holy See's desire to maintain existing relations with Argentine authorities.

Other recognitions were received from Costa Rica, Haiti and San Marino.

# 7,000 CANADIANS OUT ON STRIKE IN THREE SHIPYARDS

### Wage Adjustments, Closed Shop Demanded by Quebec Workers.

QUEBEC, June 14.—(AP) Seven thousand workers in three shipyards in the Quebec district went out on strike tonight.

The men participated in a strike ballot last Thursday. At that time result of the vote was not announced officially, although officials of the companies issued a statement saying that they understood the workers had voted to strike if demands for wage adjustments and a closed shop were not met.

The men are employes of Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing company, Limited, Morton Engineering and Drydock Company, Limited, and George T. Davie and Sons, Limited.

The workers are members of unions affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labor.

It was not known immediately who had called the strike. When the vote was taken, union officials said that an affirmative vote did not mean that the men would leave their jobs on a definite date, but rather that they would "follow Federal labor regulations."

Company officials had said that the companies had "consistently agreed to cooperate with their employes in seeking increased wages," adding that "the only point on which there is not complete agreement is the demand of the Canadian Congress of Labor for a closed shop."

The strike vote was taken after a conciliation board appointed by employers and employes had investigated labor difficulties in the three yards.

The men had asked for appointment of production committees, on which workers would be represented, to speed production; increases in wages to bring them up to the wages paid in Montreal; and adoption of a collective bargaining agreement which would provide for fixing of wage rates for overtime pay, right of the employers to retain from employes pay-checks dues payable to the C.C.L. unions and a closed shop.

## What's Behind The War News

By GLENN BABB

Japan's parliament meets today amid increasing indications that warlords are alarmed by the inability of the empire's war industry to meet their demands upon it. The announcements broadcast from Tokyo concerning the session are not enlightening but nearly all stress the idea that something must be done to increase the output of planes, ships and guns.

It is to be only a three-day special session to approve a strictly limited legislative program designed, as Tokyo radio says, to produce "a drastic increase of the fighting strength." Premier General Tojo has already given notice that he will stand for no nonsense. He is to be the only speaker; the usual reports by the foreign minister, finance minister and others are to be dispensed with. There will be no interpellations; the premier wants no embarrassing questions raised about the course of the war. He will give his own account of it and that must be accepted.

It is somewhat surprising that the military clique permits the survival of parlimentary forms which have ceased to have any meaning. Political parties have been disbanded and replaced by the govment's own fascist organization; all organized political opposition has been eradicated, but the Diet (parliament) still is summoned once a year or oftener to give rubber stamp approval to money bills and other legislation. This suggests a latent discontent that Tojo and the other militarists are afraid might be stirred into flame by too blatantly dictatorial methods.

It will be interesting to see what Tojo will tell his compatriots about the war. His recent utterances have been much less boastful than those of a year ago. "The greater east Asia war is more and more in the stage of decisive battles and the war situation is becoming increasingly serious," he said last week. Japanese propaganda has taken on a somber note of warning like the German after Stalingrad. This is due in part, no doubt, to the impossibility of disguising some of the disasters which have befallen Japanese arms. The loss of Attu, for instance, could not be hidden; therefore the story of the garrison's last charge and obliteration was given the most dramatic possible presentation. Doctor Goebbels apparently found this propaganda of gloom best calculated to support a campaign for all out mobilization of the civilian population.

The parliamentary session is a phase of such a campaign in Japan. Just what can be done to make the already badly strained Japanese economy produce more for the war is not clear; mobilization of industry, of all civilian effort has been under way for at least five years. Obviously the militarists feel it has not gone far enough. Already the work week has been 60 hours or more in most industries but yesterday the Axis-controlled Vichy radio reported that all restrictions on working hours in Japanese factories had been abolished by decree.

Obviously the Tojo regime is making a tremendous effort to gear the war machine for an effort surpassing anything that has gone before. Whether this will be offensive or defensive remains to be seen. Despite some manifest weaknesses the Japanese armed forces still have tremendous striking power. The temptation to have another try at knocking China out of the war must still be strong. The flower of the Japanese army remains in Manchuria along Russia's Far Eastern border. It must be assumed that Hitler is exerting all possible pressure to convince Tojo and company that they must help him finish off Russia this summer, that unless the Axis powers hang together on this matter they must hang separately later. But it is doubtful whether the Japanese will listen to this argument.

There can be no doubt, however, that the Japanese generals and admirals are face to face with the realization that the hope they held when they challenged the United States—that the great American industrial potential could never be fully mobilized for war—has proved a false one. That more than any other factor probably is in their minds now, as they realize that even their greatest exertions can produce only one-tenth or one-twentieth of the great floor of weapons now pouring from American shipyards and factories.

WHAT'S BEHIND THE WAR NEWS

JUN 15 1943

(Continued from Page One)

One of the biggest Pacific successes yet achieved by American submarines was announced by the navy—the sinking of twelve more Japanese ships, including a destroyer, the probable sinking of another Japanese vessel and damage inflicted upon three more.

With the strong support of American bombers and fighters—which spread destruction over the Japanese air base of Nanchang, and kept the Japanese troop and supply columns under concentrated assault—the central China army was advancing along the upper Yangtze.

The most important of a series of Chinese gains was the recapture, as announced in a special communique by the Chinese command, of the city of Kungan in Hupeh province.

Chiang Kai-shek's headquarters also announced that Japanese troops falling back from the Yangtze port of Sungetze had been dispersed in three groups. One, it added, had been destroyed and the two others were being surrounded.

**Russia**

On the Russian front there was again no major action aground, the biggest of a series of skirmishes having been the recapture by Russian patrols of four settlements in the Orel sector below Moscow.

Minor action in the Orel sector again was reported in the midnight Soviet communique, which told of the destruction of three German artillery batteries there.

# Diary Of The War

JUN 15 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

The Italian Mediterranean island of Lampione has fallen into Allied hands—the fourth to be taken in three days—it was reported unofficially from North Africa last night and signs increased that Sicily was next on the list for reduction.

The Middle East Air Force, based on Cairo, disclosed that American Liberators of that command had cast down a quarter-million pounds of bombs in new raids on the Sicilian air bases of Catania and Gerbini Sunday.

The Liberators met heavy enemy fighter opposition in numbers, particularly over Catania, but nevertheless these and other widespread Allied attacks cost a single Allied plane against dozens of enemy craft in all probability destroyed.

The Naxi-controlled Paris radio observed: "It is likely that Allied invasion will begin this week."

**In The Pacific**

# AFRICA'S FREEDOM IS HAILED BY SMUTS

### Deliverance from Axis Is Gift of United Nations, Says Premier.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Premier J. C. Smuts of South Africa said yesterday that Africa's freedom from aggression "is the gift of the United Nations to us, and that gift is a call to us to fight with all our might by their side until all of them enjoy the same freedom from aggression as ourselves. We pledge ourselves today to do so to the very end."

Premier Smuts spoke at Pretoria in honor of United Nations day. His prepared text was received in Washington by the South African government's information office.

Saying that United Nations day "may even become the most significant day in the history of human civilization," Premier Smuts asserted:

"It marks a moment in history when nations great and small publicly recognize and proclaim the fact that they do not stand alone and separate, each by itself in splendid isolation.

"Today, after more than three years of war on this continent and of the most harassing ups and downs, our continent has been freed of the enemy and the tide of war has been rolled back to other continents. This is therefore not only a day of remembrance but of deep gratitude for us. This deliverance was, under Providence, the work of the United Nations. We South Africans, some with queer notions of isolation and neutrality, should ponder that fact."

# BOARDS TO SPEED INDUCTION OF MEN WITHOUT CHILDREN

### Move Will Delay Drafting of Fathers until Last Quarter of Year.

### DEFERMENTS REVIEWED

### Plants to Prepare Time Tables for Replacement of Essential Workers.

WASHINGTON, June 14 — (AP) The drafting of fathers may be delayed a couple of months, it was indicated today, as Selective Service took steps to speed up the induction of childless men now defer-

JUN 15 1943

red because of their occupations.

By saying that the fathers' draft will begin "at least by the last quarter of this year," as the supply of childless men is exhausted, a Selective Service announcement hinted that the calling of men with children might be held off as much as two months beyond the date last mentioned officially, August 1.

**Replacement Schedules**

Selective Service issued revised instructions for preparation of replacement schedules by employers which, when approved by state Selective Service directors, set up time tables for replacement of draft-eligible workers in key posts so their induction will not hamper production.

The new instructions require that schedules filed after July 1 must provide for release of occupationally deferred childless men between 18 and 25 years old within six months unless their jobs are exceptionally important to the war effort and extremely difficult to fill.

The belief that the fathers' draft will be delayed was strengthened by testimony before a House committee that many of the more than 2,800,000 men previously rejected for physical reasons may be inducted because standards are now lower.

The testimony was given by Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey at an appropriations hearing last month and was made public today. He said adoption of lower physical standards by the Navy might postpone the induction of men with children.

Paul V. McNutt, war manpower commission chairman, testified that by the end of this month, the armed forces will have 9,200,000 of the 10,900,000 men they plan to have by the end of this year, and that after next December inductions into the Army may be reduced about 60 per cent.

However, both Mr. McNutt and Gen. Hershey said that before the war ends the "great majority" of physically fit fathers may be in uniform.

**Fathers to Be Listed**

Recognizing that drafting of fathers is inevitable, the Selective Service instructions issued today provided that men in this class, hitherto omitted from replacement schedules because they were safeguarded by paternity deferment, be listed on such schedules filed after July 1 unless the proposed deferment would expire "before October 1."

Officials said the new limitations on deferment of childless men specify those aged 18 to 25 because few men that young are likely to hold jobs so important that they can not be replaced.

Replacement schedules may request occupational deferment for listed key men for periods ranging from two months to more than a year. When state draft directors approve them, they stamp their approval on forms to be sent by the employers to local draft boards asking deferment of each man in accordance with the schedule.

The local boards have authority to refuse deferment for any man, even though the state director has approved it, but in practice they seldom do. The boards must review within six months each deferment they grant, but they usually grant renewals to men for whom longer deferment is suggested in replacement schedules.

**6,000 Schedules Filed**

Although all "essential" employers may file the schedules, Selective Service headquarters said that only about 6,000 had done so, listing something over 3,000,000 employes.

The instructions included this advice:

1—"Generally speaking, those who will be replaced first will be those in occupations having the shortest training and replacement time."

2—"Due consideration should be given to previous and existing periods of deferment."

3—Where men are equally replaceable, single men should be listed for release before childless married men, and the latter should be listed for release before fathers.

4—Where men of the same family status are equally replaceable, they should be "listed for replacement order (draft-call) number with lowest order number first."

# NAZI SPIES HELPED JAPS MAKE PLANS FOR PEARL HARBOR

## German Serving 50 Year Term for Signalling Data on Warships.

WASHINGTON, June 14 — (AP) A report declaring that German spies collaborated with Japanese in preparing the way for the attack on Pearl Harbor was made public today by the Office of War Information, which said that one of them was given a death sentence, later commuted to 50 years at hard labor.

The man was identified as Bernard Julius Otto Kuehn, 47, native of Berlin and veteran of the German army. The OWI made public reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation which said that Kuehn admitted preparing a set of signals, to be flashed from windows in his two Hawaiian homes, for disclosing the types and number of American warships in Pearl Harbor; that he received more than $100,000 from German and Japanese sources during his six years in Hawaii, and that his step-daughter operated a beauty parlor intended to attract "Navy business."

The FBI records said that Kuehn reached Hawaii on Aug. 15, 1935, ostensibly to study the Japanese language. He made two trips to Japan, but never returned to Germany.

More than $70,000 was deposited in a Honolulu bank to the credit of Mr. and Mrs. Kuehn by the Rotterdam Bank association between May 14, 1936, and Feb. 7, 1939, the report said, and in 1940, it added, Mrs. Kuehn returned from a visit to Japan with $16,000 in cash. Six weeks before Pearl Harbor, it said, Tadasi Morimura, fourth secretary at the Japanese consulate, delivered $14,000 to the Kuehn home at Kai Lua, a small community on Oahu.

Kuehn confessed, the FBI said, that he discussed plans for spying on the American fleet with Otojiro Okuda, Japanese vice-consul at Honolulu, in November, 1941.

**Kuehn's work, the report said, included arranging a set of signals by which he could inform the Japanese of the number and types of warships in the harbor and tell which ships had left or were about to leave.**

**The OWI said that Mrs. Kuehn, their son, Eberhard Martin Kuehn, and Mrs. Kuehn's daughter by a previous marriage, Suse Kaete Ruth Kuehn, have been interned.**

# Germans Erect Huge Industrial Empire on Loot

## It Could Maintain Power Despite Party or Army Changes, O.W.I. Reports

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—The giant Nazi industrial combines have transformed Europe's economy into an industrial empire "which could maintain power despite changes in the leadership of Germany, the Nazi party, or the German Army," the Office of war information reported today.

"Not a single important industrial enterprise in the occupied countries of Europe has escaped the grasp of German domination," the O. W. I. said in a study of Nazi plundering and control of German heavy industry.

The big industrial and financial concerns of Germany, headed by the Reichswerke Hermann Goering A. G., has used the "severest economic pressure and political terror" to extend its power over Europe's basic industries, "under protection of the Nazi party and the German Wehrmacht," the report said.

The key organization, to which Reich Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering gave his name and from which he profits, is "a strictly Nazi enterprise," with the Nazi government holding considerably more than 50 per cent of its stock and Nazy party bosses packing its directorate and management staffs. Formed to develop German iron ore resources, it now takes in almost every field of heavy industry in Europe, particularly mines and metals, machines, armament and the inland waterways commerce. "Nazi conquest and exploitation has doubled many times over the wealth and power of this combine."

Biggest loot seized by the Goering combine was in Austria and Czecho-Slovakia, it was reported. In Austria it controls Alpine Montan A. G., which holds the richest iron ore, and its machinery, coal and other subsidiaries, as well as some of the biggest railroad car, machinery and bridge-building factories.

In Czecho-Slovakia it holds the famed Skoda munitions works and the Waffenwerke A. G., through which it in turn controls aviation and automobile plants.

The Nazi "Aryan" laws were the "legal" device, the O. W. I. said, by which the Goering combine got financial interest in the Fitkovice iron-ore mines, of which Baron Louis Rothschild was once a heavy stockholder, and the Petschek-owned lignite companies of the Sudetenland.

In Poland the combine did not bother with legal procedures. "Here the Nazis flatly expropriated practically all business from its Polish owners," O. W. I. said "More than 9,000 large factories, even more smaller plants, some 60,000 commercial enterprises and 2,000,000 hectares (nearly 5,000,000 acres) of land were seized without even the pretense of compensation to their former owners."

The report, latest in a series dealing with Nazi economic plundering, was based on information supplied by various American government agencies and on data obtained from the European press and radio, the O. W. I. said.

## *Finland Starts Paying On Its War Debt Again*

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—Finland, which never missed a payment on its war debt to the United States until it became involved in war with Russia, is going to resume paying again tomorrow. The Helsinki government has notified the United States it will pay $168,945.56 which is due tomorrow under a financial agreement between the two countries.

After Finland became involved in hostilities with Russia Congress granted the Baltic republic a moratorium. When the United States entered the war, however, and Finland continued at war with Russia, the moratorium was not extended. It expired last December.

JUN 15 1943

# U.S. Flyer Pilots Crash Boat to Save 70 Sailors

## Take 40-Foot Army Craft Far Out to Sea Twice to Rescue Torpedo Victims

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—The entire personnel of a torpedoed United States merchant ship in the South Atlantic was rescued by a forty-foot Army crash boat navigated by an Army Air Corps officer and operating far out at sea, the War Department announced today.

Seventy persons, including an American naval detachment of one officer and twenty-five enlisted men, were brought back to a United States base from the four lifeboats in which they had taken refuge.

Second Lieutenant William C. O'Bryan, Air Corps, of North Hollywood, Calif., was the officer in charge of the crash boat and made two trips into the open sea to perform the rescue.

The master of the torpedoed ship was Captain Samuel Olsen, of Milford, N. J. Lieutenant (j. g.) Guthrie Crowe, of La Grange, Ky., commanded the Navy detachment.

The announcement said that Captain Olsen evaded the submarine for eight hours after the first torpedo missed his vessel. Then a torpedo struck the ship.

Another torpedo hastened the sinking of the ship. The crew were ordered into four lifeboats, which stayed together for two days and then separated.

Army airplanes flying the South Atlantic sighted one of the lifeboats eight days later. A portable radio and containers of water were dropped with a message assuring help. The other lifeboats were discovered soon and food, water and flares were supplied by parachute.

That afternoon Lieutenant O'Bryan urged that he be allowed to take the crash boat and attempt a rescue. With a crew of five men he cruised through the night and, guided by an airplane, picked up the first lifeboat the next day and removed nineteen persons. Seventy miles away he found two other lifeboats tied together and began towing them toward shore.

Having taken the rescued men from these three boats to shore, the crash boat went back and brought those in the fourth to shore.

# ROOSEVELT URGED TO NAME CZAR FOR CONTROL OF FOODS

## Congressional Group Fears Shortage, Demands One Central Agency.

## BYRNES OPPOSES PLEA

## Subsidy Plan Backed to Provide Price Rollback.

WASHINGTON, June 14—(AP) Bi-partisan legislative leaders urged President Roosevelt today to appoint a food "czar"—and reportedly received in return an executive proposal that Congress provide from $1,500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 to subsidize a rollback in prices to consumers.

Spurred by fears of a canned food shortage, Senator George (D-Ga) said a group of five senators and four House members urged Mr. Roosevelt to centralize in one agency the final authority over production, distribution, preservation, rationing and prices of agricultural commodities.

**Byrnes Opposes Plan**

There were suggestions that this power be invested either in Food Administrator Chester Davis or War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes. Senator Hill of Alabama, acting Senate Democratic leader, said Mr. Byrnes objected to any such course.

Mr. Byrnes, present at the White House conference, was represented as contending that creation of an over-riding authority would be likely to result in the puncturing of present food price ceilings to spur production and canning activities—an outcome Senator George said appeared inevitable unless subsidies are applied.

In this connection, President Roosevelt was said to have urged that Congress act soon to provide subsidies for a price rollback. This proposal has had strong support from organized labor but was attacked before the Senate Banking committee today by farm organization leaders. Edward A. O'Neal of the Farm Bureau Federation told the committee that labor's demands for subsidies constitue "a thinly disguised effort to secure another unwarranted increase in wages."

**Sees Subsidies As Fairer**

President Roosevelt was represented as arguing that subsidies would be fairer in their application than price increases, contending that "white collar workers" who have received no income boost because of the war cannot pay increased prices for food. Beyond that he and Mr. Byrnes were reported agreed that any puncturing of food ceilings would increase the pressure for breaks elsewhere in the dam against inflation.

Republicans, headed by Senate Leader McNary (Ore), raised immediate objections to subsidies, contending among other things that their cost would be greater than the saving represented to the con-

JUN 15 1943

JUN 15 1943

30.24-4989

sumer.

Senator George told reporters that as far as he is concerned the principal job now is to get sufficient food produced and canned to avert a shortage. He said he is not particular what method is used to assure canners of a return large enough to permit them to pay high enough wages to obtain workers and to get a reasonable profit for their products.

"We just can't afford to have a food shortage in this country," he declared. "If a rise in price levels is necessary to obtain the maximum production and processing of food, then there should be an increase in prices."

The group, whose call at the White House is expected to be supplemented tomorrow by a similar visit from members of the House Agriculture committee, was reported particularly concerned with a shortage of labor in canning factories. Senator Wiley (R-Wis) told the Senate last week that canners in some instances could pay only 60 cents an hour under present price ceilings, while nearby war plants are paying 90 cents.

The Navy and Marine Corps medal was awarded to Radioman Melvin C. Anderman, 26, of San Diego, Calif., who served aboard the submarine which engaged the battleship and patrol vessel.

The shrub of the huckleberry sometimes reaches a height of 12 feet.

## *Davis Sees Production Of Food Near Record*

Washington, June 14 (AP)—Chester C. Davis, War Food Administrator, said today that despite floods and an unfavorable spring the present outlook indicates greater farm production this year than at any time in history except last year.

In a radio address, the Administrator said farmers broke all-time records in 1939, again in 1940, 1941 and 1942.

"But our civlian consumers alone ate up eighty-five per cent. of that enormous production of last year," Davis said. "Only fifteen per cent. of it went to our armed forces and lend-lease. The last two years have been a great feast period for our civlian consumers. . . .

"The civilian consumer has had more money to spend than ever before and he has tried to spend it. If that runaway purchasing power can be harnessed it too can be made to serve in our national teamwork."

## *Jap Underseas Craft Destroyed By U. S. Sub in Tokyo Waters*

WASHINGTON, June 14 — (AP) An American submarine, battling a Japanese undersea craft on the surface, sent the raider to the bottom, the Navy disclosed today.

The action was fought while the American was on patrol in Japanese waters, and few details were given in a citation accompanying award of a Silver Star medal to Lieut. James H. Barnard, 29, of Albany, N. Y.

Lieut. Barnard, the Navy said, was officer of the deck when his ship was attacked by the enemy submarine.

"Maneuvering with great skill," the Navy said, "Lt Barnard succeeded in avoiding the attack and then launched an assault of his own with such force and accuracy that the enemy craft was probably destroyed."

The Navy also announced award of the Silver Star medal to Lt. John F. Walling, 31, of Nantucket, Mass., diving officer on a submarine which attacked an enemy Kongo class battleship and a Japanese patrol vessel. No details were given of the engagement which the Navy said was "successful." The incident had previously been reported, it added.

## *U. S. Arms in Russia Delivering Blows to Foe*

### *Stettinius Reports Lend-Lease Has Made Itself Felt*

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—E. R. Stettinius jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, in a special report today on shipments to Russia in the nineteen months ended April 30, asserted that American weapons in Russians hands "have made themselves felt against the enemy with effectiveness."

The most important single contribution of lend-lease to the Soviets, Stettinius said, is completed weapons—tanks, planes and guns by the thousands. Many of the planes have been flown all the way or assembled en route after being delivered part way in American ships.

"A close second in importance as a vital contribution to the Russian offense," the report said, "has been the volume of raw materials shipped by lend-lease and fabricated into weapons of war by Russia's own industrial plants. Of these materials, the largest single item up to April 30 was 725,000 tons of steel and steel products, followed by 145,000 tons of copper, brass, nickel, molybdenum and other materials."

To help feed the vast Russian Army in the field, as well as the workers behind the lines, lend-lease has shipped 1,077,000 tons of food, including 233,052 tons of wheat and wheat products, 196,660 tons of canned meats, 89,113 tons of other meats, 99,010 tons of dried fruits and vegetables, 61,804 tons of lard, 26,316 tons of dried eggs, 47,355 tons of cereals and cereal products, 13,470 tons of died milk powder and 96,423 tons of vegetable oil.

## A.F.L. CHIEF ASKS ROOSEVELT TO KILL ANTI-STRIKE BILL

JUN 15 1943

### Green Requests Presidential Veto, Charging Measure Is Fascist.

WASHINGTON, June 14. — (AP) William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, appealed today to President Roosevelt to veto the anti-strike bill, declaring it is "Fascist in character." The bill, passed overwhelmingly by Congress last week, reached the President's desk today.

"The workers of our country," Mr. Green wrote the President, "would never become reconciled to this legislation. They would protest against it and rebel against it in the vent it would become the law of the land. The representatives of all the procurement divisions of the government made it clear to the members of Congress that the enactment of the Connally-Smith bill would adversely interfere with production and to that extent injure the war effort. x x x Congress was moved by anger and feeling when it passed this legislation. Such emotions constitute an unsafe guard for the enactment of legislation which affects the liberty, freedom and fundamental rights of millions of people.

**Requests Veto**

"I appeal to you, Mr. President, to follow the opposite course and through the use of calm judgment, exercised free from any feeling of any kind whatsoever, veto this un-American, Fascist, anti-labor legislation."

Rep. Ramspeck of Georgia, the House Democratic whip, predicted meanwhile that the President will sign the measure, several sections of which would apply to the coal wage controversy.

This dispute moved today toward a new climax as the War Labor Board prepared its decision on the miners' portal-to-portal pay demand and John L. Lewis summoned the United Mine Workers policy committee to Washington.

The policy committee meeting Wednesday may coincide with the WLB decision, which competent sources say is certain to be substantially short of the miners' demands.

U.M.W. sources said there was no certainty that an agreement between the union and the Central Pennsylvania coal operators would be drafted by mid-week. Mr. Lewis and Charles O'Neill, spokesman for the Pennsylvania groups, agreed in principle to $1.30 a day as settlement of the underground travel pay demand, but a hitch developed in writing legal language mutually satisfactory to the parties.

## GROWTH OF ARMY BEST WAR STORY, SAYS ELMER DAVIS

JUN 15 1943

### OWI Chief Finds U. S. Has Built Force Despite Washington Confusion.

BOSTON, June 14.—(AP) A United States military machine whose menace is "becoming painfully apparent to our enemies, even if many people in this country still seem unaware of it," has been set rolling in the past three years, Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, said today.

"That, in my opinion, is the b

gest story now current, the biggest story for a good many years past," he added in an address before about 125 delegates to the tenth annual convention of the American Newspaper Guild (C.I.O.).

**Conversion of Industry**

Mr. Davis asserted that despite confusion and bickering, out of Washington has come "the conversion of the greatest peace-time industrial plant the world has ever known to the greatest war-time industrial plant the world has ever known; x x x the creation of an armed force 20 times as large as we had three years ago—and far more efficient man for man."

Mr. Davis declared that in a few papers an impression that Washington is a synonym for "muddle, confusion and bickering" has been "deliberately created, for reasons on which I would prefer not to speculate.

"However," he said, "such criticism accounts for only a part of this impression that has been widely created; it is largely I think the result of routine, and what the sociologists call a time lag—routine reporting and routine editing, a conviction that what was big news and good circulation stuff five years ago is big news and good circulation stuff still.

"And to some extent, of course, the criticism is justified," he added.

Some Washington correspondents, Mr. Davis said, have been covering the Capital for years, "but the war has suddenly compelled them to cover an immensely complicated story quite outside their familiar field.

"It is not surprising if some of them have found some difficulty retooling for conversion to war production, and still seem to feel that a battle between a couple of administrators is bigger news than a battle between the Americans and Japanese navies. A row between two administrators would have been big news in 1938, but is conceivably of somewhat smaller relative importance in 1943."

## FEEDING PLAN FOR AXIS-HELD NATIONS URGED

### Need of Speedy Action by United States Stressed by Gillette.

### FEAR SOME PEOPLE MAY STARVE

### Committee Expects to Summon Hoover as Witness—Swedish Shipping Available.

Washington, June 14 (A. P.).—Declaring that "many of our Allies in conquered countries may be dead before they are liberated," Senator Gillette (D.-Iowa) called today for a speedy Senate investigation of a proposal to feed the peoples of Axis-overrun countries.

Senator Gillette is a member of a Foreign Relations sub-committee headed by Senator Thomas (D.-Utah), which has been named to conduct hearings on a resolution offered by Senators Gillette and Taft (R.-Ohio) to put the Senate on record as urging this government to join with Great Britain, Sweden and Switzerland in establishing an international food relief system.

This projected move would be separate from the aid which might be extended to peoples in conquered countries, and other war victims by the proposed United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Conceding that the problem is many sided, Senator Gillette said the committee hoped to find the answers to these questions:

1. Can the United States spare the food needed to supply its fighting Allies as well as the home front?

2. Is there sufficient shipping space to move this food to such countries as Belgium, Norway, the Netherlands and Greece?

3. Will the supplies ever reach the starving natives of those countries, or will they be diverted to Axis use?

4. Would relief of this nature lift a burden from the Axis by giving food to people who otherwise might be moved by desperation to revolt?

5. Will the British agree to lift the blockade of Europe to permit such shipments?

**Plan Has Worked.**

"There is no question this would be a tremendous undertaking," Senator Gillette told reporters, "but it seems to me that while we are allocating food supplies to countries that have been liberated, we could make a reasonable allocation to our Allies in the conquered areas. Otherwise, many of them will be dead before they are liberated."

While the British in the past have opposed sending supplies to such areas, the Iowa Senator pointed out that food has been sent to Greece for several months under the supervision of the Swedish and Swiss governments and the International Red Cross. He said the State Department recently certified this setup as working satisfactorily and without benefit to the Germans.

Former President Hoover, who directed Belgium relief in the last war, probably will be called as a witness, Senator Gillette said, adding he was informed that sufficient Swedish ships, not available for Allied war cargoes, could be marshaled to move the food to European areas if agreements can be reached.

## MOLZAHN APPEAL BRINGS NO ACTION

### Supreme Court Fails to Announce Decision on Plea for Review.

WASHINGTON, June 14 — (AP) The Rev. Kurt E. B. Molzahn, pastor of the Old Zion Lutheran church in Philadelphia, failed today to obtain a Supreme court review of his conviction on charges of conspiring to violate the espionage act by aiding an attempt to deliver military secrets to Germany and Japan.

The minister was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by the Federal district court at Hartford, Conn., and the verdict was upheld by the Federal Circuit court at New York.

In his Supreme court petition, the minister contended, among other things, that the verdict resulted from "prejudice" because of his German birth.

He served in the German cavalry on the Russian front in the first World War and obtained United States citizenship about three years ago.

JUN 15 1943

# BIG BOMBERS BLAST JAPS IN SOLOMONS

Washington, June 14 (A. P.).—A bombing raid by Flying Fortresses and Liberator bombers on the Japanese at Kahili on Bougainville Island in the Solomons was reported by the Navy today. Results were not observed, the Navy said. There were no United States losses.

A new technic of sending great flights of fighter planes out on hunting expeditions in a desperate effort to halt relentless bombing of their bases apparently has been adopted by the Japanese in the South Pacific. But it has failed thus far. The bombings continue and the fighting planes are being shot down.

Evidence of the new defensive tactics has been growing in recent air battling throughout the area. It reached a high point with a flight of "forty to fifty" Japanese fighter planes reported engaged over the Russell Islands in the Solomons Saturday, and the Navy reported yesterday that at least half of the flight—possibly thirty-three—were shot down.

Obviously the planes were under instructions to seek out American units and attempt to drive them back. Presumably their objectives were the bombing planes which have been blasting Jap positions. Fighters would be able to inflict little damage on surface vessels.

Navy, Marine and Army fighter planes engaged them. Six United States planes were lost but all except two pilots were rescued. Twenty-five of the Jap planes definitely were shot down, the Navy reported, and eight more probably were destroyed.

# MISS PERKINS SEES LABOR AS GLOBAL

Washington, June 14 (A. P.).—The Department of Labor is making post-war plans for domestic rehabilitation and reconstruction elsewhere in the world, dealing with broad international problems of labor and living costs.

Secretary Perkins, in testimony made public today by the House Appropriations Committee, declared the work is being done by the Division of Labor Statistics, which she described as the "key" to the Government's plan on such post-war matters as "labor standards and the movement of labor."

"This is the agency," she told the committee, "through which the State Department is developing its co-operation with other countries with regard to some of the labor problems, also with regard to nutrition, and also with regard to the cost of living, which must be measured internationally in order to have any proper negotiations between the State Department and the foreign offices of other countries."

Secretary Perkins said the bureau had developed a technic "whereby they can very nearly predict how much man power it would take to electrify and build powerhouses and do the necessary wiring in some country in Europe which may have to be reconstructed in the post-war period."

The Labor Secretary declared also that "we look to this bureau to predict for us what the population moves and changes are likely to be that will make necessary whatever type of social security we are to have."

# Compulsory Salute to Flag Ruled Out by Supreme Court

JUN 15 1943

## Decision by Six to Three Vote Reverses 1940 Finding.

WASHINGTON, June 14—(AP) Speaking out against the use of coercion to weld national unity, the Supreme court held today that states can not compel school children to salute the American flag.

"Compulsory unification of opinion achieves only the unanimity of the graveyard," said the court's 6-3 opinion by Justice Jackson, handed down as the nation observed Flag day.

"To believe that patriotism will not flourish if patriotic ceremonies are voluntary and spontaneous instead of a compulsory routine is to make an unflattering estimate of the appeal of our institutions to free minds.

### Cannot Force Faith

"If there is any fixed star in our constitutional constellation, it is that no official, high or petty, can prescribe what shall be orthodox in politics, nationalism, religion, or other matters of opinion or force citizens to confess by word or act their faith therein. If there are any circumstances which permit an exception, they do not now occur to us."

The court thus overruled its 1940 decision upholding the constitutionality of the flag salute. It outlawed, in the case before the court, a flag salute requirement of the West Virginia Board of Education In both cases, the flag salute rule was challenged by members of Jehovah's Witnesses on grounds of religious freedom.

### Frankfurter Dissents

Justice Frankfurter, who wrote the majority opinion in 1940, dissented today with Justices Roberts and Reed. Justice Frankfurter asserted that an act promoting good citizenship and national allegiance is "within the domain of government authority and is therefore to be judged by the same considerations of power and of constitutionality as those involved in the many claims of immunity from civil obedience because of religious scruples."

At the same time, the court unanimously declared unconstitutional a Mississippi law prohibiting statements or the distribution of literature "which reasonably tends to create an attitude of stubborn refusal to salute, honor or respect" the flag or government of the United States or Mississippi.

Noting the court's decision in the flag salute case, Justice Roberts declared that if the 14th amendment bans enforcement of the salute it also prohibits the "imposition of punishment for urging and advising that, on religious grounds, citizens refrain from saluting the flag."

The decision reversed the conviction of members of Jehovah's Witnesses charged with violating the law through statements criticizing the President for sending the Army overseas and through the distribution of literature.

The West Virginia Board of Education has required school children to salute the flag and repeat the Oath of Allegiance. Expulsion from school was the penalty for failure to do so. Parents of expelled children could be prosecuted on truancy charges.

Saying that there was no question in this case whether officials may foster national unity by persuasion and example, the court declared the problem was "whether under our Constitution compulsion as here employed is a permissible means for its achievement." The opinion added:

"Probably no deeper division of our people could proceed from any provocation then from finding it necessary to choose what doctrine and whose program public educational officials shall compel youth to unite in embracing. Those who begin coercive elimination of dissent soon find themselves exterminating dissenters. Compulsory unification of opinion achieves only the unanimity of the graveyard. It seems trite but necessary to say that the First amendment to our Constitution was designed to avoid these ends by avoiding these beginnings."

### Court to Adjourn Monday

The court announced it will adjourn next Monday for the summer, unless otherwise ordered, leaving two outstanding cases that may be decided on the final day of the term.

One involves the Army's orders putting a curfew on persons of Japanese ancestry on the West coast and subsequently excluding some 70,000 of them from coastal areas. The orders, issued by Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, Western Defense commander, were challenged by two American-born Japanese.

The other case raises the question of whether an alien who belonged to the Communist party in 1927 has the right to citizenship. Involved is William Schneiderman, state secretary of the Communist party in California, whose citizenship was cancelled on the grounds that he concealed his membership in the party at that time. Wendell Willkie, Republican Presidential candidate in 1940, represented Schneiderman.

# V Mail To Carry Photos Of Babies To Dads Overseas

Washington, June 14 (AP)—Fathers in the armed forces serving overseas now may get, via V mail, photographs of their offspring under 1 year old or born since dad left for overseas.

The War Department says such pictures now may be transmitted by V mail under certain conditions and may include the mother or other persons holding the child.

The regulation V mail form cannot be altered, and the photograph is limited in size to not more than one third of the correspondence space on the V mail form.

# Japan Is To Be Barred From Seals In Future

Washington, June 14 (AP)—Protection of Pacific fur-seal herds and a division of the catch which formerly went to Japan has been agreed upon by the United States and Canada, an informed but unquotable source disclosed today.

The agreement, reached late in 1942, has been referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the form of a bill by Senator Connally (D., Texas). The bill did not give details of the agreement, but it was understood that Japan, which gave a year's notice of repudiation of the original pelagic sealing agreement in October, 1940, was eliminated and her share divided by the United States and Canada.

The original treaty, under which the Pacific herds were to be protected for thirty years, was signed by Canada, the United States, Japan and Russia. Its principal provision was a ban against pelagic sealing, or the killing or capturing of seals at sea.

JUN 15 1943

# Byrnes Given Another Government Position

Washington, June 14 (AP)—James F. Byrnes, director of the Office of War Mobilization, has been given another job, that of the President's liaison officer with the Office of Emergency Management.

The position has been held by Wayne Coy, who became assistant budget director more than a year ago. The White House said Coy found the Budget Bureau job required his full time and asked the President to consolidate his liaison work with that of OWM when it was established. This was done in letters sent to Byrnes and Coy.

# Capital Muddle Stories Decried By Elmer Davis

## Critics Stress 'Bickering'

# Despite Record Output, He Tells Newspaper Guild

BOSTON, June 14 (AP).—Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, declared today that an impression had been created that "Washington is necessarily a muddle of bickering and confusion" even while the nation's capital was providing leadership that "has accomplished in three years a job of production and organization unparalleled in history."

Speaking before the convention of the American Newspaper Guild, Mr. Davis said that a few newspapers had "deliberately created" such an impression "for reasons on which I would prefer not to speculate."

He added that others had indulged in criticism "influenced by their antagonism to the party in power," although he conceded that "criticism so motivated is a perfectly legitimate part of the democratic process."

"However," he added, "such criticism accounts for only a part of this impression that has been widely created. It is largely, I think, the result of routine, and what the sociologists call a time lag—routine reporting and routine editing, a conviction that what was big news and good circulation stuff five years ago is big news and good circulation stuff still. And to some extent, of course, the criticism is justified."

### Admits Many Mistakes

Conceding that "mistakes have been made, plenty of them," and that "the transformation has been hampered by confusion and bickering," Mr. Davis declared that nevertheless, in three years a military machine had been set rolling whose menace was "becoming painfully apparent to our enemies, even if many people in this country still seem unaware of it."

"That, in my opinion," he said, "is the biggest story now current, the biggest story for a good many years past."

Mr. Davis said that some Washington correspondents had been covering the capital for years. "But," he continued, "the war has suddenly compelled them to cover an immensely complicated story quite outside their familiar field.

"It is not surprising if some of them have found some difficulty retooling for conversion to war production, and still seem to feel that a battle between a couple of administrators is bigger news than a battle between the American and Japanese Navies. A row between two administrators would have been big news in 1938 but is conceivably of somewhat smaller relative importance in 1943."

Mr. Davis said that in the post-war world "a heavy responsibility will lie on the free press and free radio of the United States" in the event that some foreign nations place their news-disseminating agencies under government control.

In such circumstances, he said, "to avert grave damage to the national interest, in competition wth the controlled news services of other nations," American news editors may be obliged to exercise "a greater vigilance, a keener intelligence and a more alert solicitude for the national welfare than has ever been demanded of them in the past."

### Asks Balanced Picture of U. S.

Mr. Davis suggested that "it will be the responsibility of American news services dealing with the rest of the world to present a balanced picture of American life—with faults candidly included, but not distorted out of proportion to please customers whose public prefers to think of us as a land of cowboys, multi-millionaires and gangsters."

At an earlier press conference Mr. Davis said the Axis nations have reached a realization that they cannot win a positive victory, and he predicted that when Adolf Hitler's "people feel that he is a liability rather than an asset, they will do away with him."

Earlier, the guild, in convention, adopted unanimously a resolution urging President Roosevelt to veto the anti-strike bill on the ground that "it would place organized labor in a legal straitjacket."

"This bill, if it becomes law, would have no other result than to promote the destruction of labor organizations which have honestly and faithfully adhered to their pledge to you that war production will be maintained," the resolution said.

### Lend-Lease Funds Approved

Washington, June 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed today a bill appropriating an additional $6,273,629,000 for lend-lease operations.

JUN 15 1943

30.24-4991

# Inter-American Book Exchange Mission Named

## Five Publishers Will Study Obstacles to Clearance of Technical Information

JUN 15 1943

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP).—Obstacles handicapping the exchange of publications between the United States and other American republics will be investigated by a five-man mission of book publishers traveling under government auspices.

The State Department announced today that the publishers will leave late this month for Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Argentina and Brazil to consult with publishers, book sellers and government and educational authorities.

Findings of the mission, which will work under arrangements made by the State Department and the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, will be submitted to the government and made available to interested groups in this country.

The State Department said that unhampered exchange of publications has a bearing on the war effort.

"Many of the scientific and technical publications published in this county," it said, "are in urgent demand today in mining and industrial establishments in the other American republics where vital war materials are being prepared for delivery to the United Nations."

Members of the mission are:

George P. Brett, jr., president of MacMillan Company; Burr J. Chase, president of Silver-Burdett Company; Robert L. De Graff, president of Pocket Books, Inc.; Malcolm Johnson, executive vice-president of Doubleday, Doran, and James S. Thompson, executive vice-president of McGraw-Hill Company.

## U. S.-Anglo Monetary Compromise Held Need

Washington, June 14 (AP)—Norwegian delegates to Secretary Morgenthau's monetary conferences said today that cooperation between the United States and Great Britain was of "fundamental importance" to the small nations of the world.

Expressing the hope that a compromise between American and British plans to stabilize post-war currencies would be worked out, Prof. Wilhelm Keilau, Norwegian financial technician, told a press conference that "we have no more burning desire than to see such cooperation" between America and Britain in the monetary field.

## Two Escaped German Prisoners Captured

Temple, Texas, June 14 (AP)—The last two German prisoners of war who escaped from Camp Hood, Texas, were captured tonight at Cedar Park, Texas, officials at the camp announced.

The Germans are Ludwig Jung and Harald Stalleicken.

The three other prisoners of war were captured last Wednesday, the same day they escaped.

## Barney Ross Gets Medal

Passaic, N. J., June 14 (AP)—Sergt. Barney Ross, a Marine Corps hero of Guadalcanal, was presented the Distinguished Service Medal of the Marine Corps League, Department of New Jersey, tonight at Flag Day ceremonies.

## Plans To Finance Mexican Enterprise

New York, June 14 (AP)—Announcement was made today of the formation of Financiera Tecnica de Mexico, S. A., an organization of Mexican and United States financiers and industrialists.

The organization, which will furnish technical and managerial services for Mexican business, has as directors Julio Lacaud and Carlos Trouyet, partners of J. Lacaud y Cia, Mexico City investment bankers; Antonio Espinosa de Los Monteros, director general of Nacional Financiera, S. A., Mexico City, and George H. Houston and Henrick R. Jolles, of the New York management consultant firm of Houston & Jolles.

# DEATH RATE DROPS TO LOWEST LEVEL

Washington, June 14 A. P.).—The general death rate in the United States dropped in 1942 to the lowest level ever recorded. Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon-General, told the House Appropriations Committee that the rate last year was 10.3 per 1,000 population, compared to 10.5 in 1941, as shown in provisional data.

"It is probable," he said, "that final figures will also show a decrease in maternal mortality for the thirteenth consecutive year, reaching an all-time low of about or less than three deaths per 1,000 births. Infant mortality decreased to 40 or 41 per 1,000 live births in 1942, as compared with 45 in 1941. At the same time, the birth rate rose from 18.7 per 1,000 population in 1941 to 20.7 in 1942."

The increase of fatal accidents in industry almost offset the reduction in deaths from automobile accidents. Dr. Parran reported substantial increases in two epidemic diseases—meningecoccus meningitis (commonly known as cerebrospinal fever) and typhus fever.

During the first three months of 1943, he said, some 6,000 cases of meningecoccus meningitis were reported, a rate above that of 1918 and probably equal to the outbreak of 1929, when more than 10,000 cases occurred. He added, however, that prompt treatment with the sulfa drugs alone will save a great majority of patients, with the fatality rate having been cut to 5 per cent in some areas.

Typhus fever also increased in 1942, when 3,700 cases were reported, and Dr. Parran said that current reports show a continued rise. There are under way rat-extermination campaigns in the Southern areas where the disease most commonly occurs. It is spread by a rat flea.

## Kermit Roosevelt's Son Is Inducted Into Army

New York, June 14 (AP)—Direk Roosevelt, 18-year-old son of Major Kermit Roosevelt whose death in Alaska was announced last week, was inducted into the army today, the fourteenth member of former President Theodore Roosevelt's family to serve with the armed forces.

Young Roosevelt, grandson of the late President, volunteered for service following his graduation from Brooks School last week.

## 10,000,000 Workers In Russia Have Gardens

New York, June 14 (AP)—The Moscow radio said tonight that 10,000,000 Soviet workers and office employes planted their own vegetable gardens this spring.

The total area of individual and community gardens in Soviet Russia was estimated at 1,000,000 hectares (2,471,000 acres).

The broadcast, recorded here by the Associated Press, quoted a dispatch from Tass, the Russian official news agency.

## President Of Paraguay Visits Plants In Detroit

Detroit, June 14 (AP)—Gen. Higinio Morinigo, President of the Republic of Paraguay, with a party of seventeen, including nine other representatives of the Paraguayan Government, toured armament plants in the Detroit area today.

Greeted upon arrival here by Mayor Edward J. Jeffries and representatives of Gov. Harry F. Kelley, the visiting officials were taken first on a tour of the Chrysler-operated Detroit tank plant and the factory of the Packard Motor Car Company where they saw aviation and marine engines in production.

At noon President Morinigo and his party were luncheon guests of General Motors Corporation. The afternoon was spent in a tour of the Rouge plant of the Ford Motor Company.

JUN 15 1943

## U. S. SOLDIER IS SLAIN, ZOOT SUIT YOUTHS HELD

EL PASO, Tex., June 14.—(AP) Pvt. Donald C. Hemenway stationed at nearby Fort Bliss was found stabbed to death in neighboring Juarez, Mexico, and officials there said today that five youths wearing zoot suits were held for investigation.

Mayor Antonio Bermudez of Juarez, directing the inquiry into the death of the Natick, Mass., soldier, said the arrests were made after a witness reported seeing three youths wearing zoot suits attack a United States soldier on a Juarez street Saturday night shortly before Hemenway's body was found by two small boys.

He said robbery evidently was not the motive as $10 in cash was found on Hemenway's body.

## NAZI PRISONERS CAPTURED

TEMPLE, Tex., June 14—(AP) The last two German prisoners of war who escaped from Camp Hood, Texas, were captured tonight at Cedar Park, Texas, officials at the camp announced.

## Liberty Ship Launched

### The Joshua L. Chamberlain Named for Hero of Gettysburg Battle

SOUTH PORTLAND, Me., June 14 (AP).—Another 19,500-ton Liberty ship was added today to the nation's merchant fleet with the launching of the Joshua L. Chamberlain at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation yards. The vessel was named by Miss Patricia Palmer, of South Orange, N. J., daughter of Dwight R. G. Palmer, president of the General Cable Corporation, of New York.

# New Yorkers in Pacific Naval Fight

## Commander Clute Tells of Long Battle in Which Force Fought Way Out of Trap Off the Aleutians.

San Francisco, June 14 (A. P.).—In what was perhaps the longest sea battle of the war, and against overwhelming odds, American naval forces fought off Japanese attempts to reinforce Attu and Kiska and blasted their way out of a trap in a daring daylight torpedo attack, the Twelfth Naval District disclosed today. The action was reported several weeks ago off the Aleutians.

Today's story paid particular tribute to the lead destroyer of the three which, with the help of an American heavy cruiser, put to flight enemy destroyers, two heavy cruisers, two light cruisers and two transports or cargo ships. The destroyers streaked in under the big Japanese guns for the torpedo kill after the American force had been trapped between the Japanese and the nearby islands.

The American cruiser walloped one of the Japanese cruisers at the start of the battle. The lead destroyer, eyewitness accounts said today, hit an enemy light cruiser with a salvo and put a torpedo into another heavy one under "an appalling volume of fire."

Lieut.-Commander James M. Clute of Staten Island, the destroyer's executive officer, said that the "continuous slugging match" from 7:30 A. M. until 12:30 P. M. possibly set a record in length, and that the fact "we could make all the speed we wanted to probably saved us."

He paid high tribute to the American cruiser that fought off the two Japanese heavy cruisers though she herself had been hit. He told of receiving orders to lead the bold, daylight torpedo attack after the American force had been trapped. The destroyers waded in from 25,000 yards.

After torpedoes had been launched, the two big Japanese ships turned and ran. Five persons were killed and five wounded on the destroyer leader which made her base after a "pretty miserable trip" with no lights, no heat and no fresh water.

The ship's medical officer, Lieut. Richard S. Meredith of 122 East 76th street, New York, said his practice before entering the Navy was limited to obstetrics, "but I have very little use for that specialty now." Flying splinters from a whaleboat first notified him his ship had been hit.

### Annapolis 1934.

Commander Clute is 32 years old and was graduated from Annapolis in 1934. His brother William, 28, is a lieutenant (j. g.) in the Navy.

Their parents, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Clute Sr., and their sister Jeanette were obviously thrilled at the news of the Commander's exploits when informed today at their home at 49 Ann street, Port Richmond, S. I. But, they insisted modestly, they didn't want to make their son out a hero. He was, they said, just doing his job.

"What we want more than anything is just to see him," said the father. "He is on the West Coast now with his wife and telephoned us not long ago. He just asked us if we had heard any news of a big naval engagement in the Pacific, but, of course, at that time he was not free to give us any details."

The Commander has seen much service in the Pacific, and was stationed in Hawaii for several years. Mr. Clute Sr. is connected with the Bethlehem Steel Company, shipbuilding division.

JUN 15 1943

UNDATED SINKINGS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NO WESTERN ATLANTIC MERCHANT SINKINGS WERE ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE WEEK OF FEB. 15, BEARING OUT RECENT STATEMENTS BY UNITED STATES AND BRITISH OFFICIALS THAT THE AXIS U-BOAT MENACE IS BEING CONQUERED.

SO FAR THIS YEAR, ANNOUNCED ALLIED AND NEUTRAL MERCHANT LOSSES IN THE WESTERN ATLANTIC HAVE AVERAGED FOUR A WEEK WHEREAS IN 1942 ENEMY U-BOATS ACCOUNTED FOR A WEEKLY AVERAGE OF 10.

DURING THE PAST WEEK, HOWEVER, TWO VESSELS WERE ADDED TO THE ANNOUNCED TOLL IN THOSE WATERS WHEN LOCATIONS OF PREVIOUSLY REPORTED LOSSES WERE DISCLOSED.

THE ADDITIONS-- THE LIBERTY SHIP, JAMES W. DENVER, AND THE ANGELUS, A BRITISH-CANADIAN SCHOONER -- RAISED TO 668 THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TOTAL OF ANNOUNCED ALLIED AND NEUTRAL SHIPS LOST IN THAT AREA SINCE PEARL HARBOR.

UNDATED FLAG DAY

JUN 15 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BANNERS OF ALL THE UNITED NATIONS WERE MASSED WITH THE STARS AND STRIPLES TODAY IN THE FIRST JOINT CELEBRATION OF THE HERETOFORE STRICTLY AMERICAN OBSERVANCE OF FLAG DAY.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN HIS OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION SETTING JUNE 14 ASIDE FOR UNITED TRIBUTE TO THE EMBLEMS OF THE 32 NATIONS REPRESENTING THE "MASSED, ANGERED FORCES OF COMMON HUMANITY," CALLED UPON THE UNITED STATES TO DISPLAY THE ALLIED FLAGS SIDE BY SIDE WITH THEIR OWN

"WE KNOW THAT OUR FLAG IS NOT FIGHTING ALONE," THE PRESIDENT SAID. "THE FLAGS OF 32 UNITED NATIONS ARE MARCHING TOGETHER, BORNE FORWARD BY THE BRAVERY OF FREE MEN. TOGETHER, THEY ARE 1 EMBLEM OF A GATHERING OFFENSIVE THAT SHALL LIBERATE THE WORLD."

IN WASHINGTON, AS ELSEWHERE, THE NEW "FLAG OF THE FOUR FREEDOMS" WAS FLOWN PUBLICLY FOR THE FIRST TIME TO REPRESENT ALL THE UNITED NATIONS.

JUN 15 1943

CHOSEN BY POPULAR POLL, THE FLAG CONSISTS OF A WHITE FIELD EMBLAZONED WITH FOUR UPRIGHT BARS OF RED, REPRSENTING THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER: FREEDOM OF SPEECH, AND RELIGION, AND FREEDOM FROM WANT AND FEAR.

A CREATION OF THE YEAR-OLD, UNOFFICIAL UNITED NATIONS CLUB, THE FLAG IS INTENDED TO BE FLOWN ALONG WITH THE BANNERS OF THE VARIOUS UNITED NATIONS--NOT TO REPLACE THEM.

IT IS BEING FLOWN IN WASHINGTON UNDER SPONSORSHIP OF THE AMERICAN LEGION AND MASONIC ORGANIZATIONS.

THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION'S OUTPOST BUREAUS REPORTED THAT FLAG DAY WAS OBSERVED IN MANY PARTS OF THE WORLD, INCLUDING CHUNGKING, LONDON, MELBOURNE, BEIRUT, HONOLULU, AND OTHER CITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ALLIED FORCES IN NORTH AFRICA, IN A FLAG DAY MESSAGE RELEASED THROUGH OWI SAID:

"AUTOCRACY HAS CAUSE TO TREMBLE WHEN FREE NATIONS JOIN THEIR MINDS, THEIR RESOURCES, THEIR HANDS AND THEIR HEARTS TO MAINTAIN THEIR COMMON IDEALS. THIS AGE-OLD TRUTH HAS AGAIN BEEN DEMONSTRATED IN THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

"ON LAND, AT SEA AND IN THE AIR, FORCES OF THE UNITED NATIONS POOLED THEIR RESOURCES IN NORTH AFRICA, PLANNED TOGETHER, WORKED

JUN 15 1943

30.24-4993

TOGETHER, AND FOUGHT TOGETHER TOWARD A SINGLE GOAL, TO ROUTE THE FORCES OF ENSLAVEMENT. THE TUNISIAN VICTORY, THEREFORE, STANDS A MONUMENT TO THE PERFECTION OF OUR UNIFICATION AND A DOUBLE DEFEAT FOR HITLERISM.

"WE FACE THE FUTURE WITH CONFIDENCE, BECAUSE WE ARE AS ONE IN PURPOSE AND ACTION. THROUGH UNITY, THE FORCES OF FREEDOM WILL BRING FORTH FROM THIS WAR A TRIUMPHANT PEACE."

JUN 15 1943

THE JAPANESE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID "COL. NOBLE" WAS "FORMER COMMANDER OF THE USAFFE IN NORTHERN LUZON AND BEFORE THE WAR COMMANDED THE U.S. 14TH ARTILLERY REGIMENT." IT SAID THAT A "LIEUT.-COL.F.MOSES" AND TWO FILIPINO SUB-LIEUTENANTS ALSO WERE TAKEN PRISONER, ALL BEING ARRESTED IN THE MOUNTAINOUS AREA 20 KILOMETERS SOUTHEAST OF LUBUAGAN. THE ARMY AND MARINES COULD NOT IDENTIFY "COL.MOSES" EITHER.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

UNITED NATIONS DAY WAS CELEBRATED IN RUSSIA WITH A DISPLAY OF STATE FLAGS ON ALL GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS THROUGHOUT THE UNION WHILE IN MAJOR CITIES FACTORIES AND SCHOOLS HEARD REPORTS ON THE STRUGGLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS AGAINST THE COMMON ENEMY, MOSCOW RADIO SAID LAST (MON) NIGHT.

A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID BUILDERS ENGAGED IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF ONCE-BESIEGED STALINGRAD HELD A MEETING THERE, WHILE IN MOSCOW A RADIO CONCERT INCLUDED MUSIC FROM THE UNITED NATIONS, AMONG THEM AMERICAN AND BRITISH WORKS.

EXHIBITIONS PICTURING THE WAR WERE OPENED IN SEVERAL CITIES, WHILE MOTION PICTURE THEATERS SHOWED BRITISH DOCUMENTARY FILMS AND NEWSREELS OF ALLIED MILITARY ACTIVITIES.

A/S

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO, QUOTING A DOMEI DISPATCH SAID YESTERDAY (MON) THE JAPANESE HAD CAPTURED REMNANTS ENGAGING IN PHILIPPINE GUERRILLA OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN LUZON JUNE 2, WITH A "COL.H.M.NOBLE" AMONG THE PRISONERS, BUT ARMY AND MARINE OFFICIALS IN WASHINGTON SAID THEIR RECORDS SHOWED NO COLONEL OF THAT NAME.

UNDATED ITALIAN FASCISTS (PRECEDE LONDON DAY)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 15 1943

ITALY'S FASCIST PARTY HAS RECOMMENDED A NINE-POINT PROGRAM FOR A MORE STRICT REGULATION OF THE LIVES OF ITALIANS BECAUSE OF THE IMMINENCE OF INVASION, THE ROME RADIO DISCLOSED YESTERDAY, AND LAST (MON) NIGHT BOTH THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN RADIOS SAID THE MOVE "INFORMED THE ITALIAN PEOPLE WITH A SUDDEN JERK" OF "THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE HOUR."

THE AXIS RADIOS RALLIED "ALL MILITARY AND MORAL RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY" TO MEET THE EMERGENCY.

THE BROADCASTS, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE FASCIST PARTY DIRECTORATE SENT TO PREMIER MUSSOLINI FALL INTO THESE NINE POINTS:

SUPPRESSION OF ALL ATTEMPTS TO WEAKEN UNITY; STRICT COOPERATION OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION; EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION; LIMITATION OF ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS TO THE MINIMUM; SPUR PRODUCTION BY ELIMINATING RED TAPE; SUPPRESSION OF BLACK MARKETS; STRICT CONTROL AND CLOSING DOWN OF DELUXE HOTELS, BOARDING HOUSES, RESTAURANTS AND SHOPS; DEPORTATION OF ALL FOREIGNERS WHO ARE UNNECESSARY; STRICT APPLICATION OF THE LAW ON THE DUTY TO WORK.

JUN 15 1943

THE STEFANI NEWS AGENCY COMMENTED THAT THE RECOMMENDATIONS "AFFIRM ONCE AGAIN THAT THE ITALIAN PEOPLE IS FIRMLY DECIDED TO FIGHT TILL THE END FOR THE VICTORY OF ITS CAUSE WHICH IT IDENTIFIES WITH THE INTERNATIONAL AND SOCIAL JUSTICE OF MODERN TIMES."

THE PUBLIC MAY ALSO FEEL, THE AGENCY SAID, THAT "THE VIGILANT EYES OF THE PARTY ARE FIRMLY FIXED ON ALL CLASSES AND CATEGORIES OF THE NATION. X X X THE OLD GUARD OF THE REVOLUTION AND THE NEW GENERATION ARE MOUNTING GUARD."

THE WAR TODAY

(WHILE DEWITT MACKENZIE IS ON VACATION, THIS DAILY COLUMN IS BEING WRITTEN BY MAX HILL, FORMER CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN TOKYO).

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JUN 15 1943

BY MAX HILL

ANOTHER BRIEF BUT IMPORTANT SESSION OF JAPAN'S DIET IS SCHEDULED FOR THIS WEEK, AND WE SHOULD WEIGH CAREFULLY ALL THAT THE TOKYO RADIO SEES FIT TO BROADCAST ABOUT THE PROCEEDINGS.

NATURALLY, THE ANNOUNCEMENTS WILL BE LARDED GENEROUSLY WITH PROPAGANDA SPECIALLY CONCOCTED FOR CONSUMPTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS, BUT MOST LIKELY WE CAN FIND AT LEAST A CLUE TO THE TRUE REASON FOR THIS EMERGENCY THREE-DAY SESSION.

IT IS LOGICAL TO ASSUME THAT PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO AND HIS HENCHMEN ALREADY HAVE MAPPED A PLAN OF ACTION, AND IT IS NOW UP TO THE DIET TO VOICE ENTHUSIASTIC APPROVAL, WHETHER WILLING OR NOT. SUCH RUBBER-STAMP ACTIONS ARE THE RULE AND NOT THE EXCEPTION FOR JAPAN'S SO-CALLED LEGISLATIVE BODY. A JAPANESE ONCE POINTED OUT TO ME THE GREAT STONE BUILDING IN WHICH THE DIET MEETS AS THE "TOMBSTONE OF A DEMOCRACY." HE WAS RIGHT, 100 PER CENT.

TOKYO'S BROADCASTS ALREADY HAVE USED ALL OF THE OLD, FAMILIAR PHRASES ABOUT JAPAN'S IMMUTABLE PURPOSE, A PERFECTED "STRUCTURE FOR TOTAL NATIONAL MOBILIZATION," AND "REORGANIZATION OF ENTERPRISE."

BUT ALL OF THIS CAN BE CUT AWAY BY QUALIFIED STUDENTS--AND WE HAVE SEVERAL--LEAVING AT LEAST THE GERM OF TRUTH. FOR AN EXAMPLE, IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO GO BACK INTO HISTORY FARTHER THAN NOVEMBER, 1941, WHEN A SPECIAL SESSION WAS HELD JUST BEFORE PEARL HARBOR.

THEN AMERICAN NEWSPAPERMEN AND OUR DIPLOMATIC CORPS WERE THERE TO REPORT ON WHAT HAPPENED. THE JAPANESE HAD A NEAT SCHEME TO SEE THAT THE SESSION WAS "PROPERLY" PRESENTED IN THE WORLD'S NEWSPAPERS. THEY MADE FOREIGN MINISTER TOGO'S SPEECH AVAILABLE SEVERAL DAYS AHEAD OF DELIVERY. IT WAS PACKED WITH TALK OF PEACE.

JUN 15 1943

PREMIER TOJO'S ADDRESF--NOT AVAILABLE UNTIL DELIVERY--WAS IN AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT TONE, AND IN A VOICE SHRILL WITH HATRED HE GAVE WHAT HE SAID WAS JAPAN'S PROGRAM--SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF THE CHINA INCIDENT AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE. HE SAID BLUNTLY, TOO, THAT THE ANGLO-AMERICAN BLOCKADE WAS AN UNDECLARED FORM OF WAR.

AN OVER-CONFIDENT AND CAREFREE AMERICA--AND BRITAIN--CONCLUDED HE WAS JUST TALKING WILDLY THROUGH HIS ARMY HAT, AND DIDN'T HEED THIS PLAIN WARNING JAPAN MIGHT STRIKE.

JAPAN NOW MUST BE FACING A SERIOUS FOOD SITUATION; OTHERWISE SHE WOULDN'T BE TALKING ABOUT THE NECESSITY FOR INCREASED PRODUCTION AS A REASON FOR THIS SPECIAL SESSION. HER EXHAUSTED VOLCANIC SOIL AND A CRITICAL LACK OF FERTILIZERS UNDOUBTEDLY ARE TWO OF THE KEY REASONS.

JUN 15 1943

30.24-4995

THE SOIL IS SO ACID IT MUST HAVE NEUTRALIZING FERTILIZERS, AND THEY JUST AREN'T AVAILABLE.

JUN 15 1943

FOR THE MOST PART JAPAN'S HOME FRONT IS STRONG, BUT THERE ARE SEVERAL FUNDAMENTAL WEAKNESSES, SUCH AS THE ABILITY TO PRODUCE FOOD AND THE BLACK MARKET, WHICH IS SO WIDESPREAD THAT IT HAS BECOME A CANCER EATING AWAY MUCH OF THE VIRILITY OF HER WAR EFFORT.

WE ARE GETTING A TASTE OURSELVES OF WHAT THE BLACK MARKET AND INFLATION CAN DO TO HAMPER AN ALL-OUT EFFORT TO WIN THE WAR. IT IS BAD ENOUGH HERE, BUT IT IS FAR WORSE IN JAPAN.

LONDON--ADD SECOND LEAD AERIAL (TOP ON AYE IN DAY) X X X THAN USUAL.

THREE MEMBERS OF A FORTRESS PILOTED BY FIRST LIEUT.JAMES M.SMITH OF AUSTIN TEXAS DEFIED THE 13 JINX BY MAKING THEIR 13TH RAID ON JUNE 13.

"THIS CREW HAS HAD 13'S EVER SINCE IT WAS PUT TOGETHER," GRINNED STAFF SERGT.JACK LEVINE OF EAST NASSAU, N.Y., TOP TURRET GUNNER, "SO I THOUGHT IT WOULD BE A LUCKY DAY FOR US AND IT WAS. WE DROPPED OUR BOMBS ACCURATELY AND RETURNED INTACT."

STAFF SERGT.B.W.CROSSLEY OF ATLANTA, GA., TAIL GUNNER OF "EASY ACES," SHOT DOWN HIS FOURTH AND FIFTH GERMAN FIGHTERS, ONE OVER THE TARGET AND ANOTHER ON THE WAY HOME.

A MESSERSCHMITT-110 WENT DOWN UNDER THE FIRE OF STAFF SERGT. RANDALL COWAN OF FRITCH, TEXAS, WHO BEFORE GOING TO WORK WITH HIS GUN, HAD TO OPEN THE BOMB BAY DOORS AND KICK OUT A BURSTING ROUND OF AMMUNICATION WHICH HAD IGNITED ACCIDENTALLY.

THE FORTRESS "SEVEN ELEVEN" PILOTED BY FIRST LIEUT.EDWARD A.PURDY OF DENVER SURVIVED AN HOUR-LONG AERIAL BATTLE WITH FIGHTERS WHICH CRIPPLED "SEVEN ELEVEN" IN THE FIRST SIX MINUTES. ONE OF ITS ENGINES KNOCKED OUT, ANOTHER WAS DAMAGED; THE FUSELAGE WAS PUNCTURED; THE OXYGEN SYSTEM WAS DISABLED--BUT "SEVEN ELEVEN" FOUGHT ITS WAY HOME.

LONDON, JUNE 14-(AP)-REUTERS RECORDED A GERMAN BROADCAST TODAY SAYING "AMERICAN" PLANES ATTACKED FLUSHING IN THE NETHERLANDS YESTERDAY MORNING (CORRECT). FLUSHING WAS ONE OF THE TARGETS OF RAF DAYLIGHT RAIDERS SUNDAY.

JUN 15 1943

LONDON, JUNE 14-(AP)-RUSSIAN TROOPS CONTINUED THEIR THRUSTS IN THE IMPORTANT OREL SECTOR OF THE FRONT LAST NIGHT, CAPTURING FOUR POPULATED PLACES, BEATING OFF COUNTER ATTACKS AND SHELLING GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS, THE SOVIET MIDDAY COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

SCOUTS MAKING A SURPRISE ATTACK WEST OF MTSENSK, WHICH IS ABOUT 50 MILES NORTHEAST OF OREL, DISLODGED GERMAN DEFENDERS OF THE FOUR PLACES AND HELD FAST DESPITE REPEATED ATTEMPTS TO DISLODGE THEM, SAID THE COMMUNIQUE WHICH WAS BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR HERE.

ABOUT 300 GERMANS WERE KILLED, EIGHT TANKS KNOCKED OUT, AND ARTILLERY AND MORTAR BATTERIES WERE SILENCED, THE RUSSIANS SAID.

BIG SOVIET GUNS ALSO POUNDED AT ENEMY FORTIFICATIONS IN THE SEVSK AREA SOUTHWEST OF OREL, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, WHILE SCOUTS PENETRATED GERMAN POSITIONS THERE, KILLED 25 GERMANS AND SEIZED DOCUMENTS.

JUN 15 1943

FURIOUS AIR BATTLES, WHICH LAST WEEK COST THE GERMANS 498 PLANES TO RUSSIAN LOSSES OF 153, CONTINUED INTO THE NIGHT, WITH THE GERMANS LOSING THREE MORE PLANES NEAR MTSENSK.

INDICATING THE FEROCITY AND SCOPE OF THE RECENT AERIAL ENGAGEMENTS, A SPECIAL RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID LAST WEEK'S LOSSES BROUGHT NAZI PLANES DESTROYED DURING THE LAST SIX WEEKS TO 3,319. GERMANY'S JUNE LOSSES ALONE WERE PLACED AT 1,250 PLANES.

JUN 15 1943

THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE ALSO SAID RED ARMY ARTILLERY DEMOLISHED FORTIFICATIONS IN THE BELGOROD AREA, NORTHEAST OF KHARKOV AND REPORTED ACTIVITY ON THE LOWER FRONT WEST OF ROSTOV ON THE DON.

NEAR ROSTOV, IT SAID, 150 GERMAN OFFICERS AND MEN WERE KILLED DURI "ACTIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS" AND MORE THAN A PLATOON OF THE ENEMY WAS KILLED WHEN INFANTRY CONCENTRATIONS WERE SHELLED.

LONDON, TUESDAY, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS WAS AWARDED TODAY TO TWO AMERICANS WITH THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE, PILOT OFFICER LEONARD CUDDINGTON OF CARLSBAD, N.M., AND IRVIN L. LAUCKNER, WHO WAS BORN IN DETROIT, MICH., AND LATER MOVED TO LONDON, ONT.

CUDDINGTON WAS CITED AS "AN OUTSTANDING GUNNER WHO PARTICIPATED IN A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF ATTACKS AGAINST X X X BERLIN, ESSEN AND TURIN."

LAUCKNER WAS DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS "AN EXCEPTIONALLY EFFICIENT REAR GUNNER WHO HAS PROVED STEADINESS AND COOLNESS IN THE FACE OF ENEMY OPPOSITION." THE CITATION PRAISED HIS ABILITY IN DIRECTING EVASIVE ACTION.

LONDON, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE FASCIST PARTY DIRECTORATE HAS RECOMMENDED STRICTER REGULATION OF THE LIVES OF THE ALREADY REGIMENTED ITALIANS BECAUSE OF THE "GRAVITY OF THE MOMENT" AND THE IMMINENCE OF INVASION, ROME BROADCASTS MADE KNOWN TODAY.

THE BROADCASTS, HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE DIRECTORATE RECOMMENDED TO PREMIER MUSSOLINI "THE RUTHLESS REPRESSION OF ALL ATTEMPTS TO UNDERMINE THE MATERIAL AND MORAL COHESION OF THE PEOPLE." IT CALLED FOR NEW REGULATIONS, DESCRIBING EXISTING ONES INSUFFICIENT.

THE RADIO REPORT SAID THE DIRECTORATE ALSO RECOMMENDED THE REDUCTION OF BUSINESS CONCERNS TO A MINIMUM; "UNIFIED DISCIPLINE" FOR AGRICULTURE; AND "DISCIPLINE AND EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF SUPPLIES IN ALL BRANCHES OF COMMERCE, PITILESSLY ELIMINATING SUBVERSIVE TENDENCIES."

JUN 15 1943

A RESOLUTION WAS QUOTED AS SAYING:

"THE PARTY DIRECTORATE RECOGNIZES THE NECESSITY FOR THE ITALIAN PEOPLE TO HARDEN THEMSELVES IN THE FACE OF THE GRAVITY OF THE MOMENT.

"ALL FOREIGNERS WHO CANNOT JUSTIFY THEIR PRESENCE IN ITALY SHOULD BE SENT BACK TO THEIR OWN COUNTRIES."

THIS REFERENCE MIGHT BE TO THE ABNORMAL NUMBER OF GERMANS IN ITALY.

"THE BLACK MARKET IS A GENERAL PHENOMENON IN ALL BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES BUT IS ABSOLUTELY IRRECONCILABLE WITH FASCIST TENDENCIES," THE DIRECTORATE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING. "THE PARTY INTENDS TO FOLLOW THE ROAD ALREADY TRODDEN TIGHTENING PENALTIES AGAINST OFFENDERS AND STRIKING MORE HARSHLY AGAINST THOSE WHO ACQUIRE GOODS AT EXCESSIVE PRICES."

JUN 15 1943

3024-4997

A U.S.BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, JUNE 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE NARROW ESCAPE OF TWO NEW YORKERS IN THE CREW OF A FLYING FORTRESS, WHO OUT-SWAM GASOLINE FLAMES AFTER THEIR PLANE MADE A CRASH LANDING IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

SGT.FREDERICK T.HUTHER, 25, OF UTICA, RADIO OPERATOR AND GUNNER, AND LIEUT.ROBERT J.CURTIS, 24, OF DUNKIRK, NAVIGATOR, WERE AMONG NINE AIRMEN RESCUED BY A BRITISH BOAT AFTER AN HOUR AND A HALF IN THE WATER. THEY SUFFERED BURNS AND BRUISES.

JUN 15 1943

THEIR FORTRESS, CALLED "BARRELHOUSE BESSIE FROM BASIN STREET" WAS RIDDLED BY SHELLFIRE AND SANK QUICKLY AFTER LANDING IN THE CHOPPY CHANNEL. FUEL LEAKS FED A GASOLINE FIRE, AND THE CREW MEMBERS ESCAPED BY SWIMMING AHEAD OF THE SPREADING FLAMES.

HUTHER, WHO COULDN'T SWIM, WAS KEPT AFLOAT BY COMPANIONS UNTIL THEY REACHED A DAMAGED DINGHY RELEASED FROM THE PLANE. CURTIS KEPT UP THE MEN'S SPIRITS BY SINGING UNTIL THEY WERE SO CHILLED BY THE WATER THAT THEIR TEETH WERE CHATTERING TOO MUCH TO SING.

BY LEO BRANHAM

AT A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN BRITAIN, JUNE 14-(AP)-THEY DON'T FLY BOMBERS OVER EUROPE BUT THE MEN OF THE SERVICE SQUADRON AT THIS FLYING FORTRESS STATION ARE FIGHTERS JUST THE SAME. THE BOMBER CREWS SAY THESE FELLOWS HAVE EARNED THE RIGHT TO THE NAME.

"SURE, WE ARE FIGHTING ALL THE TIME," INSISTED CAPT. CHARLES R. LEWIS OF CHICAGO, BASE ENGINEER, "FIGHTING TO KEEP THESE FORTS IN THE AIR. OUR BOYS FEEL THAT AS LONG AS WE CAN KEEP THE PLANES FLYING WE'LL WIN THE WAR ALL RIGHT."

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NO GLAMOR BOYS ARE THESE SERVICE MEN WHO REPAIR SHOT-UP BOMBERS. THEY KNOW THEY ARE "JUST A BUNCH OF GREASE-MONKEYS" RELEGATED TO A LITTLE PUBLICIZED ROLE IN THE WAR. BUT THEY DON'T RESENT THE FACT THAT THE FLYING CREWS WIN ALL THE GLORY.

"THE FLIERS DESERVE ALL THE MEDALS FOR THEY FACE DEATH," SAID LEWIS, WHO OFTEN GOES ON RAIDS AS AN OBSERVER. "BUT WHEN EVER A SHOT-UP SHIP WE'VE REPAIRED TAKES THE AIR AGAIN OUR BOYS FEEL A GLOW OF PRIDE. THEY KNOW THEY REALLY ARE PLAYING A BIG PART IN THE AERIAL OFFENSIVE."

HERE IS A SAMPLE OF THE FIGHT CONTINUALLY WAGED BY THE SERVICE MEN.

ONCE 12 BOMBERS FROM THIS STATION RETURNED DAMAGED FROM A RAID. SOME OF THEM WERE SO BADLY SHOT UP THAT LARGE PARTS OF THEM HAD TO BE REBUILT.

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MACHINERY HUMMED INSIDE THE HUGE HANGARS AS MORE THAN 112 SERVICE MEN LABORED DAY AND NIGHT, HAVING THEIR MEALS BROUGHT TO THEM AND NEVER TAKING TIME OFF TO SLEEP. IN 48 HOURS THE 12 BOMBERS WERE READY TO GO RAIDING AGAIN.

EVERY SERVICE MAN IS A SPECIALIST AND THE UNIT CAN REBUILD AN ENTIRE BOMBER AND ITS ENGINES IF NECESSARY, LEWIS SAID.

IF A CRIPPLED BOMBER CRASH LANDS AT SOME OBSCURE SPOT IN THE ENGLISH COUNTRYSIDE, AN ENGINEERING UNIT LOADS UP ITS TOOLS AND GOES TO RE-BUILD THE PLANE ON THE SPOT.

BOMBERS RETURNING SO BADLY DAMAGED THEY AREN'T WORTH REPAIRING BECOME "HANGAR QUEENS" AND THEIR PARTS ARE SALVAGED TO REPAIR OTHER SHIPS.

SERVICE MEN ALSO PERIODICALLY REPACK PARACHUTES TO PREVENT DAMAGE BY ACCUMULATED MOISTURE. CARELESSNESS IS UNHEARD OF IN THIS DEPARTMENT FOR IT IS A RULE THAT IF THE FLIER IS DISSATISFIED WITH THE JOB

JUN 15 1943

1943

HE CAN DEMAND THAT THE PACKER GO UP AND BALE OUT WITH HIS 'CHUTE.

AMONG THE OTHER OFFICERS IN THE SERVICE UNIT ARE MAJ.H.G.COTTON OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAPT.ROLAND COWAN OF OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., LIEUT. JOSEPH FREEDMAN OF CATLETTSBURG, KY., AND WARRANT OFFICER EDWARD GIZA OF NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

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JUN 15 1943

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AT A U.S. BOMBER BASE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 14-(AP)-FORCED TO RETURN TO BASE BECAUSE OF MECHANICAL FAILURE, A FLYING FORTRESS CREW ON MAY 21 HURRIEDLY BOARDED ANOTHER BOMBER AND STREAKED OUT TO CATCH UP WITH THEIR UNESCORTED GERMANY-BOUND RAIDERS, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

THEN, UNABLE TO REJOIN ITS SQUADRON, THE BOMBER RODE ABOVE THE TIGHT-FLYING AMERICAN FORMATIONS TO HELP BOMB THE GERMAN NAVAL BASES OF WILHELMSHAVEN AND EMDEN AND SHOT DOWN AT LEAST FOUR NAZI PLANES.

THE FORTRESS WAS EXPOSED TO ATTACKS FROM SWARMS OF ENEMY FIGHTERS IN ITS PRECARIOUS "UPSTAIRS" POSITION. BUT THE STURDY SHIP, ALTHOUGH BADLY DAMAGED AND WITH THREE OF ITS CREW WOUNDED, WAS PILOTED SAFELY HOME BY CAPT.JOHN T.FORD, 24, OF CROCKETT, TEXAS.

THE TEXAN MADE A DEAD-STICK LANDING WHEN THE LAST OF HIS DAMAGED ENGINES FAILED JUST BEFORE THE BOMBER REACHED BASE.

A FAILING SUPERCHARGER FORCED FORD TO TURN BACK IN HIS ORIGINAL FORTRESS SHORTLY AFTER THE RAIDERS TOOK OFF. THE DISAPPOINTED CREW STILL WAS EAGER TO ATTACK. FORD ARGUED THAT THEY STILL HAD TIME TO CATCH UP WITH THE RAIDERS IN ANOTHER PLANE AND WAS GIVEN A GO-AHEAD SIGNAL BY THE COMMANDING OFFICER.

JUN 15 1943

HEAVY CLOUD FORMATIONS HAD FORCED THE RAIDERS TO CHANGE COURSE AND FORD FOUND THEM ONLY AFTER HE CROSSED THE GERMAN COAST AND WAS NEARING THE TARGET.

WHEN THE GERMANS SPOTTED HIS PLANE IN THE UNORTHODOX LONE POSITI THEY WENT AFTER HIM AND A FURIOUS BATTLE ENSUED.

"AS WE STARTED ON THE BOMB RUN," SAID SECOND LIEUT.JOSEPH W.TURN 27, OF LUBBOCK, TEXAS AND SPRINGFIELD, ILL., THE CO-PILOT, "WE SAW FIGHTERS CLIMBING AT US FROM ALL DIRECTIONS. THE SKY SEEMED FILLED WITH THEM AND WE COUNTED OVER 100. DURING THE BOMB RUN, FLAK HITS TORE A HOLE IN THE LEFT WING BIG ENOUGH FOR A MAN TO CRAWL THROUGH. THEN A FOCKE-WULFE STARTED BARREL ROLLING THROUGH THE FORMATIONS, SPRAYING THE FORTS WITH EVERYTHING THEY HAD."

FORD'S BOMBER WAS HIT REPEATEDLY. CANNON SHELLS PLOWED THROUGH THE FUSELAGE AND TORE A THREE-FOOT SECTION OFF THE END OF THE LEFT

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1943

30.24—4999

WING AND SHOT OFF THE TAIL LANDING WHEEL. FLAK PEPPERED THE SHIP AN SMASHED THE GLASS COCKPIT, NARROWLY MISSING FORD AND TURNER.

MEMBERS OF THE CREW GAVE FIRST AID TO SERGEANTS F.C. KACZOR OF CLEVELAND, 23-YEAR-OLD WAIST GUNNER WHO WAS STRUCK IN THE BACK BY SHELL FRAGMENTS; WILLIAM E.ANDERSON, 24, OF DALLAS, TEXAS, RADIO OPERATOR AND GUNNER, WHO SUFFERED 17 FLAK WOUNDS IN THE RIGHT LEG; AND CHESTER L.PRIVITT, 29, OF LUBBOCK, BALL TURRET GUNNER WHO WAS WOUNDED IN THE LEFT FOOT.

JUN 15 1943

"THEY GAVE US A PRETTY ROUGH TIME, SAID SECOND LIEUT.CLARENCE A. KEISLER, 23, OF TAYLOR, TEXAS, THE NAVIGATOR," BUT WE GOT FOUR FOCKE-WULFS AT LEAST. KEISLER CREDITED THESE MEN WITH ONE VICTORY EACH: SECOND LIEUT.WILLIAM M.MILLER, 24, BIRMINGHAM, ALA., THE BOMBARDIER; SERGT. M.C. JAMISON, 22, MARION, IND., TAIL GUNNER; ANDERSON AND PRIVITT.

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BOMBERS RETURNING SO BADLY DAMAGED THEY AREN'T WORTH REPAIRING BECOME "HANGAR QUEENS" AND THEIR PARTS ARE SALVAGED TO REPAIR OTHER SHIPS.

JUN 15 1943

SERVICE MEN ALSO PERIODICALLY REPACK PARACHUTES TO PREVENT DAMAGE BY ACCUMULATED MOISTURE. CARELESSNESS IS UNHEARD OF IN THIS DEPARTMENT FOR IT IS A RULE THAT IF THE FLIER IS DISSATISFIED WITH THE JOB HE CAN DEMAND THAT THE PACKER GO UP AND BALE OUT WITH HIS 'CHUTE.

AMONG THE OTHER OFFICERS IN THE SERVICE UNIT ARE MAJ.H.G.COTTON OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAPT.ROLAND COWAN OF OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., LIEUT. JOSEPH FREEDMAN OF CATLETTSBURG, KY., AND WARRANT OFFICER EDWARD GIZA OF NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

JUN 15 1943

BY E.A.RUSSELL

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED UNITED STATES PRESS WITH BRITISH PRESS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PANTELLERIA, JUNE 12-(DELAYED)-AMERICAN AIR FORCE TECHNICIANS BEGAN TODAY TO MAKE PANTELLERIA'S AIR FACILITIES SUITABLE AS A FORWARD ALLIED AIR BASE.

JUN 15 1943

AMONG THE FIRST AMERICANS TO ARRIVE YESTERDAY SHORTLY AFTER THE FIRST WAVE OF BRITISH ASSAULT TROOPS DISCOVERED THAT RESISTANCE HAD COLLAPSED WERE:

FIRST LIEUTENANT MILLARD WOODRUFF OF ROSELLE PARK, N.J.; SERGEANT WILLIAM DUNLAP OF BOOTHWYN, PA.; CORPORAL WILLIAM E.BAERWALD OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.; PRIVATE ED MINNICK OF DUQUESNE, PA.; TECHNICIAN THEODORE W.BATT OF BUFFALO, N.Y.; CORPORAL JAMES L.MASSEY OF BEAUMONT, TEX.; SERGEANT VERNON TROUTMAN OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.; STAFF SERGEANT RICHARD DEICHMANN OF SPRINGFIELD, ILL.; PRIVATE JOHN SPECK OF AUBURN, N.Y.; PRIVATE CHESTER GONZAGOWSKI OF BUFFALO, N.Y.; TECHNICAL SERGEANT EUGENE HANNAN OF OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.; CORPORAL HAROLD CASSIDY OF DETROIT, MICH.; PRIVATE HAROLD C.RODWELL OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.; PRIVATE WALTER KUNKU OF JOLIET, ILL.; STAFF SERGEANT JAMES HAILE OF SODDY, TENN.; PRIVATE JOHN R.VANCE OF LOS ANGELES, CALIF.; LIEUTENANT WALTER WAHTLEY OF PITTSBURGH, PA.; AND CORPORAL FRANK TAYLOR OF RENO, NEV.

BY SEYMOUR KORMAN

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED UNITED STATES PRESS WITH BRITISH FORCES. DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ABOARD THE FLAGSHIP OF A BRITISH CONVOY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, JUNE 13-(DELAYED)-ITALIAN PRISONERS ARE JABBERING EXCITEDLY ON THE LOWER DECK, AMERICAN WARHAWKS HOVER PROTECTINGLY IN THE SKY AND WE ARE AFRICA-BOUND.

PANTELLERIA IS LEFT BEHIND WITHOUT ANY REGRETS.

THIS ONE-TIME SENTINEL OF MUSSOLINI'S MEDITERRANEAN DOMAIN IS NOW A STONY RUIN IN ALLIED HANDS, ACTING AS A GUARD IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION.

JUN 15 1943

PANTELLERIA UNDER THE BEST OF CONDITIONS IS ONLY A PASSABLE LIVING PLACE AND THE PRESENT GARRISONING TROOPS HAVE A TASK IN MAKING IT INHABITABLE FOR EVEN THE RUDE ARMY FIELD LIFE TO WHICH THEY ARE ACCUSTOMED.

THERE ARE PROBLEMS OF FOOD, WATER, MILITARY EQUIPMENT, SUPPLIES AND PARTIAL RECONSTRUCTION.

THE ISLAND'S SHATTERED STATE VIEWED FROM THE SEA ON DEPARTURE IN NO WAY, HOWEVER, MINIMIZES ITS IMPORTANCE UNDER ALLIED CONTROL AND CONSEQUENTLY AGAINST THE ~~E-EMY.~~ ENEMY.

ITS SMASHED SILJOUETTE SYMBOLIZES THE FIRST ~~ST~~ CRACK IN AXIS-CONTROLLED EUROPE. IT IS EVIDENCE OF THE POTENCY AND ACCURACY OF AMERICAN BOMBING WHICH REDUCED THE FORTRESS TO USELESSNESS, DEMORALIZED THE CIVIL POPULATION AND THE MILITARY AND LED TO THE FORMAL SURRENDER WHEN BRITISH TROOPS APPROACHED FRIDAY.

THAT THE ENEMY TAKES THE LOSS HARD IS INDICATED BY THE GERMAN ME-109 RAIDS OVER THE HARBOR AT INTERVALS SINCE THEN. WHEN WE WERE A FEW MILES AT SEA TODAY WE HEARD AXIS BOMBS DROPPING AGAIN. OUR DECK GUNNERS SWIFTLY MOVED TO THEIR POSITIONS AND THE WARHAWKS CRISS-CROSSED IN A BUSINESSLIKE FASHION ABOVE, BUT NONE OF THE FOE VENTURED THIS FAR.

JUN 15 1943

30.24-5001

THIS SHIP, LIKE OTHER INFANTRY ASSAULT LANDING CRAFT IN THE CONVOY TOOK PART IN FRIDAY'S OPERATION AND NOW IS ENGAGED IN TRANSPORTING PRISONERS TO AFRICA. THESE SHIPS ALL WERE BUILT IN AMERICA.

LIEUTENANT GEOFFREY KLEBOE, BRITISH NAVAL OFFICER COMMANDING THE FLAGSHIP, WAS ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT HER PERFORMANCE AND FUTURE POTENTIALITIES. HE HAD BROUGHT HER ACROSS THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT ANY DIFFICULTY.

"THIS SHIP AND OTHERS LIKE HER," HE SAID, "ARE PERFECTLY SUITED FOR THE JOBS FOR WHICH THEY WERE CONSTRUCTED. THEY ARE SWAWORTHY, MANEUVERABLE, COMPACT AND MADE JUST RIGHT.

JUN 15 1943

"I'M THUMBS UP ON THEM ALL THE WAY."

THE CORRESPONDENTS' LAST NIGHT ON THE ISLAND DID NOT CONTAIN ANY INCIDENTS MENTIONED IN THE PROSPECTUS OF A MEDITERRANEAN PLEASURE CRUISE. WE SLEPT ON STRAW IN A BLOCKHOUSE ONCE USED BY ITALIAN TROOPS. GERMAN PLANES DID NOT COME OVER BUT WE HAD PLENTY OF ENEMY COMPANY--FROM FLEAS.

XM303PEW

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 14-(AP)-WARHAWKS AND AMERICAN-FLOWN BRITISH SPITFIRES PERFORMED SPECTACULAR OPERATIONS IN SHATTERING THE AXIS AIR FORCES DURING THE LAST DAYS OF THE BATTLE FOR PANTELLERIA, AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS SAID TODAY.

THE YANKEE-MANNED FIGHTER PLANES DOWN A TOTAL OF 78 GERMAN AND ITALIAN AIRCRAFT FOR A LOSS OF 12 ALLIED PLANES.

THE SPITFIRES UNDER THE COMMAND OF LIEUT.COL.FRED M.DEAN OF ST.PETERSBURG, FLA., ERASED 12 ENEMY SHIPS FROM THE SKIES LAST THURSDAY AND CAME BACK TO GET 13 MORE ON FRIDAY, THE DAY PANTELLERIA SURRENDERED.

A VETERAN WARHAWK UNIT FROM THE FORMER DESERT AIR FORCE, LED BY COL.EARL ESTATES, JR., OF WINNETKA, ILL., SHOT DOWN 20 AXIS PLANES ON THURSDAY WHILE OTHER WARHAWK GROUPS UNDER COL.ARTHUR G.SALISBURY, OF SEDALIA, MO., AND COL.WILLIAM MOMYER, OF SEATTLE, WASH., PLAYED CONSIDERABLE ROLES IN CLEARING THE WAY FOR THE BIG ALLIED BOMBERS.

JUN 15 1943

COL.JOHN HAWKINS, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WHOSE FIGHTER GROUP DISTINGUISHED ITSELF BOTH IN THE RAID ON DIEPPE AND IN THE NORTH AFRICAN LANDING DESCRIBED THE PERFORMANCE OF AMERICAN FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER BOMBERS AND THEIR SUPPORTING PERSONNEL AS A SUPERB PREPARATION FOR ULTIMATE VICTORY.

MEANWHILE, BELATED RECOGNITION WAS GIVEN TO AMERICAN WARHAWK AND SPITFIRE PILOTS FOR VICTORIES IN PREVIOUSLY UNREPORTED COMBATS WHICH TOOK PLACE DURING THE AERIAL OFFENSIVE ON PANTELLERIA.

NAMES OF THE PILOTS AND THE TYPES OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT THEY DESTROYED:

LIEUT.MILTON L.CLARK, CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, PA., ME-109, HIS SECOND VICTORY IN 24 HOURS; CAPT.JOHN O.CIMAGLIA, NEWTON CENTER, MASS., ME-109, MA-102; LIEUT.CHARLES K.BOLACK, WORCESTER, MASS., MA-202; LIEUT. JOHN F.MARTIN, CULPEPER, VA., MA-202; LIEUT.JOHN H.WHITE, HARDY, ARK., ME-109, FOCKE-WULF-190; CAPTAIN WILLIAM C. BRYSON, CASTLE GATE, UTAH, FOCKE-WULF-190; LIEUT.ROLAND F.WOOTEN, ST.STEPHEN, S.C., ME-109; LIEUT.CHARLES FISCHETTE, 90 CAYUGA ST., CLYDE, N.Y., ME-109; CAPT.THOMAS B.FLEMING, 1163 GENEVA ST., GLENDALE, CALIF., MA-202; LIEUT.ROYAL N.BAKER, R.F.D. NO.3, MCKINNEY, TEX., ME-109; LIEUT.EDWIN DALRYMPLE, 1536 WEST HUISACHE AVE., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.,

JUN 15 1943

MA-202; LIEUT.MERRITT C.WOLFE, 328 CAMBRIDGE AVE., ELYRIA, OHIO, MA-202; LIEUT.WALTER J.OVEREND, R.F.D. NO.2, FENNVILLE, MICH., MA-202; MAJ.TARLETON H.WATKINS, ELGIN FIELD, FLA., ME-109; CAPT.RICHARD MORRISSEY AND CAPT.FREDERICK BORSODI, BOTH OF WEST HARTFORD, CONN., SHARED ONE FOCKE-WULF 190; LIEUT.RICHARD BUNKER, PEALTNEY, VT., LIEUT.JAMES HADNOT, COLLIDGE, ARI7., AND LIEUT.HENRY BARKER, OWENSBORO, KY., AIRCRAFT UNIDENTIFIED.

CAIRO, JUNE 14-(AP)-AIRDROMES AT GERBINI AND CATANIA, IN EASTERN SICILY, WERE ATTACKED YESTERDAY BY HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE MIDDLE EAST AIR MMAND TODAY.

JUN 15 1943

DISPERSAL AREAS AT GERBINI WERE "WELL-COVERED BY BOMBS, WITH RESULTANT FIRES AND EXPLOSIONS," A COMMUNIQUE SAID.

CATANIA IS ON THE EAST COAST. GERBINI IS ON A RAILWAY 13 MILES WEST OF THE PORT.

THREE ENEMY PLANES ATTEMPTED TO TAKE OFF FROM THE GERBINI AIRDROME, RAN INTO BOMB BURSTS AND WERE DESTROYED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, AND OF A FORCE OF INTERCEPTING PLANES WHICH GOT INTO THE AIR THE AMERICAN BOMBERS GOT FIVE MESSERSCHMITT-109S, IT WAS DECLARED.

AT CATANIA, BOMBS BURST ON HANGARS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE AIRDROME, HITS WERE SCORED ON MAIN RUNWAYS, AND DENSE BLACK SMOKE WAS SEEN POURING FROM HANGARS ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE FIELD, IT WAS SAID.

SERIOUS DAMAGE WAS DONE TO AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND AND TO AIRPORT INSTALLATIONS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

THE U.S. AERIAL ASSAULT ON CATANIA WAS A FOLLOWUP TO A HEAVY BOMBER ATTACK BY THE RAF SATURDAY NIGHT WHICH LEFT MANY FIRES, THE WAR BULLETIN SAID.

ENEMY SHIPPING IN THE AEGEAN SEA AND OFF THE WEST COAST OF GREECE PROVIDED TARGETS ANEW SATURDAY NIGHT AND SUNDAY FOR RAF LONG-RANGE FIGHTERS AND MEDIUM BOMBERS. TWO VESSELS WERE SET ON FIRE AND A THIRD WAS MACHINE-GUNNED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

ONE ALLIED PLANE WAS MISSING FROM THE OPERATIONS.

IBRACATH

THE U.S. COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THE LARGE FORMATIONS OF LIBERATORS WHICH ATTACKED CATANIA AND GERBINI DROPPED APPROXIMATELY 250,000 POUNDS OF EXPLOSIVES.

JUN 15 1943

THEY MET HEAVY OPPOSITION FROM ENEMY FIGHTERS, WHICH SINGLED OUT INDIVIDUAL AMERICAN AIRCRAFT FOR CONCENTRATED ATTACK.

A LIBERATOR PILOTED BY LIEUT.LYLE T.RYAN OF CHICAGO, ILL., WAS ENGAGED BY 12 MESSERSCHMITTS IN A 20-MINUTE FIGHT AND HELD THEM OFF.

DURING THE COMBAT SERGT.E.W.MARTENS OF ROME, WIS., SERGT.J.A.GIBBS OF TOLEDO, O., AND A SERGEANT LEVY OF NEW YORK CITY EACH DESTROYED AN ENEMY PLANE.

LEVY, WHO WAS WORKING THE TOP TURRET, ALSO CLAIMED TWO OTHER ENEMY FIGHTERS AS PROBABLES.

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 13-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IN THE FORMER GERMAN STRONGHOLDS OF TUNIS, BIZERTE AND MATEUR, AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS WHO FOUGHT AMONG THE FOXHOLES AND ROCKY HILLS FOR SIX MONTHS ARE CATCHING UP ON MOVIES, MUSIC AND MAGAZINES.

JUN 15 1943

30.24-5003

IN THIS OFF-SEASON BETWEEN CAMPAIGNS, SERVICE CLUBS SPONSORED BY THE RED CROSS HAVE SPRUNG UP TO GIVE UNCLE SAM'S LONESOME NEPHEWS A TASTE OF CIVILIZATION AND HOME.

JUN 15 1943

ARABS HIRED BY ALF R.THOMPSON, OF MATTOON, ILL., CLEARED AWAY THE SHELL AND BOMB DEBRIS IN A FORMER CASINO IN BIZERTE, AND OVERNIGHT IT HAS BECOME THE ONLY SOCIAL CENTER OF THIS WARTIME GHOST CITY.

"IT'S WORTH A BOMBING TO SEE A SHOW," SAID LIEUT.(J.G.) JOSEPH T.SCHMEDES, OF WOODHAVEN, LONG ISLAND, N.Y., WHO HAS GONE THROUGH A NUMBER OF GERMAN AIR RAIDS IN SUPPORT OF THIS OPINION.

IN TUNIS, TWO SHIFTS OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN PRISONERS WERE KEPT BUSY BY JAMES MAGGARD, OF ASHLAND, KY., FORMER STATE WELFARE DIRECTOR, CLEARING BOMB WRECKAGE FROM A FORMER FURNITURE STORE SO IT COULD RAPIDLY BE REMODELED TO HOUSE A DORMITORY, SNACK BAR AND SHOWER BATHS FOR AMERICAN TROOPS WHO MOSTLY HAVE BEEN BILLETTED IN TENT CAMPS AROUND THE TOWN.

TWO IMPATIENT VISITORS, CORP.BERNARD MANHEIM, 23, OF (1433 EAST GENESEE ST.) SYRACUSE, N.Y., AND CORP.LINWOOD B.WHEELER, 23, OF ROUTE 2, FAYETTEVILLE, N.C., SURVEYED MAGGARD'S REJUVENATION JOB THE OTHER DAY.

"WE'RE SURE GOING TO HAUNT THIS PLACE WHEN YOU OPEN THE DOORS," THEY WARNED HIM ENTHUSIASTICALLY.

IN GETTING THE TUNIS CLUB READY, MAGGARD AND WALTER HEIDEMAN, FORMER STUDENT UNION MANAGER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, GOT FURNITURE MADE BY SUPPLYING DIESEL OIL FOR THE MANUFACTURER'S MACHINES AND HAGGLED OVER TINCUPS FOR WHICH INFLATION-MINDED NATIVE MERCHANTS WANTED THE EQUIVALENT OF $1 APIECE.

A PIANO SALVAGED FROM A BOMBED APARTMENT SUPPLIES SOMEWHAT TINNY MUSIC IN THE LOUNGE ROOM OF THE MATEUR RED CROSS CLUB WHICH HARRY SCHWARTZ, OF COLUMBUS, O., AND GEORGE H.STECK, OF PERU, NEB., ESTABLISHED ALMOST BEFORE THE PLASTER STOPPED FALLING FROM THE SHELL-JARRED CEILING.

JUN 15 1943

"IT'S THE ONLY PLACE WHERE WE CAN GET INTO A GOOD TABLE TENNIS GAME OR LISTEN TO SOME GOOD RECORDS," REPORTED PRIVATE JAMES GUISEPPE, OF (4027 WEST POTOMAC ST.) CHICAGO.

"OR JUST SIT," ADDED HIS BUDDY, PRIVATE WALTER MICHAEL, OF ROUTE 2, LAPEER, MICH.

ALGIERS, JUNE 14-(AP)-GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE, WHOSE DIFFERENCES WITH GEN. HENRI GIRAUD HAVE RESULTED IN SUSPENSION OF FORMAL MEETINGS OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE, HAD THE SUPPORT OF 26 FRENCH COMMUNIST DEPUTIES TODAY IN HIS DEMAND FOR A SWEEPING PURGE OF ALLEGED PRO-VICHY OFFICERS.

THE DEPUTIES, RECENTLY LIBERATED FROM PRISON, ISSUED A PUBLIC STATEMENT YESTERDAY DEMANDING QUICK SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE AND ASSERTING THAT THE FRENCH ARMED FORCES STILL ARE LED "BY GENERALS AND ADMIRALS WHO BELIEVED IN THE FALL OF THE BRITISH-AMERICANS."

THEY CALLED FOR A QUICK PURGE OF ALLEGEDLY PRO-VICHY LEADERS WHO, THEY SAID, "NOW ARE SAFE BEHIND BRITISH-AMERICAN BAYONETS."

THE DEPUTIES PRESUMABLY ARE NOT IDENTIFIED WITH EITHER THE GIRAUD OR DE GAULLE GROUPS BUT THE COMMUNIST PARTY HAD A FULL-FLEDGED REPRESENTATIVE ON DE GAULLE'S FIGHTING FRENCH COMMITTEE AND IT WAS CONSIDERED GENERALLY THAT HE ENJOYED THE PARTY'S FULL SUPPORT.

"THE PEOPLE OF METROPOLITAN FRANCE HAVE NOT ENDURED FAMINE AND

DEPORTATION, NOR SACRIFICE OF THEIR LIVES IN ORDER TO SEE REAPPEAR AT THE HEAD OF THE ARMY AND NAVY THOSE GENERALS AND ADMIRALS WHO FIRED ON ALLIED TROOPS AND SERVED PETAIN THE TRATOR," THE STATEMENT SAID.

THE FRENCH PEOPLE, IT SAID, "WANT NEITHER A PETAIN NOR A BONAPARTE."

THE COMMUNISTS CALLED UPON THE EXECUTIVE BODY TO "TRANSFORM IMMEDIATELY ITS SOLEMN PROMISES INTO FACTS," AND SAID THAT THEIR GROUP HAD BEEN IGNORED BY THE COMMITTEE.

JUN 15 1943

MEANWHILE, DE GAULLIST POLITICAL QUARTERS CLAIMED THEIR LEADER NEARLY HAD SWUNG THE COMMITTEE TO AN AGREEMENT WITH HIS PROPOSAL THAT HE BECOME MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE WITH GIRAUD RETAINING HIS TITLE OF COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMY.

DE GAULLE ABSENTED HIMSELF FROM COMMITTEE MEETINGS LAST WEEK AND THREATENED TO RESIGN IF THE DEADLOCK CONTINUED. ANDRE PHILIP AND RENE MASSIGLI PRESENTED DE GAULLE'S VIEWS TO THE OTHER COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

(THREE LONDON NEWSPAPERS DEMANDED EDITORIALLY TODAY THAT THE FRENCH LEADERS SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES AND GET ON WITH WINNING THE WAR.

(THE YORKSHIRE POST ACCUSED DE GAULLE OF STUBBORNESS AND SAID HIS APPARENT DESIRE NOT TO APPEAR IN HIS COMPATRIOTS' EYES AS A BRITISH PUPPET "HAS LED HIM TO ASSERT A RATHER TOUCHY INDEPENDENCE AT OUR EXPENSE. THERE ARE SVXNS HE IS ADOPTING A SIMILAR ATTITUDE TOWARD THE AMERICANS X X X."

(LORD BEAVERBROOK'S DAILY EXPRESS SAID THE GENERALS SHOULD "STOP FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES AND HELP US GET ON WITH THE WINNING OF THE WAR."

JUN 15 1943

(THE DAILY SKETCH SAID DEGAULLE HAD DISPLAYED AN "OVER-DICTATORIAL AND NON-COOPERATIVE ATTITUDE" AND SAID THAT "SO FAR THE AMOUNT OF UNITY ACHIEVED OWES LITTLE TO GEN. DE GAULLE HIMSELF."

(THE TIMES TOOK THE LINE THAT REPORTS "OF NEW RIFTS AND IMPENDING RUPTUES IN THE NEW FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE NEED NOT PERHAPS BE TAKEN TOO TRAGICALLY." IT ADDED THAT "SO LARGE A MEASURE OF AGREEMENT HAS BEEN REACHED ON THINGS WHICH MATTER THAN GEN. DE GAULLE WILL NOT RISK A BREAKDOWN ON SECONDARY ISSUES.")

ANKARA, JUNE 14-(AP)-QUALIFIED BALKAN OBSERVERS SAID TODAY THAT THE APPOINTMENT OF COL. GEN. LUDWIG VAN CSATA AS HUNGARY'S NEW WAR MINISTER WAS "A GERMAN VICTORY OVER PREMIER NICOLAS KALLAY AND OTHERS IN THE GOVERNMENT WHO OPPOSE ADDITIONAL AID TO THE AXIS."

GEN. CSATA RECENTLY SERVED AS COMMANDER OF THE HUNGARIAN ARMY FIGHTING IN RUSSIA AND THESE SOURCES SAID HE WAS WINNING THE GERMANS' FAVOR BY AIDING THEM AGAINST RUSSIA AND IN RETURN PROBABLY WOULD GET A NAZI GUARANTEE AGAINST ANY ATTACK FROM RUMANIA AIMED AT REGAINING TRANSYLVANIA.

CSATA REPLACED COL. GEN. WILLIAM NAGY, WHO RESIGNED LAST WEEK AS WAR MINISTER.

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JUN 15 1943

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CSATA REPLACED COL. GEN. WILLIAM NAGY, WHO RESIGNED LAST WEEK AS WAR MINISTER.

PRETORIA, JUNE 14-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JAN CHRISTIAAN SMUTS WILL BE OPPOSED IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN GENERAL ELECTION JULY 7 BY TWO ANT-WAR CANDIDATES, ONE R OF THEM A WOMAN.

THEY ARE MRS.I.J.HANSEN, INDEPENDENT, AND J.F.LUDORF, NATIONALIST, WHO WILL CONTEST THE PRIME MINISTER'S RURAL SEAT OF STANDERTON IN THE TRANSVAAL.

OFFICIAL NOMINATION IN 150 CONSTITUENCIES TODAY RETURNED 16 COALITION GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES UNOPPOSED. THE ONLY MEMBER OF TH OPPOSITION GIVEN AN ACCLAMATION WAS DR.D.F.MALAN, LEADER OF THE NATIONALIST PARTY.

THE ONLY UNOPPOSED CABINET MEMBER IS S.F.WATERSON, MINISTER C COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY AND FORMER SOUTH AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(ADVANCE)-NEW DELHI, JUNE 14-(AP)-U.S. MEDIUM BOMBERS BLASTED AT VITAL RAILWAY BRIDGES IN THE VICINITY OF KATHA, ON THE UPPER IRRAWADDY RIVER, IN A CONTINUATION YESTERDAY OF DAILY ASSAULTS ON JAPANESE COMMUNICATIONS IN BURMA, A COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

B-25'S OF THE 10TH AIR FORCE DAMAGED THE SPAN AT MEZA, 20 MILES SOUTHWEST OF KATHA, AND SCORED NEAR HITS ON A BRIDGE AT KYUNGEN, 30 MILES FURTHER TO THE SOUTHWEST, THE BULLETIN SAID.

OTHER FORMATIONS ATTACKED ENEMY INSTALLATIONS AT NYAUNGBINWUN AND ALLAGAPPA, BOTH WEST OF MANDALAY, DAMAGING WAREHOUSES AND ROLLING STOCK.

JUN 15 1943

ALL PLANES AND CREWS RETURNED SAFELY, THE BULLETIN SAID.

30-24-5005

NEW DELHI, JUNE 14-(AP)-BRITISH BLENHEIMS PAID RETURN VISITS TO THE KALE VALLEY IN WESTERN BURMA AND THE TAUNGUP PASS SECTOR OF THE ARAKAN AREA YESTERDAY, BOMBING AND MACHINE-GUNNING JAPANESE POSITIONS, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

THE RAIDS FOLLOWED ASSAULTS SATURDAY BY BOTH U.S. AND BRITISH FORMATIONS ON MANDALAY, AND ATTACKS BY BRITISH BOMBERS ON THE KALE VALLEY AND TAUNGUP SECTORS.

JUN 15 1943

NO PLANES WERE LOST DURING ANY OF YESTERDAY'S RAIDS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

NEW DELHI, JUNE 14-(AP)-AMERICAN, BRITISH, INDIAN AND CHINESE ROOPS HEADED PARADES CELEBRATING UNITED NATIONS DAY TODAY IN INDIA'S RINCIPAL CITIES AND SPECIAL SERVICES WERE HELD IN CHURCHES.

FIFTY AMERICAN SOLDIERS HEADED PARADE HERE WHICH WAS REVIEWED BY MAJ. GEN. CLAYTON L. BISSELL, COMMANDING U.S. AIR FORCES IN THIS THEATER, AND GENERAL SIR ALAN HARTLEY, DEPUTY COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA.

June 14—

CHUNGKING-~~FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD CHINESE X X X IMMEDIATE DANGER.~~

A COMMUNIQUE FROM THE 14TH U.S. AIR FORCE ANNOUNCING THE ATTACK ON NANCHANG ALSO TOLD OF THREE JAPANESE PLANES BEING SHOT DOWN AND SEVEN OTHERS PROBABLY DESTROYED IN A VARIETY OF RECENT OPERATIONS.

ON THE LAND FRONT, THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND SAID THAT JAPANESE RETREATING FROM SUNGTZE, WHICH THE CHINESE RETOOK FRIDAY, HAD FLED IN THREE GROUPS, ONE OF WHICH HAD BEEN WIPED OUT. THE OTHER TWO, IT SAID, WERE BEING ROUNDED UP.

JUN 15 1943

JUN 15 1943

THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO REPORTED THAT THE TOWN OF KUNGAN IN SOUTH HUPEH PROVINCE, WHICH THE JAPANESE REGAINED AFTER CHINESE FORCES WON POSSESSION OF IT FOR A FEW HOURS JUNE 4, HAD AGAIN FALLEN INTO CHINESE HANDS.

KUNGAN WAS ONE OF THE BASES FROM WHICH THE JAPANESE LAUNCHED THE UNSUCCESSFUL UPPER YANGTZE OFFENSIVE.

CHUNGKING, JUNE 14-(AP)-FREE CHINA THREW HERSELF WHOLE-HEARTEDLY INTO THE CELEBRATION OF UNITED NATIONS DAY TODAY WITH ITS CITIES BEFLAGGED, NEWSPAPERS ISSUING SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTS AND SCORES OF OFFICIALS EXHORTING THE CHINESE PEOPLE TO REDOUBLE THEIR EFFORTS TO OVERTHROW JAPAN.

JUN 15 1943

MINISTER OF INFORMATION CHANG TAO-FAN TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT THE UNITED NATIONS WOULD NOT CEASE FIGHTING UNTIL THEY "HAD DRIVEN CRAZY HITLER, STUPID MUSSOLINI AND SHAMELESS TOJO INTO THE SEA."

ENTHUSIASTIC CROWDS THRONGED STREETS BRILLIANT WITH POSTERS, FLAGS, AND BANNERS AND LIVELY WITH THE STRAINS OF BRASS BANDS LEADING COLORFUL PROCESSIONS. THE COUNTRY'S OPTIMISTIC MOOD WAS TYPIFIED IN THE STATEMENT BY GEN.WU TE-CHEN, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF KUOMINTANG, THAT "VICTORY IS WITHIN OUR GRASP."

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 14-(AP)-FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATOR BOMBERS, CONTINUING THE POUNDING OF JAPANESE AIRPLANE CONCENTRATIONS, DROPPED NEARLY 30 TONS OF BOMBS ON VUNAKANAU AIRDROME AT RABAUL YESTERDAY.

NUMEROUS LARGE FIRES, WHICH WERE VISIBLE AT A DISTANCE OF 50 MILES, WERE STARTED AT THE AIRDROME WHERE RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS THE DAY BEFORE HAD REVEALED 96 PLANES.

SUNDAY'S RAID WAS THE THIRD STRONG ATTACK IN FOUR DAYS AGAINST THE BIG JAPANESE BASE AT THE NORTHEASTERN TIP OF NEW BRITAIN ISLAND. LAST THURSDAY THE FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS SCATTERED 40 TONS OF BOMBS AMONG VUNAKANAU, LAKUNAI AND RAPOPO AI/

RDROMES, ALL IN THE RABAUL AREA, AND FOLLOWED UP WITH 19 TONS MORE ON FRIDAY.

SEARCHLIGHT AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES DURING YESTERDAY'S PRE-DAWN RAID WERE DESCRIBED IN THE NOON COMMUNIQUE AS "ACTIVE." NONE OF THE ALLIED PLANES WAS LOST.

JUN 15 1943

MITCHELL BOMBERS RAIDED DILI AND KOEPANG, IN DUTCH TIMOR. THREE FIRES WERE STARTED AT KOEPANG WHERE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWED A TOTAL OF 50 BUILDINGS WERE DESTROYED IN TWO RAIDS LAST WEEK.

A SMALL FORMATION OF BOSTON ATTACK PLANES BOMBED AND MACHINE-GUNNED JAPANESE TRACKS AND TRAILS IN THE KOMIATUM AREA NEAR SALAMAUA, NEW GUINEA, MAKING 38 STRAFING PASSES ON SCATTERED ENEMY HOLDINGS.

THE JAPANESE MADE TWO NIGHT-TIME RAIDS, ONE WITH THREE PLANES AGAINST GONA, THE OTHER WITH FOUR PLANES AGAINST PORT MORESBY. THERE WAS NO DAMAGE FROM EITHER ATTACK.

MELBOURNE, JUNE 14-(AP)-SUPPRESSION OF THE JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES, [redacted] RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION, UNDER THE NATIONAL SECURITY SUBVERSIVE ASSOCIATIONS REGULATIONS WAS DECLARED INVALID TODAY BY AUSTRALIA'S HIGHEST COURT.

THE 3 TO 2 DECISION, HANDED DOWN BY THE FULL COURT, IN EFFECT SET ASIDE THE ENTIRE SET OF REGULATIONS RELATING TO SUBVERSIVE ASSOCIATIONS UNDER THE NATIONAL SECURITY ACT.

IN DELIVERING THE MAJORITY DECISION, JUSTICE STARKE CHARACTERIZED THE REGULATIONS AS "ARBITRARY, CAPRICIOUS AND OPPRESSIVE" AND HELD THAT CORPORATE AND UNINCORPORATE BODIES WERE WIPED OUT OF EXIS-

JUN 15 1943

TENCE ON THE MERE DECLARATION OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT WITHOUT DUE PROCESS OF LAW.

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT'S INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY THIS YEAR WILL PURCHASE 50,000 METRIC TONS OF WHEAT FROM AUSTRALIA AND ARGENTINA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

FIRST PURCHASE WILL BE 16,000 TONS FROM AUSTRALIA AND 22,000 TONS FROM ARGENTINA, AND THE REMAINDER WILL BE BOUGHT FROM BOTH. THE PRICE HAS NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED.

JUN 15 1943

U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS, SURINAM (DUTCH GUIANA)-JUNE 14-(AP)-LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE H.BRETT, COMMANDER OF THE CARIBBEAN DEFENSE ZONE, TODAY DECORATED WITH THE LEGION OF MERIT COL. JOHANNES MEIJER, COMMANDER OF NETHERLANDS FORCES IN SURINAM.

THE PRESENTATION WAS MADE DURING A SPECIAL REVIEW AND DRESS PARADE AT THE AIRBASE.

THE AWARD WAS CONFERRED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT LAST JAN.30, CITING MEIJER'S "EXTRAORDINARY VITALITY, EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS CONDUCT AND OUTSTANDING SERVICES AS COMMANDING OFFICER OF NETHERLANDS FORCES IN SURINAM."

"HIS TACT, COOPERATION AND ATTITUDE OF HELPFULNESS HAS BEEN OF THE HIGHEST VALUE TO FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN THE PROTECTION OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE," THE CITATION SAID.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 14-(AP)-NEARING THE END OF ITS INQUIRY INTO PUERTO RICO'S ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS, THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE HEADED BY REP. C.JASPER BELL (D-MO) SPENT MOST OF TODAY EXAMINING INSULAR FISCAL AFFAIRS AND THE FOUNDATION OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE DEVELOPMENT BANK.

30.24-5007

RAFAEL BUSCAGLIA, TREASURER OF THE BANK, TESTIFIED THROUGHOUT THE DAY.

SEEKING BACKGROUND ON THE ORIGIN OF THE BANK, BELL ASKED BUSCAGLIA WHO DRAFTED THE LEGISLATIVE BILL AUTHORIZING THE BANK. THE TREASURER FAILED TO ANSWER, CAUSING BELL TO EXCLAIM, "IT SEEMS REMARKABLY STRANGE THAT YOU HAVE BEEN A MEMBER OF THIS BANK AND DON'T KNOW WHO DRAFTED THIS BILL."

JUN 15 1943

BELL READ FROM THE BANK'S CHARTER A PHRASE EMPOWERING THE BANK TO ENTER AND FINANCE ANY BUSINESS. BUSCAGLIA SAID HE HAD BEEN THINKING OF RECOMMENDING ELIMINATION OF THIS CLAUSE AND ADDED THAT GOV. REXFORD G.TUGWELL FAVORED ELIMINATION.

THE CONGRESSMEN INQUIRED INTO THE OPERATION OF THE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, BUT BUSCAGLIA FAILED TO ANSWER TO THEIR SATISFACTION.

AT ANOOHER POINT IN HIS TESTIMONY BUSCAGLIA SAID IT WAS NECESSARY TO PROTECT LOCAL INDUSTRY IN THE POST-WAR ERA AGAINST DUMPING BY LARGE CONTINENTAL FIRMS, ADDING THAT THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT INTENDED TO PROTECT LOCAL CONCERNS THROUGH THE DEVELOPMENT BANK OR CORPORATION OR OTHER MEANS.

REP. FRED L.CRAWFORD (R-MICH) AND OTHER COMMITTEE MEMBERS HELD A PROTRACTED DISCUSSION WITH BUSCAGLIA ABOUT THE GOVERNOR'S REMOVAL POWERS UNDER THE ORGANIC ACT, THE TREASURER CONTENDING THAT THE GOVERNMENT COULD NOT REMOVE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS (WHO ARE APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR WITH INSULAR SENATE CONFIRMATION), INCLUDING HIMSELF, WITHOUT CHARGES. THE CONGRESSMEN SAID THEY BELIEVED THE REMOVAL POWER WAS DISCRETIONARY AND BELL SAID HE WOULD ASK THE ACTING ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR AN OPINION.

JUN 15 1943

SOME MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE PLAN TO LEAVE TOMORROW IF THEY CAN OBTAIN PLANE SPACE AND OTHERS WILL DEPART LATER IN THE WEEK.

BERMUDA, JUNE 14-(AP)-IN HIS LAST OFFICIAL DUTY BEFORE LEAVING BERMUDA TO ASSUME A POST AS CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION IN LODNON, GOVERNOR VISCOUNT KNOLLYS CONVENED THE COLONIAL PARLIAMENT TODAY AMID THE CELEBRATION OF UNITED NATIONS DAY.

UNITED STATES AND BRITISH OFFICIAL TURNED OUT FOR THE CONVENING, WHICH SAW THE NEWLY ELECTED & HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY BEGIN ITS DUTIES.

IN HIS SPEECH TO THE PARLIAMENT, THE GOVERNOR DECLARED THAT ALTHOUGH "THE SITUATION HAS GREATLY CHANGED TO OUR ADVANTAGE, THE ROAD TO FINAL VICTORY IS STILL A LONG AND ARDUOUS ONE AND DEMANDS NO RELAXATION BUT RATHER STILL GREATER EFFORTS UNTIL THE ULTIMATE GOAL IS ACHIEVED."

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 14-(AP)-WHILE ANNOUNCING THAT IT WAS PREPARED TO MAKE A PETROLEUM AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES, THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT TONIGHT POSTPONED EXECUTION OF ITS ORDER AGAINST RADIOED CODE MESSAGES SHORTLY AFTER THE GERMAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES CONFERRED WITH FOREIGN MINISTER SEGUNDO STORNI.

JUN 15 1943

STORNI TOLD NEWSPAPERMEN HE HAD CONFERRED WITH ERICH MEYNEN, THE GERMAN DIPLOMAT, OVER THE "PRESENT SITUATION" AND AN INFORMED SOURCE SAID MEYNEN'S VISIT CONCERNED THE CODE DECREE. STORNI, HOWEVER, AVOIDED ANSWERING WHEN ASKED SPECIFICALLY WHETHER BERLIN HAD LODGED A FORMAL PROTEST.

THE GOVERNMENT LAST WEEK ORDERED ALL CODE MESSAGES SENT ABROAD BY RADIO HALTED. THIS WAS ONE OF THE CHIEF COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE PREVIOUS REGIME BY THE UNITED NATIONS WHICH HELD THAT AXIS DIPLOMATS USED THEIR 100-WORD DAILY LIMIT TO RADIO SHIP AND MILITARY INFORMATION.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE ADMITTED THAT THE EXECUTION OF THE DECREE HAD BEEN POSTPONED UNTIL WEDNESDAY NOON BECAUSE OF THE REQUEST OF CERTAIN EMBASSIES WHICH COMPLAINED THAT THE SUSPENSION DETAINED "CERTAIN DISPATCHES CONSIDERED INDISPENSABLE BECAUSE OF THE NEW SITUATION PRODUCED."

AT THE SAME TIME, STORNI ANNOUNCED THAT ARGENTINA WAS READY TO CONCLUDE AN AGREEMENT WHEREBY THE UNITED STATES WOULD PROVIDE OIL DRILLING MACHINERY AND ARGENTINA WOULD SUPPLY PETROLEUM TO NEIGHBORING REPUBLICS.

JUN 15 1943

AT THE SAME TIME THE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT IT HAD POSTPONED UNTIL WEDNESDAY NOON THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF ITS NEW REGULATIONS PROHIBITING THE USE OF CODE MESSAGES IN RADIO COMMUNICATIONS--A MOVE INTERPRETED AS CUTTING OFF AXIS ESPIONAGE INTELLIGENCE.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT CAME AFTER ERICH MEYNEN, GERMAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, CONFERRED WITH STORNI AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

THE POSTPONEMENT CAME BECAUSE OF THE REQUEST OF CERTAIN EMBASSIES, THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID, WHICH COMPLAINED THAT THE SUSPENSION DETAINED "CERTAIN DISPATCHES CONSIDERED INDISPENSABLE BECAUSE OF THE NEW SITUATION PRODUCED."

STORNI ALSO DISCLOSED EARLIER THAT THE HOLY SEE'S RECOGNITION OF THE NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA WAS DELAYED BECAUSE IT WAS TRANSMITTED IN CODE.

WHEN THE VATICAN INSTRUCTIONS TO THE NUNCIO CAME THROUGH LAST FRIDAY, POSTOFFICE AUTHORITIES AUTOMATICALLY STOPPED THEM IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE REGULATION ANNOUNCED LAST WEEK. TODAY THE MESSAGE WAS RELEASED AS A SPECIAL CONCESSION AND THE FOREIGN MINISTRY WAS NOTIFIED OF THE HOLY SEE'S DESIRE TO MAINTAIN EXISTING RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINE AUTHORITIES.

OTHER RECOGNITIONS WERE RECEIVED FROM COSTA RICA, HAITI AND SAN MARINO.

JUN 15 1943

30.24-5009

SAN SALVADOR, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR ANNOUNCED TODAY IT HAD RECOGNIZED THE GOVERNMENT OF GEN. PEDRO RAMIREZ IN ARGENTINA.

NO SIT DOWN!

MEXICO CITY -- SEEKING HIGHER SALARIES FOR PICADORS AND BAND-:ILLOS, A BULLFIGHTERS UNION YESTERDAY VOTED TO STRIKE AGAINST THE :XICO CITY BULLRING COMPANY. THE WAGE SOUGHT: 200 PESOS .BOUT $40) A FIGHT.

JUN 15 1943

--DASH--

TORONTO, JUNE 14-(AP)-PREMIER NIXON OF ONTARIO SAID TODAY THAT MAJ.JAMES H.CLARK OF WINDSOR, SPEAKER OF THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE, WAS EXPRESSING "HIS PERSONAL OPINION AND NOT THAT OF THE GOVERNMENT" WHEN HE SAID AT DETROIT LAST NIGHT THAT 40 TO 45 PER CENT OF CANADA'S CITIZENS WOULD VOTE FOR UNION WITH THE UNITED STATES IF AN ELECTION WERE HELD AT THIS TIME.

NIXON DECLINED FURTHER COMMENT ON MAJOR CLARK'S DETROIT SPEECH.

OTTAWA, JUNE 14-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER ROLAND ADELORE COSSETTE, OF ALPHA, MICH., WAS LISTED BY THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT AS REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS. HIS FATHER IS A.M. COSSETTE, OF ALPHA.

JUN 15 1943

OTTAWA, JUNE 14-(AP)-SGT.EARL EUGENE WARNER, OF LAS VEGAS, NEV., WAS LISTED BY THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT AS REPORTED A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY. SGT.WARNER, WHOSE FATHER IS F.E.WARNER OF LAS VEGAS, PREVIOUSLY WAS LISTED AS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

OTTAWA JUNE 14-(AP)-THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE TODAY ANNOUNCED AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO AN AMERICAN AMONG A GROUP RECEIVING THE D.F.C., AND THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING MEDAL.

THE AMERICAN AWARDED THE D.F.C.WAS WARRANT OFFICER J.F.W.TOWSE OF LIVINGSTONE, N.J. ADDRESS OF TOWSE'S MOTHER, MRS.G.TOWSE, IS BOS 13, LIVINGSTONE.

THE CITATION FOR WARRANT OFFICER TOWSE: "WO.TOWSE HAS A LONG OPERATIONAL RECORD OF ATTACKS AGAINST A WIDE VARIETY OF TARGETS AND HAS BEEN CONSPICUOUS FOR SUSTAINED COURAGE, DETERMINATION AND ENDURANCE. HE HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN ATTAINING THE PRIMARY OBJECTIVE ON MOST OCCASIONS. A VERY CAPABLE AND RELIABLE CAPTAIN OF AIRCREW THIS AIRMAN HAS EARNED THE CONFIDENCE OF HIS CREW TO WHOM HE HAS BEEN A SOURCE OF INSPIRATION."

JUN 15 1943

OTTAWA, JUNE 14-(AP)-A CHARGE THAT ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA AND ASSOCIATED FIRMS WERE TAKING "UNPARALLELED" PROFITS FROM THE UNITED NATIONS WAS MADE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY BY M.J.COLDWELL, CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION LEADER.

COLDWELL DECLARED THAT A PACT BY WHICH CANADA AGREED TO STEP UP DEPRECIATION FOR TAXATION PURPOSES ON THE CANADIAN FIRM'S PLANT EX-TENSIONS WAS "NOT IN THE BEST INTERSTS" OF CANADA.

REPLYING TO COLDWELL, MUNITIONS MINISTER C.D.HOWE DECLARED THAT HIS DEPARTMENT WAS FIGHTING AGAINST THE AXIS, NOT "AGAINST TRUSTS AND COMBINES, OR ONE INDUSTRY AS AGAINST ANOTHER INDUSTRY."

HOWE SAID THAT WHETHER OR NOT ALUMINUM, LIMITED, PARENT COMPANY OF ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA, WAS A COMBINE, THE PRESENT DID NOT APPEAR TO BE THE TIME TO TAKE UP THE WAR AGAINST COMBINES.

COLDWELL —INSERT—

HE ASSERTED THAT PRICES NOW CHARGED UNITED NATIONS GOVERNMENTS WERE UBSTANTIALLY THOSE AGREED UPON IN 1933 BY AN INTERNATIONAL CARTEL. HE PRICES WERE 15 AND 17 CENTS A POUND, HE SAID, ADDING THAT IN 937, WHEN PRODUCTION WAS NOT AT CAPACITY, THE CANADIAN FIRM SAID N OFFICIAL STATEMENTY THAT THE PRODUCTION COST FOR INGOTS AT ARVIDA, UE., WAS 8.7 CENTS A POUND.

HE DECLARED HE HAD INFORMATION THAT ALUMINUM COULD BE TURNED OUT TODAY AT SIX CENTS A POUND.

JUN 15 1943

HE DECLARED HE HAD INFORMATION THAT ALUMINUM COULD BE TURNED OUT TODAY AT SIX CENTS A POUND.

COLDWELL SAID HE OBTAINED HIS FACTS FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES IN WASHINGTON.

"IT IS EASILY THE GREATEST FINANCIAL GRAB EVER PULLED OFF IN THE HISTORY OF CANADA," HE ADDED.

THE FEDERATION LEADER SAID INFORMATION GIVEN THE HOUSE MARCH 23 BY MUNITIONS MINISTER C.D.HOWE "WAS NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TRUE FACTS." HE SAID HOWE HAD SAID AT THAT TIME THERE WERE NOT TWO PRICES FOR ALUMINUM, AND THAT ALL PAID THE SAME PRICE, BUT COLDWELL READ A LETTER FROM U.S. SECRETARY OF COMMERCE JESSE H.JONES TO U.S. SENATOR HARRY TRUMAN STATING THERE WERE TWO PRICES AND THAT THE COMPANY "RELUCTANTLY AGREED" TO CUT ITS PRICE TO THE UNITED STATES TO 15 CENTS BECAUSE IT WAS GETTING 17 FROM BRITAIN AND CANADA.

HOWE DECLARED THE LETTER WAS NOT INCONSISTENT WITH HIS STATEMENT, SAYING THAT AS SOON AS HE LEARNED THE UNITED STATES WAS BEING CHARGED 15 CENTS, HE ADVISED THE COMPANY THE PRICE TO CANADA AND BRITAIN ALSO WOULD BE 15 CENTS, AND THAT CONTRACTS WERE REVISED ACCORDINGLY.

IN HIS REPLY, HOWE DECLARED ALUMINUM, LTD., HAD BEEN DESCRIBED AS A OMBINE AND ADDED: "I DARE SAY THAT IS TRUE. I PRESUME IT IS A OMBINE TODAY."

HE POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT AFTER AN EXHAUSTIVE INQUIRY IN THE JNITED STATES, THE ALUMINUM COMPANY OF AMERICA HAD BEEN FOUND INNOCENT OF EACH OF SOME 300 CHARGES. HE ADDED THAT IF THE GOVERNMENT DECIDED AFTER THE WAR TO PROCEED AGAINST THE COMPANY AS A COMBINE "THAT WILL BE IN ORDER."

JUN 15 1943

HOWE DECLARED THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT HAD PROVIDED NO MONEY TO THE COMPANY FOR EXPANSION, AND SAID THE FIRM NOW OWNED A PROPERTY FULLY DEPRECIATED AND ITS EARNINGS WOULD BE TAXABLE IN FULL. HE SAID IT HAD BEEN WRONGLY STATED IN THE UNITED STATES THAT THE SHIPSHAW, QUE., POWER PROJECT UNDERTAKEN BY ALUMINUM COMPANY WAS MADE POSSIBLE BY FUNDS LOANED BY THE UNITED STATES, WHILE ACTUALLY THE PLAN WAS WORKED OUT BEFORE THE UNITED STATES BEGAN BUYING ALUMINUM IN CANADA.

HOWE SAID THE COMPANY HAD PERFORMED ITS CONTRACTS "TO THE LETTER. IT HAS DELIVERED EVERY POUND OF ALUMINUM WHEN IT PROMISED." IT HAD SHOWN COURAGE AND TAKEN ON HEAVY RESPONSIBILITY IN ITS WAR PROGRAM, HE ADDED.

OTTAWA, JUNE 14-(AP)-MUNITIONS MINISTER C.D.HOWE SAID TONIGHT THE GOVERNMENT PLANNED TO TAKE OVER SEVERAL SHIPYARDS IN THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AREA, INCLUDING THREE WHERE STRIKES HAVE JUST STARTED.

HE TOLD THE CANADIAN PRESS (CAPS CP) "WE PLANNED TO TAKE OVER THE PLANTS BEFORE THE STRIKE BEGAN AND WE WILL GO AHEAD WITH THE PLAN."

SEVEN THOUSAND WORKERS IN THREE QUEBEC DISTRICT SHIPYARDS WENT ON STRIKE TONIGHT. THEY ARE EMPLOYEES OF DAVIE SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING COMPANY, LIMITED, MORTON ENGINEERING AND DRYDOCK COMP[illegible] LIMITED, AND GEORGE T.DAVIE AND SONS LIMITED.

JUN 15 1943

JUN 15 1943

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OTTAWA, JUNE 14-(AP)-PRIVATE LETTERS CRITICIZING CANADIAN GOVERNMENT POLICY ARE COPIED BY CENSORSHIP OFFICIALS UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES, IT WAS DISCLOSED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

IN ANSWER TO QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY M.J.COLDWELL, COOPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION LEADER, THE WAR SERVICES DEPARTMENT REPLIED THAT PRIVATE LETTERS ARE COPIED AND FORWARDED TO THE DEPARTMENT CONCERNED "ONLY WHEN DETRIMENTAL OR SIGNIFICANT TO THE WAR EFFORT."

LETTERS OR TELEGRAMS TO OR FROM MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT HAVE BEEN DEALT WITH ONLY TWICE IN THIS MANNER, "INADVERTENTLY AND CONTRARY TO INSTRUCTIONS," THE REPLY SAID.

JUN 15 1943

THE DEPARTMENT POINTED OUT THAT CENSORS HAVE AUTHORITY TO WITHHOLD LETTERS POSTED AT HALIFAX OR OTHER DEFENSE AREAS AND ADDRESSED TO POINTS WITHIN CANADA.

CENSORSHIP DID NOT INCLUDE INVESTIGATION BY THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE OF PERSONAL OPINIONS BETWEEN FRIENDS EXPRESSING DISAGREEMENT WITH NORTH AFRICAN POLICIES OF THE UNITED STATES STATE DEPARTMENT IN ITS RECOGNITION OF FORMER SUPPORTERS OR MEMBERS OF THE ICHY REGIME, THE DEPARTMENT SAID IN ANSWER TO ANOTHER QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE NAVY ANNOUNCED TODAY 11 CASUALTIES, INCLUDING 6 DEAD AND 5 MISSING.

THIS BRINGS TO 23,310 THE TOTAL OF NAVY, MARINE CORPS AND COAST GUARD CASUALTIES REPORTED TO NEXT OF KIN SINCE DECEMBER 7, 1941. THE GRAND TOTAL INCLUDES 7,433 DEAD, 4,722 WOUNDED AND 11,155 MISSING.

TODAY'S LIST ALSO INCLUDED TWO NAMES OF MEN WHOSE STATUS HAS CHANGED FROM MISSING TO DEAD AND ONE NAME WHOSE STATUS HAS CHANGED FROM WOUNDED TO DEAD.

THE CASUALTIES ANNOUNCED TODAY (THOSE LISTED ARE NAVY AND NON-COMMISSIONED PERSONNEL UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED):

CALIFORNIA--PRICE, CHESTER, DEAD, DAUGHTER, SHELIA ROBERTA PRICE, 11270 MORRISON AVENUE, NORTH HOLLYWOOD; WARE, LEONARD R.LIEUTENANT (JG) DEAD, WIFE, MILDRED M.WARE, MCCLINTOCK STREET, SAN DIEGO.

JUN 15 1943

MASSACHUSETTS--CROMACK, DONALD RAYMOND, MISSING, WIFE, YVETTE CLAIRE CROMACK 56 FORREST AVENUE, GREENFIELD.

MINNESOTA--COLLIER, ELMER RICHARD, MISSING, MOTHER, MRS. FRIEDA COLLIER, BIRD ISLAND.

MISSOURI--HALLOWELL, GLOYDE (CQ), JAMES, LIEUTENANT (JG) DEAD, (REPORTED MISSING MARCH 1) FATHER, JAMES WILLIAM HALLOWELL, 607 EAST CENTRAL STREET, CARTHAGE; PUMPHREY, HARRY CHRISTOPHER, MISSING, MOTHER, MRS.MARY IRENE PUMPHREY, 218 NORTH CARTER, CLINTON.

NORTH CAROLINA--LEE, ARTHUR CARL, JR., ENSIGN, DEAD, (REPORTED MISSING MARCH 2). SISTER, ELIZABETH LEE, 2301 HOPEDALE AVENUE, CHARLOTTE, AND FATHER, ARTHUR SR., 2301 HOPEDALE AVENUE, CHARLOTTE; LEVINS, MIDAS BERVOY, DEAD, BROTHER, R.B. LEVINS, 1 VANCE ST., FAYETTEVILLE.

OHIO--DAY, LOREN ALLEN, DEAD, (REPORTED WOUNDED NOVEMBER 12, 1942) FATHER, WILLIAM J.DAY, WAKEMAN.

JUN 15 1943

PENNSYLVANIA--BODGE, ARTHUR PATRICK, DEAD, MOTHER, HELEN BODGE, 2926 HALE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TEXAS--CAIN, JOSEPH, MISSING, WIFE, RUTH LARGENT CAIN, 2818 ISABELLA STREET, HOUSTON; PENLAND, GEORGE HARVEY, JR., LIEUTENANT (JG) MISSING, FATHER, GEORGE SR., BRIARWOOD LANE, DALLAS.

VIRGINIA--PARNELL, BARNARD CLIFFORD, DEAD, MOTHER, MRS.MABEL RADBURY PARNELL, 1817 NORTH WAYNE STREET, ARLINGTON.

WASHINGTON--JONES, BENNIE FRANKLYN, DEAD, WIFE, PAULINE ELIZABETH, 5547 36TH NORTH EAST STREET, SEATTLE.

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JUN 15 1943

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SEVEN GENERAL OFFICERS HAD BEEN CITED FOR THE LEGION OF MERIT "FOR EXCEPTIONALLY MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN THE NORTH AFRICAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS."

AMONG THEM WERE:

BRIG.GEN.JERRY V.MATEJKA(CORRECT), CALDWELL,TEX., WHO SERVED WITHOUT RESPITE AS CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, AND WAS CITED FOR THE "SUCCESSFUL COMMUNICATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN MAINTAINED DURING THIS CAMPAIGN."

JUN 15 1943

BRIG.GEN.BEN M.SAWBRIDGE, 2800 WEST VIEWMONT BAY, SEATTLE, WHO AS THE ORIGINAL ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-1, ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, "COPED SUCCESSFULLY WITH THE PERSONNEL PROBLEMS THAT HAVE CONFRONTED THE ALLIED FORCE, CONTRIBUTING GREATLY TO THE ESSFUL ACCOMPLISHMENT OF ITS MISSION."

BRIG.GEN.PAUL L.WILLIAMS, 2203 WELLINGTON ROAD, LOS NGELES, WHO, AS COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 12TH AIR FORCE SUPPORT OMMAND, WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PROPER FUNCTIONING OF ITS GROUND ERVICES, AND WHOSE "CLEAR VISION, TIRELESS ENERGY AND TACTICAL KILL HAVE RESULTED IN AN ORGANIZATION THAT HAS SUCCESSFULLY SUPPO AJOR AIR EFFORTS IN THE NORTH AFRICAN THEATER."

JUN 15 1943

BRIG.GEN.ARTHUR B.WILSON, 2444 VIRGINIA AVE., BERKELEY, ALIF., WHO ORGANIZED THE ATLANTIC BASE SECTION, BROUGHT IT TO NOR 'RICA, AND TOOK OVER AN OPERATING SUPPLY SYSTEM WITH A MINIMUM FRICTION AND NO BREAK IN OPERATIONS. HIS WAS "AN OUTSTAND-G CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUCCESS OF THE ALLIED ARMS," HIS CITATION NCLUDED.

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JUN 15 1943

# U. S. TO SPEND 106 BILLION FOR WAR IN '43, NELSON SAYS

## Program 80 Pct. Greater Than '42 Total, He Reports—Warns of Leaner Days Ahead for Civilians.

JUN 15 1943

WASHINGTON, June 12 (AP).—The United States will spend 106 billion dollars this year for war.

The vast scope of the American war effort was disclosed in a report on production progress in 1942 and prospects for 1943, made by War Production Board Chairman Donald M. Nelson to President Roosevelt this spring and summarized tonight by the Office of War Information.

The 1943 program, Nelson reported, is 80 per cent greater than 1942's 59 billion dollar total. It includes arms output, war construction and the paying, feeding and equipping of the armed forces. In his letter Nelson told Roosevelt.

"The record certainly makes it clear that the American industrial system can be justifiably proud of an astonishing display of economic muscle."

OWI's condensation of the secret document omitted, for reasons of military security, detailed new figures on production of weapons.

**Reports Highlights.**

Highlighted in the report were:

**Recommendations that civilian manufacturing and much wholesaling be eliminated from critical labor shortage areas, to free workers for war plants.**

**An urgent plea for planning the transition back to a peacetime economy after the war, lest the war effort be held back by** widespread concern over postwar economy.

**A warning that leaner days for civilians are just ahead. Civilian goods and services in the last three months of this year will be 20 per cent under the end of 1942, and inequalities of distribution will "aggravate the burden on consumers."**

Actual war production "in most categories fell short of scheduled production throughout most of 1942," Nelson said, because the goals were unrealistically high and for other reasons, but in the main production "met the requirements of our war strategy; and the prospects for 1943 are for a quantity and a quality of production that will realize to the full the tremendous potential of American industry."

**"Some Disappointments."**

"We have met with some disappointments and have made some errors in achieving the results," the letter to Roosevelt said. "The important point, in my judgment, is that an unprecedented and, on the whole, a balanced output was achieved.

"Today, we are turning out nearly as much material for war, measured in dollar value, as we ever produced for our peacetime needs —and we have enough industrial power left over to keep civilian standards of living at a level higher than many of us dared hope for.

"This record could not have been achieved in so short a time had we not taken some short cuts, made some compromises, and assumed some risks.

"I am personally confident that in the months ahead the productive record of American labor, management, agriculture and government, working together, will fully meet the demands of the armed services in pressing home the attack on every front."

**Arms Program Formidable.**

The 1943 arms program is a "most formidable" task for industry, it was conceded. The building and equipping of industrial plants and cantonments, a relatively easy job, is only 13 per cent of the total instead of 30 per cent as in 1942.

But munitions production must jump 125 per cent and in some specific weapons vastly more. Warplanes, for instance, are to rise three and one-half times the output of last year, when 47,694 planes were produced.

This does not mean that nearly 167,000 planes will be turned out because production is rated on total weight and value. With the present emphasis on heavy bombers and heavier planes of all types, probably between 90,000 and 100,000 will be built.

Similarly output of spare propellers, engines and parts must be 2.7 times the 1942 level; small fighting ships, including destroyer escorts, nearly four times; ground signal equipment, over three times.

"These categories are obviously the ones in which attainment of the 1943 goals is likely to present the greatest difficulties," the summary observed. "Their predomi- nance reflec's changes in the importance attached to various categories of fighting equipment in the light of the shifting fortunes and strategy of military conflict."

**More Materials Needed.**

"Substantially greater quantities" of nearly all critical materials will be chewed up by the war machine this year, it was disclosed—31 per cent more steel; 100 per cent more aluminum; 100 per cent more nitrogen, for explosives; 200 per cent more magnesium, and 450 per cent more ethyl alcohol, for synthetic rubber and smokeless powder.

Virtually all the increased demands for metals must come from new supply, because the civilian economy has been cut so deeply that "virtually no further diversion to military production can be expected from this source."

All but about 500 million dollars worth of the construction projects will be finished by the end of this year, although the report warned that a two- or thre-month delay might be expected in completion of nearly all construction jobs because of bottlenecks in production of machinery and equipment.

The report forecast that additional new buildings would be needed for the aircraft program and for high-octane gasoline. (Since it was prepared, a 20 per cent increase in high octane plant capacity has been approved.)

"No information has been compiled to show an over-capacity of (plant) facilities, although it may be said that certain facilities existing or building could be utilized somewhat more intensively and efficiently," the summary said.

**Civilian Economy Policy.**

In laying down a five-point policy for the civilian economy, the summary omitted reference to a sixth point known to have been originally included in the full report to Roosevelt. It called for a much wider extension of rationing.

It was known, however, that WPB's views on rationing consumer goods have undergone a sharp change since Arthur D. Whiteside was brought in by Nelson as chief of the Office of Civilian Requirements. Whiteside is, for instance, firm in his opposition to clothing rationing. The five points listed were:

1. Eliminate civilian manufacturing and as much wholesaling as possible from critical labor shortage areas.
2. Increase productivity of retail trades and service industries, especially in localities where labor is short.
3. Curtail less essential goods and services and simplify and standardize the more essential.
4. Protect the consumers' minimum requirements in every important field.
5. Give the public a better understanding of the war production program.

## Mrs. John W. Davis, III, Saved From Blazing Home

By the Associated Press.

GLEN COVE, N. Y., June 14.—Fire, caused by lightning, severely damaged the home of John W. Davis, 1924 Democratic presidential candidate, where Mrs. Davis lay ill in bed, last night.

Servants carried Mrs. Davis to the rear of the rambling, two-and-one-half-story house, but when the flames spread she was taken to the home of a neighbor.

Mr. Davis was dining alone when the lightning struck a chimney of the house, Mattapan. The impact shook the house, but he continued with his dinner until a butler told him of smelling smoke.

Some 150 volunteer firemen fought the blaze as servants carried out scores of art objects and heirlooms.

30.24-5013

JUN 15 1943

London, June 14-(AP)-Reuters recorded a German broadcast today saying "American" planes attacked Flushing in The Netherlands yesterday mroning (correct). Flushing was one of the targets of RAF daylight raiders Sunday.

JUN 15 1943

OTTAWA, JUNE 14--(AP)---PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING SAID TODAY HE WAS PREPARED TO ASSOCIATE HIMSELF WITH A DECLARATION OF THE RECENT UNITED NATIONS' FOOD CONFERENCE THAT "EVERY NATION SHOULD ASSUME THE RESPONSIBILITY, IN COLLABORATION WITH OTHERS, OF PROVIDING ADEQUATE FOOD FOR ITS OWN PEOPLE."

BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS HE MADE THE STATEMENT IN COMMENTING THAT PRESIDENT

JUN 15 1943

ROOSEVELT HAD ASSOCIATED HIMSELF WITH THIS DECLARATION OF THE CONFERENCE, WHICH WAS HELD AT HOT SPRINGS, VA., FROM MAY 18 TO JUNE 3.

"THE CONFERENCE WAS AN ~~MMMM~~ ACT OF FAITH IN THE CONTINUING SOLIDARITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS," THE PRIME MINISTER SAID, AND OUTLINED ~~THE~~ RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

JUN 15 1943

"I NEED SCARCELY ASSURE THE HOUSE THAT ALL THESE ~~RECOMMENDATIONS~~ RECOMMENDATIONS WILL RECEIVE DETAILED STUDY BY THE GOVERNMENT," HE SAI

an advanced allied airbase in north africa, june 14-(ap)-"our p-38 fighter pilots had fun on the way back from pantelleria but it was the cheapest and finest combat experience we could have gotten," lieut. martin a. foster of harrisburg, pa., said today.

"we dropped so many belly tanks in the last five days you could almost walk over to the island on them," he added. "we used to shoot at them on the way back."

captain henry h. trollope of goose egg, wyo., ~~had this explanation~~ for the capitulation of the strategic island: AGREED THE BARRAGE WAS HEAVY.

TORONTO, JUNE 14-(AP)-LAURA FREY OF PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO QUIT THE U.S. WOMEN'S AUXILIARY ARMY CORPS TO JOIN THE CANADIAN WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS, UTTERED A BIG ORCHID FOR THE LATTER TODAY. JUN 15 1943

THE FORMER WAAC INSTRUCTOR, WHOSE FATHER IS ADVERTISING MANAGER OF THE PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE SAID SHE HAD NO SPECIAL REASON FOR PREFERRING THE CWAC, BUT ASSERTED THAT THAT ORGANIZATION'S TRAINING WAS SUPERIOR TO THAT OF ANY OTHER SHE HAD SEEN.

MISS FREY, WHOSE BROTHER IS A U.S. ARMY AIR FORCE CAPTAIN AND SISTER IS A U.S. NURSE IN NORTH AFRICA, CAME HERE A YEAR AGO TO ENLIST IN THE CWAC, BUT FOUND THAT ONLY CANADIAN WOMEN WERE ACCEPTED, SO SHE JOINED THE WAAC. LATER, SHE LEARNED THAT THINGS CHANGED, SO SHE GOT AN HONORABLE DISCHARGE FROM THE U.S. CORPS AND JOINED THE CWAC TWO MONTHS AGO.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 14--(AP)---PHIL REISMAN, VICE PRESIDENT OF ~~RKO~~ FOREIGN DISTRIBUTION FOR RKO RADIO PICTURES, WAS AWARDED THE NATIONAL ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS, GRADE OF CAVALIER, TODAY FOR CONTRIBUTING TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF CINEMA RELATIONS BETWEEN BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES.

JUN 15 1943

30.24-5015

A PACIFIC PORT, JUNE 14-(AP)-A YOUNG NAVY FIGHTER PILOT WHO SWAM THROUGH STORMY SEAS TO A LIBERTY SHIP LIFEBOAT AFTER CRASHING IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, ARRIVED AT THIS BASE TODAY TO LEARN HE HAD BEEN CARRIED ON NAVY RECORDS AS MISSING SINCE MAY 29.

WEARING DUNGAREES AND A DENIM SHIRT PROVIDED AFTER HIS RESCUE, ENSIGN JOHN WALTER TOPLIFF, 23, SON OF MR. AND MRS. WALTER TOPLIFF OF 101 COURT ST., TARPON SPRINGS, FLA., TOLD HOW HE WAS LOST DURING COMBAT MANEUVERS MAY 15.

JUN 15 1943

HE HAD TAKEN OFF WITH A FIGHTER FLIGHT TO SIMULATE AN ATTACK ON A DESTROYER, LATER TO RENDEZVOUS AND FLY TO A LAND BASE 90 MILES AWAY FOR STRAFING MANEUVERS. TOPLIFF'S PLANE WAS THE LAST IN FORMATION. HE EXHAUSTED THE FUEL IN HIS EMERGENCY TANK AND WAS LEFT BEHIND WHILE SWITCHING TO HIS MAIN TANKS.

THE FORMATION CONTINUED ITS COURSE AND RAN INTO A STORM FRONT, CLIMBING TO 8,000 FEET. TOPLIFF SAW THE FORMATION DISAPPEAR THROUGH A HOLE IN THE CLOUDS BUT HE FAILED TO FIND BREK AN OPENING IN THE RUNNING RAIN SQUALLS.

WITH VISIBILITY LIMITED AND THE TASK FORCE NOWHERE TO BE SEEN, TOPLIFF STARTED THE "LOST PLANE PROCEDURE"--FLYING IN EVER LARGER SQUARE LAPS.

JUN 15 1943

COMPLETING THE THIRD LAP, HE SIGHTED A FREIGHTER. HE DROPPED TO 100 FEET AND MADE A RUN OVER THE SHIP DROPPING A SHOE WITH A MESSAGE ASKING HIS POSITION. BUT THE SHIP MISSED AND HE TURNED BACK FOR A SECOND TRY WITH HIS OTHER SHOE. THAT ONE BOUNCED OFF THE STARBOARD RAIL.

LOOKING BACK TO SEE IF HIS SHOE WAS RECOVERED, TOPLIFF SUDDENLY FELT HIS PLANE GO OUT OF CONTROL AND SPIN INTO THE WATER WITH TERRIFIC FORCE. FORTUNATELY, HE HAD OPENED THE COCKPIT CANOPY TO DROP HIS SHOES SO HE WAS ABLE TO FREE HIMSELF WHEN THE PLANE WAS TEN FEET UNDERWATER.

SURFACING, HE INFLATED HIS LIFE JACKET AND SAW A LIFEBOAT LEAVE THE FREIGHTER. HE LATER LEARNED THE MERCHANTMAN'S GUN CREW KEPT HIM IN VIEW THROUGH A TELESCOPIC SIGHT.

THE LIFEBOAT, MEANWHILE, WAS UNABLE TO BUCK THE HIGH WAVES

JUN 15 1943

AND STRONG WIND SO TOPLIFF DISCARDED HIS JACKET AND SWAM TO REACH HIS RESQUERS. IT WAS A RISKY GAMBLE BUT SUCCESSFUL, HE SAID. HE SPENT AN HOUR IN THE WATER.

ABOARD THE SHIP THE MEN DRESSED HIS BATTERED ARM AND GAVE HIM DRY SEAMAN'S CLOTHES WHICH HE STILL WORE WHEN HE REPORTED. IMMEDIATELY AFTER HIS ARRIVAL HE PHONED HIS SIX-MONTHS BRIDE, NOVIE BUNN, WHO HAS BEEN STAYING WITH HIS PARENTS. SHE DID NOT MENTION THAT HE HAD BEEN REPORTED MISSING BUT "SHE NOW KNOWS I'M ALRIGHT," HE SAID.

JUN 15 1943

TOPLIFF IS NOW ON HIS WAY TO THE UNITED STATES FOR REASSIGNMENT.

LEAVES FROM A WAR CORRESPONDENT'S NOTEBOOK

---

HE MORTGAGED HIS
TENT FOR 4-BITS

---

OTHER STRANGE
G.I. DOINGS
IN AFRICA (550)

---

JUN 15 1943

BY HAROLD V. BOYLE

(ADVANCE)...ADVANCED AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA--(AP)-ONCE A USED CAR SALESMAN--

PVT. MELVIN CAIN OF 117 W. FERRY ST. ST.LOUIS, WANTED TO BORROW 25 FRANCS (50 CENTS) FROM PVT. JOHN M. ROGERS, FORMER SECOND HAND CAR SALESMAN OF HOBART, OKLA.

"WHAT SECURITY HAVE YOU" DEMANDED ROGERS.

"NONE" SAID CAIN.

"HOW ABOUT THE ARAB'S KNIFE" ASKED ROGERS, WHO HAD BEEN TRYING FOR DAYS TO GET CAIN TO PART WITH THIS SOUVENIR.

"NO GO" SAID CAIN.

"WHAT ELSE YOU GOT, THEN."

"ALL I HAVE IS MY PUP TENT."

"OK, I'LL TAKE A MORTGAGE ON THAT" SAID ROGERS. HE DULY DREW UP THE MORTGAGE AND HANDED OVER 25 FRANCS TO CAIN, LEAVING HIM PROBABLY THE ONLY SOLDIER IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY FACING POSSIBLE FORECLOSURE ON HIS PUPTENT HOME.

"I'LL APPEAL IT TO THE U.S. SUPREME COURT IF HE TRIES TO GET AN EVICTION ORDER," CAIN SAID.

"BUSINESS IS BUSINESS," GRINNED ROGERS.

--DASH--

ONE ENTERPRISING SOLDIER AT AN AFRICAN AIR BASE TOOK HIS OWN HEAT RELIEF MEASURES. SWELTERING UNDER THE OLIVE DRAB HELMET, SGT. ERLAND MOLTKE DECIDED TO TAKE A TIP FROM BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HE PAINTED IT WHITE.

"IT KEEPS THE SUN AWAY AND MAKES YOU A LOT COOLER," SAID MOLTKE,

JUN 15 1943

1943

30-24-5017

A DANISH NAMESAKE BUT NO RELATIVE OF THE FAMOUS GERMAN GENERALS.

"YOU CAN PUT MY WHITE HELMET SIDE BY SIDE IN THE SUN WITH A GREEN HELMET AND FEEL THE DIFFERENCE WITH YOUR HAND. THE GREEN HELMET GETS A LOT HOTTER."

MOLTKES EXAMPLE HAS SET A NEW HAT STYLE AMONG G. I. JOES. IT ISN'T ACCORDING TO REGULATION BUT ITS COMFORTUOLE.

--DASH--

ONE TAIL GUNNER IN A B-26 MARAUDER BOMBER HAS PAINTED THIS CRYPTIC INVITATION TO ENEMY FIGHTERS ABOVE THE MUZZLE OF HIS .50 CALIBRE GUN:

"SHOOT-YOU'RE FADED".

JUN 15 1943

--DASH--

FIFTY TIMES HE HAS FLOWN HIS FLYING FORTRESS INTO COMBAT IN THE NORTH AFRICAN THEATRE AND NOW HE HAD AT HAND THE REWARD TO WHICH ALL FLYERS LOOK FOCWARD HOPEFULLY--A TRIP HOME. BUT BEFORE LEAVING HE WANT TO SHOW HIS APPRECIATION TO HIS GROUND CREW AND HIS FLIGHT CREW.

HE DROVE THE MEN INTO THE NEAREST FRENCH TOWN AND BOUGHT THEM THE BEST DINNER AT THE BEST RESTAURANT HE COULD FIND. THE WINE FLOWED FREELY AND THEY HAD A GRAND TIME RECALLING THEIR MONTHS OF ADVENTURE TOGETHER. WHEN THE LAST PLATE AND BOTTLE WERE EMPTY THE CREW WENT HOM SINGING HILARIOUSLY.

THE PILOT CAPTAIN, STANDING SUDDENLY LONESOME AT THE ENTRANCE TO HIS HOTEL, WATCHED AS THE CAR DISAPPEARED INTO THE NIGHT.

"I OUGHT TO BE GLAD AT GOING HOME." HE SAID, "I'VE WANTED THIS LEAVE AND NOW THAT I'VE GOT IT I FEEL LIKE A HEEL--LEAVING A BUNCH OF GUYS LIKE THAT BEHIND. WE'LL PROBABLY ALL NEVER BE TOGETHER AGAIN IN ONE GANG."

THEN HE BRIGHTENED UP.

"WELL, MAYBE WHEN MY LEAVE IS OVER I'LL BE ASSIGNED TO THE PACIFIC AND GET A CRACK AT THE JAPS. THAT'D BE FUN."

--DASH--

ONE OF THE MOST MODEST FLIERS IN UNIFORM IS MAJOR JOHN GILPIN BRIGHT 24, OF READING, PA. BRIGHT, WHO WAS RECENTLY PROMOTED TO BE EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF A P-38 FIGHTER GROUP, HAD 8 VICTORIES AS ONE OF THE ABLEST FLYERS IN BURMA WITH CHENNAULT'S FAMOUS AVG "FLYING TIGERS" AND HAS SHOT DOWN ONE ME-109 AND DAMAGED ANOTHER SINCE COMING TO NORTH AFRICA.

JUN 15 1943

ASKED TO APPEAR ON AN ARMY HOUR RADIO PROGRAM TO DISCUSS HIS ADVENTURES, THE SLIM YOUNG MAJOR DECLINED WITH THANKS, SAYING--

"I'M JUST ANOTHER GUY HERE. I'VE ONLY BEEN OVER A SHORT TIME. THERE ARE A LOT OF OTHER MEN IN THIS AREA WITH MORE EXPERIENCE AND A LOT MORE TO TELL THAN I HAVE. I DON'T FEEL I HAVE ANY BUSINESS TALKING WHEN OTHER FLYERS HAVE BEEN HERE LONGER AND HAVE MORE WORTH SAYING THAN I DO."

TEANECK, N.J., JUNE 14-(AP)-MRS.JOSEPH J.BOYLE GOT A MIGHTY CHEERING BIRTHDAY GIFT SATURDAY.

IT WAS A TELEGRAM FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT INFORMING HER AND HER HUSBAND THAT THEIR HERO SON, SECOND LIEUT.JOSEPH B.BOYLE, 24, IS BEING HELD A PRISONER OF WAR BY GERMANY.

LIEUTENANT BOYLE, FORMER CO-PILOT OF THE FLYING FORTRESS 'DRY MARTINI" AND HOLDER OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, HAD BEEN LISTED AS MISSING BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT ON MAY 25.

THE TELEGRAM, MRS.BOYLE, SAID, WAS:

"AN ANSWER TO OUR PRAYERS."

JUN 15 1943

DISPATCH FROM A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND MAY 24

ANNOUNCEMENT BOYLE, WHO WHEN WON HIS DFC FOR BRINGING HIM IN

THE DRY MARTINI FROM THE LILLE RAID JAN. 13 AFTER HE WAS WOUNDED AND

THE SUBSTITUTE PILOT, MAJOR TOM TAYLOR OF EUGENE, ORE., WAS KILLED

BY THE EXPLOSION OF A GERMAN 20-MILLIMETER SHELL IN THE COCKPIT

A DISPATCH FROM A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND MAY 24

REPORTED THAT BOYLE WAS MISSING AFTER "A RECENT RAID IN WHICH HE

JUN 15 1943

FLEW ON ANOTHER SHIP" AND SAID HIS CHANCES AT HAVING LANDED SAFELY

IN ENEMY TERRITORY WERE ESTIMATED AT FIFTY-FIFTY.

# Allies Set Messina Fires; Syrian-Turkish Border Is Closed in British Move

JUN 16 1943

## ALLIES TURN BOMB ATTACK UPON MESSINA

### RAF Wellingtons Drop Two-Ton Missiles On Ferry Terminal

### Planes From Malta And Cairo Attack Other Axis Bases

DE LUCE

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 15—The strategic Allied air force, the great club in the Allied armory, has again beaten heavily at Sicily, centering the fire of two-ton blockbuster bombs upon Messina, the ferry approach to southern Italy proper, Allied headquarters disclosed today.

This attack was driven in by RAF Wellington bombers over Sunday night and into yesterday morning. Messina, already one of the most bombed targets in the Mediterranean, was left alight with great fires; its railway yards and harbor area were hit repeatedly with ton upon ton of exploding steel.

**No Allied Plane Lost**

In these and other night operations by the Northwest Africa Air Forces no Allied plane was lost, it was announced in General Eisenhower's communique.

At the same time, official bulletins from Malta and Cairo told of new offensive sweeps from both of those Allied bases in the three-sided campaign to break down the last of the island approaches to the Italian mainland.

Malta-based fighters and intruders swept over both Sicily and southern Italy, bombing war factories and turning bomb and cannonfire upon Italian railway communication.

A single challenging German fighter plane was shot down.

**Over Aegean Sea Again**

From Cairo, long-range RAF fighters went out again over the Aegean Sea, setting fire to an enemy schooner.

The day brought also an announcement that further study of reconnaissance photographs had established that the Flying Fortress attack of June 5 on the Italian naval base of La Spezia had scored a direct hit on the forward deck of a 35,000-ton Italian battleship of the Littorio class. Her deck plates were buckled and it appeared that the forward gun turret had been hit.

A clean sweep of the Italian islands in the Sicilian strait was concluded, meanwhile, by British warships which brought the island of Lampione under Allied control. Lampione was not garrisoned by the Italians and probably will not be by the Allies considering its minuteness.

**Blockbusters Hit Messina.**

**Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 15 (A. P.).—The Wellington workhorses of the Royal Air Force drilled the east Sicilian shipping and ferry terminal of Messina with two-ton blockbusters and showered it with incendiaries Sunday night, Allied headquarters announced today, as preliminary attacks continued on the large islands guarding the Tyrrhenian Sea approaches to Italy.**

**For the second successive day, however, the northwest African air forces delayed all-out assault. The communique of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower announced that operations yesterday were confined to reconnaissance and patrolling.**

**Two large fires were started in the Messina railway and harbor target area by the Wellingtons which followed up a heavy Sunday daylight raid by United States Liberators, flying from the desert, on Catania and Gerbini in eastern Sicily.**

**Only moderate anti-aircraft opposition was met by the Wellingtons.**

**It was announced that a further study of photographs taken of La Spezia naval base in northwestern Italy after the Fortress attack of June 5 showed a direct hit had been scored on the forward deck of a Littorio class battleship. The deck plates of the 35,000-ton warship were buckled, the photos showed, and the forward gun turret was believed damaged.**

# SYRIAN TURKISH BORDER REPORTED CLOSED, SHIFT OF ALLIED ARMY HINTED

## Action Might Screen Drive At Crete, Dodecanese Islands Or Greece — Italians Say Fleet Masses For Sicily Attack

JUN 16 1943

**Madrid, June 15 (AP)—Dispatches from La Linea reported tonight that twenty-five merchant ships escorted by the British aircraft carrier Formidable, the battleship George V and eight destroyers entered the harbor of Gibraltar today. In the harbor, it was said, there were sixty vessels, many of them oil tankers.**

HAWKINS

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 15—The spotlight of the Mediterranean war shifted dramatically today from the center to the east, where the Allies were reported semi-officially from Ankara to have closed Syria's frontier with Turkey.

London sources left the report in the air without confirmation, denial or comment, but unofficial observers said the first implication was that the British Ninth and Tenth armies and United States troops that have been training quietly and building up strength for months in Syria, Palestine, Iraq and Iran might be on the move.

**Quotes German Reports**

The *Daily Herald* quoted German reports that the Allies were massing an "invasion army" in Syria, and that all British garrisons had been reinforced.

Thus new fuel was added to the fires of Axis invasion anxiety. During the day the Italians reported an Allied fleet massing near Sicily, the Germans warned of a possible new Russian offensive, and the Germans were said to have reshuffled their top generals in commands along the edge of the "European fortress."

Closing of the Turkish-Syrian frontier, nearly 350 miles long, might be intended to cover up moves by Allied troops in the border area where conceivably they could be massing for sea thrusts toward Crete, the Dodecanese, or Greece itself.

[A British Broadcasting Corporation report heard by NBC said the frontier was closed "to check leakage of information from Syria and Palestine to Germany through Turkey."]

**Reports Differ As To Time**

Semi-official sources in Ankara said the frontier was closed at 6 P. M. tonight, and a German radio broadcast said the action was taken at 6 this morning.

Observers noted that Admiral Sir John Cunningham, new British commander in chief in the Levant, had held a ninety-minute conference Monday with President Ismet Inonu twenty-four hours before the frontier closure was reported. His was the latest in a series of trips into Turkey by Allied war leaders beginning with Prime Minister

JUN 16 1943

30.24—5019

Churchill's visit to Adana February 1.

Cunningham also conferred with Turkey's Premier, Foreign Minister and chief of state.

Another Berlin broadcast asserted that Britain was "trying to bring Turkey in on her side, but the Turk will not be pressed."

Fighting French headquarters here said the closure, if true, probably was for military reasons with "no diplomatic or economic significance."

### Create Axis Concern

But plainly the reports created concern in Axis circles whether great military events might not be stirring in the backdoor route to Europe, and heightened invasion nervousness.

The Leningrad radio, recorded by the Ministry of Information, said "there can be no doubt that the blow against Hitlerite Germany from the west will coincide with a mighty crushing blow of the Red army from the east."

These attacks, the broadcast said, will merge "in a single mighty blow that will strike the death knell for the Fascists."

### Reports Envoy Recalled

A report published in London said that the Turkish Ambassador to Vichy had been recalled. A dispatch from Bern said the reason for the move may be that Turkey intends to accord recognition to the French Committee of National Liberation at Algiers.

Axis radios told of new attacks against Allied warships, transports and landing barges reported gathering off North African ports and threatening Sicily. A Rome commentator called upon the Italian people to prepare for "the decisive phase approaching."

The Italian official journal published a new decree imposing heavy punishment on anyone failing to report a landing of enemy armed forces or enemy agents, the Rome radio, recorded by the Associated Press, said tonight.

### Reminds Of Red Threat

A Berlin broadcast, recorded by Reuters, reminded the Germans of the ever-present danger in the east, reporting that the Russians were massing south of Moscow.

Uncertain where the Allied blow might fall, the Germans were reported dividing their important commands and posting their best generals at critical areas on the European coastline.

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was reported commanding German forces in southern France, across from the Allied armies in Algeria.

### French Area Divided

His command was said to cover roughly the former unoccupied zone, while Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt retains command of western France and the Atlantic wall.

A similar split was reported from the same quarters to have been made in Norway, with Gen. Nikolaus von Falkenhorst's territory being reduced to the area from Trondheim south, including Oslo, and Col. Gen. Edward Dietl, commander in Finland, entrusted with northern Norway. Field Marshal Siegmund Wilhelm List already was reported commanding in southeast Europe.

A Rome broadcast reported by the *Daily Express* said Axis planes had battled Allied convoys in the Mediterranean "in a battle which has now lasted for three days and has not lost any of its violence," and a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press told of new attacks against Allied shipping in the Sicilian strait, with a landing craft and six transports reported damaged at Pantelleria.

### None Of Claims Confirmed

It told of another attack upon Bone in Algeria, while the German communique said an Allied freighter had been damaged by air attack on a convoy off Portugal. None of these claims was confirmed.

In London some military commentators suggested that there might be no immediate action in the Mediterranean because Allied plans are "far ahead of schedule."

Seeking to discount loss of Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Linosa, a Rome military commentator declared "these islands were not fortified bastions or spearheads of the main Italian defenses; they were advanced observation posts with good defense works which, however, were not supposed to hold any major enemy attack."

# BRITISH BOMBERS RAID OBERHAUSEN, RUHR RAIL CENTER

## 18 Planes Lost in Smash at German Industry

LONDON, June 15—(AP)—Flying low along invasion paths by night and day, the R.A.F. heaped fresh destruction on the bomb-smashed Ruhr valley last night, especially the steel and communications center of Oberhausen, to keep the June air offensive tearing at Germany's war sinews.

While great bombers ground down upon steel and coal targets in Oberhausen on the Rhine-Herne canal for the fourth consecutive night raid on Germany, lighter planes ranged far over France and the low countries, attacking railway targets and barges near the Rhine, Dixmude in Belgium, and Roubaix and Abbeville in France.

### Day Fighters in Action

Almost before they were back, cannon-armed day fighters of the new tactical air force went roaring out to slam scores of targets along the western rim of Hitler's defenses.

Waves of R. A. F. fighters and light bombers shuttled back and forth across the channel in the direction of Calais today, presumably aiming at enemy airfields, water and rail transportation, following up the nightime sorties of Mosquitos, Whirlwinds, Bostons, Typhoons, Beaufighters and Mustangs. They are the kind of planes that will ride ahead and over Allied troops when they strike the continent.

The Germans acknowledged "considerable destruction" in residential quarters and "losses among the civil population, especially in Oberhausen," in the night attacks, and asserted that 20 of the raiders were shot down.

JUN 16 1943

### 18 Planes Lost

The British reported loss of 18 planes in the night sweeps, and said the intruder patrols downed two Nazi craft.

Oberhausen is a strategic city in German communications, standing at the junction of railways to Duisburg, Dortmund, and Hamm. It lies three miles west of Essen, and has a population of 110,000.

The R.A.F. has reported raids twice before upon the city with its iron foundries, rolling mills, chemical works and railway shops, and the Germans said it had been hit for the third time on April 26, when the R.A.F. blasted at Duisburg.

Spitfires making a dawn raid over France pounded upon two flights of 15 Focke-Wulf's, downing three of them. R.A.F. Wing Commander J. E. Johnson was credited with two for a total to date of 16 enemy planes.

An Air ministry communique tonight said fighters and fighter bombers lashed out at shipping off Cherbourg peninsula and railway targets near Dieppe. Two British planes were missing.

The Germans jabbed back at London Monday night, killing seven persons and wrecking a few houses. The raiders gave the capital two alerts, but few planes pierced London's anti-craft defenses.

In recent raids the Germans have been using "rattle bombs," small bombs nine inches long that resemble a baby's rattle and splinter into 100 pieces on explosion, British sources reported.

### 589 Killed in May

The Ministry of Home Security reported that 584 persons were killed or missing and 733 injured severely in air raids on the United Kingdom in May, the highest number of the year.

In April the toll was 172 killed and 205 hurt, and in January, the previous high month this year, it was 328 killed and 507 injured.

The highest monthly tolls during Germany's heavy attacks on Britain September, 1940, with 6,954 killed and 10,615 hospitalized, October, 1940, with 6,334 killed and 8,695 hospitalized, and April, 1941, with 6,065 killed and 6,926 severely injured. The lowest number of casualties during 1940-41 offensive was February, 1941, when 789 were killed and 1,058 hospitalized.

# BRITISH BOMBERS HEAD FOR EUROPE

## German Radio Goes Off The Air Early Today—English Towns Bombed

YANKEE

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Wednesday*, June 16—Waves of RAF big bombers headed over England's southeast coast toward Germany early today, as the German radio went dead in the middle of a program.

Meantime, the German air force, which has been concentrating on the defensive of late, sent a few raiders over the southeast coast towns of England. The Nazi attackers caused slight damage. No casualties were reported.

In the continuous day and night attacks, the RAF Monday night piled new destruction on the heavily suffering Ruhr valley.

HAWKINS

### Axis Invasion Fears Heighten

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—Axis invasion fears heightened today. The Italians reported an Allied fleet massing near Sicily; Berlin warned of a possible new Russian offensive, and other reports said the Germans had realigned their generals around the perimeter of the "European fortress."

The Leningrad radio, as recorded here by the Ministry of Information, said: "There can be no doubt that the blow against Hitlerite Germany from the West will coincide with a mighty, crushing blow at the Red Army from the East."

These attacks, the broadcast said, will merge "in a single mighty blow that will strike the death knell for the Fascists."

Axis radios told of new attacks on Allied warships, transports and landing barges which they said were gathering off North African ports, threatening Sicily. A Rome commentator called upon the Italian people to prepare for "the decisive phase approaching."

The Italian Official Journal published a new decree imposing heavy punishment on any one failing to report a landing of enemy armed forces or enemy agents, the Rome radio, as recorded by The Associated Press, said tonight.

In London, some military commentators suggested that there might be no immediate action in the Mediterranean because Allied plans are "far ahead of schedule."

A Rome broadcast reported by "The London Daily Express" said Axis planes had battled Allied convoys in the Mediterranean "in a battle which has now lasted for three days and has not lost any of its violence," and a Berlin broadcast told of new attacks against Allied shipping in the Sicilian Strait, with a landing craft and six transports reported damaged at Pantelleria. The Berlin radio told of an attack upon Bone, Algeria, while the German high command communique said an Allied freighter had been damaged by air attack on a convoy off Portugal. None of these reports was confirmed.

### Submarine Success Reported

The Italian communique declared an Italian submarine, in a double attack from the surface on a strong convoy in the western Mediterranean, had scored direct hits on two steamers totaling 10,000 tons, sinking one.

The Berlin radio said a convoy of twenty-five ballast-laden ships had reached Gibraltar from the Mediterranean, shepherded by the new British battleship King George V, the aircraft carrier Formidable and small American naval units. The report said watchers at La Linea, Spain, saw the convoy drop anchors at 10 a. m. today. There was no confirmation of the report.

A Berlin broadcast, recorded by Reuters, reported that the Russians were massing south of Moscow.

The Germans were reported dividing their important commands and posting their best generals at critical areas on the European coastline.

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was reported commanding German forces in southern France. His command was said to cover, roughly, the former unoccupied zone. Field Marshal Karl Rudolf Gerd von Rundstedt retains command of western France and the Atlantic Wall, it was said.

A similar split was reported from the same quarters to have been made in Norway, with General Nikolaus von Falkenhorst's territory being reduced to the area from Trondheim southward, including Oslo, and Colonel General Edward Dietl, commander in Finland, intrusted with northern Norway. Field Marshal Siegmund Wilhelm List already was reported commanding in southeastern Europe.

Coast observers said the daylight attackers were headed southeast.

As the big bombers rumbled toward the continent, two formations of Allied fighters already were returning from a breakfast-time sweep of the Pas de Calasis area, where they shot down three Focke-Wulf 190s out of two formations of fifteen, presumably setting out to harass the British coast.

**Third Raid on Oberhausen.**

It was announced officially that eighteen bombers were missing from the Ruhr forays, the fourth consecutive night assault by the R. A. F. on Germany. The night's activities included mine laying in enemy waters.

The Oberhausen raid was the third reported by the R. A. F. on that city, although the Germans claimed it had been hit a fourth time on April 26 at the same time Duisburg was heavily assaulted. The R. A. F. reported bombing it last in November, 1940.

The city stands on the Rhine-Herne canal and at the junction of railways to Duisburg, Dortmund and Hamm—making it an important communications center.

JUN 16 1943

# German Steel and Coal Center Hit By R.A.F. in Mass Attack on Ruhr

## Oberhausen Bears Brunt of Raid on Reich—Invasion Coast Lashed by Great Force of Strafing Planes.

London, June 15 (A. P.).—The R. A. F.'s front line heavy bombers made another mass attack on Ruhr objectives last night, concentrating particularly on the important steel and coal city of Oberhausen, three miles west of Essen, and another big formation of planes, possibly American, roared across the channel today.

Berlin confirmed in a broadcast that the Oberhausen raid had caused casualties and heavy damage.

"Allied bombs hit among residential quarters resulted in considerable destruction and caused losses among the civil population, especially in Oberhausen," said the German communique. "Twenty enemy bombers have been reported shot down so far."

The British communique said large fires were seen mounting from the Ruhr targets, but an overcast sky made it "difficult to observe results fully."

Oberhausen, a city with a population of some 110,000, is located on the Rhine thirty-five miles north of Cologne and just west of oft-bombed Essen. It has extensive iron foundries, rolling mills, railway shops, chemical works, and other plants, and in the vicinity of coal, zinc and iron mines.

**Great Strafing Force Out.**

Also during the night, it was announced officially, a great fleet of lighter R. A. F. planes bombed, cannonaded and machine-gunned rail and water transport and airfields just back of the coast from Holland to northern France. Two enemy aircraft were downed in the course of the night.

Nazi hit-run night raiders loosed bombs on suburban areas of London in the first of two brief post-midnight alerts, killing seven persons and trapping many others in their wrecked homes. Heavy anti-aircraft fire caused other raiders to jettison their bombs in open fields outside the city in the raids, spaced about an hour apart.

**New Nazi Bomb Revealed.**

Meanwhile, British sources disclosed that on recent attacks the Germans have been dropping "rattle bombs"—small nine-inch affairs, which look like a baby's rattle and splinter into a hundred small pieces on exploding.

# Russians Repel 4 Nazi Attacks In Orel Region

## Kill 400 Germans, Wreck Tanks; Airmen Blast at Enemy Railroad Points

LONDON, June 16 (Wednesday) (AP).—Four new German counter-attacks in the reactivated Orel region were hurled back yesterday, it was announced today by the Russians, who declared that enemy troops ceased their attempts to retake lost territory at sundown after two unsuccessful days.

One of the German thrusts, carried out under the cover of a smoke screen, penetrated to the outskirts of a populated place northwest of Misensk, which was captured recently by the Russians, before being beaten off, the Soviet midnight communique announced.

The war bulletin, recorded here by the Soviet Monitor, said the Russians killed about 400 Germans, destroyed or damaged a number of tanks and captured some material in staving off the sharp German drives.

The day's unsuccessful attempts followed similar counter-attacks by the Germans Monday night northeast of Misensk, which the Russians said were turned back with heavy losses.

Earlier the Germans reported that the principal fighting was in the Kuban area of the Caucasus. They told of new Soviet drives, which they said were unsuccessful.

Meanwhile, Soviet airmen raided German rear positions, attacking railway stations, trains and stores. The communique said huge fires broke out in the bombed areas and heavy explosions were seen.

This followed widespread aerial activity the previous day in which Russian planes knocked out seven enemy batteries, wrecked several trains and destroyed or damaged at least forty troop and supply trucks.

An attempt by a company of German troops to attack a Russian outpost south of Balaklaya cost the enemy sixty men in killed alone, the bulletin said.

Russian artillerymen, shelling German positions west of Rostov, were reported to have destroyed about two companies of enemy infantry, in addition to destroying guns, blockhouses and observation posts.

Soviet gunners in the Sevsk area destroyed a German artillery battery and routed a supply column, while in another sector they knocked out guns and blockhouses.

On the front west of Moscow, Russian units were said to have killed about 200 German officers and men and silenced half a dozen artillery and mortar batteries.

German broadcast, recorded by The Associated Press, declared that German warships bombarded Akhtyrskaya, on the Sea of Azov at dawn Monday, driving off Russian ships that attempted to interfere. At the same time, the Germans disclosed that Russian light naval craft shelled harbor installations at Nazi-held Anapa in the Black Sea.

A later German broadcast quoted "military quarters" as saying that a Russian attempt to cross the Volkhov River, below Leningrad, had been repulsed with heavy losses to the Russians.

# NAZIS COUNTER ON OREL FRONT

## Attempt to Retake Villages Captured by Reds.

London, June 15 (A. P.).—German infantry, supported by tanks and planes, counter-attacked several times last night in an attempt to retake four settlements northeast of Mtsensk in the important Orel sector of the Russian front, but the attacks were beaten off with heavy losses, the Soviet midday communique said today.

German scouting activity also was reported near Belgorod, which is southwest of Orel. Both the Russians and Germans have heavy troop and supply concentrations in the Orel sector, which has been mentioned frequently since May as the scene of feeler and softening-up thrusts.

The communique, which was broadcast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor here, reported artillery action on the Volkhov front southwest of Leningrad, in the Smolensk area of the western front, and west of Rostov.

In a broadcast describing the continued aerial warfare along the front, the Russians said yesterday that Soviet airmen attacked German-held Orel during daylight on June 13 and bombed troop trains.

German airmen attacked Saratov, about midway between Stalingrad and Kuibyshev, on the nights of June 12 and 13 and "haphazardly dropped bombs," causing fires and casualties in the residential district, the broadcast said.

The German communique as broadcast by Berlin said local Russian attacks were repulsed north of the Kuban River in the western Caucasus, and in the Belev sector of the Donets front. A DNB dispatch said German naval forces shelled Akhtyrskaya on the Sea of Azov again yesterday.

Another Berlin broadcast said the Red fleet's light naval forces and torpedo boats shelled German harbor installations at Anapa on the Black Sea, about twenty miles northwest of Novorossisk.

# PEOPLE TOLD TO STAND BY FOR ATTACKS

JUN 16 1943

## Enemy Says Force Gathers in Sicilian Straits for Big Push.

## ROME ASSERTS BATTLE IS ON

## Our Troops Consolidate Islands Won From Foe---Assault on Sicily Imminent.

London, June 15 (A. P.).—A Rome radio commentator, in a broadcast recorded here today, told Italians to stand by for an Allied invasion.

"Our men are ready at their guns, our planes are ready and our sailors are on the watch for the decisive phase approaching," he said. "Every Italian is ready to fight and fight until final victory is achieved."

London newspapers today quoted the Rome radio as saying that Allied warships and transports are massing in the Sicilian Strait.

**Axis Reports Growing Battle.**

The German news agency DNB, in a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, said today that Axis air attacks were continuing against the Allies' potential invasion fleet in the Sicilian Strait. German bombers damaged a landing craft and six medium transports off Pantelleria and in the harbor, DNB said, and also reported that heavy bombers attacked Bone on the Algerian coast last night.

Further suggesting heavy Allied shipping movements in the general Mediterranean area, the German communique said a freighter had been damaged by German air attack off the Portuguese coast and four Allied planes shot down in combat in the same area. None of these claims was confirmed by Allied sources.

[Radio Berlin said tonight that a convoy of twenty-five ballast-laden ships had reached Gibraltar from the Mediterranean, shepherded by the new British battleship King George V, the aircraft carrier Formidable and small naval units of the United States. The report, recorded by the Associated Press, said that watchers opposite the rock at La Linea, Spain, saw the convoy drop anchors at 10 A. M. yesterday. There was no confirmation of the report.]

**Bizerte Seen as Base.**

Axis planes have engaged Allied convoys in "a battle which has now lasted for three days and has not lost any of its violence," the London Express quoted the Rome radio as saying. The newspaper said the battle was reported to be in progress in the triangular area between Malta, Bizerte and the Sicilian coast.

The Daily Herald quoted a German broadcast as saying that the Allies had massed at Bizerte "a large concentration of means of disembarkation" which were being hammered by German planes. At least twenty landing barges were sunk during a raid on the harbor, the broadcast reported.

Axis radio commentators continued to speculate on where the next Allied blow would fall, with the consensus favoring Sicily and Sardinia and the majority believing the attack would come this week.

Some London military commentators, however, declared that the Allied plans are "far ahead of schedule" and recalled that southern European weather provides a long campaigning season—implying there probably would be a pause in Allied activity.

Last night Malta's Mosquito bombers made wide forays over Sicily and the toe of Italy, bombing and shooting up railway stations and sidings at Licata, Termini-Imerese and Fiume Torto in Sicily, and starting a fire in a station, blowing up a power station and hitting a factory in Italy, an R. A. F. announcement said.

An authoritative naval source said British warships had visited the Italian island of Lampione, eight miles west of Lampedusa, and found it uninhabited. The island therefore has come under the control of Allied armed forces. The Allies already had made a clean sweep of Italian islands of any value in the area south of Sicily by the capture of Pantelleria, Lampedusa and Linosa. Tampione was not garrisoned by the Axis and is not expected to be garrisoned by the Allies, since it is too small.

From the eastern Mediterranean bases of the Middle East Air Command long-range fighters of the R. A. F. attacked an enemy schooner in the Aegean yesterday, scoring many hits and leaving the vessel smoking amidships, the Cairo war bulletin said today.

# NAZIS DEMAND DUTCH YOUTH

## Fittest Of Hollanders Ordered Sent To Germany To Labor

JUN 16 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 15—A DNB dispatch broadcast by the Paris radio said today that Germany has ordered practically all of Holland's youngest and fittest men transported to Germany to help meet the Reich's acute labor shortage. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

At the same time, according to the broadcast, the Germans announced modifications in the conscription policy now in effect in Holland and Belgium, presumably in an effort to placate the mounting resistance in those two countries.

**Older Classes Excused**

Radio Paris quoted DNB as saying that a decree was issued in The Hague ordering on one hand that older classes of workers be left in the Netherlands, but on the other hand that younger classes—beginning with youths 19 and 20 years of age—"to the fullest extent be transferred to work in Germany."

Men of 21 and other age groups will be called up as required, the decree stated, according to DNB.

An earlier broadcast by Radio Paris, also recorded by the Associated Press, reported that 20,000 Belgian war prisoners in Germany have had their status changed from that of prisoners to workers. They presumably will be given the pay and other privileges of foreign workers, but still will not be allowed to return home.

**First Effort Called Flop**

The Hague decree said, DNB reported, that "a great measure of relief from work in Germany has already been granted" in Holland, where widespread strikes and disorders followed a labor registration order and a martial law declaration early in May. The Dutch Government in exile has reported that the labor registration order, which went into effect on May 8, has been a "complete flop."

Radio Orange, the Netherlands station in London, warned the people of Holland tonight that German authorities within the next few days would launch large-scale raids aimed at rounding up thousands of men who have refused to register for compulsory labor service.

"We are convinced that all good fatherlanders will help each other as much as possible," the broadcast said.

## Many Killed in Raids On Britain in May

London, June 15 (A. P.).—Civilian casualties in air raids on the United Kingdom reached the highest level of the year last month, the Ministry of Home Security announced today, with 584 persons killed or missing and 733 injured severely enough to be hospitalized.

In comparison, April's casualty toll was 172 killed and 205 injured. January was the previous high month for 1943 with 328 killed and 507 injured.

# LABOR AGAIN BACKS BEVERIDGE PLAN

London, June 15 (A. P.).—The

JUN 16 1943

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annual Labor party conference rejected by a vote of 1,715,000 to 955,000 today a resolution condemning "the timidity, delay and evasion" of the Government in handling the Beveridge plan for universal social security.

As forecast, the conference instead accepted the executive committee's position on the Beveridge plan, reaffirming support of all of its main features without condemning the Government's go-slowly policy.

The delegates voted yesterday to continue the party's collaboration with Prime Minister Churchill's wartime coalition government.

The defeated amendment to the report on the Beveridge plan would have congratulated Labor members in Parliament who expressed their profound disgust with the Government's Beveridge statement when they revolted against their own leaders and the Churchill coalition.

However, the conference elected as treasurer Arthur Greenwood, the leader of its Commons delegation who participated in the vote against the Government, instead of Herbert Morrison, who was chief Labor spokesman for the Government during the Beveridge debate.

The election left Morrison without a party post, although he is one of Labor's high-ranking Cabinet members. He formerly was on the executive committee.

### Baron Burnham.

London, June 15 (A. P.).—Baron Burnham died today at his home in Kintbury, Berkshire. His son, Major-Gen. E. F. Lawson, inherited the title.

Lord Burnham was 79 years old and the grandson of the founder of the Daily Telegraph. He succeeded to the barony upon the death of his brother in 1933.

Gen. Lawson is director of public relations at the War Office and was general manager of the Telegraph before the war.

## BOMBER CREWS GIVE BLOOD

London, June 15 (A. P.).—Before the crews at an R. A. F. bomber station near the east coast went on a bombing mission to the Ruhr Sunday night, they gave blood for transfusion to civilians injured in a raid on a nearby town, the Air Ministry disclosed today.

## LOSS OF U-BOATS HELD NAZI WORRY

London, June 15 (A. P.).—A Daily Sketch columnist wrote today that the German armaments council was threatening to stop raw material priority to submarine yards unless the U-boat can be proved to be more effective.

The writer quoted reports from German underground sources and said:

"The German armaments council is seriously disturbed by the catastrophic U-boat losses due to new Allied weapons in recent months.

"Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz has been given a final three months to produce the results he promised and is working out new tactics. Rear Admiral Gott now is in actual command and has put two new U-boat technics—one a decoy and one an attack—into operation."

The Daily Express quoted Adolf Hitler's own newspaper, Voelkischer Beobachter, as admitting that U-boat losses had increased during the past months. The report, via Stockholm, denied that losses exceeded construction.

"Construction is so elastic that it can be quickly adapted to the enemy's new defense methods," Voelkischer Beobachter was quoted as saying.

London, June 15 (A. P.).—British official sources said nothing today on reports from Ankara that the Syrian border with Turkey would be closed tonight. A spokesman at Gen. Charles De Gaulle's Fighting French headquarters said if the report were correct, the closure probably was for military reasons with "no diplomatic or economic significance."

## Reports Bulgaria Plans To RemodelGovernment

London, June 15 (AP)—The Berlin radio said tonight that Bulgaria plans to remodel her Government to "permit the people to participate in state policy."

The DNB dispatch, recorded by the Associated Press, said Premier Bogdan Philov would appoint a nine-man commission to draft a constitution along these lines. The commission in turn would appoint eleven men to represent the Balkan kingdom's eleven provinces and, with the nine commissioners, would form Bulgaria's supreme leadership under the Premier.

Bulgaria, an Axis satellite, is said to have been the scene of bloody strife recently in protest over collaboration with Germany. Numerous assassinations have been reported in recent weeks.

## FRENCH OFFICIAL SLAIN BY BAND OF ARMED MEN

LONDON, June 15—(AP) A Vichy France police official was killed and two others were wounded when a band of 20 young Frenchmen attacked a police station in the department of Puy le Dome, DNB, German news agency, reported in a broadcast recorded by Associated Press today.

The dispatch said that the attack was made in an attempt to release two men who were being held for compulsory work. The raiding party accidentally killed its own leader. All the attackers who were later arrested "used arms of British origin," the broadcast said.

## *Roosevelt Sees Battles Forging U. S.-Red Unity*

### *Tells Kalinin of Decisive Campaigns Yet to Come*

LONDON, June 16 (Wednesday) (AP).—Forthcoming decisive battles will further strengthen American-Soviet collaboration, President Roosevelt told President Mikhail I. Kalinin in a message, made public today by Moscow, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the American-Russian mutual aid pact.

The message, broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor at London, was a reply to a note from Kalinin June 11 promising Russian collaboration in the peace.

"I deeply appreciate your kind message on the occasion of the anniversary of the signing of the agreement between our two countries on the principles of mutual assistance in waging war against aggression," said the text of the Roosevelt message as reported by the Soviet monitor, translated into Russian and back into English.

"This agreement has proved during the past year to be an effective measure for co-ordinating our mutual struggle against our common enemy. I am confident that the friendship and collaboration between our countries, reflected in this agreement, will be still further strengthened in forthcoming decisive battles and will receive a fuller expression in the post-war period for the cause of establishment and preservation, in accordance with all freedom-loving peoples, of a just and enduring peace."

### King Visiting African Forces

LONDON, June 16 (Wednesday) (AP).—King George VI is visiting the British 1st and 8th Armies and the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force in North Africa, it was announced today.

The following announcement was issued from Buckingham Palace: "The King, who is accompanied by the Secretaries of State for War and Air, is visiting the British 1st and 8th Armies, the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force in North Africa."

Sir James Grigg is the War Secretary and Sir Archibald Sinclair is Air Secretary.

JUN 16 1943

## BRITONS RECEIVE 19TH EGG OF YEAR

London, June 15 (A. P.).—Britons are receiving their nineteenth egg of the year this week under rationing regulations.

Potato-conscious Americans, however, will be interested to learn that the surplus old potato stock is being sold at about $6 a ton for feeding pigs.

### Father's Day Reminder

LONDON, June 15 (AP).—A diapers-changing contest for American soldiers who are fathers has been arranged for next Sunday at a service club here. That's to remind them—it's Father's Day back home.

### Evatt Reaches London.

London, June 15 (A. P.).—H. V. Evatt, Australian Attorney-General and Minister for External Affairs, arrived today by air from the United States.

## Men With Cocoa-Smeared Faces Show Landing Operations In Demonstration Off English Coast

By JAMES M. LONG

*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

Somewhere off England's Coast, *Wednesday*, June 16—The first wave of an Allied invasion probably will be carried on to the European coast by men with cocoa-smeared faces who will splash in through the surf from flat-bottomed flotillas which can lay down their own smoke screens, drum out their own supporting fire and ferry men and tanks ashore through water barely inches deep.

At bases along this coast, which is still studded with the defense works of Britain's past hour of peril, this new "little navy" assault force landing team is being coached to clockwork perfection. It will be ready for the job of driving the first wedge into the Nazi fortifications of Hitler's Atlantic wall.

#### Technique Demonstrated

A series of combined operations and demonstrations of landing craft and their personnel—although not undertaken in sequence on a single beachhead or in a dress rehearsal for invasion—nonetheless serves to illustrate the technique of the assault which will probably touch off the land battle of Europe.

This, reconstructed as to sequence, is the scene which may be enacted soon in grim reality on a terrific scale.

The sea is a greenish gray and the tide laps in on the pebbled beach.

Off where the camouflage paint blends into the misty horizon, the big ships of the regular fleet cover the inland heights with turret guns and the sky with anti-aircraft batteries.

#### Typhoons For Aerial Support

Swooping down out of the overhead haze are heavily armed Typhoons of the aerial support, their wings almost awash as their guns come to bear on the beach.

In past the destroyer line, in staggered file astern, streak little landing and landing support boats, spatting the waves with their flat hulls and cascading up V's of silver spray from their blunt prows.

Some are LCS boats—landing craft support. They are little destroyers, sleek, swift, armed and armored. As they race into range their mortars bark, and thin trails of white mark the high curving arc of fire as they make smoke to screen the landing. Twin anti-aircraft machine guns in revolving turrets cover the shore.

Skirting the tiny destroyers come the first light landing units, bringing in men, tanks and Bren gun carriers.

#### Personnel Craft Next

In very light LCPs—personnel landing craft—veteran Royal Marines crouch out of sight. Well out from the shore they have oiled their faces and rubbed in the cocoa, which cakes reddish brown. They drape snood-like colored nets over their heads and shoulders which helps to camouflage them by changing their silhouette appearance. Their helmets are patchy with bits of colored burlap.

Five hundred yards offshore they slide into position—belly-flat with their heads down along the narrow spray-drenched decks. The Bren gunners are in ready position.

Hardly checking their speed, the boats grind in to the gravel, and in that instant the men plunge wading-deep into the surf and deploy at a dead run.

#### Pull Off In Reverse

The little LCPs, roaring in reverse, pull off the beach before they are driven high by the surf. They wheel and run for safety behind the mushrooming screen of smoke.

With them come the LCTs—landing craft tank boats—built to hold light tanks and Bren gun carriers, whose cleated tractor grips bring them out snorting and ready for a fight.

These are only the light craft—the first wave.

Backing them up are the bigger landing craft for troops in force and large numbers of tanks.

#### Job Is To Develop Beachhead

It is the job of the flat-bottomed fleet to put enough men and guns ashore to develop a beachhead where a big navy can move in and full-size troop ships be brought within ferrying distance of land.

Theirs is the first daring stroke of the "amphibious operations of peculiar complexity and hazard on a large scale" which Prime Minister Churchill has declared are approaching to blast open the first hard mile on the road to Berlin.

### Girl Bombs Nazis in 125 Trips

MOSCOW, June 15 (AP).—A twenty-two-year-old girl bomber pilot, Maria Ivanova, has been made a member of the Soviet Order of th Patriotic War, first degree, after making 125 flights over the front in seventy days, it was announced today. Miss Ivanova, a volunteer, was reported gravely wounded on her last flight while bombing a German artillery dump.

## Many Workers Seized In Reich, Moscow Says

Moscow, June 15 (AP)—A Tass dispatch from Zurich said tonight that tens of thousands of Germans and foreign workers in Germany had been arrested because of the growth of anti-Hitlerite sabotage.

The dispatch said among those arrested were many engineers and officers of the Reserve troops and SS detachments.

It added that in Berlin, Magdeburg and other towns the Gestapo had made special announcements of the arrests of "covert enemies of the Reich."

## Higher Learning Goes on in Russia

MOSCOW—(AP) Russian education is being carried on despite the war. Two hundred thousand students have been graduated from institutions of higher learning since the start of the conflict, Speriod Kaftanov, chairman of the higher education committee declares in an article in Pravda.

In the past five years, 477,000 students have completed courses in engineering, teaching, medicine, law, politics, science and military science. Many colleges have been evacuated to safe zones far behind the front lines.

## *Flotilla Holds Rehearsals For First Wave Of Invasion*

JUN 16 1943

JUN 16 1943

## Ten Alsatians Reported Sentenced To Death

Bern, Switzerland, June 15 (AP)—The *Tribune de Geneve* reported today that ten Alsatians had been sentenced to death for acts against Germany.

It said a hotelkeeper and his sister-in-law in Mulhouse were convicted of aiding French prisoners to escape while eight persons were sentenced to death for sedition, espionage, propaganda against Germany and clandestine posting of caricatures of occupation authorities.

# *Germany Evacuates Cities Subject to Allied Air Raids*

### Only Necessary Workers to Remain in Area Vulnerable to Attack.

HAWKHVS

BERN, Switzerland, June 15. — (AP) All persons who are not required for the war effort are being evacuated from German cities subjected to the heavy new Allied air attacks, according to German newspapers reaching here, and, at least on the basis of Nazi-controlled press reports up to tonight, Germany is falling victim to a serious and general condition of war nerves.

The Allied air forces, which have caused 600 air alarms and carried out 180 heavy aerial attacks, have caused widespread evacuation of civilians to safe rural areas. German newspapers, by their admonitions and appeals, were in agreement on important points:

**Raids Cause Heavy Damage**

That Allied air attacks, especially in western and northwestern Germany have caused heavy damage both in homes and in the cities in general;

That many evacuees are leaving the cities for the country, a factor spreading discontent. And the Mulhauser Tagblatt said these evacuees insist that German anti-aircraft fire is not sufficient protection. They, said the newspaper, are the ones who doubt that the cities of western Germany can hold out against the violence of the bombardments and are really defeatists;

That farmers who were expected to open their homes to the evacuees resent upsetting family life. Many newspapers pointed out, however, that he must remember that he might be a refugee himself some day;

That city people shunted into the country miss street cars, motion pictures, bathrooms and the buzz of city life in general;

That officials plainly acknowledged the dangers to morale brought about by the necessary evacuations. Newspapers warned the people against those who spread despair.

The Nazi press also pointed out that evacuations are necessary because since 1942 almost all new construction has been halted while labor was [illegible] nto the war effort. Lack [illegible] materials further made emergency construction difficult.

The importation of foreign workers to key industrial cities further magnified the housing problem.

Das Reich said evacuees from northern Westphalia should go to Bavaria, and those from the Berlin area to Brandenburg, East Prussia and Pomerania.

In spurring the migration, the German press also sought to assuage the resentment and discontent on the part of both the evacuees and their wartime hosts. The Voelkischer Beobachter, Adolf Hitler's newspaper, asserted that "comfort must bow to the demands of necessity," and that crowding of houses was preferable to having a few persons living "in fine houses when many don't know where they can live."

Das Reich urged the new hosts to remember the suffering of the migrants, and said the visitors must "realize that even in districts outside the air danger, people live under war conditions and the demands of hotel guests cannot be made."

**Duesseldorf Being Evacuated**

Duesseldorf, a saturation target of the R.A.F., was reported to be one of the main cities being evacuated. Heavy losses of life and great damage to buildings were reported there in communiques.

Even families not bombed out, but whose men must stay to work in industries, should leave the cities "as a law of common sense," said Das Reich, and civilians by leaving could not only save lives but assure those left behind better protection and supplies.

Indicating the tremendous damage in Essen, the Essener National Zeitung estimated that five months work would be needed to build emergency housing there, and that 10,000 persons who must work in Essen need new homes. The only course for many others was to leave the city, it added.

The Koelnische Zeitung printed regulations under which gauleiters or local leaders were authorized to survey available living quarters, determine who should receive preference for housing, and order buildings altered to make more room.

Single persons especially must share their quarters, the regulations said, and anyone possessing two residences must register one for use by evacuees. The government can force owners to accept rental contracts and is furnishing subsidies to [illegible] living quarters in alterable [illegible].

The newspapers warned that the large-scale migration would mean discomforts and dissatisfaction for farmers and city residents alike, and warned against the danger of morale being weakened by grumblers and rumor-mongers. The latter, said the Voelkischer Beobachter, would not be given help.

# Raids Force Mass Clearance Of Cities in Western Reich

JUN 16 1943

### Duesseldorf Evacuation Large—Whole Ruhr Area and Berlin Are on List Published in Newspapers in Germany.

**Berne, June 15 (A. P.).—German newspapers received here said that a mass evacuation of cities in western Germany was under way as the result of 180 heavy raids by Allied planes and 600 air alarms.**

**The Nazi press is engaged in a campaign to impel rural residents to open their homes to refugees.**

**"Comfort must bow to the demands of necessity," Adolf Hitler's own newspaper, Voelkischer Beobachter, said in urging every one to crowd refugees into available rooms. The newspaper said that it was better to take in the evacuees than to have "a few live in fine homes when many do not know where they can live."**

**Much-bombed Duesseldorf, target of a recent 2,000-ton R. A. F. raid by the Royal Air Force, is one of the chief cities being evacuated, the German papers said. Communiques from Berlin have reported very heavy losses there and considerable damage to houses and buildings.**

**Men Left Behind.**

**Not only the bombed-out families but those yet untouched by the explosives are being moved out, Das Reich said. Men are left behind to work. Das Reich said that the people should get out of the target cities "not as an obligation, but as a law of common sense."**

**The same publication and other newspapers disclosed that there were resentment and discontent among both the refugees and their "hosts."**

**The appeal in Hitler's newspaper said:**

**"What today is happening to our fellow citizens in western and northwestern Germany can happen to you and to me. Bombs make no distinction when they fall. Be ready and help those who have been hit and those who will be hit. Nothing is done with only sympathetic words. Only deeds will help."**

**The evacuation scheme as announced by Das Reich was this:**

**Persons in northern Westphalia (the Ruhr region) will go to Bavaria. Those from Berlin will go to Brandenburg, East Prussia and Pomerania. Those with relatives in other districts may have permission to join them.**

**"The more difficult the housing and supply problems become, the more necessary it is for those who can to leave the cities," Das Reich continued. "The evacuation not only saves lives but assures those who remain behind a more adequate air raid protection, better transport facilities, better food and supplies."**

**Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering's Essener National Zeitung said that five uninterrupted months would be required, as of May 15, to construct emergency housing in Essen, rubbled home of the great Krupp munitions works. The report added that materials, labor and Government financing would be necessary to make even the most urgent repairs.**

**Penalty for Rumor-Spreading.**

**Essener National Zeitung said that 10,000 persons were bound to Essen by work and must be given new homes, but that for many others, evacuation to the country is the only solution.**

**Volkischer Beobachter recognized the danger to national morale in the evacuations by warning farmer hosts that some persons always make things worse than they really are.**

**"They are the ones who carry rumors out into the world," the paper added. "Unfortunately their sensational reports all too often are listened to."**

**The newspaper asserted that when such persons were found, they would be deprived of assistance. Only those would be helped who are forced to evacuate, but who love their home town and want to stay there despite everything.**

# *Bulgaria Takes Steps To Woo Pro-Russian Peasants To Axis*

JUN 16 1943

### Twenty-Man Commission Created To Counter Sabotage, Grain Hoarding And Communist Activity

*[By the Associated Press]*

Bern, Switzerland, June 15—Bulgaria, anxious to win to the pro-Axis side its traditionally pro-Russian peasant population, today undertook creation of a new twenty-man commission instructed to get the people behind the Axis war machine.

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Fifth United States Army Headquarters in North Africa, June 15 (AP)—Back from watching the Allied assault on Pantelleria, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower came here

JUN 16 1943

## Ten Alsatians Reported Sentenced To Death

Bern, Switzerland, June 15 (AP)—The *Tribune de Geneve* reported today that ten Alsatians had been sentenced to death for acts against Germany.

It said a hotelkeeper and his sister-in-law in Mulhouse were convicted of aiding French prisoners to escape while eight persons were sentenced to death for sedition, espionage, propaganda against Germany and clandestine posting of caricatures of occupation authorities.

# Germany Evacuates Cities Subject to Allied Air Raids

### Only Necessary Workers to Remain in Area Vulnerable to Attack.

HAWKINS

BERN, Switzerland, June 15. — (AP) All persons who are not required for the war effort are being evacuated from German cities subjected to the heavy new Allied air attacks, according to German newspapers reaching here, and, at least on the basis of Nazi-controlled press reports up to tonight, Germany is falling victim to a serious and general condition of war nerves.

The Allied air forces, which have caused 600 air alarms and carried out 180 heavy aerial attacks, have caused widespread evacuation of civilians to safe rural areas. German newspapers, by their admonitions and appeals, were in agreement on important points:

**Raids Cause Heavy Damage**

That Allied air attacks, especially in western and northwestern Germany have caused heavy damage both in homes and in the cities in general;

That many evacuees are leaving the cities for the country, a factor spreading discontent. And the Mulhauser Tagblatt said these evacuees insist that German anti-aircraft fire is not sufficient protection. They, said the newspaper, are the ones who doubt that the cities of western Germany can hold out against the violence of the bombardments and are really defeatists;

That farmers who were expected to open their homes to the evacuees resent upsetting family life. Many newspapers pointed out, however, that he must remember that he might be a refugee himself some day;

That city people shunted into the country miss street cars, motion pictures, bathrooms and the buzz of city life in general;

That officials plainly acknowledged the dangers to morale brought about by the necessary evacuations. Newspapers warned the people against those who spread despair.

The Nazi press also pointed out that evacuations are necessary because since 1942 almost all new construction has been halted while labor was [illegible] nto the war effort. Lack [illegible] materials further made emergency construction difficult.

The importation of foreign workers to key industrial cities further magnified the housing problem.

Das Reich said evacuees from northern Westphalia should go to Bavaria, and those from the Berlin area to Brandenburg, East Prussia and Pomerania.

In spurring the migration, the German press also sought to assuage the resentment and discontent on the part of both the evacuees and their wartime hosts. The Voelkischer Beobachter, Adolf Hitler's newspaper, asserted that "comfort must bow to the demands of necessity," and that crowding of houses was preferable to having a few persons living "in fine houses when many don't know where they can live."

Das Reich urged the new hosts to remember the suffering of the migrants, and said the visitors must "realize that even in districts outside the air danger, people live under war conditions and the demands of hotel guests cannot be made."

**Duesseldorf Being Evacuated**

Duesseldorf, a saturation target of the R.A.F., was reported to be one of the main cities being evacuated. Heavy losses of life and great damage to buildings were reported there in communiques.

Even families not bombed out, but whose men must stay to work in industries, should leave the cities "as a law of common sense," said Das Reich, and civilians by leaving could not only save lives but assure those left behind better protection and supplies.

Indicating the tremendous damage in Essen, the Essener National Zeitung estimated that five months work would be needed to build emergency housing there, and that 10,000 persons who must work in Essen need new homes. The only course for many others was to leave the city, it added.

The Koelnische Zeitung printed regulations under which gauleiters or local leaders were authorized to survey available living quarters, determine who should receive preference for housing, and order buildings altered to make more room.

Single persons especially must share their quarters, the regulations said, and anyone possessing two residences must register one for use by evacuees. The government can force owners to accept rental contracts and is furnishing subsidies to i[illegible]e living quarters in alterable ro[illegible]

The newspapers warned that the large-scale migration would mean discomforts and dissatisfaction for farmers and city residents alike, and warned against the danger of morale being weakened by grumblers and rumor-mongers. The latter, said the Voelkischer Beobachter, would not be given help.

# Raids Force Mass Clearance Of Cities in Western Reich

JUN 16 1943

### Duesseldorf Evacuation Large—Whole Ruhr Area and Berlin Are on List Published in Newspapers in Germany.

**Berne, June 15 (A. P.).—German newspapers received here said that a mass evacuation of cities in western Germany was under way as the result of 180 heavy raids by Allied planes and 600 air alarms.**

**The Nazi press is engaged in a campaign to impel rural residents to open their homes to refugees.**

**"Comfort must bow to the demands of necessity," Adolf Hitler's own newspaper, Voelkischer Beobachter, said in urging every one to crowd refugees into available rooms. The newspaper said that it was better to take in the evacuees than to have "a few live in fine homes when many do not know where they can live."**

**Much-bombed Duesseldorf, target of a recent 2,000-ton R. A. F. raid by the Royal Air Force, is one of the chief cities being evacuated, the German papers said. Communiques from Berlin have reported very heavy losses there and considerable damage to houses and buildings.**

**Men Left Behind.**

**Not only the bombed-out families but those yet untouched by the explosives are being moved out, Das Reich said. Men are left behind to work. Das Reich said that the people should get out of the target cities "not as an obligation, but as a law of common sense."**

**The same publication and other newspapers disclosed that there were resentment and discontent among both the refugees and their "hosts."**

**The appeal in Hitler's newspaper said:**

**"What today is happening to our fellow citizens in western and northwestern Germany can happen to you and to me. Bombs make no distinction when they fall. Be ready and help those who have been hit and those who will be hit. Nothing is done with only sympathetic words. Only deeds will help."**

**The evacuation scheme as announced by Das Reich was this:**

**Persons in northern Westphalia (the Ruhr region) will go to Bavaria. Those from Berlin will go to Brandenburg, East Prussia and Pomerania. Those with relatives in other districts may have permission to join them.**

**"The more difficult the housing and supply problems become, the more necessary it is for those who can to leave the cities," Das Reich continued. "The evacuation not only saves lives but assures those who remain behind a more adequate air raid protection, better transport facilities, better food and supplies."**

**Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering's Essener National Zeitung said that five uninterrupted months would be required, as of May 15, to construct emergency housing in Essen, rubbled home of the great Krupp munitions works. The report added that materials, labor and Government financing would be necessary to make even the most urgent repairs.**

**Penalty for Rumor-Spreading.**

**Essener National Zeitung said that 10,000 persons were bound to Essen by work and must be given new homes, but that for many others, evacuation to the country is the only solution.**

**Volkischer Beobachter recognized the danger to national morale in the evacuations by warning farmer hosts that some persons always make things worse than they really are.**

**"They are the ones who carry rumors out into the world," the paper added. "Unfortunately their sensational reports all too often are listened to."**

**The newspaper asserted that when such persons were found, they would be deprived of assistance. Only those would be helped who are forced to evacuate, but who love their home town and want to stay there despite everything.**

# Bulgaria Takes Steps To Woo Pro-Russian Peasants To Axis

JUN 16 1943

### Twenty-Man Commission Created To Counter Sabotage, Grain Hoarding And Communist Activity

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JUN 16 1943

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today on an inspection tour of American troops training for future operations.

Sun-tanned and looking extremely fit, the commander in chief of Allied troops in North Africa stepped from a Flying Fortress and was greeted by Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the United States Fifth Army.

The two American officers with a small group flew to the army engineer training center where troops are being taught mine-field clearance.

From the observation tower, they watched French and American troops clearing a mine field of live mines.

General Eisenhower said all the troops who fought in Tunisia were eager to learn as much as possible about mines since they possibly were the most dreaded weapon the enemy used in retreating.

## ...selle Park Man Pantelleria

...antelleria, June 12 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Among the first Americans to arrive on this island yesterday after the first wave of British assault troops had discovered resistance had collapsed was First Lieut. Millard Woodruff of Roselle Park N. J.

# French Called On To Observe De Gaulle Day Next Friday

### African Committee Urges Nationals World Over To Mark First Revolt Against Vichy

JUN 16 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Algiers, June 15—Gen. Charles de Gaulle proposed today that an extraordinary session of the French Committee of National Liberation be held tomorrow at which the seven members of the committee and six commissioners would attempt to solve the present political crisis.

A spokesman said de Gaulle, who has been threatening to resign, was very much dissatisfied with the inability of the seven-man committee to reach an accord and that he hoped by including the six commissioners to crystalize the opinion of the French leadership in behalf of his policies.

**To Mark June 18**

Meanwhile, the committee called upon all Frenchmen everywhere to observe Friday, June 18, as the third anniversary of the day when, despite "disaster and treason, France in the voice of General de Gaulle decided to remain standing in the war at the side of her allies."

The formal proclamation expressed hope the event would be commemorated "in an atmosphere of union and hope." It asked "Frenchmen and Frenchwomen in France, in the empire, or abroad to meet under such conditions as are permitted by local circumstances."

In France itself, "it is the function of organizations of resistance to fix the form to be given these manifestations," it said.

**Minute Of Silence**

During meetings in the liberated empire, it added, "one minute of silence will be observed followed by the singing of the Marseillaise in honor of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen who have died for France since the beginning of the war."

The wording of the pronouncement was seen by political circles as strengthening de Gaulle's position in his battle against one-time pro-Vichy elements in North Africa.

De Gaulle's statement in 1940 followed a day after Marshal Petain on June 17 had petitioned the Germans for an armistice.

The committee, after it had established itself as the central authority of the French Overseas Empire, named seven outsiders to commissionerships. Of these only Henri Bonnet, holder of the portfolio of information, has not yet arrived in Algiers from the United States.

**Commissioners To Meet**

Those commissioners available for tomorrow's extraordinary session are:

RENE PLEVIN, colonies.

ADRIEN TIXIER, labor and social affairs.

RENE MEYER, communications and merchant marine.

MAURICE COUVE DE MURVILLE, finance.

DR. JULES ABADIE, justice, education and health.

ANDREW DIETHELM, production and commerce.

De Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud are at odds over a number of questions respecting the new French regime they have established, especially the reorganization of the army and the position of a number of officers and civil officials. De Gaulle is insisting that he be given the portfolio of commissioner for defense, with Giraud retaining his post as commander in chief of the French armed forces. De Gaulle is also anxious to get rid of those French army officers who were in the Petain-Vichy camp prior to the occupation of North Africa by the Allied forces.

[An independent French agency dispatch to London said de Gaulle and Girard, arriving in separate cars, visited General Georges Catroux, their liaison officer, at his home last night.]

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# TURKEY WATCHES BALKAN PROBLEMS

### Hopes to Aid Post-War Reorganization of Neighbor Nations.

F J O'BRIEN

ANKARA, Turkey, June 15 — (AP) Premier Sukru Saracoglu, in an interview tonight, left the impression that within the framework of the Allied war and peace plans Turkey is playing an important role in the development of Balkan affairs and that she hopes to contribute to the post-war reorganization in the Balkans.

The premier warmly acknowledged American interest in Turkey and indicated that the Turkish government, impressed with American conduct in the war, returns the interest wholeheartedly.

**Surprised by Swiftness**

Asked what were his impressions of recent events in the Mediterranean, Premier Saracoglu told the Associated Press that they left him surprised that events had moved with such swiftness.

Asked what Turkey's reaction would be if the next moves in the Mediterranean brought the war closer to Turkey, the premier declined to go beyond the assurance that Turkey would continue to maintain the strictest vigilance.

Premier Saracoglu spoke with the greatest vigor on Balkan problems. His discussion of the Balkans demonstrated that Turkey takes a keen and very special interest in the prevailing conditions of her neighbors and in their future. He cited the equitable solution of the Turko-Greek problems after the last war as a demonstration that the most heated enemies can be dissipated if both sides have the will.

**Willing to Help**

He expressed faith that all the outstanding problems among the Balkan nations can be written off successfully if sufficient goodwill is shown and he indicated that Turkey would willingly try to lay the groundwork for future Balkan security.

Asked if Turkey intended to try to eliminate the great power influences in the Balkans, the premier expressed belief that if the Balkan nations themselves band together solidly enough, outside influences will be unimportant.

Throughout the interview, which was granted before the premier was to address the National Assembly in a speech of international significance, Premier Saracoglu emphasized the necessity for a will to peace in achieving any peace plan and gave the impression that Turkey's greatest fears lie in the post-war survival of wartime hatreds.

# TURKISH-SYRIAN BORDER TO CLOSE

Ankara, June 15 (A. P.).—Allied authorities will close the Syrian border with Turkey at 6 o'clock tonight, semi-official thorities profess not to know why sources said today. Turkish authe border is being closed or how long it will remain shut. Syria is under control of the Fighting French.

Admiral Sir John Cunningham, new British Commander in Chief in the Levant, arrived by plane from Cairo Saturday and spent an hour and a half in conference with President Ismet Inonu yesterday.

Before calling upon the President he held conferences with Premier Sukru Saracoglu, Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu and Chief of Staff Marshal Fevzi Cakmak. The admiral was scheduled to leave today.

Ankara, June 15 (Delayed) (A. P.).—A German-Italian drive against Greek guerrillas, which started ten days ago with tanks, airplanes and artillery in support, has failed to smoke out the Greeks from their mountain strongholds, according to Greek sources.

According to these sources, the Germans issued an ultimatum late in May directing the guerrillas to cease their activities before June 4 under the threat of powerful repressive action.

The guerrillas were said to have ignored the ultimatum and a strong force was reported sent against them. Only a few of the irregulars were captured, the Greek informants said.

# GENERAL STILWELL BACK IN CHUNGKING

### Head Of U. S. Forces In Orient Cites Determination To Crush Japan

JUN 16 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Chungking, June 15—Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of United States forces in China, India and Burma, returned from the Washington strategy conferences today with a declaration that the United Nations are determined to crush Japan as soon as possible.

He said he felt that "we will have a hell of a hard job" in defeating the Japanese, but he told newsmen that information about the common task was being exchanged constantly between Allied leaders in China and those in the Southwest Pacific.

...we have a ...vage enemy and there's plenty o... him," Stilwell declared. "There'll be a lot of hard fighting, but we are thoroughly determined to get after him."

**China Considered**

He said that during the Roosevelt-Churchill conferences in Washington, which he attended along with other Allied military leaders, "China was thoroughly considered and her needs gone into at length."

When asked if more supplies were coming to the Orient, Stilwell said that the "clearing of the Mediterranean will ease up the shipping situation considerably." He added that Allied action in the Orient had been and would continue to be coordinated.

Speaking of the Chinese forces and their recent successes on the Yangtze front, Stilwell said the support they have been getting from the Fourteenth United States Air Force must have meant "a big lot" to them.

**New Gains Reported**

Almost as he spoke, the Chinese high command announced new gains in their widespread counter-attacks which have pushed the Japanese back along the upper Yangtze and eliminated the threat to Chungking.

A communique disclosed the capture of a town southwest of the river port of Shasi, sixty miles below the important Japanese base of Ichang, and said more than half of the enemy garrison was wiped out after being surrounded.

The Chinese, driving in from both the north and south on the enemy's central China salient, also attacked the Japanese base at Sinyang in southern Honan province, a little more than one hundred miles north of Hankow.

**Counter-Attack Repelled**

The communique said fighting for this point on the Peiping-Hankow railway still was raging and that the Chinese had repulsed one enemy counter-attack in spite of Japanese reinforcements.

Stilwell arrived here by plane after stopovers in London and Cairo to discuss problems affecting the China theater of operations with other American commanders. He was met at the airport by Brig Gen. Thomas Hearn; his son, Col. Joseph W. Stilwell, Jr., and other members of his staff.

Following his arrival it was disclosed that Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, commander of the Fourteenth United States Air Force, who went to Washington with Stilwell, returned to China June 4.

Stilwell said he was impressed with the victorious North African campaign, particularly by the obvious efficiency of the Allied operations there and by the huge quantities of materiel abandoned by Axis troops.

United States troops in North Africa looked "grand" he said. "The Americans did a good job. I'd say those outfits are good for anything."

The spirit of the people in the United States also made a vivid impression on the general during his visit.

"They are accepting rationing and pitching into the war," he declared. "Everybody's playing the game. The country is united, determined and cheerful. We are going to see this thing through."

# BURMA JAPS POUNDED

**New Delhi, June 15 (A. P.).—American medium bombers continued to hammer at Japanese communication lines in Burma yesterday, scoring hits and near misses on the railroad bridge over the Mu River west of Legyi, a communique of the Tenth United United States Air Force announced today.**

**Another formation of B-25's attacked railway shops at Maymyo, destroying buildings in the target area, the bulletin said. All American planes were reported to have returned safely.**

**R. A. F. bombers and fighters attacked Japanese positions in Burma again yesterday, blasting the jetty and wireless station at Akyab on the west coast, a British communique said today. Bombs were seen to burst on both targets.**

**Fighter planes machine-gunned enemy-held positions on the Mayu Peninsula and in the Kalemyo area of western Burma, it said. One aircraft failed to return from the day's missions.**

# 19 LIBERATORS RAID RABAUL

### 23 Tons Of Bombs Rain Down On Grounded Jap Airplanes

JUN 16 1943

JUN 16 1943

# Enemy Hits Back With 27 Bomber Attack On Bena Bena

JUN 16 1943

BONI

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in Australia, *Wednesday*, June 16 — The largest force of Liberators to be sent against the big Japanese air base of Rabaul, New Britain—nineteen four-engined raiders—blasted at grounded aircraft with twenty-three tons of bombs in a two-hour raid which began the night of June 14 and extended into yesterday.

It was the fourth assault in six days by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's air force on Rabaul.

All but one of the Liberators concentrated the weight of their fragmentation and incendiary bombs on Lakunai, where subsequent reconnaissance showed the Japanese were hard at work attempting to repair the damage.

### All Allied Planes Return

Despite intense anti-aircraft fire and the efforts of seven enemy fighter planes to intercept, all the American bombers got back to base.

The Japanese broke a comparative lull in their own air effort by sending twenty-seven bombers with an escort of thirty fighters to bomb and strafe villages around Bena Bena, ninety miles northwest of Lae, New Guinea. There are known to be a number of emergency landing fields there built in pre-war days. Bena Bena is on the Purari river.

The enemy also sent nine planes in their nineteenth attack on Dobodura, New Guinea.

### Attack Opened June 14

A single Liberator opened the Rabaul attack just before midnight on June 14. It was intercepted by three fighters, probably Zeros. The plane was not hit, but the crew knew they were being fired on because of tracers streaking the night sky.

Each of subsequent flights encountered thick ack-ack. One group reported a series of fires started by their bombs. The fires appeared to merge into two large fires which still were burning forty-five minutes later and could be seen sixty miles away.

Another group which dropped bombs on the dispersal areas noted a huge explosion which suddenly flares up in the heart of one of the fires set. Still another formation observed six violent explosions. The last group to hit Lakunai saw a large fire in the dump area.

### 254 Jap Planes Spotted

Morning reconnaissance on June 15 showed 254 Japanese aircraft still on three Rabaul airdromes but their serviceability was not reported. However, on Lakunai, all the planes were crowded in one area and workmen were busy on the runways, strong indication that there had been extensive damage.

Yesterday's bomb weight on Rabaul's airdromes increased to 135 tons the total dropped in the four raids. Forty tons were dropped in last Thursday's raid, forty-two Friday and thirty Sunday.

The Japanese raids on the Bena Bena area focused attention on a new Allied sector. Although well inland, it is above the Huon peninsula, beyond the two vital Japanese bases, Lae and Salamaua, toward which Australian and American ground forces have been infiltrating from the Papuan peninsula.

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Allied Headquarters in Australia, June 15 (A. P.).—Probable loss of two heavy bombers in an attack on Vunakanau Airdrome at Rabaul, New Britain, Sunday was reported today.

The noon communique from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters said merely that delayed reports indicated two of our planes were missing. Earlier accounts said all planes returned from the raid, during which Liberators and Flying Fortresses dropped nearly thirty tons of bombs.

## Jobs for Puerto Ricans

**Army to Use Island's Needleworkers to Make 500,000 Uniforms**

**SAN JUAN, P. R., June 15 (UP).—Major General Henry C. Pratt, commanding general of the Antilles Department, announced today that contracts providing steady work for 700 Puerto Rican needleworkers will be awarded soon, adding $300,000 to the island's yearly income.**

**The announcement said that after testing the ability of the workers, the Army had decided to have 500,000 khaki herringbone uniforms manufactured here. Needlework, a few years ago the island's second largest industry—declined steadily in war time because of shipping difficulties and shortages of raw materials.**

## Entertainment Varies For Gobs in San Juan

**SAN JUAN, P. R.—(AP) Goin' ashore, sailor?**

**The sailor who gets liberty in San Juan might head for the waterfront dives of San Juan's notorious "skid row" where saxophones wail, glasses clink, bosoms curve their nightly enticements.**

**But more often and for most of the boys, liberty means taking in a dance at the USO, a spacious structure fronting Plaza Colon boasting a high-vaulted ballroom with multi-colored chandeliers—it was formerly the Puerto Rico Casino—or he may take in one of the weekly dances at the San Juan Elk's club between the lagoon and the sea.**

**These dances have been going on now almost two years. For many service men they provide the only contact with civilians and something akin to "home." Wives of members provide food and drinks.**

## Washouts In Mexico Block Railway Lines

Mexico City, June 15 (AP)—Floods and washouts have blocked railway lines between Mexico City and Laredo, the Government Railway Administration reported today.

Food was ordered dispatched to a southbound tourist train which was unable to proceed because of damage to the tracks. Railway administration officials said repairs to the line would take at least twenty-four hours.

JUN 16 1943

## Volcanic Lava Advancing On Village In Mexico

Uruapan, Mexico, June 15 (AP)—Appeals for help from officials of the village of Parangaricutiro, who are frightened by a new advance of lava from the volcano Paracutin, were received here today.

Mayor Felipe Cuara Amezcua, of Parangaricutiro, said that the lava from the new crater was advancing on the village of 3,000 inhabitants at the rate of seventy feet an hour. Trucks were dispatched to the village to aid in the evacuation of the residents.

## ARGENTINA DELAYS CODE MESSAGE BAN

Buenos Aires, June 15 (A. P.).—Argentina has delayed putting its new ban on international coded radio messages into effect until noon tomorrow to allow certain governments a chance to work out "details pertaining to the situation." The Foreign Office announced last night that the postponement had been granted at the request of "certain foreign embassies and legations" who had complained the decree issued last Thursday had "detained certain dispatches considered indispensable."

The order, which left Axis embassies without obvious means of sending secret data home, since all cable facilities are controlled by United Nations companies, was generally regarded as aimed at halting the leakage of information concerning Allied shipping movements and other matters of interest to the Axis.

Last night's delay was announced shortly after the German Charge d'Affaires, Erich Meynen, conferred with Foreign Minister Segundo Storni. An informant said that Meynen's visit concerned the code decree, but Storni avoided answering a direct question whether Berlin had lodged a formal protest.

Storni announced, meanwhile, that the new government of President Pedro Ramirez was ready to conclude an agreement with the United States whereby the latter would provide oil drilling machinery to Argentina and Argentina in turn would supply petroleum to neighboring republics.

## Axis Diplomats Confer In Argentine Capital

Buenos Aires, June 15 (AP)—Japanese Ambassador Baron Shu Tomi and Livio Garbaccio, Italian charge d'affaires, conferred today with Foreign Minister Segundo Storni. Informed sources said they discussed the Argentine Government's decree prohibiting code messages in radio communications.

The decree's execution was postponed until tomorrow, the Government announced yesterday, at the request of certain embassies which complained that dispatches they considered indispensable had been detained. The action followed a conference between Storni and the German charge d'affaires, Erich Meynen.

### LUNCHEON FOR MME. CHIANG

OTTAWA, June 15—(AP) Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the generalissimo of China, will be entertained at luncheon tomorrow by Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and her daughter, Princess Juliana, at the princess' home here, it was announced today.

## Canadian Strikes Still Holding Up Production

Toronto, June 15 (AP)—Strikes affecting approximately 10,000 persons continued to tie up production in Canadian factories tonight as workers held out for wage adjustments, union contracts and other concessions, although one walkout and a slowdown apparently were at an end.

The first break in the widespread tie-up came at Montreal today when more than 300 striking employes of the Peck rolling mills agreed to return to work tomorrow pending an investigation of their dispute by the regional War Labor Board.

At the same time, 1,300 employes of the Prince Rupert (B. C.) drydock voted at a mass meeting to end a slowdown started yesterday in protest against food and housing conditions after union leaders promised that their grievances would be taken up with the proper authorities.

## Don Martin, Official of Noorduyn Aviation Ltd.

### Native of New York Pioneer in Dominion Flying

MONTREAL, June 15 (CP).—Don Martin, one of the founders of Noorduyn Aviation Limited, died here yesterday. He was fifty-two years old.

Mr. Martin was born in New York and came to Canada twenty years ago as a special representative for Thomas A. Edison. He remained in this country and later formed the Bellanca Aviation Company of Canada and also pioneered in many of the earlier flying routes in the Dominion.

He was instrumental in the organization in 1935 of Noorduyn Aviation Limited. At the time of his death he was managing director of Canadian Wright Aircraft Limited. Surviving are his wife and a son.

JUN 16 1943

## AWARDED D. F. C.

**Ottawa, June 15 (A. P.).—Award of the Distinguished Flying Cross for performance on "a long operational record of attacks" to Warrant Officer J. F. W. Towse, son of Mrs. G. Towse of Livingston, N. J., was announced yesterday by the Royal Canadian Air Force.**

**The citation said:**

**"Warrant Officer Towse has a long operational record of attacks against a wide variety of targets and has been conspicuous for sustained courage, determination and endurance. He has been successful in attaining the primary objective on most occasions. A very capable and reliable captain of air crew this airman has earned the confidence of his crew to whom he has been a source of inspiration."**

## U. S.-Canadian Union Idea Not Official, Premier Says

By the Associated Press.

TORONTO, June 15.—Premier Nixon of Ontario said yesterday that Maj. James H. Clark of Windsor, speaker of the Ontario Legislature, was expressing "his personal opinion and not that of the government," when he said at Detroit Sunday night that 40 to 45 per cent of Canada's citizens would vote for union with the United States if an election were held at this time.

Mr. Nixon declined further comment on Maj. Clark's Detroit speech.

## MT. KISKA VOLCANO REPORTED ERUPTING

HEADQUARTERS, ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, June 14—(Delayed)—(AP) Returning bomber pilots reported today the Kiska volcano has become active, adding to troubles of Japanese occupying that Aleutian island.

Pilots who have used the volcano on the north end of Kiska as a navigation point said the crater is smoking and they saw some lava flowing down the sides of the peak.

The first report of the volcano's activity was received June 6. Since then pilots have reported it possibly may be causing actual danger to the Japanese, perhaps dropping rocks or ashes on their positions.

It is considered unlikely, however, that it will force evacuation of any portion of the island. The volcano is on the extreme north end of Kiska. Japanese concentrations are in the south position, several miles from the peak.

## What's Behind The War News

By GLENN BABB

Generals Stilwell and Chennault, who lead the small American forces supporting China's valiant fight to remain an effective member of the United Nations, are back at their posts of command. They have returned to a situation far more hopeful than that of two months ago, when they flew to Washington to report on the perils and opportunities of the China theater. What they accomplished in Washington and what their men did in their absence put a new complexion on the China-Japan war.

When the two generals left China it was generally agreed that there were three fronts in the global conflict on which it was possible for the enemy to inflict a catastrophic defeat on the Allies. These were the Atlantic, Russia and China, with the menace greatest in China. A decisive Axis victory in any of the three might have altered the entire outlook for the United Nations.

It would be foolish to assume that these dangers are over. Hitler's U-boat packs may come up with new weapons or new tactics that will deny the Atlantic to the Allies as the broad highway by which the might of the United States can be brought to bear against the fortress of Europe. The possibilities of a German victory in Russia this summer or a knockout of China by Japan can not be ruled out.

But it is entirely possible that the Allies are over the hump in all three theaters. The evidence grows that we are defeating the submarine. May was the best month since the United States entered the war. Meager returns for the first half of June give rise to the hope that despite the long days of the summer solstice season, presumably the best hunting season for the U-boat packs, June may be even better than May.

As for Russia and China, the continued inactivity of the Axis armies there presents the biggest current question mark of the war. Why has not Hitler launched his "supreme gambler's throw," his third attempt to destroy the Red army? Why have not the Japanese done something effective about knocking China out of the war?

JUN 16 1943

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Success in either of these ventures would go far toward producing that stalemate which now represents the brightest hope of the Axis powers.

The answer may come soon in a form that will mean a rude awakening from the visions of early victory now held by such a large portion of the Allied publics. The answer may be that both Germany and Japan are preparing something really big, either separately or together. If together, it might take the form of that long discussed Japanese attack on Siberia synchronized with Hitler's drive from the west. But the good June weeks are slipping by and still the Axis blows are withheld.

In Hitler's case it may be that he already feels that the western Allies' attack is too imminent to permit him to commit the greater part of his resources to the Russian offensive. As for Japan, it is possible that her forces already are stretched too thin to hold the outposts of the great empire she has overrun to permit of the concentration of the necessary striking power for an offensive in any single theater.

Between the Siberian frontier and the south China coast the Japanese army probably has 1,250,000 men. A shift of 300,000 men from Manchuria to central China or vice versa probably would provide the necessary forces for an offensive on either front. But the Tokyo command may not dare to remove from the Amur river line the elite divisions and air forces which would be needed to take Chungking; it may not dare to denude the tangled China front of the units needed as reserves for the Kwantung army which would form spearhead of a thrust into Soviet territory.

Japan also has the Burma front to hold, 5,000 miles from home, against an almost certain Allied major attack this autumn. She must feed men and planes and ships into the south Pacific front, where the campaign of attrition is bleeding her sorely. These far away theaters impose a tremendous drain on her limited shipping and other transport facilities. The combination may well have stymied her all around.

However, Allied military authorities admit they have not found a satisfactory answer to the puzzle of Japan's apparent lack of offensive intent. They feel that she still disposes of formidable striking forces that may appear suddenly where least expected. The next few weeks should solve this riddle. If the Japanese let this summer slip by without attacking it probably will be too late then for them to do serious harm either to China or Russia.

## Western Atlantic Clear Of Sinkings for Week

By the Associated Press.

No Western Atlantic merchant sinkings were announced last week for the first time since the week of February 15, bearing out recent statements by United States and British officials that the Axis U-boat menace is being conquered.

So far this year announced Allied and neutral merchant losses in the Western Atlantic have averaged four a week, whereas in 1942 enemy U-boats accounted for a weekly average of 10.

Last week, however, two vessels were added to the announced toll in these waters when locations of previously reported losses were disclosed.

The additions—the Liberty ship James W. Denver and the Angelus, a British-Canadian schooner—raised to 668 the Associated Press total of announced Allied and neutral ships lost in that area since Pearl Harbor.

# Rubber-Stamp Diet Enacting Tojo's Decrees

JUN 16 1943

### Questions by Legislators Barred; Public Prepared for Increased Hardships

*Dispatches from enemy countries are published with the warning that they frequently contain misleading statements intended for propaganda purposes.*

The Japanese Diet (parliament) organized yesterday for a three-day session to rubber-stamp legislation decided upon by Premier Hideki Tojo and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, after the people had been prepared for increased hardships by an intensive propaganda campaign, according to The Associated Press.

Tokio broadcasts, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, said that Tojo would appear before the Diet today and that the legislators would not be permitted to ask questions.

"Measures will be approved and made into laws by the final day of the Diet session on June 18," the Tokio radio said.

Approximately 1,800,000,000 yen will be asked for the Commerce and Industry Ministry, including a 420,000,000 yen subsidy for rice growers. The government plans a 1,860,000,000 yen bond issue including 3,519,000,000 for roads and 17,163,000,000 for "special military emergency" expenditures," the Tokio radio said. The yen is not quoted on foreign exchanges but has been nominally worth about twenty-three cents.

Among the broadcasts preparing the people for future hardships was one last week by Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, who often speaks for the Premier.

"Not only in our nation, but throughout the world, I think many are complaining now that the war is too long prolonged and our living conditions are exposed to menace, inconvenience and difficulties," he said. "Some are saying we have had enough of war and that the war should be stopped by this time . . . if we keep on with the conditions we have at present, it will be wonderful. But it is too good to be true."

The House of Peers re-elected Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa as general chairman. Count Hitotaro Hayashi was chosen chairman of the Budget Committee. The Lower House installed Tadahiko Okado as Speaker and sent emissaries to advise Tojo that the Diet was organized. Tojo then informed the Emperor and obtained a rescript setting today as the opening day for business.

## *Tokio Says No Damage Was Caused by Quake*

### *Reports Two Main Islands in Archipelago Were Shaken*

Two main islands in the Japanese archipelago were shaken by an earthquake Sunday, but "no damage was reported," a Tokio broadcast of a Domei news agency dispatch said yesterday, according to The Associated Press.

The broadcast, intended for foreign consumption, said the shock was felt on Honshu, on which Tokio is situated, and on Hokkaido, to the north. The broadcast was recorded by the Office of War Information. Sunday's earthquake was recorded by seismographs as far away as the east coast of the United States.

A Rome broadcast recorded by Reuters at London reported that very violent earth tremors, believed to have originated in the Aleutian Islands, were registered by the Florence (Italy) seismograph Monday morning.

# PLANE LOSSES SET AT 6-TO-1 RATIO

### 106 U. S. Bombers Lost, 571 Nazis Shot Down; 187 Probably Destroyed.

**WASHINGTON, June 15 — (AP) American four-engined bombers over Europe have been shooting German planes out of the skies at a ratio of nearly six to one, a War department summary disclosed today.**

**It showed that in 18 heavy bombardment missions — all daylight, high altitude precision bombing forays — four-engined bombers made approximately 1,600 sorties against German targets and shot down 571 German planes, probably destroyed 187, and damaged 231 in aerial combat.**

**American losses amounted to 106 planes up to and including the attacks of the past week-end, for which only preliminary figures are available.**

**The summary did not break down losses on each side by types. Presumably, American losses were largely heavy bombers and the German losses were fighter planes. Nor did it take into account the possible destruction of many German planes on the ground.**

**Eleven of the 18 American attacks—all against targets within Germany—have been made since May 14, the survey showed.**

**The first seven attacks by American bombers against Germany were made in the period January 27, 1943 through April 17, 1943. United States losses for these missions totalled 40 planes, while 224 German planes were shot down, 78 probably were destroyed and 77 damaged.**

**In seven American attacks made between May 14 and May 21, American losses tolled 32 planes while German losses amounted to 243 shot down, 69 probably destroyed and 116 damaged.**

**The attacks against Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven on June 11, and on Bremen and Kiel on June 13, cost 34 American planes with German losses placed initially at 104 planes destroyed, 40 probably destroyed and 38 damaged.**

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 15—American four-engined bombers over Europe have been shooting down German planes at the rate of almost six to one, a War Department summary disclosed today.

The summary showed that in eighteen missions—all high-altitude, precision attacks—the Americans shot down 571 Nazi planes and lost 106 of their own.

The summary did not break down losses on each side by types. Presumably, United States losses were largely heavy bombers, while the German losses were fighter planes. The "box score" follows:

JUN 16 1943

| | United States Planes Lost | German Planes Destroyed | German Planes Probably Destroyed | German Planes Damaged |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wilhelmshaven (Jan. 27) | 3 | 22 | 14 | 13 |
| Emden (Feb. 2) | 5 | 25 | 8 | 6 |
| Wilmhelmshaven (Feb. 26) | 7 | 21 | 9 | 5 |
| Hamm (March 4) | 4 | 13 | 3 | 4 |
| Vegesack (March 18) | 2 | 52 | 20 | 23 |
| Wilhelmshaven (March 22) | 3 | 28 | 9 | 9 |
| Bremen (April 17) | 16 | 63 | 15 | 17 |
| Kiel (May 14) | 8 | 62 | 24 | 27 |
| Emden (May 15) | 1 | 14 | 3 | 1 |
| Helgoland (May 15) | 5 | 29 | 20 | 30 |
| Kiel (May 19) | 6 | 48 | 7 | 21 |
| Flensburg (May 19) | 0 | 12 | 4 | 14 |
| Wilhelmshaven (May 21) | 7 | 47 | 5 | 17 |
| Emden (May 21) | 5 | 31 | 6 | 6 |
| *Wilhelmshaven-Cuxhaven (June 11) | 8 | 54 | 25 | 18 |
| *Bremen-Kiel (June 13) | 26 | 50 | 15 | 20 |
| Totals | 106 | 571 | 187 | 231 |

*Separate attacks but individual figures not available when this analysis was made.

# Argonaut Rap Destroyer In Final Fight, Navy Discloses

WASHINGTON, June 15.— (AP) The eight officers and 94 men aboard the U. S. submarine Argonaut "accepted destruction rather than surrender."

This was reported by the Navy today in a tribute to their courage and self-sacrifice as symbolic of the dangerous submarine service. The end of the Argonaut, as overdue and presumed to be lost, was announced Feb. 21.

The commanding officer and the entire ship's company have been awarded identical letters of commendation by Rear Admiral Charles A. Lockwood, commander submarine force, Pacific fleet, for a successful attack against an enemy destroyer on her last war patrol.

An Army reconnaissance plane reported the action in which the undersea craft, largest of her kind in the United States Navy, intercepted a Japanese convoy not far from Rabaul, New Britain, torpedoed an escort vessel, and was depth-charged, shelled and destroyed in a severe counter-attack.

The commanding officer of the Argonaut was Lieutenant Commander John R. Pierce, 37, whose wife, Mrs. Mary T. Pierce, lives at Brooklyn.

His citation and those to members of his crew stated:

"On a war patrol conducted by the U.S.S. Argonaut in heavily patrolled waters, that vessel is known to have closed and delivered a successful attack against an enemy destroyer. As a result of a severe counter-attack the Argonaut was forced to break surface but with no regard to personal safety and in the face of imminent death, the officers and crew accepted destruction rather than surrender. This patrol of the Argonaut is symbolic of the courageous, determined and aggressive conduct and spirit of self-sacrifice of the submarine personnel and serves as an inspiration to other submarines."

Meantime, the Navy announced that it has renamed the U.S.S. Neptune, a submarine tender, the U.S.S. Howard W. Gilmore in honor of another hero of the underseas warfare. Commander Howard W. Gilmore sacrificed his life by ordering his men to "take her down" as he lay wounded on the deck of his submarine after an encounter with a Japanese patrol boat.

Commander Gilmore was posthumously awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his action, which saved his ship and crew from destruction. Before his submarine dove, it rammed the enemy patrol vessel, which probably sunk later, the Navy said.

JUN 16 1943

# U. S. And German Plane Losses Are Compared

# Senator Walsh Attacks Bill Giving WAVES Oversea Duty

## Bay State Solon, Opposing Lifting Of Barriers, Says Navy, To Him, Is Male Organization

JUN 16 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 15 — Legislation to permit WAVES to be sent overseas bumped into outspoken masculine criticism today in the Senate Naval Committee.

Chairman Walsh (D., Mass.) glanced blandly down the witness table toward Lieut. Com. Mildred H. McAfee, top-ranking member of the Women's Fleet Auxiliary, and declared:

"The navy, to my mind, is a male organization."

The commander, trig in blue uniform and shoulder-slung handbag, poised her chin on the tips of her fingers, apparently unperturbed.

### Plan To Remove Barriers

Then, turning to Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of Naval Personnel, Walsh observed that when the original WAVE bill came up last year, the navy said it wanted the women only to replace navy personnel in the continental United States.

"Now," Walsh said, "apparently we're reaching a stage where all barriers are to be removed and they can be sent anywhere."

### Rank Provision Attacked

The bill, already approved by the House, would permit the assignment of future women volunteers to foreign billets, but present members of the organization, who enlisted only for service in this country, could not be sent abroad unless they signed waivers.

Some members criticized a section of the bill which would permit a woman to hold the rank of captain, instead of the present top of lieutenant commander, and give greater flexibility in the appointment of senior officers.

Walsh said he thought it should be assumed that women were as patriotic and as eager to serve their country as men, and noted that most men inducted into the navy had to work their way up from ordinary seamen, no matter how much they had earned in private life

Senator Gillette (D., Iowa) questioned whether women should be placed in a different category than men, so far as salary was concerned. He attributed to Jacobs a suggestion that "we could hardly expect the ladies to come into the service at a salary lower than they got outside."

### Could Make Woman Admiral

Jacobs agreed with Walsh that the President now could appoint a woman doctor to the rank of admiral if he wished to do so.

Commander McAfee said many WAVES were eager for foreign service—"they want to be sent to places where they can share the dangers of the men."

The bill would apply to the women's auxiliaries of the Coast Guard and Marine Corps as well as the navy, and would make them eligible for all allowances or benefits granted the men. There was one exception: Husbands of the members would not be considered dependents.

# 'MEMPHIS BELLE' RETURNING TODAY

## Famous Flying Fortress with Original Crew to Fly from Britain.

WASHINGTON, June 15 — (AP) The Flying Fortress "Memphis Belle" which the Army says has been "hit by every type of anti-aircraft missile the Nazi had to offer" comes home from the war tomorrow with her original 10-man crew intact.

The ship, first combat bomber to fly back from Europe, and its crew commanded by Pilot Captain Robert K. Morgan of Asheville, N. C., will be welcomed by ranking Army and R.A.F officers at the National airport, the War department announced today. The Belle, veteran of 25 combat missions, was retired last week in England.

During the Belle's raids, which included attacks on dock installations at Brest, the submarine base at St. Nazaire, the U-boat construction yards at Vegesack, and the naval base at Wilhelmshaven, only one member of the crew was wounded.

He was Staff Sergeant John P. Quinlan, of Yonkers, New York.

The ship knocked down eight enemy fighters, probably destroyed five others, and damaged at least 12 more.

# NEW BLOWS AT JAPS NEAR, KNOX HINTS

## Implies Pacific Lull Is Due To Time Required To Prepare

JUN 16 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 15 — Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, reported "a steady growth of our submarine operations in the Pacific" today, and by implication forecast major blows against Japan.

"I can't tell you, except that it takes an awfully long while to get ready for any kind of sizable movement," he answered a press conference question on why the current "lull" in Pacific operations had lasted so long.

The "lull" of several weeks has included the amphibious operation against Attu Island in the north, widespread aerial operations, and submarine patrols climaxed by yesterday's report of twelve Japanese ships sunk and five more damaged.

### Sub Losses Replaced

Knox disclosed that American submarine losses in the war have been replaced "many times over."

Eight United States undersea craft have been reported destroyed or missing and presumed lost in he patrol operations. The Secretary was asked whether new subs had been built to take their places and he told a press conference that "we have replaced our losses many times over."

His comment was considered especially significant in view of the navy's announcement of Japanese ship losses yesterday, which raised the total of successful attacks by submarines hammering at Japan's extended supply lines to 256 ships destroyed or damaged.

### Steady Growth "Reported"

Knox said that yesterday's reports, the largest in terms of successful submarine action so far in the war, evidenced "a steady growth of our submarine operations in the Pacific." A small number of new submarines go into action every month, he explained, and, moreover, the men who fight in them are learning with experience.

The Secretary gave no specific figures on submarine construction. The last figures reported by the navy were those which came out immediately before American entrance into the war. The table then showed 111 submarines built and 73 building, a total of 184. Since that time, however, submarine construction has been speeded up and Congress has appropriated many millions for additional units.

### Atlantic Losses At "Low"

In discussing submarine operations by the Axis in the Atlantic, Knox said that this phase of the war was still in a "low" of activity but "how long that will last, nobody knows."

The battle to beat the U-boat menace is going along very satisfactorily at present, the Secretary added, both in the number of ships "not sunk" and in the excess of ship construction over losses.

Moreover, the number of American combat vessels going into action against German subs is steadily increasing. Knox reported that twenty new destroyer escort ships would be ready for their shakedown cruises in this month alone.

At the same time, Knox cautioned that the campaign against enemy submarines in the Atlantic "won't be won until this war is over." He expressed the opinion that submarine sinkings would continue until the very last, "but we ought to and expect to reduce them to a point where losses will be negligible."

He said the situation was much brighter at present for several reasons, including the greater availability of ships and planes, improvement in anti-submarine techniques, and the disruption of enemy U-boat operations caused by the bombing of German naval bases on the northern European coast.

# JAPS DROP BOMBS ON GUADALCANAL

Washington, June 15 (A. P.).—Japanese bombers dropped a small number of bombs on Guadalcanal Sunday night, the Navy reported today, but caused no losses to material or personnel.

A communique said that Navy fighter planes damaged a Jap reconnaissance bomber during the day preceding the raid.

Guadalcanal had last been reported attacked on the night of May 23. The Navy gave no information on the location of the action in which the reconnaissance bomber was damaged.

# GEN. LEE INJURED IN GLIDER CRACKUP

With the Second Army in Tennessee, June 15 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. William C. Lee, commander of an air-borne infantry division, was injured today in the crack-up of a glider in which he was landing with his troops.

The accident occurred about three and a half miles from Lafayette, Tenn., during a maneuver problem involving the landing of troops by both parachute and glider. Approximately forty gliders were used and the one in which Gen. Lee and ten other officers and enlisted men were riding failed to drop its wheels and was demolished as it struck rough ground.

An examination indicated that the General probably had fractured some ribs and was severely shaken up, but he did not appear to be critically injured. He was taken to an evacuation hospital. No one else was reported injured.

Last week Gen. Lee, leading his division in the first participation of a full air-borne division in field maneuvers, made the first parachute landing with his men. It was his first jump since he injured his back in a parachute landing more than a year ago. Today he joined in the first use of the gliders in which part of his command is transported.

## BONESTEEL LEAVES ICELAND

WASHINGTON, June 15. — (AP) Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel, relinquishing command of American Army forces in Iceland, told a farewell staff conference in Reykjavik today that the island is now "a base of formidable strength."

# Army Lists Soldiers Wounded in Action

JUN 16 1943

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP).—The War Department made public today the names of 630 United States soldiers wounded in action. Included were the following from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

### NEW YORK

#### European Area

PROVENZALE, PETER F., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Concetta Provenzale, 5019 Avenue I, Brooklyn.

TUCKER, KENNETH T., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Betty Tucker, 145 Hudson Avenue, Albany.

#### North African Area

ABBOTT, ROBERT N., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Ethel K. Abbott, 3309 Lake Avenue, Rochester.

ADAMSKI, HENRY A., technician fourth grade; mother, Mrs. Anna A. Adamski, 1317 Halsey Street, Brooklyn.

ADESSIO, JOSEPH, private; mother, Mrs. Frances Adessio, Bay Avenue, Hicksville, L. I.

ALVAREZ, RUFINO, private; brother, Eufemio Alvarez, 26 West Ninety-eighth Street, Manhattan.

ANNES, SAMUEL, private; mother, Mrs. Minnie Annes, 1310 Morris Avenue, the Bronx.

BARKER, CALEB N., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Grace R. Webb, 43 Maple Avenue, New Rochelle.

BECKER, LESLIE G., corporal; father, Sidney Becker, Route 2, Schoharie.

BENJAMIN, HARRY, staff sergeant; sister, Mrs. Mildred Koch, 38 McDonnell Street, Amsterdam.

BEST, RICHARD, private first class; wife, Mrs. Lillian M. Best, 550 Seventy-second Street, Brooklyn.

BINN, EDWARD, private first class; mother, Mrs. Minnie Binn, 379 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn.

BLUM, ROBERT B., second lieutenant; father, Ferdinand H. Blum, 285 Riverside Drive, Manhattan.

CARLO, ALFRED A., private first class; mother, Mrs. Laura Carlo, 106 East Ninety-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

CHARLEY, JOHN N., private; wife, Mrs. Helen Charley, 607 East Eleventh Street, Manhattan.

COHEN, HARRY, private; father, Joe Cohen, 307 South Third Street, Brooklyn.

COLETTA, NICHOLAS J., private first class; father, John Coletta, 707½ Delaware Avenue, Elmira.

COLLINS, GEORGE, private first class; wife, Mrs. Jean Collins, 557 Decatur Street, Brooklyn.

COLLINS, JAMES V., private; father, John J. Collins, 5 High View Avenue, New Brighton, S. I.

CONNOR, BERNARD W., private; father, Edward Connor, Townlie Road, Route 2, Brighton Station, Rochester.

CROSBY, LEO F., private first class; wife, Mrs. Leo F. Crosby, 164 Swan Street, Hornell.

DAVID, HOWARD W., private first class; father, Howard W. David sr., 449 East 141st Street, Bronx.

DAVIS, JOHN J., private; father, Harry E. Davis, 554 West 148th Street, Manhattan.

DEISLER, FRANK W., private; brother, Michael Desler, Camp Road, Athol Springs.

DIETRICH, GUY L., private first class; father, Gus Dietrich, 150 Henry Street, Schenectady.

DINARDI, GEORGE G., private; mother, Mrs. Lucia Dinardi, 150-21 114th Place, Queens.

DREVES, GEORGE A. jr., private first class; wife, Mrs. Vera Dreves, 54-47 Lincoln Parkway, Little Neck, Queens.

DUNN, ROBERT F. sergeant; father, William E. Dunn, 2168 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

ECKER, FLOYD E., private; mother, Mrs. Mary S. Ecker, 324 Turtle Street, Syracuse.

FORAKIS, GEORGE J., private; mother, Mrs. Helen Forakis, 1866 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn.

FRITSCH, FRANK F., private; mother, Mrs. Zilpha Fritsch, Friendsville Stage, Binghamton.

GABRYELSKI, FRANK T., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Alice Gabryelski, 450 Whitesboro Street, Utica.

GLEASON, JOHN J., private; father, John J. Gleason, 31-80 Forty-third Street, Astoria, Queens.

GNIATKOWSKI, EDWARD, private; father, Walter Gniatkowski, 73 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn.

GOODOFF, JULIUS, private; mother, Mrs. Leah Goodoff, 1735 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

GREEN, WORTHINGTON, private; brother, Durward B. Green, Route 2, Sharon Springs.

GREGGO, NICHOLAS, private first class; mother, Mrs. Anna Greggo, Sixteenth Street, Hicksville, L. I.

GROGEN, NICK, private; father, John Grogen, 425 East Sixty-sixth Street, Manhattan.

GUNDERSEN, GUNNAR, corporal; father, Gunnar Gundersen, 744 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

GUNDRUM, EDWARD L., private; wife, Mrs. Esther Gundrum, Averill Park.

HALE, CLIFFORD L., private first class; father, Harry Hale, Route 19, East Bethany, Batavia.

HALL, ERWIN F., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Marion G. Hall, Route 3, Central Square.

INGENITO, JOHN T., private; mother, Mrs. Virginia Ingenito, 2082 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx.

JABLIN, JULIAN N., private first class; mother, Mrs. Harriet Jablin, 1592 Jesup Avenue, the Bronx.

JUNGQUIST, GEORGE E., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Fred Jungquist, 80 Sturgis Street, Jamestown.

LALLY, JAMES T., private; father, James P. Lally, 34-27 Forty-second Street, Astoria, Queens.

LEE, GEORGE, private; friend, Miss Ethlet Jobson, 239 East 122d Street, Manhattan.

LIMPERT, HENRY A., private; mother, Mrs. Barbara Limpert, 217-10 138th Avenue, Springfield Gardens, Queens.

LOMBARDO, MARIO, private first class; mother, Mrs. Grace Lombardo, 73 Efener Street, Buffalo.

LOSER, PETER J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Agnes M. Lynch, 2511 Paulding Avenue, the Bronx.

LOWE, WILBUR E., private; mother, Mrs. Ophelia Lowe, 561 Master Avenue, Buffalo.

MacDONALD, JAMES, second lieutenant; father, James D. MacDonald, 139 First Street, Albany.

McMULLEN, DANIEL J., private first class; cousin, Joseph Deady, 1201 University Avenue, the Bronx.

McNAMEE, JOSEPH E., corporal; father, Joseph McNamee, 146-32 Queens Avenue, Flushing, Queens.

McTAGUE, FRANK C. Jr., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Cathrine McTague, 214-32 Twenty-sixth Avenue, Bayside, Queens.

MARTINO, ANTONIO, private; mother, Mrs. Vinienza Martino, 244 East 117th Street, Manhattan.

MASSA, FRANK, A., private; mother, Mrs. Jean Massa, 803 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn.

MATERA, FRANK, private; wife, Mrs. Jeanette Matera, 2409 Eighty-third Street, Brooklyn.

MEYERS, EDWARD J., private; mother, Mrs. Kathryn Meyers, 5 Erie Street,

JUN 16 1943

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Amsterdam.

MICHAELS, ROBERT, second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Celia Michaels, 3110 Brighton Third Street, Brooklyn.

MOLASSI, ALBERT, private first class; mother, Mrs. Delphina Mulaggi, 18-20 Roosevelt Street, Manhattan.

MOLINELLI, EARL L., private; father, John Molinelli, 22 James Street, Manhattan.

MOORE, ERVIN W., private; mother, Mrs. Lellan L. Moore, Route 4, Gouverneur.

MURPHY, JOHN G., private; father, Richard Murphy, 704 East 134th Street, the Bronx.

MURPHY, KEVIN J., private first class; father, John Murphy, 786 Fairmount Street, the Bronx.

NETHAWAY, THOMAS F., private; brother, Francis O'Brien, 62 Division Street, Amsterdam.

NOWAKOWSKI, JOHN, private; mother, Mrs. S. Nowakowski, 624 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn.

NUCCITELLI, DANTE A., private; father, Gasimiro Nuccitelli, 82 School Street, Yonkers.

OLWELL, JOHN J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary Olwell, 4509 Park Avenue, the Bronx.

PODELL, MORRIS, corporal; brother, Irving Podell, 969 Hoe Avenue, the Bronx.

PONTERIO, JOHN, private; mother, Mrs. Giovina Pontario, 50 Oak Street, Port Chester.

RICCIO, ALBERT J., sergeant; uncle, Patsy Coppolo, Route 4, Delanson.

RILEY, FREDERICK E., private first class; mother, Mrs. Edith M. Riley, 14 De Forest Street, Binghamton.

ROBBINS, ARTHUR F., private; mother, Mrs. Rose Robbins, 260 Jericho Turnpike, Mineola, L. I.

RODRIGUEZ, WILLIAM, private; mother, Mrs. Sophie Rodriguez, 86 East 110th Street, Manhattan.

ROGERS, JOSEPH S., technician fifth grade; wife, Mrs. Jeannette K. Rogers, 1773 Fifty-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

ROGHER, JOHN W. Jr., corporal; aunt, Mrs. Betty Westlake, 630 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn.

ROMANO, Michael J., first lieutenant; sister, Mrs. Anna E. Romano, 38 Park Hill Avenue, Yonkers.

ROSENBERG, JACK H., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, 2059 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn.

SALVAGGIO, ROSARIO D., private; mother, Mrs. Francis Salvaggio, 97-21 Ninety-second Street, Ozone Park, Queens.

SCHERER, MILTON R., corporal; mother, Mrs. Myrtle Scherer, Cadosia.

SCHMIDT, HOWARD M., corporal; mother, Mrs. Martha Schmidt, 39-33 Twenty-seventh Street, Long Island City, Queens.

SCHOONOVER, IRVINE R., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Stella Schoonover, Academy Street, Candor.

SHAPIRO, SIDNEY, private; mother, Mrs. Rose Rosenkrantz, 2243 Cropsey Avenue, Brooklyn.

SHOEMAKER, NEIL C., technician fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Alice Shoemaker, Route 1, Oriskany Falls.

SIRACUSANO, CLEMENT J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Frances Siracusano, 3420 101st Street, Corona, Queens.

SMOLENSKI, MARIO C., private first class; brother, Theodore Smolenski, 298 Mill Street, Poughkeepsie.

STASZYN, JOHN A., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Staszyn, 342 Hendrix Street, Brooklyn.

STEGNER, GEORGE H., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Martha Smith, 3414 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

STRAUSS, ALLEN R., second lieutenant; father, Major Simon Strauss, 201 West Eighty-ninth Street, Manhatan.

STRYKER, FRANK E., staff sergeant; sister, Miss Harriet Stryker, 154 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.

SULLIVAN, EUGENE A., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Mabel B. Sullivan, 2242 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn.

TASKA, ANTONIO T., private first class; mother, Mrs. Francis Taska, 1991 Washington Avenue, the Bronx.

TIERNEY, FRANCIS X., private first class; mother, Mrs. Catherine Tierney, 335 West 106th Street, Manhattan.

TODD, CARROLL L., private first class; mother, Mrs. Gladis Todd, 10 Lincoln Street, Canton.

TOUMEY, JOHN J., private; father, Hal J. Toumey, 140-25 161st Street, Jamaica, Queens.

TOW, SOO Y., private; brother, Soo C. Tow, 39 Mott Street, Manhattan.

TOWNSEND, ALBERT, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Minnie Townsend, Route 2, Norwich.

ULRICH, WILLIAM J., private; wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Ulrich, 186 Cooper Street, Brooklyn.

VAMPOTIC, RUDOLPH V., corporal; sister, Miss Hilda C. Vampotic, 61 Beatrice Street, Buffalo.

VELEZ, JOSE M., private first class; sister, Mrs. Marsot Trizarry, 15 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn.

WOLF, FREDERICK C., corporal; mother, Mrs. Anna Wolf, 44-44 Twenty-first Street, Long Island City, Queens.

WOLFARTH, GEORGE J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Julia Wolfarth, 1507 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

YOUNG, DAVID J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Margaret O'Connell, 245 Ninety-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

**Pacific Area**

GREENE, RAYMOND H., staff sergeant; father, Clifford E. Greene, North Henry Street, Southampton.

LAMENDOLA, JOSEPH J., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Lamendola, 6 Arlington Street, Mineola.

PETICOLAS, SAM C., second lieutenant; father, Sherman Goodwin Peticolas, 502 North Tioga, Ithaca.

SESSO, MARIO F., captain; mother, Mrs. Mary Sesso, 647 East 222d Street, the Bronx.

SMITH, RAYMOND A., Jr., corporal; father, Raymond A. Smith sr., 27 Woolsey Street, Glen Cove, L. I.

WHITE, EDWARD T., technical sergeant; mother, Mrs. Bridget White, Palenville.

**NEW JERSEY**

**European Area**

KELLY, WILLIAM E., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary Ellen Kelly, 55 State Street, Camden.

**North African Area**

BRANN, DURWARD H., second lieutenant; father, Harry P. Brann, Akers Avenue, Montvale.

DELUCA, DAVE, private first class; sister, Miss Carmela Deluca, 169 Washington Avenue, Elizabeth.

DIPERDINANDO, ANTHONY J., private; mother, Mrs. Guylia Diferdinando, 705 Lincoln Avenue, Glen Rock.

FRANCESCHINI, DAVID A, sergeant; father, John Franceschini, 157 Franklin Street, Trenton.

GOLDING, CHARLES N., private; mother, Mrs. Mary B. Golding, 24 Pioneer Street, Newark.

GRUEN, ARTHUR P., technician fourth grade; sister, Mrs. Frank Giordano, 814 Tenth Street, Union City.

GROSS, MARTIN R., private first class; father, Frank Gross, 2226 Nottingham Way, Trenton.

HEIGHT, THOMAS R., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Nora Elizabeth Height, Prospect Avenue, Spring Lake Heights.

HOLLIGER, WILLIAM R., private first class; mother, Mrs. William C. Holliger, 507 Springfield Avenue, Merchantville.

HEATH, WALTER R., private first class; sister, Mrs. Anna Scoffe, 104 Guy Street, Dover.

LONG, ROBERT F., private; mother, Mrs. Joseph F. Long, 5 Hutchinson, Penns Grove.

MINUE, NICHOLAS, private; mother, Mrs. Mary Minue, 72 Shares Street, Carteret.

PALDINO, FREDERICK W., private first class; uncle, George Paldino, care of William Paldino, 650 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City.

PRISCOE, ANTHONY C., private; brother, Alfred Priscoe, 119 Elm Street, West Orange.

SCHAUERMAN, WILLIAM J., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Rose B. Schauerman, 857 Palmer Avenue, Maywood.

STORER, JOSEPH E., private; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Storer, 1221 Locust Street, Camden.

VALENTINO, JAMES, corporal; mother, Mrs. Lucragia Valentino, 87 Jefferson Street, Hoboken.

**CONNECTICUT**

**European Area**

BARBA, ANDREW M., second lieutenant; father, Michael Barba, 12 Dudley Street, Bristol.

HAYMON, ALBERT W., technical sergeant; father, Louis Haymon, 189 Culloden Road, Stamford

**North African Area**

BANTLE, FRED W., private first class; mother, Mrs. Marie Bantle, 812 Beechwood Avenue, Bridgeport.

BARRY, JOHN F., private; sister, Mrs. Richard Halloran, 10 Sunset Hill Avenue, Norwalk.

GOODENOUGH, RALPH F., private first class; mother, Mrs. Virginia Goodenough, Box 63, Broad Brook.

MALVAE, JOHN W., corporal; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Milvae, 56 Darby Street, Bloomfield.

MOJON, ROGER E., private; Mrs. Alta M. Mojon, Hartford Road, Torrington.

TREAT, RAYMOND T., private first class; mother, Mrs. Jessie Treat, 167 Saltonstall Avenue, New Haven.

**Middle East Area**

DOXEY, HENRY J., private first class; father, Edward Doxey, 250 Hurd Street, Fairfield.

HOURIGAN, ROBERT E., private first class; brother, John F. Hourigan, 136 Main Street, Bridgeport.

LARMAN, JULIUS E., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Bertha Larman, 139 Oakland Terrace, Hartford.

SARDO, ALBERT J., private first class; father, Frank Sardo, 18 North Spring Street, Ansonia.

SCOROPOSKI, FELIX, sergeant; wife, Mrs. Eveline Scoroposki, 3 North School Street, Manchester.

SCRANTON, WALTER A., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Barbara E. Scranton, 73 Spring Street, Willimantic.

WILHITE, PRENTISS R., private; wife, Mrs. Mary P. Wilhite, 77 Herbert Street, Bridgeport.

# 393 U. S. MEN ARE CASUALTIES

## War Department Issues a List of Wounded.

JUN 16 1943

Washington, June 15.—The War Department made public today the names of 393 United States soldiers wounded in action. The announcement includes casualties in the European, Middle East, North Africa, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas. The list is based upon prior notifications sent to the next of kin.

**NEW YORK.**

ADESSIO, JOSEPH, private; Mrs. Frances Adeasio, mother, Bay avenue, Hicksville, L. I.

ALVAREZ, RUFINO, private; Eufemio Alvarez, brother, 26 West 98th street, New York.

BARKER, CALEB N., second lieutenant; Mrs. Grace R. Webb, mother, 43 Maple avenue, New Rochelle.

CARLO, ALFRED A., private first class; Mrs. Laura Carlo, mother, 106 East 95th street, Brooklyn.

CHARLEY, JOHN N., private; Mrs. Helen Charley, wife, 607 East 11th street, New York.

COHEN, HARRY, private; Joe Cohen, father, 307 South Third street, Brooklyn.

COLLINS, GEORGE, private first class; Mrs. Jean Collins, wife, 557 Decatur street, Brooklyn.

COLLINS, JAMES V., private; John J. Collins, father, 5 High View avenue, New Brighton, Staten Island.

DAVID, HOWARD W., private first class; Howard W. David Sr., father, 449 East 141st street, Bronx.

DAVIS, JOHN J., private; Harry E. Davis, father, 554 West 148th street, New York.

DREVES, GEORGE A. Jr., private; Mrs. Vera Dreves, wife, 54-47 Lincoln Parkway, Little Neck, L. I.

DUNN, ROBERT F., sergeant; William E. Dunn, father, 2168 86th street, Brooklyn.

FORAKIS, GEORGE J., private; Mrs. Helen Forakis, mother, 1866 58th street, Brooklyn.

GLEASON, JOHN J., private; John J. Gleason, father, 31-80 43d street, Astoria, L. I.

INGENITO, JOHN T., private; Mrs. Virginia Ingenito, mother, 2082 Prospect avenue, Bronx.

LALLY, JAMES T., private; James P. Lally, father, 34-27 42d street, Astoria, L. I.

LEE, GEORGE, private; Miss Ethlet Jobson, friend, 239 East 122d street, New York.

LIMPERT, HENRY A., private; Mrs. Barbara Limpert, mother, 217-10 138th avenue, Springfield Gardens, L. I.

LOSEE, PETER J., private first class; Mrs. Agnes M. Lynch, mother, 2511 Paulding avenue, New York.

McMULLEN, DANIEL J., private first class; Joseph Deady, cousin, 1201 University avenue, New York.

McTAGUE, FRANK C. Jr., sergeant; Mrs. Catherine McTague, mother, 214-32 26th avenue, Bayside, L. I.

MATERA, FRANK, private; Mrs. Jeanette Matera, wife, 2409 83d street, Brooklyn.

MOLASSI, ALBERT, private first class; Mrs. Delphina Mulaggi, mother, 18-20 Roosevelt street, New York.

MOLINELLI, EARL L., private; John Molinelli, father, 22 James street, New York.

NUCITELLI, DANTE A., private; Gasimiro Nuccitelli, father, 82 School street, Yonkers.

OLWELL, JOHN J., private first class; Mrs. Mary Olwell, mother, 4509 Park avenue, New York.

PODELL, MORRIS, corporal; Irving Podell, brother, 969 Hoe avenue, Bronx.

PONTERIO, JOHN, private; Mrs. Giovina Ponterio, mother, 50 Oak street, Port Chester.

RODRIGUEZ, WILLIAM, private; Mrs. Sophie Rodriguez, mother, 86 East 110th street, New York.

ROGHER, JOHN W. Jr., corporal; Mrs. Betty Westlake, aunt, 630 Evergreen avenue, Brooklyn.

ROSENBERG, JACK H., private; Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, mother, 2059 Ocean avenue, Brooklyn.

SCHMIDT, HOWARD M., corporal; Mrs. Martha Schmidt, mother, 39-33 27th street, Long Island City, L. I.

SHAPIRO, SIDNEY, private; Mrs. Rose Rosenkrantz, mother, 2243 Cropsey avenue, Brooklyn.

SIRACUSANO, CLEMENT J., private first class; Mrs. Frances Siracusano, mother, 3420 101st street, Corona, L. I.

STASZYN, JOHN A., private; Mrs. Anna Staszyn, mother, 342 Hendrix street, Brooklyn.

STEGNER, GEORGE H., sergeant; Mrs. Martha Smith, mother, 3414 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn.

STRYKER, FRANK E., staff sergeant; Miss Harriet Stryker, sister, 154 Adelphi street, Brooklyn.

TOUMEY, JOHN J., private; Hal J. Toumey, father, 14025 161st street, Jamaica, Queens, L. I.

TOW, SOO Y., private; Soo C. Tow, brother, 39 Mott street, New York.

VELEZ, JOSE M., private first class; Mrs. Margaret Trizarry, sister, 15 Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn.

WOLFARTH, GEORGE J., private first class; Mrs. Julia Wolfarth, mother, 1507 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

# NAVY CASUALTY LIST

Washington, June 15 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today eleven casualties, including seven dead, one wounded and three missing.

This brings to 23,321 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since December 7, 1941. The grand total includes 7,440 dead, 4,723 wounded and 11,158 missing.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified):

**NEW YORK.**

MAJCHER, MATTHEW JOSEPH, missing; father, Matthew Majcher, 61 Garden street, Yonkers.

# Navy Lists Prisoners of Japan

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP).—The Navy Department announced today the names of 316 United States Navy personnel held prisoners of war by the Japanese, mostly in the Philippine Islands.

The list brought the total confirmed prisoners of war affecting personnel of the naval services, whose names have been released for publication, to 3,556, of which 1,848 are Navy men and 1,708 members of the Marine Corps.

Included are the following from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

**NEW YORK**

BANSLEY, DONALD EDMOND, pharmacist's mate, second class; mother, Mrs. Amanda Bansley, Claverack.

BOOKMAN, JOHN JACOB, lieutenant (j. g.) Medical Corps, U. S. Naval Reserve; parents, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Bookman, 983 Park Avenue, Manhattan.

DANIELS, ROBERT EMMET, seaman, first class; wife, Mrs. R. E. Daniels, 11 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn.

DE MUTH, PAUL VINCENT, pharmacist's mate, second class; mother, Mrs. Mary De Muth, 58 Wallace Street, Corning.

DICK, ROBERT JAMES, pharmacist's mate, third class; mother, Mrs. Louise A. Dick, 201 Broad Street, Tonawanda.

ERICKSON, ROGER VILHELM, machinist's mate, second class; mother, Mrs. Ann H. O'Rourke, 26 Main Street, Lake Placid.

GASPA, LEONARD JOSEPH, pharmacist's mate, second class; wife, Mrs. Leonard J. Gaspa, 210 Lansing Street, Utica.

GRIFFIN, EDWARD RAYMOND JOSEPH, lieutenant commander; wife, Mrs. Alice M. Griffin, 56 Larkin Street, Port Richmond, S. I.

HEDE, ADOLPH, lieutenant commander; wife, Mrs. Adolph W. Hede, 28 East Sixty-third Street, Manhattan.

KENTNER, ROBERT WILLIAM, pharmacist's mate, first class; father, Edward Kentner, 136 Parkridge Avenue, Buffalo.

LAMBERT, GORDON KENNETH, lieutenant, Medical Corps; wife, Mrs. Gordon K. Lambert, 646 West End Avenue, Manhattan.

MACDOUGALL, DANIEL, chief pharmacist's mate; sister, Mrs. Florence Villiers, 381 East 152d Street, the Bronx.

O'BRIEN, ROBERT LOUIS, chief gunner's mate; mother, Mrs. Isabelle O'Brien, 89-15 214th Street, Queens Village, Queens.

RICE, JACK, pharmacist's mate third class; father, Edward Rice, 32-78 Steinway Street, Astoria, Queens.

TYBUR, ALBERT JOHN, pharmacist's mate first class; mother, Mrs. Michael Tybur, Port Johnson.

**New Jersey**

BRONSON, CLARENCE E., machinist's mate second class; father, Clarence S. Bronson, Lakewood.

CERRUTI, JULIUS E., chief photographer's mate; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Eugenio Cerruti, 131 Barbour Street, Paterson.

DUHAIME, ARTHUR R., seaman first class; father, Arthur Duhaime, 415 Terrace Avenue, Hasbrouck Heights.

KELLY, CHARLES R., boatswain's mate first class; mother, Mrs. Grace Kelly Glod, 115 Westervelt Avenue, North Plainfield.

RAWLINGS, WILLIAM, boatswan; sister, Rose Gruppo, 49 North Sixth [illegible], Paterson.

[illegible]ER, ADOLPH, chief machinist's [illegible] naval reserve; sister, Mrs. Louise [illegible] 204 East Washington Street, Trenton.

WENDROFF, ROBERT, hospital apprentice second class; brother, Carl Wendroff, 84 West Twenty-fifth Street, Bayonne.

**Connecticut**

GORDON, HARVEY, pharmacist's mate first class; father, Edward Gordon, 20 West Washington Avenue, Stamford.

STRADLEY, BERNARD THOMAS, pharmacist's mate second class; father, Kenneth Stradley, 45 Townsend Avenue, New Haven.

## FINLAND MAKES PAYMENT

WASHINGTON, June 15—(AP) The government of Finland resumed payment on its war debt to the United States today, turning over to the Treasury $165,945.

# CONTROL OF PRICES SOLE AIM, SAYS OPA

## Agency Should Be Terminated After War, Official Asserts.

JUN 16 1943

WASHINGTON, June 15—(AP) Dr. Bernard F. Haley, Office of Price Administration executive, told a House investigating committee today that "the sole purpose of OPA is price control and the sooner it can be terminated after the war the better."

His statement brought the quick reply from Rep. Halleck (R-Ind), committee member, "If OPA would stick to price control x x x I think we would get along better."

Dr. Haley under prolonged questioning of the sub-committee looking into the scope of OPA activities stated his belief the agency has pointed all its actions at price control.

He told the committee, "Conservation of materials and standardization in themselves are not OPA objectives, but I don't believe price control is possible without standardization."

Under questioning by Rep. Halleck, Dr. Haley said he felt "brand names perform an important function in our economy" and that he considered their elimination "would be a loss."

Answering the statement of Rep. Brown (R-Ohio) yesterday that Dr. Haley in his testimony before the committee had charged that certain hosiery manufacturers had sought to evade OPA price regulations by bringing out new lines of lower quality or higher price, Dr. Haley said he had not meant to give "any such impression." He gave no names of hosiery manufacturers.

Dr. Haley said OPA was either planning or considering future action on the price and quality of men's work shoes, work trousers, work gloves, pajamas, underwear and dress shirts. He said the agency was discussing with WPB "the development of a war model" in shoes.

He said women's apparel also may come in for attention, naming non-knitted underwear and fall outerwear as under consideration for a "price order."

# 226 MILLION VOTED FOR 3 U. S. BUREAUS

Washington, June 15 (A. P.).—The Senate passed a $226,476,358 appropriations bill for the State, Commerce and Justice departments by voice vote today after an attempt to authorize the Attorney-General to grant blanket salary increases to assistant district attorneys was abandoned.

The fight over the Department of Justice proposal came after the Senate added $33,940,358 to House allowances for the Civil Aeronautics Administration for the training of civilian pilots for the Army.

Senator McCarran (D.-Nev.), acting for the Appropriations Committee, submitted an amendment to allow increases for the assistant district attorneys, but later withdrew it when it was denounced by Senator Johnson (D.-Colo.) as "an outrage."

"If we have to hold the anti-inflation line against everybody else, we ought to hold the line against attorneys," Senator Johnson declared.

The Senate tackled the appropriations bill after handing the administration a jolt in the McKellar bill battle.

# ICKES SAYS U. S. OIL FACES DEPLETION

Washington, June 15 (A. P.).—Petroleum Administrator Ickes foresaw today depletion of the nation's oil resources. He served notice that stricter rationing is possible, but asserted that the Government has "no

JUN 16 1943

schemes to invoke rationing to satisfy some quaint philosophy of demanding public sacrifices on the altar of war."

Mr. Ickes frowned on non-essential use of gasoline anywhere and said that rationing would be adjusted to the needs of war. He told a joint committee of Middle West Senators and Representatives, however, that there were no present plans to apply to other sections the severe curbs applying in the Eastern shortage area.

The problem in the East, he explained, is transportation. Further rationing elsewhere would not help transportation.

Mr. Ickes, recalling that rationing in the West originally was invoked to conserve rubber, declared the system was unpopular and has been abused and evaded.

"It is my hope," he added, "that we may profit by that experience. It is extremely desirable that non-essential use of motor fuel be reduced in all parts of the country, and while I deplore the looseness of the present type of rationing to conserve rubber, I am frank to state my opinion that a sudden abolition of the present system would result in 'No gas' signs from time to time in various areas."

# POST-WAR UNION URGED IN HOUSE

## Resolution Proposes That U. S. Join in World Police Organization.

WASHINGTON, June 15 — (AP) The House Foreign Affairs committee recommended today that Congress go on record as favoring United States participation in an international organization strong enough to keep peace.

Democratic Leader McCormack of Massachusetts commended the committee for its "foresighted" action in approving the resolution and said he would seek its consideration in the House early next week.

The committee's action, Rep. McCormack said, was "vastly important and historic."

After studying all pending legislation on prevention of wars, the committee chose a one-sentence resolution which its author, Rep. Fulbright (D.-Ark.), called "a positive disavowal of the isolationist policy."

It was the first such legislation to be approved by either this committee or the Senate Foreign Relations committee.

Rep. Fulbright, 38-year-old member of the committee who is serving his first term in the House, said his resolution would be "a definite declaration that this nation desires to cooperate with the other nations of the world."

The proposal follows:

"Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that the Congress hereby expresses itself as favoring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace among the nations of the world, and as favoring participation by the United States therein."

# MURRAY OPPOSES ANTI-STRIKE BILL

## C.I.O. Chief Asks Roosevelt to Veto Connally-Smith Measure.

JUN 16 1943

WASHINGTON, June 15 — (AP) C.I.O. President Philip Murray, asking President Roosevelt to veto the Connally-Smith anti-strike bill, contended today it would "actually encourage stoppages and interruptions of work."

Mr. Murray's appeal was made in an open letter to the chief executive. Before it was made public, the President sidetracked a direct reply to a press conference question as whether he would sign the bill. He said he was not sure it had reached the White House but if it had it had gone to the usual departments for recommendations.

Secretary of Labor Perkins said she had received a routine request from the Bureau of the Budget for comment. She declined to say whether she had recommended vetoing the bill but remarked, "American labor made a pledge to the President and that's that. I think they will keep their word." She referred to the no-strike pledge.

Mr. Murray said the bill's prohibition on political contributions by labor unions was "very openly aimed at weakening the democratic structure of our country by preventing the participation of the common people in our political life."

The C.I.O. president said the bill would weaken, not strengthen, the War Labor board which would receive the power of subpoena. The requirement for a secret ballot of employes on questions of striking, he said, implies that strikes are permissable, and would open the way for industrial spies and provocateurs "to destroy and dismember labor unions."

# ROOSEVELT BACKS SUBSIDY PROGRAM ON FOOD PRICES

## Approves Payment Plan to Hold Costs to Consumer in Check.

## HITS ONE-MAN CONTROL

## President Has No Intention of Appointing 'Czar' with Over-All Power.

WASHINGTON, June 15—(AP) President Roosevelt backed today the idea of subsidies to hold down food costs to consumers, and suggested that if congressional critics of such payments know of a better way to combat inflation they should come out with it. He told a press conference he did not know of a better way.

Mr. Roosevelt made clear, too, that he has no intention of creating a "czar" with over-all powers over food matters—a proposal taken to the White House first by a Senate group yesterday, and again today by a bi-partisan committee of House members.

### Struggle Developing

On both these issues, there was accumulating evidence that a sharp struggle was developing in Congress. Some legislators already are talking of pressing legislation to establish a central food administration, and for months the members have been taking sides on the question of whether it is advisable to subsidize the cost of living.

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown pushed the latter issue to the fore today with the declaration that it is impossible, without subsidies, to carry out congressional mandates concerning prices.

Mr. Roosevelt gave over virtually his entire press conference to a discussion of inflation and food prices which developed these major points:

### Expects OPA to Continue

1. He expects the Office of Price Administration to go on as it has been. He replied with a flat no when asked if it is to be "split up."

2. Food Administrator Chester C. Davis, so far as the President knows, is perfectly satisfied with his present authority. Mr. Roosevelt said the only comment he had had lately from Mr. Davis was a request that he not be given OPA's food pricing job.

(Some congressional advocates of centralized control over all food matters have suggested that Mr. Davis be given authority to fix food prices).

3. There have been delays, Mr. Roosevelt acknowledged, in handling food and other matters as a result of divisions of authority, but he said he expected the new Office of War Mobilization to coordinate the work of all and eliminate delays.

4. While strongly supporting the idea of subsidies, Mr. Roosevelt said he thought he would not send Congress a message on the subject because the legislators already knew that was one way to buck inflation. If they had a better way, he said, they could come out with it.

In discussing subsidies, the President spoke of $1,500,000,000 to $2,000,000,000 as the possible cost, but said these were just figures he had taken from the newspapers. But assuming they were correct, he said, that would be only 1 1-2 to 2 per cent on a $100,000,000,000 cost of the war.

(Presumably he referred to annual costs as this year's war spending has been officially estimated at $106,000,000,000).

### Discusses "Food Czar" Plea

When discussing the question of a food "czar," Mr. Roosevelt said one proponent of this reorganization had related the case of a farmer who was not able to get a freight car he needed for movement of produce.

The President went on to say that it seemed what was wanted was a czar who could tell Joseph B. Eastman (transportation coordinator) that food has got to move before anything else. Pretty soon, he continued, Donald Nelson (chairman of the War Production board) or the Army and Navy might have weapons to move because they were needed at the fighting fronts, but Mr. Eastman would have to tell them they couldn't be transported because all the freight cars were being used by the food czar.

It was obvious, Mr. Roosevelt concluded, how perfectly impossible this would be.

### Delegation Meets Byrnes

The House delegation visiting the White House today talked with the President, James F. Byrnes, director of the Office of War Mobilization, and Fred M. Vinson, director of economic stabilization.

Chairman Fulmer (D., S. C.) of the House Agriculture committee, who headed the group, made it plain that they received no encouragement. He said he got the impression that "they want to continue with this experimenting," and added:

"If they want to continue this derned experiment then we'll just have to take some action."

However, he said he had promised Mr. Byrnes he would consult him before taking any action.

Rep. Hope (R., Kan.), ranking minority member of the Agriculture committee, said the White House callers would wait a while and see whether President Roosevelt would carry out their suggestions by executive order.

"We won't introduce the bill for a day or so," he added.

At present responsibility for food production rests with Food Administrator Davis while he and the Office of Price Administration have joint responsibility for fixing farm prices, with the economic stabilization director deciding disputes between them.

### Oppose One-Man Control

Mr. Byrnes is understood to contend that pressure for higher prices can be resisted better under the present set-up than if one man had complete authority over all phases of food production and prices.

Mr. Brown's indirect reply to congressional critics of subsidies came in an address to a conference of representatives from the wholesale and retail food trade.

In the price control acts, he said, Congress laid down three principles: That prices to farmers must not be less than parity, that prices be stabilized at the Sept. 15, 1942, level, and that fair margins be provided for processors and middle men.

"With these principles," he continued, "we knew the program could not work out without the employment of government funds, and very wisely it was provided in the act that subsidides could be paid.

"Think of these restrictions again, add them up and you can't come out without subsidies."

Mr. Brown said the OPA's food price controls must work or the nation would suffer a major defeat on the home front. Expressing conviction that they could be made to work, he said OPA had vastly greater powers and greater "know-how" than it possessed a year ago, and proposed to use them.

### Senate Battles on Subsidy

The subsidy battle spread to the Senate floor today with charges that the rollback in retail meat prices is "completely demoralizing the market."

Senator Wherry (R-Neb) declared producers are being forced to sell cattle at what he called "terrific losses."

Senator Reed (R-Kas) asserted that the price drop was "part of a determined program to wreck the meat producers in this country."

Senator Wherry said meat prices decreased $1 a hundred pounds yesterday, when the rollback went into effect, and continued their decline today.

"Somewhere along the line someone has failed to provide for the subsidy payment to the packer," Senator Wherry said. "He has been forced to pay lower prices for his cattle because he didn't have assurance he would get the subsidy payment."

Senator Reed (R. Kas.) asserted Senate that Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones had informed him that as chairman of the Reconstruction Finance corporation he gave "an absolute guaranty" that packers would be assured of the subsidy today or tomorrow.

Later Secretary Jones announced that regulations would be issued tomorrow for subsidy payments to slaughterers ranging from 0.95 cents to 1.3 cents per pound, live weight, amounting to about 2 cents on dressed carcasses. He said the subsidies would apply on livestock slaughtered beginning June 7, payable monthly to any packer who slaughters 4,000 pounds or more, live weight, per month.

Senator Reed contended that the producer "never will get the money" from subsidy payments.

Both Senator Reed and Senator Clark (D-Mo) said they believed the price control act gave no authority for the payment of subsidies on food products to offset cost increases.

# MINERS, OPERATORS FAIL TO SIGN PACT

## Pennsylvania Group Unable to Agree, Waits WLB Wage Decision.

WASHINGTON, June 15 — (AP) The Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers association and the United Mine Workers today threw out their agreement on $1.30 a day as portal-to-portal pay. A War Labor board decision, possibly tomorrow, was awaited as the next development on the issue.

Charles O'Neil, president of the producers' association, announced the collapse of efforts to reduce to writing the oral agreement on $1.30 as compensation for the miners' underground travel time. He said the union's position would mean merely the postponement of the issue for one year, whereas the operators wanted a permanent settlement now.

U. M. W. President John L. Lewis would not comment. The U. M. W. policy committee will meet tomorrow.

Mr. O'Neil's group, which withdrew from the Appalachian joint wage conference last week thus was back on the same footing as the other operators. He advised the War Labor board that the central Pennsylvania producers awaits its decision.

Mr. O'Neil told WLB Chairman William H. Davis that the producers took the position the payment of $1.30 a day for travel time should release them from all claims for such travel time prior to April 1; that is, the miners, as a union and individually, would not demand, or sue for, retroactive pay. He said the U.M.W. refused to agree.

Some War Labor board members are understood to take the view that the question whether travel time is working time under the Fair Labor Standards act is a litigatable issue which can be settled only by the courts, unless the parties agree to a full out-of-court settlement that does not violate the wage stabilization program.

# HIGHER TAXES IN 1944 IS PLAN

## Democratic Congressional Leaders Hold Conference With Morgenthau

## Doughton Says New Rates Will Not Affect Payments This Year

JUN 16 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 15—Governmental machinery began rolling today toward greater wartime taxes, but Democratic Congressional leaders gave assurances that no addi-

JUN 16 1943

JUN 16 1943

30.24-5029

tional burden would be placed this year upon income taxpayers, either individuals or corporations.

The leaders, in a conference with Treasury Secretary Morgenthau, took a stand against retroactive taxes, and some legislators expressed doubt that Congress would be able to raise all the $16,000,000,000 additional revenues requested by President Roosevelt.

Emerging from the conference, Chairman Doughton (D., N. C.) of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee, announced that a new tax law probably would be written this fall.

### Against Retroactive Taxes

Significantly, however, he added that the major provisions of such legislation would not become effective before January 1.

"There is definite sentiment against retroactive tax laws," he said.

Under President Roosevelt's recommendation that $16,000,000,000 additional be raised in the next twelve months through new taxes and compulsory savings, Federal revenues in the fiscal year beginning July 1 would be lifted to approximately $50,000,000,000.

The conference in Morgenthau's office was attended by Doughton, Chairman George (D., Ga.) of the Senate Finance Committee, Senator Byrd (D., Va.), and ranking Democratic members of the House Ways and Means Committee, Representatives Cooper, of Tennessee, and Disney, of Oklahoma.

### To Hold Hearings Later

Doughton said:

"It was agreed that every reasonable effort would be made to enact a tax bill this year, the main provisions of which would not be effective before January 1, 1944.

"Immediate discussion will take place with the Ways and Means Committee with a view to having hearings about two weeks before Congress reconvenes, if a recess is taken."

He called the committee to meet tomorrow morning.

There was no discussion during the conference of "the amount or manner" of new or additional taxes, Doughton said, but the parley caused a renewal of speculation about the possibility that Congress will consider proposals for a Federal retail sales tax.

### Foe Of Sales Tax

The chairman, long-time foe of the sales tax, said he would support such legislation "only as a last resort."

one Representative attending today the idea of a Federal sales tax, and one representative attending today's conference said it was agreed that such a tax could not pass without Administration support.

Some members privately discussed the possibility of raising more revenue through higher income, excise and luxury taxes. It was expected that any increase in excise taxes might become effective immediately upon enactment this fall.

Liquor and cigarettes seemed the likeliest nominees for higher excise rates, since President Roosevelt declared last week that the British had raised the rates on those articles with little apparent effect on consumption.

# *Bridges Defends Press, Attacks Director of OWI*

JUN 16 1943

## Senator Charges Effort to Shield 'Mal-Administration' of the New Deal.

WASHINGTON, June 15. — (AP) Senator Bridges (R-NH) said today that Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, is trying "to silence the nation's press to cover sins of mal-administration on the part of the New Deal in the war effort."

In a speech to the Senate, Senator Bridges replied to Mr. Davis' remarks yesterday that Washington news coverage was inadequate. Mr. Davis, addressing a convention of the American Newspaper Guild in Boston, contended that Washington newsmen were missing the biggest story of the war—America's production record—and were playing up the bickering between government agencies.

### Calls Work Outstanding

"The men and women who report the activities of Congress, who write the news of our nation, of wartime Washington, of the war in general, are to be commended, not criticized, for their outstanding effort, their masterful accomplishment of a difficult task," said Senator Bridges.

"Perhaps," he added, Mr. Davis' "real objection is that they have uncovered some news about Washington which does not look too well outside of Washington.

"Nowhere can be found a more loyal group of American citizens than the men and women who today report the news of this nation for the great wire services and the many newspapers both large and small.

### Attacks New Deal

"Elmer Davis as director of the Office of War Information now seeks to silence the nation's press to cover sins of mal-administration on the part of the New Deal in the war effort . . .

"By his unwarranted attack upon the press, by his attack upon these newspapermen and women, Davis has incapacitated himself to further hold the office to which he was appointed by President Roosevelt.

"Now after repeated bunglinf, after being compelled to admit certain material issued by his office has been improper politically, Mr. Davis finds recourse in seeking to smear Washington correspondents and the press in general. He seeks to make this country believe the unbiased news reports from Washington of faulty administration on the home-front, of OPA, of foodstuffs, of rationing are so much bunk.

"Well, I know it isn't bunk. So do you. We all know it is the truth. The truth reported by the talented and able men and women.

"Mr. Davis finds his own answer in the repeated juggling and shifting of bureaucrats from one alphabetical hodge-podge to another each time public opinion catches up with the failure of the previous agency.

### Offers No Substitute

"What Mr. Davis would offer in the place of what he terms an 'inadequate press' he does not make clear.

"Surrender the free press as it exists in America and surrender everything our men and women are fighting for. Surrender the free press and the people become dependent upon the growing collection of misfits, political hirelings and radical journalists assembled in the OWI.

"The Washington correspondents are doing a good job. They know how to write unbiased news stories without being told what to do by some governmental agency.

"OWI, itself, has prevented industry from telling the full story of production; just as it has prevented the truth from being told in Washington when the people had the right to know the truth.

"For the good of the country I believe the OWI, its policies and its personnel should be thoroughly investigated.

"This will give Mr. Davis an opportunity to explain in detail wherein the news services are inadequate or have fallen down."

### Attacks Davis

Rep. Short (R-Mo) told the House that "it has become increasingly evident" that Mr. Davis "now conceives his real title to be that of American propaganda minister."

"There is no room for such a minister in this country," said Rep. Short in a prepared speech, "and it is time for Mr. Davis to return to the left wing political activities from which President Roosevelt brought him into the government."

Rep. Short reported that Mr. Davis' office last year spent $38,000,000 and was seeking approximately $47,000,000 for the next fiscal year, in contrast to $4,500,000 spent for war information during the last year.

"Why we have to have such a vast sum to dish out propaganda is more than I can understand," he said.

House Majority Leader McCormack (D-Mass) rose to declare that propaganda had become "part of the over-all war," and essential to combat that issued by the Axis.

Rep. Short declared that "the OWI has exposed its hand in the smearing attack in Boston yesterday on the Washington correspondents corps and upon newspapers generally by Elmer Davis."

With the appropriation for OWI due to reach the House floor within a few days, Rep. Short called for a "full and complete investigation" on what OWI is doing to "intimidate" the press, radio and movies.

He said that before Congress voted funds, it should ascertain also the "extent to which Mr. Davis is attempting to control dissemination" of news.

## RAILWAY SPAN BOMBED

NEW DELHI, June 15. — (AP) American medium bombers continued to hammer at Japanese communication lines in Burma yesterday, scoring hits and near misses on the railroad bridge over the Mu river west of Legyi, a communique of the 10th United States Air Force announced today.

Another formation of B-25's attacked railway shops at Maymyo, destroying buildings in the target area, the bulletin said. All American planes were reported to have returned safely.

# CRITICAL FOOD SETUP FEARED

## Agriculturalists, Economists Advocate Change In Nation's Diet

JUN 16 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

New York, June 15—Critical food shortages, caused by a combination of war circumstances, were foreseen today by agriculturalists and economists who advocated a change in the nation's diet and an end of the Govermnent's control programs to ease the situation.

W. I. Myers, Cornell University economist, called for a reduction in meat consumption by civilians and an increase in the consumption of wheat, soybeans, corn and dried peas and beans.

Speaking at the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association food forum, Myers said that by "direct consumption"—feeding the crops to live stock—as much as eighty-four per cent. of the food energy was lost.

### Would Eliminate Control

In outlining a "realistic wartime food program," Myers advised the elimination of all Government control programs and payments restricting the production of essential crops; establishment of prices for essential foods well in advance of planting and breeding season and an increase in the production of all important food crops.

Another speaker, J. A. McConnell, of the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, Ithaca, N. Y., asserted that the shortage of live-stock feed had been estimated at from fifteen to twenty-five per cent. and predicted that "fairly heavy killing—particularly of heavy grain-consuming animals such as poultry and hogs—will take place."

Fred H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, said, however, that "the food scarcities of today are going to be minor compared to what we shall face before the war is over" when there is a need to feed nations made hungry by the war.

### Seek N. Y. Administrator

As the entire subject of food was opened up at the forum, there were

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

reports of a meat shortage in New York city, but many butchers quickly denied them saying they had sufficient supplies to cover red ration coupons.

Spokesmen for the Food Distribution Administration and the Office of Price Administration asserted that the meat situation was not so serious as tradesmen had claimed.

Independent meat packers supplying the city announced, however, that they would ask Mayor F. H. LaGuardia to appoint a city food administrator.

### Committee Appointed

Later Mayor LaGuardia announced he had appointed an advisory committee of meat-industry members, adding that he planned formation of other similar committees for other phases of the food industry.

The purpose of the meat-industry committee, he said, "is to obtain the real facts and make a real approach to the situation so that I may present, as occasion arises, definite complaints and definite recommendations to the highest officials in Washington, and if necessary to Congress itself."

"Once enforceable regulations of the OPA and the War Food Administration make it possible to get supplies at city prices," he said after the new committee's initial meeting, "we can absolutely guarantee to police the industry and drive out even a semblance of a black market."

Asked if he contemplated appointment of a city food administrator, LaGuardia replied:

"What could he do? We want food, not speeches. There are too many speeches now, and I am making too many myself."

Myers said the basic reason for the present food problem was that for more than twenty years prior to the war, Food production in the nation had not kept pace with the population.

"The present demoralized food situation with widespread shortages and black market is in part the result of overemphasis on Government price control as the principal means of controlling inflation," Myers said.

"Another factor contributing to the present food shortage is that the steps taken by the Government to increase production have merely been added to agricultural programs established during the thirties and designed to restrict production in a period of low prices and widespread unemployment.

### Says OPA Has Failed

"In addition, these measures to increase production were administered by an organization whose employes were training to carry out this program of limiting production."

As Myers attacked this phase of Government administration, Paul S. Willis, president of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America, told the 300 delegates at the forum that the OPA's price-control plan has failed miserably."

"Only basic foods required for the maintenance of health should be controlled," Willis said. "Let's forget about ceilings on luxury items."

## Gen. Royce Says Bombing Can Conquer Germany

By the Associated Press.

MITCHEL FIELD, N. Y., June 15.—Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, commanding general of the 1st Air Force, declared yesterday [illegible] win the peace by bombi[illegible] many."

"I firmly believe," Gen. Royce said in an interview, "that the more we can destroy Germany from the air before the war ends, the better will be our chances for a lasting peace.

Gen. Royce, a veteran flyer, now charged with the direction of the aerial defense of the entire East Coast, said the German Luftwaffe, despite the punishment it has taken in Europe, could still launch raids on Eastern Seaboard cities, with some chances of success.

## Premier Bans Debate To Rush War Plans Through Jap Diet

### Radio Talk Reveals Some Nipponese Are Tired of Struggle

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The Japanese Diet organized for a three-day session today to rubber stamp legislation decided upon by Premier Hideki Tojo and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, after the people had been prepared for increased hardships by an intensive prop-

JUN 16 1943

aganda campaign.

Tokio broadcasts recorded by the Federal Communications Commission said that Tojo would appear before the Diet tomorrow and that the legislators would not be permitted to ask questions.

"Measures will be approved and made into laws by the final day of the Diet session on June 18," Radio Tokio said.

Approximately 1,800,000,000 yen will be asked for the Commerce and Industry Ministry, including a 420,000,000-yen subsidy for rice growers. The government plans a 21,860,000,000-yen bond issue including 3,519,000,000 for roads and 17,163,000,000 for "special military emergency expenditures," the Tokio radio said. The yen is not quoted on foreign exchanges but has been nominally worth about 23 cents.

Among the broadcasts preparing the people was one last week by Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, who often speaks for the Premier.

"Not only in our nation, but throughout the world, I think many are complaining now that the war is too long prolonged and our living conditions are exposed to menace, inconvenience and difficulties," he said. "Some are saying we have had enough of war and that the war should be stopped by this time. * * * If we keep on with the conditions we have at present, it will be wonderful. But it is too good to be true."

The House of Peers re-elected Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa as general chairman. Count Hitotaro Hayashi was chosen chairman of the Budget Committee and Baron Kozo Kawasaki was named vice chairman. The lower house installed Tadahiko Okado as speaker and sent emissaries to advise Tojo that the Diet was organized. Tojo then informed the Emperor and obtained a rescript setting tomorrow as the opening day for business.

## WIFE OF MD. GOVERNOR LOSES GASOLINE RATION

BALTIMORE, June 15.—(AP) A special panel of inquiry ruled tonight that Mrs. Herbert R. O'Conor, wife of Maryland's governor, had improperly used occupational gasoline rations on a trip to South Carolina in a state-owned automobile and revoked both the C book for that vehicle and a second one obtained "through error" for her personal automobile.

The panel, headed by Judge Emory H. Niles, chairman of the Baltimore War Price and Rationing board, also suspended for a three-month period the A ration card of Mrs. O'Conor's personal automobile.

### LIBERTY SHIP LAUNCHED

BALTIMORE, June 15 — (AP) The launching of the S.S. "John A. Donald" marked today the completion of the 153rd Liberty ship at Bethlehem-Fairfield shipyards.

## General Lee Hurt Landing By Glider With Troops

### *Wheels Fail to Drop and Craft Cracks Up on Maneuvers*

WITH THE 2D ARMY IN TENNESSEE, June 15 (AP).—Major General William C. Lee, commander of an air-borne infantry division, was injured this morning in the crack-up of a glider in which he was landed with his troops.

The accident occurred about three and a half miles from Lafayette, Tenn., during a maneuver problem involving landing of troops by both parachute and glider. There were approximately forty gliders used and the one in which General Lee and ten other officers and enlisted men were riding failed to drop its wheels and was demolished as it struck rough ground.

First examination indicated that the general probably had fractured some ribs and was severely shaken up, but he did not appear to be critically injured. He was taken to an evacuation hospital. No one else was reported injured.

Last week, General Lee, leading his division in the first participation of a full air-borne division in field maneuvers, made the first parachute landing with his men. It was his first jump since he injured his back in a parachute landing more than a year ago. Today he joined in the first use of the gliders in which part of his command is transported.

## West Indies Workers Arrive

### 400 Reach Jersey Farm-Labor Shortage Area, First of 1,700

UPPER DARBY, Pa., June 15 (AP).—Four hundred West Indies laborers arrived today in Southern New Jersey labor-shortage areas, first of 1,700 due in the northeast during the next five days, the regional office of the Farm Security Administration announced today.

The F. S. A. transporting the workers and housing them in shortage areas, said New York State will receive 200 for the Hudson Valley, 250 for the northwest lakeshore area and 325 for Long Island while Portland, Conn., will get 55 and Maryland 500 for Pocomoke and Vienna. All are from Jamaica except the Maryland group, from the Bahamas.

## Pro-Jap Group Fined, 2 Leaders Sentenced

East St. Louis, Ill., June 15 (AP)—Convicted of violations of the Wartime Sedition Act and the selective service law, the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World was fined and two Negro leaders sentenced to prison today in Federal District Court.

Judge Fred L. Wham, who by agreement heard the case without a jury, sentenced David D. Erwin, 42-year-old adviser of the pro-Japanese organization, to four years and General Lee Butler, 44, the movement's president, to two years on each of the two counts of sedition and conspiracy. The terms will run concurrently.

He fined the movement $1,000.

## Roosevelt Boy Cleared

### Shooting of Playmate by Grandson of President Found Accidental

NORRISTOWN, Pa., June 15 (AP).—William Donner Roosevelt, ten-year-old son of Colonel Elliot Roosevelt and grandson of the President, was exonerated by a Montgomery County coroner's jury today in the fatal shooting June 6 of his playmate, Lewis Hutchinson jr., eleven, of Ardmore.

Young Hutchinson was killed by a .22-caliber bullet fired from a rifled in the hands of the Roosevelt boy. Coroner Winslow J. Rushong said evidence and statements by young Roosevelt showed the shooting was purely "accidental."

## 12 OF BRITISH FAMILY KILLED IN WAR ACTIONS

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 15. —(AP) British Able Seaman Thomas Hamilton, 22, has lost all 12 members of his family since he joined His Majesty's fleet a month after Hitler invaded Poland.

Visiting friends here, he explained today that a twin brother fell at Dunkirk; another brother, a flier, was killed over Berlin, and the remainder of the family — father, mother, eight brothers and sisters —were killed when German bombs struck Middleborough, near Newcastle, England.

## 2 BOMBERS CRASH KILLING 19 FLIERS

JUN 16 1943

## One of Crewmen Parachutes to Safety, Witness to Tragedy Reports.

CARRIZOZO, N. M., June 15 — (AP) Two large Army bombers collided and crashed today in the White mountains of south central New Mexico, killing 19 airmen, Sheriff A. K. Stover reported.

One crewman parachuted safely.

The scene of the crash, about 500 yards from a road, was within seven miles of the resort town of Ruidoso in the Lincoln National forest.

Sheriff Stover, who left immediately for the scene, received the report from an eye-witness, William Ferguson, a rancher of this section, who with his wife and daughter were visiting near where the planes crashed early today. One of the planes burst into flames.

Army ground parties were on the scene but official announcement concerning the accident was withheld pending notification of next of kin of the casualties.

The sheriff reported that Ferguson talked to the survivor, but did not obtain his name.

## Extended Sea Battle Balked Jap Attempt To Aid Kiska, Attu

### Daylight Torpedo Thrust By 3 Destroyers Freed Navy Force From Trap

By the Associated Press.

JUN 16 1943

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—It was in perhaps the longest sea battle of the war and against overwhelming odds that American naval forces fought off Japanese attempts to reinforce Attu and Kiska and blasted its way out of a trap in a daring daylight torpedo attack, the 12th Naval District disclosed yesterday.

The action was reported several weeks ago off the Aleutians. Yesterday's story paid particular tribute to the lead destroyer of the three, which, with the help of an American heavy cruiser, put to flight enemy destroyers, two heavy cruisers, two light cruisers and two transports or cargo ships.

The destroyers streaked in under big Japanese guns for the torpedo kill after the American force was trapped between the Japanese and nearby islands.

**Jap Cruisers Struck.**

The American cruiser walloped one of the Japanese cruisers at the start of the battle. The lead destroyer, eyewitness accounts said, hit an enemy light cruiser with a salvo and put a torpedo into another heavy one under "an appalling volume of fire."

Lt. Comdr. James M. Clute of Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., the destroyer's executive officer, said the "continuous slugging match," from 7:30 a.m. until 12:30 p.m., possibly set a record in length, and that the fact "we could make all the speed we wanted to probably saved us."

He paid high tribute to the American cruiser which "fought off the two Japanese heavies" and itself was hit. He told of receiving orders to lead the bold, daylight torpedo attack after the United States force had been trapped. The destroyers waded in from 25,000 yards.

After torpedoes had been launched, the two big Japanese ships turned and ran. Five persons were killed and five wounded on teh destroyer leader, which made its base after a "pretty miserabel trip" with no lights, no heat and no fresh water.

**Destroyer Recognized.**

The destroyer was greeted with a mark of high esteem when it arrived. The skipper of the heavy cruiser had posted an order that "if the (destroyer) wants anything, give it to them. If you don't have it, go get it. If you can't get it, make it."

Roy Jones of Clifton Forge, Va., fire controlman, 2d class, said of the battle that the Japanese kept "coming like termites and I figure I just ain't coming back. * * * When a heavy cruiser fires a full salvo and they're coming right at you, they look pretty big."

The ship's medical officer, Lt. Richard S. Meredith of New York City, said his practice before entering the Navy was limited to obstetrics, "but I have very little use for that specialty now." Flying splinters from a whaleboat first notified him his ship was hit.

## FIVE ARMY FLYERS DIE IN PLANE CRASH

Monroe, La., June 15 (A. P.).—Two officers and three aviation cadets attached to Selman Field here were killed yesterday when their navigation training plane exploded and crashed four miles north of Hammond, La. The dead were listed as:

GROSSMAN, ALVIN R., second lieutenant, the pilot; next of kin, Robert A. Grossman, brother, of Hillside, N. J.

DABROWSKI, STANLEY P., second lieutenant, navigation instructor; next of kin, Mrs. Genevieve Dabrowski, mother, of 147-18 Brinkerhoff avenue, Jamaica, N. Y.

CONWAY, FRANCIS G., aviation cadet; next of kin, Mrs. Jane Conway, mother, of 4683 Park avenue, New York city.

COOPER, RAFEL L., aviation cadet; next of kin, Mrs. E. Cooper, wife, formerly of Elmont, Ala.

COOPER, ROBERT E., aviation cadet; next of kin, Glenn E. Cooper, father, of Chillicothe, Ill.

Sarasota, Fla., June 15 (A. P.).—A New York city Army flyer was killed in a plane crash near here, the Sarasota Army Air Field public relations office announced today. He was Second Lieut. Richard Walsh Stone, 21 years old, of Clifton, Staten Island.

Lieut. Stone was attached to the Pinellas Army Air Base at St. Petersburg, and was killed when a trainer plane cracked up on Longboat Key, west of the Sarasoat field, last Friday. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Stone, live at 125 Townsend avenue, Clifton.

Fort Sill, Okla., June 15 (A. P.).—Second Lieut. Dominick J. Germano, 27 years old, of New York city, died yesterday of injuries received in a plane crash. His plane crashed on a training flight.

Lieut. Germano was a member of the pilot class of the Air Training Field Artillery School. His wife, Mrs. Rosanne B. Germano of 64 West 192d street, the Bronx, survives.

Sioux City, Iowa, June 15 (A. P.).—Army air base officials today announced the names of the eleven airmen killed on Sunday when two four-engined bombers collided near Howard, S. D. The officials said all the victims were aboard the one bomber. The list of dead included:

O'CONNELL, JAMES H., second lieutenant; 21 years old, Manhasset, N. Y., navigator.

PACKER, SIDNEY S., sergeant; 23, Brooklyn, radio operator.

Camp Campbell, Ky., June 15. —The names of six Army flyers, two from New York, who were killed when a bomber crashed near Luray, S. C., on the night of June 10, were announced here today after the next of kin had been notified. The New York men were listed as:

LEVIN, MELVIN E., First Lieut., pilot, 8784 165th street, Jamaica.

McCARTY, JAMES P., Second Lieut., co-pilot, 20 Grant ave., E. Rockaway, N. Y.

Quonset Point, R. I., June 15 (A. P.).—A British flyer was in a critical condition today after his single-seater plane had crashed at the naval air station here yesterday, detonating the bomb which it carried and setting off other explosives on the ground. Three men standing near the spot where the plane fell suffered minor injuries, among them Gunner's Mate Third Class Joseph Francis Little of 170 West 85th street.

## Last Two German Fugitives Captured

Temple, Tex., June 15 (A. P.). —The last two German prisoners of war who escaped from Camp Hood, Texas, were captured last night at Cedar Park, Texas, officials at the camp announced.

The other three prisoners were captured last Wednesday, the same day they escaped.

JUN 16 1943

30.24-5031

AP SPECIAL BUDGET FOR PMS

THE WAR TODAY

(WHILE DEWITT MACKENZIE IS ON VACATION, THIS DAILY COLUMN IS BEING WRITTEN BY MAX HILL, FORMER CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN TOKYO.)

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JUN 16 1943

BY MAX HILL

THE AXIS FINALLY IS FEELING THE FULL IMPACT OF AMERICA'S TREMENDOUS PLANE PRODUCTION, BOTH ON LAND AND AT SEA, AFTER MONTHS OF DELAYS WHICH SEEM INHERENT IN A DEMOCRACY.

AND IT MUST COME AS QUITE A SHOCK TO THE HITLER-MUSSOLINI-TOJO COMBINE THAT THE UNITED NATIONS NOW HAVE AWAKENED TO THE CREDO EXPRESSED SO APTLY BY A JAPANESE WHEN HE WAS CRITICISED FOR THE TACTICS OF THE RISING SUN ARMY IN CHINA.

THIS JAPANESE SAID TARTLY, AND WITH EVIDENT SCORN TOWARD HIS INTERROGATOR'S ATTITUDE:

"NOBODY EVER HAS DISCOVERED A POLITE WAY TO KILL A MAN."

OUR AIR POWER VIRTUALLY UNAIDED BROUGHT ABOUT THE SURRENDER OF THE THREE ITALIAN ISLANDS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN--PANTELLERIA, LAMPEDUSA AND LINOSA--BUT MOST QUALIFIED OBSERVERS ARE CONVINCED THIS WILL NOT BE THE CASE WITH GERMANY AND ITALY PROPER.

HISTORY BACKS THEM UP, AND IN SOME INSTANCES BOMBING HAS HAD AN EFFECT COMPLETELY THE REVERSE OF THE ONE DESIRED. BRITAIN'S RESISTANCE WAS STIFFENED, NOT BROKEN, BY APPROXIMATELY NINE MONTHS OF STEADY RAIDS.

ONE OF THE REASONS THE SPANISH REPUBLICANS FOUGHT SO FEROCIOUSLY AROUND BARCELONA WAS THE DEVASTATING AND CONSTANT BOMBING OF THAT C

ITY.

"WE'LL SHOOT DOWN EVERY PLANE THAT COMES OVER, AND IF WE RUN OUT OF AMMUNITION WE WILL REACH OUT WITH OUR BARE HANDS AND PULL THEM DOWN," ONE INFURIATED SOLDIER EXCLAIMED TO AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT. NATURALLY HE EXAGGERATED, BUT IT WAS HIS SPIRIT WHICH COUNTED.

HOW ARE WE TO KNOW, THEN, TO WHAT FURY AND WHAT HATRED THE CURRENT BOMBINGS OF GERMANY MAY AROUSE THE NAZIS?

THERE IS ANOTHER PHASE WHICH ENTERS SERIOUSLY INTO THE QUESTION OF MASS BOMBING OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT. WE LOST 26 FORTRESSES SUNDAY, AND THE BRITISH LOST 24 BOMBERS SATURDAY. UNTIL A MORE SPECIFIC ANNOUNCEMENT OF DAMAGE DONE IS RELEASED IT CANNOT BE SAID ACCURATELY WHETHER THE RAIDS WERE WORTH THE COST OF ALMOST 500 SKILLED AND PATIENTLY TRAINED MEN AND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF FLYING EQUIPMENT.

JUN 16 1943

A VETERAN AIRMAN ONCE SAID TO ME: "I'M ALWAYS SKEPTICAL OF THESE RAIDS WHICH END WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT, 'ALL OF OUR PLANES RETURNED SAFELY.' THAT MEANS ONE OF TWO THINGS. EITHER THE PLANES WERE FLYING SO HIGH ACCURATE BOMBING WAS IMPOSSIBLE OR THEY FAILED TO REACH THEIR OBJECTIVE."

NOW, THAT IS A CALLOUS ATTITUDE, BUT UNDOUBTEDLY A CORRECT ONE. THE BOMBERS SATURDAY AND SUNDAY MUST HAVE GONE IN LOW OVER THEIR TARGETS, PERHAPS AS LOW AS 2,000 OR 3,000 FEET, AND AT SUCH AN ALTITUDE THEY WERE EXTREMELY VULNERABLE TO ACK-ACK FIRE.

THIS HEAVY LOSS MIGHT INDICATE, ALSO, THAT THE GERMANS HAVE FOUND A WAY TO STRENGTHEN THEIR DEFENSES. IT IS KNOWN THEY HAVE RADAR TO GUIDE THEIR FIRE, AND SOME REPORTS HAVE IT THAT ACCURATE GUNNERY IS

JUN 16 1943

NOW POSSIBLE UP TO 30,000 FEET, SO HIGH THE PILOTS CAN'T EVEN SEE THE EARTH.

A LESS PUBLICIZED BUT JUST AS IMPORTANT PHASE IN OUR AIR POWER IS THE WORK BEING DONE BY PATROLS OVER THE ATLANTIC. THE DANGER SPOT IN THE MID ATLANTIC IS NOW FAR BETTER PATROLLED, BOTH IN THE AIR AND ON THE SEA, THAN IT WAS A FEW MONTHS AGO.

AN INDICATION OF HOW SUCCESSFUL THIS WORK REALLY IS CAME WITH AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT THAT NO WESTERN ATLANTIC MERCHANT SHIP SINKINGS WERE REPORTED LAST WEEK FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE FEB. 15, 1943.

JUN 16 1943

WE STILL HAVE A LONG WAY TO GO, HOWEVER, BEFORE WE CAN EVEN SUGGEST THAT THE SUBMARINE MENACE HAS BEEN ELIMINATED, BUT COMPETENT NAVAL MEN SUCH AS ADMIRAL KING HAVE HINTED RECENTLY THAT WE HAVE SOME NEW DEVICE WHICH WILL CUT LOSSES DOWN TO AN EVEN LOWER LEVEL.

THAT IS NOT PLEASANT NEWS TO THE ALREADY BELEAGURED AXIS.

LONDON, JUNE 16 (AP) - AERIAL

RAF FIGHTERS ALSO CARRIED OUT INTRUDER PATROLS OVER THE CONTINENT, IT WAS DISCLOSED WITH THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT AN ENEMY PLANE HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN OVER ITS BASE IN DENMARK DURING THE NIGHT.

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AN AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT SAID FIGHTERS AND FIGHTER BOMBERS LASHED OUT AT SHIPPING OFF CHERBOURG PENINSULA AND RAILWAY TARGETS NEAR DIEPPE. TWO BRITISH PLANES WERE MISSING.

CANADIANS FLYING WITH THE RAF SAID OBERHAUSEN WAS BLASTED ACCURATELY AND HEAVILY WITH BLOCK-BUSTERS AND INCENDIARIES, STARTING GREAT FIRES IN THAT FIFTH MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL RUHR CENTER.

FLYING OFFICER KEN INGRAM, A NAVIGATOR, SAID THERE WERE DOZENS OF EXPLOSIONS FROM BLOCK-BUSTERS BUT "WE KIDN'T HAVE MUCH TIME TO LOOK AROUND, AS IT WAS PLENTY HOT."

ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS HEAVY AND ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE PLENTIFUL IN THE BRIGHT MOONLIGHT, THE CANADIANS SAID. SOME DESCRIBED IT AS HEAVY AS ANY THEY HAD PREVIOUSLY ENCOUNTERED IN THE RUHR, AND OTHERS AS THE HEAVIEST THEY EVER HAD SEEN.

JUN 16 1943

LONDON, WEDNESDAY JUNE 16-(AP)-THE NAZIS CONFESSED TODAY THEY HAD SUFFERED A CRUSHING DEFEAT AT THE HANDS OF THE ITALIANS--IN FOOTBALL.

A GERMAN BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, REPORTED THAT THE ITALIAN ARMY ELEVEN HAD TROUNCED THE TEAM OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE AT CREMONA.

THE FINAL SCORE WAS NOT ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY JUNE 16-(AP)-ITALIAN PRAISE WAS BESTOWED TODAY UPON THE GOATS OF LINOSA FOR WHAT A ROME BROADCASTER TERMED THEIR FIERCE RESISTANCE TO THE ALLIES CAPTURING THE LITTLE SICILIAN STRAITS ISLAND.

JUN 16 1943

SAID THE VOICE:

"THE BRITISH TRIED TO CAPTURE THE ISLAND, ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS SENDING LANDING PARTIES. THEY FAILED BECAUSE THE FIERCE ISLAND GOATS DROVE THEM OUT EVERY TIME.

"IN THE END A BRITISH MIDSHIPMAN SWAM ASHORE AND CUT THE ANIMALS'

JUN 16 1943

30.24-5033

THROATS WHILE THEY WERE ASLEEP."

THE ANNOUNCER, FABIO MASSIMO, WHOSE VERSION OF THE EVENT WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID NOTHING OF THE CAPTURE OF PANTELLERIA, A SISTER ISLAND, WHERE MORE THAN 10,000 ITALIANS THREW IN THE SPONGE WITHOUT ARGUING WITH ALLIED LANDING FORCES.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO WENT OFF THE AIR AT 1:20 A.M. BRITISH WAR TIME (7:20 P.M. E.W.T.) TUESDAY IN THE MIDDLE OF A BROADCAST. THIS IS USUALLY AN INDICATION THE RAF IS ATTACKING OBJECTIVES IN GERMANY.

JUN 16 1943

LONDON, WEDNESDAY JUNE 16-(AP)-INDICATIONS CAME FROM SEVERAL SOURCES TODAY THAT GRAND ADMIRAL KARL DOENITZ, WHOM ADOLF HITLER ELEVATED TO HEAD THE NAZI NAVY AND WHO BOASTED HE WOULD HOLD OFF THE ALLIES WITH SUBMARINE WARFARE, HAS FALLEN FROM GRACE.

A TASS DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM, BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, SAID THAT OPPOSITION TO DOENITZ WAS GROWING AMONG GERMAN NAVAL OFFICERS. A FEW DAYS AGO REAR ADMIRAL GADOW, NAVAL COMMENTATOR, WROTE IN THE DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG THA "ONE COULD NEVER HOPE THAT SUBMARINE WARFARE COULD SETTLE THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR," THE DISPATCH SAID.

A DAILY SKETCH COLUMNIST REPORTED FROM GERMAN UNDERGROUND SOURCES THAT THE GERMAN ARMAMENTS COUNCIL WAS THREATENING TO STOP THE RAW MATERIAL PRIORITY TO SUBMARINE YARDS UNLESS THE U-BOATS CAN BE PROVED TO BE MORE EFFECTIVE.

THE WRITER SAID DOENITZ HAS BEEN GIVEN A FINAL THREE MONTHS TO PRODUCE THE RESULTS HE PROMISED AND IS WORKING OUT NEW TACTICS.

THE DAILY EXPRESS QUOTED THE VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER AS ADMITTING THAT U-BOAT LOSSES HAD INCREASED DURING THE PAST MONTHS.

EDITORS:

June 15 (NP)

LONDON-(INSERT SECOND NIGHT LEAD(INVASION) ~~AFTER NINTH GRAPH~~ X X X ~~AND CHIEF OF STAFF.~~

IN AN INTERVIEW WITH FRANK J.OBRIEN OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AT ANKARA, PREMIER SUKRU SARACOGLU LEFT THE IMPRESSION THAT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ALLIED WAR AND PEACE PLANS, TURKEY IS PLAYING AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BALKAN AFFAIRS AND THAT SHE HOPES TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE POST-WAR REORGANIZATION IN THE BALKANS.

THE PREMIER INDICATED THAT THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT WAS IMPRESSED WITH AMERICAN CONDUCT IN THE WAR AND EXPRESSED SURPRISE THAT RECENT EVENTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN HAD MOVED WITH SUCH SWIFTNESS.

TURKEY WOULD CONTINUE TO MAINTAIN THE STRICTEST VIGILANCE, SARACOGLU SAID.

JUN 16 1943

(LATER, IN A SPEECH TO THE CLOSING SESSION OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY CONGRESS, BROADCAST BY ANKARA RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SARACOGLU REAFFIRMED THE NATION'S "FIRM POLICIES" OF NEUTRALITY. THE PERILS OF WAR ARE NOT LESSENED OR COMPLETELY PAST, HE ADDED.

(CONCERNING THE UNITED STATES HE SAID "WE FEEL SUCH AFFINITY WITH SOME OF THE DECLARATIONS MADE BY UNITED NATIONS STATESMEN THAT WE MAKE THEM OUR OWN." TURKEY WILL ASSERT ALL ITS STRENGTH TO DO AWAY WITH WAR AFTER THIS ONE IS FINISHED AND "GRANT MEN AND NATION: X X X THE RIGHTS OF EQUALITY AND FREEDOM," HE SAID.

(RUSSIA AND TURKEY "HAVE PROVED TO BE SINCERELY BOUND BY TREATIES" WHILE TREATIES WITH BRITAIN TIE TURKEY AND BRITAIN "FOR MANY YEARS AND WITH FAR-REACHING SCOPE.")

JUN 16 1943

THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED THAT THE PREMIER SAID TURKEY'S

FRIENDSHIP PACT WITH GERMANY WAS "SHOWN BY EVENTS TO BE IN THE TRUE INTERESTS OF BOTH PARTIES."

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)-RAF BOMBERS TURNED THE HEAT ON GERMAN TARGETS AGAIN OVERNIGHT, ADDING DESTRUCTION TO THE DAMAGE WROUGHT BY MORE THAN 6,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES DUMPED ON GERMANY BY ALLIED AIRCRAFT SINCE FULL SCALE RENEWAL OF THE AIR OFFENSIVE LAST FRIDAY.

A PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY DID NOT DISCLOSE THE OBJECTIVES, THE FOURTH HIT BY THE RAF IN AS MANY NIGHTS.

NAZI HIT-RUN NIGHT RAIDERS LOOSED BOMBS ON SUBURBAN AREAS OF LONDON IN THE FIRST OF TWO BRIEF POST-MIDNIGHT ALERTS, KILLING SEVEN PERSONS AND TRAPPING MANY OTHERS IN THEIR WRECKED HOMES.

JUN 16 1943

HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE CAUSED OTHER RAIDERS TO JETTISON THEIR BOMBS IN OPEN FIELDS OUTSIDE THE CITY IN THE RAIDS, SPACED ABOUT AN HOUR APART.

MEANWHILE BRITISH SOURCES DISCLOSED THAT ON RECENT ATTACKS THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN DROPPING "RATTLE BOMBS"--SMALL NINE-INCH AFFAIRS WHICH LOOK LIKE A BABY'S RATTLE AND SPLINTER INTO A HUNDRED SMALL PIECES ON EXPLODING.

BRITISH INTRUDER PLANES KNOCKED DOWN ONE GERMAN PLANE OVER ITS BASE IN HOLLAND, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

THE TERRIFIC POUNDING THAT THE NAZI HOMELAND IS TAKING WAS INDICATED BY AN UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATE LAST NIGHT THAT SOME 6,000 TONS OF BOMBS OF ALL KINDS HAVE BEEN DROPPED ON VARIOUS TARGETS THERE BY BRITAIN-BASED ALLIED BOMBERS SINCE FRIDAY.

THE RAF'S GREATEST CONCENTRATION OF HEAVY BOMBERS SINCE THE WAR BEGAN ACCOUNTED FOR MORE THAN 2,000 TONS OF THAT TOTAL IN BLASTING DUESSELDORF AND MUENSTER ON FRIDAY NIGHT. THE BRITISH PILED ON AT LEAST 1,750 TONS IN THE BOCHUM RAID SATURDAY NIGHT, IT WAS ESTIMATED, AND ADDED MORE IN THE RHINELAND AREA SUNDAY NIGHT.

AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBER FLEETS BLASTED WILHELMSHAVEN AND CUXHAVEN FRIDAY AND BREMEN AND KIEL SUNDAY IN DAYLIGHT ATTACKS, CONTRIBUTING AN UNANNOUNCED WEIGHT OF EXPLOSIVES.

THE AMERICAN PRECISION BOMBING LADS SCORED AT LEAST A DOZEN HITS ON AND AROUND THE ATLAS WORKS, ONE OF THE LARGEST SHIPYARDS IN BREMEN, RECONNAISSANCE PHOTOGRAPHS DISCLOSED YESTERDAY. FIERCE FIGHTER OPPOSITION DURING THE COMPANION AMERICAN RAID ON KIEL PREVENTED EFFECTIVE USE OF THE CAMERAS.

JUN 16 1943

THE TWO ATTACKS COST THE AMERICANS 26 BOMBERS FOR THE HEAVIEST LOS YET ENCOUNTERED IN A SINGLE SALLY. A SPOKESMAN FOR THE EIGHTH U.S. AIR FORCE SAID THE ENEMY PUT INTO THE AIR ALL TYPES OF FIGHTERS.

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)- PILOT OFFICER R.R.TARVIN OF MICHIGAN AND HIS OBSERVER ON A RCAF BEAUFIGHTER HAVE BEEN RESCUED AFTER TWO NIGHTS AND TWO DAYS IN A DINGHY AT SEA, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

TARVIN, REPORTED MISSING WHILE ON RECONNAISSANCE, WAS GREETED ON HIS RETURN BY AN OLD SCHOOLMATE, PILOT OFFICER JOEL BROOKS MANN, OF ROUTE 7, DOWAGIAC, MICH., WHO HAD JUST ARRIVED FOR DUTY WITH A COASTAL COMMAND SQUADRON.

A RESCUE LAUNCH PICKED UP TARVIN AND HIS COMPANION LITTLE THE WORSE FOR THE EXPERIENCE. (EDS: TARVIN'S ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE)

JUN 16 1943

JUN 16 1943

30.24-5035

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

LONDON--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--CATCH QUESTION: WHERE DOES THE CHAPLAIN RIDE WHEN HIS UNIT IS MARCHING ACROSS COUNTRY?

JUN 16 1943

ANSWER: HE DOESN'T RIDE. HE WALKS LIKE ALL THE REST OF THE FIELD OFFICERS, RIGHT ALONG WITH THE COLUMNS.

AND THE ONE I TALKED TO IN AN INFANTRY UNIT THAT HAD JUST FINISHED A 20-MILE PULL THROUGH A STEADY RAIN SAID THAT THESE MARCHES -- WET OR DRY -- OFFER THE CHAPLAIN ONE OF HIS FINEST OPPORTUNITIES TO KNOW HIS MEN.

"IN FACT," SAID CHAPLAIN GEORGE R. METCALF, "I FIND THAT ALMOST ALL OF MY REAL WORK FOR AND WITH THE TROOPS IS DONE IN THE FIELD RATHER THAN IN CHAPELS, OR MY QUARTERS, OR EVEN IN HOSPITALS."

THEN, STANDING IN THE RAIN AS THE LAST OF HIS COLUMN MOVED INTO ITS MUDDY BIVOUACK AREA IN A SOUTHERN ENGLISH PASTURE, THE FORMER RECTOR OF FASHIONABLE ST.BARNABAS EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON, N.Y., TALKED BRIEFLY ABOUT THE "PADRE'S" JOB AS IT IS DONE IN THESE DAYS.

"WHEN YOU MARCH WITH THESE MEN AND SHARE THEIR FIELD DUTIES WITH THEM THEY COME TO REGARD YOU MUCH MORE AS ONE OF THEMSELVES THAN AS A CLERGYMAN WHO PREACHES TO THEM ON SUNDAY OR WHO VISITS THEM WHEN THEY ARE SICK.

"AND YOU GET TO KNOW BETTER WHAT THEY ARE THINKING AND WHAT THEY REALLY BELIEVE THAN YOU EVER COULD BY INTERVIEWING THEM IN YOUR OFFICIAL CAPACITY. IT'S AROUND THE CAMPFIRES AT NIGHT AFTER A MARCH THAT THEY TALK FREELY AND FRANKLY ABOUT THE GIRLS AROUND PICCADILLY AND IT'S THEN THAT THE CHAPLAIN GETS TO KNOW THEM."

"I USUALLY START WITH THE REAR PLATOON IN THE MORNING WHEN WE'RE MARCHING AND WORK FORWARD THROUGH ALL THE PLATOONS -- WHILE I'M FRESH -- THEN I DROP BACK THROUGH THE COLUMN IN THE AFTERNOON CHATTING AND KIDDING WITH THE MEN AS I GO BOTH WAYS. AND I GET CONSIDERABLE KIDDING, TOO, AS I GET TO KNOW THE SOLDIERS BETTER."

HE INTERRUPTED HIS TALKING TO GO WITH CAPTAIN LOUIS M. SILVERSTEIN A DOCTOR FROM BROOKLYN, TO SEE A PRIVATE WHO HAD LIMPED IN BEHIND HIS COLUMN WITH A BADLY CHAFED LEG.

JUN 16 1943

"NOT LONG AGO I WAS DIGGING A SLIT TRENCH AFTER A MARCH WHEN A SOLDIER I KNEW ONLY SLIGHTLY CAME OVER AND ASKED IF HE COULD HELP. OF COURSE, I SAID 'NO, THANKS' BUT WHEN HE INSISTED I REALIZED THERE WAS SOMETHING BEHIND HIS REQUEST SO I LET HIM SET TO DIGGING. THEN, AS HE SHOVELED, HE DIFFIDENTLY UNFOLDED A VERY PERSONAL PROBLEM ON WHICH HE WANTED MY ADVICE AND ONE WHICH HE PROBABLY NEVER WOULD HAVE HAD THE NERVE TO BRING TO ME IN MY QUARTERS OR IN THE CHAPEL. THAT'S THE SORT OF THING I MEAN."

THE YOUNGISH CHAPLAIN HAS THE RANK OF FIRST LIEUTENANT BUT HE MUCH PREFERS TO BE CALLED "CHAPLAIN" OR "PADRE" OR EVEN "SKY PILOT." HE'S BEEN IN THE ARMY SINCE JULY, 1942, AND IS VERY MUCH SOLD ON THE "GI JOES" WITH WHOM HE LIVES SO CLOSELY.

HE'S ANXIOUS -- LIKE ALL UNIFORMED MEN -- TO GET ON WITH THE JOB IN HAND AND HE'S CONVINCED THAT HIS OUTFIT WILL ACQUIT ITSELF AS WELL

JUN 16 1943

IN THE REAL FIGHTING AS IT HAS IN TWO HARD YEARS OF TRAINING.

"OF COURSE, I HOPE TO RETURN EVENTUALLY TO THE CIVILIAN CHURCH. I WAS HAPPY AT ST.BARNABAS -- WHERE YOUR MR. KENT COOPER (ASSOCIATED PRESS GENERAL MANAGER) WAS ONE OF MY PARISHIONERS, BY THE WAY--AND HAD ENJOYED MY WORK AS ASSOCIATE RECTOR AT THE CHURCH OF THE ADVENT IN BOSTON, BUT RIGHT NOW I THINK THIS JOB IS MORE IMPORTANT."

CHAPLAIN METCALF'S WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN ARE LIVING IN ST.PAUL, MINN., AT PRESENT.

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)-A GERMAN WAR REPORTER IN A BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST GAVE AN INDICATION TODAY OF THE TREMENDOUS DAMAGE WROUGHT BY ALLIED BOMBS IN THE RUHR AND RHINELAND WITH THESE WORDS:

"EVEN SOLDIERS FROM THE EASTERN FRONT PASS THESE TOWNS IN SILENCE AND BOW TO THE UNIMAGINABLE SUFFERINGS AND SACRIFICES OF THESE PEOPLE,' HE SAID.

JUN 16 1943

HIS REPORT, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS LABELLED AS COMING FROM THE WESTERN GERMAN "FRONT."

AT A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, JUNE 15-(AP)-ROBERT G.HODSON OF PROVO, UTAH, CAME TO ENGLAND IN 1938 AS A MORMON MISSIONARY. HE SAID TODAY HE STILL CONSIDERS HIMSELF A MISSIONARY, BUT NOW HE IS SERVING AS PILOT OF THE FLYING FORTRESS "THE GAY CABALLERO."

FIRST LIEUT. HODSON, KNOWN AS "THE FLYING MISSIONARY," HAS SKIPPERED HIS BOMBER ON SEVERAL IMPORTANT RAIDS OVER NAZI-HELD EUROPE. HIS FIRST MISSION WAS THE TOUGHEST. HIS FORT WAS PEPPERED WITH FLAK, BUT NONE OF THE CREW WAS INJURED.

"I DON'T KNOW ANYTHING MORE IMPORTANT TO THE SURVIVAL OF RELIGION THAN THE DEFEAT OF NAZIS," SAID THE SOFT-SPOKEN, TALL AND SLENDER YOUTH, "I WANT TO HELP AND THEN WE MISSIONARIES CAN GO BACK TO OUR JOBS."

BY LEO BRANHAM

AT A UNITED STATES BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, JUNE 15-(AP)-AIR CREWMEN SOMETIMES DO SCREWY THINGS WHEN THEIR PRECIOUS OXYGEN SUPPLY FAILS AS THE GIANT BOMBERS ROAR THROUGH THE RARIFIED AIR AT SUB-ZERO TEMPERATURES FOUR OR FIVE MILES HIGH.

TAKE THE CASE OF SERGT. HAROLD E.JARVIS, 20, OF CHARLESTON, W.VA., WAIST GUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "EXCALIBUR," SKIPPERED BY FIRST LIEUT. CLARENCE COVERT OF AUSTIN, TEX.

JUN 16 1943

BEFORE HE REALIZED THE SITUATION, THE FOUR-MINUTE SUPPLY IN JARVIS' "WALK-AROUND" OXYGEN BOTTLE--WHICH HE HAD DONNED TO MOVE MORE FREELY ABOUT THE PLANE--HAD BECOME EXHAUSTED WHILE THE FORTRESS WAS FLYING OVER THE NORTH SEA.

WHEN HE ATTEMPTED TO PLUG BACK INTO THE REGULAR OXYGEN SYSTEM JARVIS DISCOVERED THE HOSE HAD FROZEN TO THE BOTTLE.

"IN A COUPLE OF MINUTES I BEGAN TO GO CUCKOO," JARVIS RELATED. "IT SEEMED I DIDN'T CARE WHAT HAPPENED. INSTINCTIVELY I WANTED TO GET OUT OF THE BOMBER. KORFF (SERGT. ROBERT W.KORFF, 23, OF GLENDALE, CALIF., THE FORTRESS' OTHER WAIST GUNNER) TELLS ME I PUT ON MY PARACHUTE BACKWARDS AND TRIED TO CLIMB OUT THE WAIST WINDOW. IN MY FOGGY MENTAL CONDITION I THOUGHT I COULD GET RELIEF DOWN BELOW.

"IF OL' KORFF HADN'T SOCKED ME I'D BE A DEAD DUCK RIGHT NOW."

"I JUST PULLED HIM BACK INTO THE SHIP, PUT HIM ON THE FLOOR AND SAT ON HIM," KORFF RELATED. "I FORCED A TUBE FROM ANOTHER OXYGEN BOTTLE INTO HIS MOUTH."

WHEN JARVIS WAS REVIVED HE WAS TAKEN TO THE RADIO COMPARTMENT WHERE HE HAD TO REMAIN AS HE WAS TOO WEAK TO PARTICIPATE IN THE ENSUING BATTLE WITH ENEMY FIGHTERS.

JUN 16 1943

FOCKE-WULF'S BEGAN ATTACKING "EXCALIBUR" AS THE BOMBER NEARED THE TARGET. DURING THE ONE-HOUR RUNNING BATTLE KORFF HANDLED THE GUNS IN BOTH WAIST POSITIONS.

"THOSE JERRIES KEPT ME PRETTY BUSY BUT I POURED SOME BEAUTIFUL SHOTS INTO 'EM," HE SAID. "I DON'T KNOW WHETHER I GOT ANY AS I WAS TOO BUSY TO FIND OUT."

THE ONLY ILL-EFFECTS SUFFERED BY JARVIS WAS THE LOSS OF A FEW PIECES OF SKIN WHERE THE METAL CLIP OF HIS OXYGEN TUBE FROZEN TO HIS LIPS.

30.24-5037

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

JUN 16 1943

A RANGER TRAINING BASE IN SCOTLAND--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SSOCIATED PRESS)--WELL TOUGHENED YOUNG AMERICANS WITH A MINIMUM OF LUSIONS AND A MAXIMUM OF GUTS ARE COMING OUT OF THE HIGHLANDS IN IZEABLE BUNCHES THESE DAYS, READY IN MIND AND MUSCLE TO BE FIRST SHORE WHEN THE WAR GOES TO HITLER'S EUROPE.

THE HANDFUL OF COMMANDO-TRAINED AMERICAN RANGERS WHO WENT TO IEPPE NOW HAS BEEN MULTIPLED MANY TIMES BY VOLUNTEER CLASSES WHO STILL RAIN BESIDE THE COMMANDOS. THEY ALL ASKED FOR THE RANGER SSIGNMENT ALTHOUGH THEY KNEW THEY WERE IN FOR TRAINING THAT MAY ELL BE THE WORLD'S HARDEST AND THEIR ONLY REWARD A CALL TO MILITARY CHORES THAT ARE AMONG WAR'S MOST DEADLY.

WATCHING THE PRESENT GROUP OF TRAINEES UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPTAIN LLOYD MARR OF LA MESA, TEXAS, ONE IS IMPRESSED BY THEIR HIGH SPIRITS AND THEIR EAGERNESS.

THE AMERICANS' ACCEPTANCE OF THE TOUGH BRITISH SERGEANT MAJORS WHO DO MOST OF THE TRAINING IS PERHAPS BEST SHOWN BY THE WAY IN WHICH THEY ARE KIDDED BY THEIR CHARGES AND THE WAY IN WHICH THEY RETURN THIS RAILLERY.

ONE OF THE LATTER IS LIKELY TO CALL OUT LOUDLY TO A REPORTER "IF YOU GOT ANY MORE YANKS LIKE THESE, KEEP 'EM HOME. I'VE TRAINED HUNDREDS OF AMERICANS AND THESE ARE THE WORST YET" AND THEN FOLLOW UP BY A QUIET ASIDE TO THE NEWSMAN: "THESE ARE THE GRANDEST BOYS WE'VE HAD. THEY MAY NOT BE PROPER SOLDIERS BY OUR STANDARDS WHEN IT COMES TO SALUTING AND GENERAL DISCIPLINE BUT THEY REALLY HAVE GUTS AND THEY LEARN FAST."

AND AFTER COMPLAINING LOUDLY ABOUT LIMEY WAYS AND LIMEY FOOD, THE AMERICAN TRAINEE, WHEN ASKED IF HIS BRITISH INSTRUCTORS KNOW THEIR STUFF, IS ALMOST CERTAIN TO ANSWER LIKE SERGEANT CHARLES LLOYD OF LANSDALE, MD.: "DO THEY! THEY CAN DO ANYTHING THEY ASK US TO DO AND DO IT BETTER. IN FACT, THEY NEVER ORDER US TO DO ANYTHING UNTIL THEY'VE DONE IT FIRST."

WHILE THEY ARE QUICK TO ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE OLD COMMANDO NON-COMS AND OFFICERS WHO ARE TRAINING THEM ARE ON THE BALL, THEY'VE NO INFERIORITY COMPLEX ABOUT THE BRITISH LADS WHO ARE TAKING THE SAME COURSE IN THE SAME CAMP ALTHOUGH IN SEPARATE GROUPS.

"WE CAN BEAT THEM ALREADY ON SPEED MARCHES ALTHOUGH THEY HAVE BEEN AT IT LONGER," SAID WILLIAM VANDERVEER OF NUTLEY, N.J., "WE ARE SETTING NEW MARKS FOR 'EM."

JUN 16 1943

JUN 16 1943

JUN 16 1943

AT THIS STAGE OF THE TRAINING, THE SPEED MARCHES WHILE CARRYING ABOUT 20 POUNDS--SEVEN MILES TO BE DONE IN AN HOUR, 12 MILES IN TWO HOURS AND 15 MILES IN TWO AND A HALF HOURS--ARE THE HARDEST PART OF A ROUTINE THAT INCLUDES PERSONAL COMBAT, TOSSING HEAVY LOGS AROUND AND SCALING AND DESCENDING CLIFFS 200 FEET HIGH.

AMERICAN OFFICERS AND MEN ACTUALLY SEEM TO BE DRAWN CLOSER TOGETHER BY THE TRAINING. THIS PROBABLY IS BECAUSE THEY TRAIN TOGETHER AND THUS DEVELOP MORE THAN USUAL RESPECT AND UNDERSTANDING.

THERE ARE THINGS LIKE THE CASE OF LIEUTENANT HAROLD L.BACON, A REDHAIRED MEDICAL OFFICER WHO LEFT A PRACTICE IN BRYSON CITY, N.C., TO JOIN UP, AND WHO VOLUNTEERED AS A RANGER ALTHOUGH HE IS OVER THE AVERAGE AGE.

JUN 16 1943

WHEN CAPTAIN MORRIS A.ERNST, YORK VILLAGE, ME., WAS PUT OUT OF ACTION TEMPORARILY WITH NEARLY 200 FRAGMENTS FROM A PRACTICE GRENADE DRIVEN IN HIS LEG, LIEUT.BACON TOOK OVER A SECTION OF THE COMPANY, LED IT THROUGH ITS TOUGHEST TASKS AND NOW IS AS POPULAR A LEADER AS THERE IS IN CAMP.

I TALKED WITH HIM AFTER HE HAD BROUGHT HIS SECTION TRIUMPHANTLY IN FROM ITS FIRST 15 MILE ROUTE WHICH IT HAD COVERED IN THE PRESCRIBED TWO AND A HALF HOURS. BUT HE DIDN'T WANT TO TALK ABOUT THAT AS MUCH AS ABOUT THE LOW SICKNESS RATE THE WHOLE UNIT ENJOYS AND THE FACT THAT ON THEIR MARCHES THE MEN SOMETIMES PLUNGE PERSPIRING INTO ICY MOUNTAIN STREAMS "AND WE DON'T EVEN GET CRAMPS, LET ALONE COLDS OR STIFFNESS."

SEEING LIEUT.HARVEY SWISHER OF EVANSTON, ILL., OR SECOND LIEUTENANT PETER KORDIYAK OF GRANVILLE, N.Y., IN THEIR GRAY-GREEN FATIGUE COVERALLS WORKING WITH THEIR MEN OF COMPANY C -- "THE BEST COMPANY HERE" THEY AGREE -- YOU COULDN'T TELL THEM FROM THEIR MEN, UNTIL AN ORDER IS GIVEN OR A SALUTE REQUIRED.

LIEUT.BACON AND LIEUT.OTTO GRAAS OF BALTIMORE ARE JUST AS SURE THAT COMPANY D IS THE BEST.

CASUAL SAMPLING OF THE HOME TOWNS OF ONE GROUP GETTING READY TO GO INTO THE FIELD SHOWED DON BRODERICK FROM SPRINGFIELD, MASS.; SERGEANT CHARLES F.FRENCH FROM KILLEEN, TEXAS; TOMAN HENRY FROM LEXINGTOC; VA.; ANDREW V.HUZIL FROM THE BRONX, HARMON J.HAZELWOOD FROM HATTIESBURG, MISS.: FRED W.SIMPKINS FROM PRINCESS ANNE, MD., AND MELVIN MARKER, SALEM, ORE.

JUN 16 1943

A139 BERN - June 15

ONE BERLIN DISPATCH COMPLAINED OF COUNTRY HOTELS SEEKING TO AVOID SERVING EVACUEES ON THE PRETEXT THAT THEY HAD NO BED LINEN AND INSUFFICIENT LABOR. LOCAL NAZI COMMITTEES WERE DESIGNATED TO INVESTIGATE EACH HOTEL CLAIM AND DETERMINE WHETHER THEY MUST PROVIDE FULL SERVICE OR TAKE ONLY GUESTS WHO PROVIDED THEIR OWN LINENS.

THE KELNISCHE ZEITUNG PUBLISHED THESE REGULATIONS: GAULEITERS ARE EMPOWERED TO CHECK AVAILABLE LIVING QUARTERS, ORDER BUILDING FLATS ALTERED TO ACCOMMODATE MORE PEOPLE, AND DETERMINE WHO GETS HOUSING PRIORITY. ANYONE WITH TWO HOUSES OR FLATS MUST REGISTER ONE FOR EVACUEES. SINGLE PERSONS, ESPECIALLY, MUST SHARE THEIR HOUSES AND FLATS. OWNERS CAN BE FORCED TO ACCEPT GOVERNMENT-APPROVED RENTAL CONTRACTS. GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIES ARE AVAILABLE FOR ALTERING BUILDINGS TO EASE THE HOUSING PROBLEM AND TRANSPORT EVACUEES TO LESS CROWDED AND LESS DANGEROUS DISTRICTS.

JUN 16 1943 ✓

30.24-5039

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 15-(AP)-HUNGARIAN NAZIS LED BY FORMER PREMIER BELA IMREDI ARE CARRYING ON A STRONG UNDERGROUND CAMPAIGN IN AN EFFORT TO SMASH THE GOVERNMENT'S NEW POLICY OF NON-BELLIGERENCY, BUT SO FAR WITHOUT MARKED SUCCESS, RELIABLE BUDAPEST CIRCLES REPORTED TODAY.

PREMIER NICOLAS KALLAY, WHO CLOSED PARLIAMENT RECENTLY TO PREVENT AN OPEN CLASH ON THE ISSUE OF KEEPING OUT OF FURTHER AXIS MILITARY VENTURES, HAS STUCK TO HIS POSITION AND INVOKED STRONG POLICE MEASURES TO PREVENT DEMONSTRATIONS.

JUN 16 1943

THE ARREST OF 372 PERSONS IN BUDAPEST LAST WEEK, A BAN ON INTER-CITY TELEPHONE CALLS, AN ORDER AGAINST DEMONSTRATIONS, AND INCREASED POLICE ALERTNESS HAS KEPT THE SITUATION OUTWARDLY CALM, THESE ADVICES SAID.

IMREDI'S FOLLOWERS ARE CREDITED WITH GAINING A MINOR POINT IN THE RESIGNATION OF DEFENSE MINISTER COL.GEN.WILHELM NAGY WHO WAS ALLEGED TO HAVE CONTINUED TO WORK WITH AN ADJUTANT OF JEWISH ANCESTRY.

HOWEVER, NAGY IS OLD AND HAD LEFT HIS RETIREMENT LAST SEPTEMBER TO TAKE THE JOB TEMPORARILY. WHILE THE NEW WAR MINISTER, 57-YEAR-OLD COL.GEN.LUDWIG VON CSATA, L LEADS HUNGARIAN TROOPS ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT, HUNGARIAN QUARTERS HERE BELIEVED HE HAD AGREED TO ADHERE TO KALLAY'S POLICY.

MADRID, JUNE 15-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM LALINEA REPORTED TONIGHT THAT 25 MERCHANT SHIPS ESCORTED BY THE BRITISH AIRCRAFT CARRIER FORMIDABLE, THE BATTLESHIP GEORGE V AND EIGHT DESTROYERS ENTERED THE HARBOR OF GIBRALTAR TODAY.

LALINEA IS A SPANISH PORT ALONG SIDE GIBRALTAR.

IN THE HARBOR, IT WAS SAID, THERE WERE 60 VESSELS, MANY OF THEM OIL TANKERS. IT WAS ADDED THAT 20 PLANES SET OUT FOR NORTH AFRICA WITH GLIDERS STRUNG TO THEIR TAILS CARRYING GASOLINE.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA June 15 ~~INSERT AFTER 8TH~~ GRAF ~~FIRST LEAD MEDITERRANEAN XXX ALLIED SOURCES.)~~ (CLOSING BRACKETS.)

AN AUTHORITATIVE NAVAL SOURCE SAID BRITISH WARSHIPS HAD VISITED THE ITALIAN ISLAND OF LAMPIONE, EIGHT MILES WEST OF LAMPEDUSA, AND FOUND IT UNINHABITED. THE ISLAND THEREFORE HAS COME UNDER THE CONTROL OF ALLIED ARMED FORCES. THE ALLIES ALREADY HAD MADE A CLEAN SWEEP OF ITALIAN ISLANDS OF ANY VALUE IN THE AREA SOUTH OF SICILY BY THE CAPTURE OF PANTELLERIA, LAMPEDUSA AND LINOSA.

TWO LARGE FIRES XXX 11TH GRAF, ELIMINATING 10TH BRACKETED GRAF ATTRIBUTING LAMPIONE CAPTURE TO REUTERS.

JUN 16 1943

BY DON WHITEHEAD

FIFTH U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 15-(AP)-BACK FROM WATCHING THE ALLIED ASSAULT ON PANTELLERIA, GEN.DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER CAME HERE TODAY ON AN INSPECTION TOUR OF AMERICAN TROOPS TRAINING FOR FUTURE OPERATIONS.

SUN-TANNED AND LOOKING EXTREMELY FIT, THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF ALLIED TROOPS IN NORTH AFRICA STEPPED FROM A FLYING FORTRESS AND WAS GREETED BY LIEUT.-GEN. MARK W.CLARK, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY.

AFTER INSPECTING THE GUARD OF HONOR--MILITARY POLICE IN WHITE HELMETS AND WHITE LEGGINGS--THE TWO AMERICAN OFFICERS WITH A SMALL

JUN 16 1943

GROUP FLEW TO THE ARMY ENGINEER TRAINING CENTER WHERE TROOPS ARE BEING TAUGHT MINE FIELD CLEARANCE.

NEAR THE HEADQUARTERS AIRPORT, THE PARTY LOOKED OVER THE EVACUATION HOSPITAL WHICH WAS NOT NOTIFIED IN ADVANCE OF THE GENERAL'S VISIT. LIEUT.-COL. P.K.SAUERS, FORMER SURGERY CHIEF AT THE NEW YORK MUNICIPAL HOSPITAL, CONDUCTED HIM THROUGH THE TENTS.

THE EYES OF NURSES, OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN POPPED OPEN AT THE SIGHT OF GEN. EISENHOWER. EVERYONE APPEARED EXCITED--EVERYONE BUT ORPHA WARNER OF WICHITA, KAN., WHO WAS IN THE SURGERY TENT. AFTER THE GENERAL PASSED HER, SHE WHISPERED TO ME: "WHAT ARE YOU IN THIS PROCESSION? REAR GUARD?"

JUN 16 1943

AT THE ENGINEERS TRAINING CENTER, GENERALS EISENHOWER AND CLARK CLIMBED INTO A GERMAN RECONNAISSANCE CAR WHICH WAS CAPTURED IN TUNISIA AND BORE A WHITE STAR ON ITS SIDE, FOR THE INSPECTION TRIP.

FROM THE OBSERVATION TOWER, THEY WATCHED FRENCH AND AMERICAN TROOPS CLEARING A MINEFIELD OF LIVE MINES.

"IF ANYONE RAN THROUGH THIS FIELD HIS WEIGHT WOULD TOUCH OFF A MINE," SAID LIEUT.-COL. AARON WATT OF OSSINING, N.Y., TRAINING DIRECTOR. "FORTUNATELY WE HAVEN'T HAD A CASUALTY YET."

GEN. EISENHOWER SAID ALL THE TROOPS WHO FOUGHT IN TUNISIA WERE EAGER TO LEARN AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE ABOUT MINES SINCE THEY POSSIBLY WERE THE MOST DREADED WEAPON THE ENEMY USED IN RETREATING.

"THE MEN WHO HAD TO DEAL WITH MINES ARE THOSE WHO WANT TRAINING MOST," HE SAID.

WALKING AROUND THE MINEFIELD, GEN. EISENHOWER WATCHED LIEUT. E.W. DOBBS OF SUMTER, S.C., DIG OUT A MINE WHILE OTHER TROOPS LAY FLAT ON THE GROUND--JUST IN CASE.

COMM. HARRY C.BUTCHER OF WASHINGTON, D.C., THE GENERAL'S AIDE, DISCLOSED THAT WHILE THE GENERAL WAS WATCHING THE SHELLING OF PANTELLERIA BY CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS THERE WAS A SUBMARINE WARNING. HIS SHIP'S GUNS OPENED FIRE AT A SUSPICIOUS LOOKING OBJECT IN THE WATER RESEMBLING A PERISCOPE.

THE OBJECT TURNED OUT TO BE A BELLY TANK DROPPED FROM ONE OF THE ALLIED PLANES BOMBING THE MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND.

THE SHIP FROM WHICH THE GENERAL OBSERVED THE FIGHTING TOOK PART IN THE SHELLING.

JUN 16 1943

GEN. EISENHOWER IS EXPECTED TO SPEND A FEW DAYS IN THE FIFTH U.S. ARMY AREA LOOKING OVER TRAINING CENTERS WHICH HAVE BEEN GOING FULL BLAST NOW FOR WEEKS, CONDITIONING THE MEN.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 15-(AP)-CONTINUING THE SOFTENING UP OF THE OUTER RING OF AXIS MEDITERRANEAN DEFENSES, ALLIED BOMBERS ATTACKED TARGETS IN SICILY ON SUNDAY NIGHT TO FOLLOW UP DAYTIME SMASHES AT OTHER OBJECTIVES ON THIS ISLAND, ALLIEDHEADQUARTERS SAID TODAY.

OPERATIONS YESTERDAY WERE CONFINED TO RECONNAISSANCE AND PATROLLING, THE BULLETIN SAID.

THE SUNDAY NIGHT ATTACKS WERE CARRIED OUT BY WELLINGTON BOMBERS OF THE STRATEGIC AIR FORCE.

ONE OF THE TARGETS HIT WAS MESSINA, ON THE EASTERN TIP, WHERE RAILWAY YARDS AND THE HARBOR AREA RECEIVED MANY HITS. SEVERAL FIRES WERE REPORTED SET.

JUN 16 1943

THE WAR BULLETIN BELATEDLY ANNOUNCED THAT ON JUNE 11, THE DAY PANTELLERIA CAPITULATED, AN ADDITIONAL FOUR ENEMY AIRCRAFT WRE DESTROYED.

JUN 16 1943

30.24-5041

THE ALLIES LOST NO PLANES SUNDAY NIGHT OR YESTERDAY, HEADQUARTERS SAID.

FROM THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN BASES OF THE MIDDLE EAST AIR COMMAND LONG-RANGE FIGHTERS OF THE RAF ATTACKED AN ENEMY SCHOONER IN THE AEGEAN YESTERDAY, SCORING MANY HITS AND LEAVING THE VESSEL SMOKING AMIDSHIPS, THE CAIRO WAR BULLETIN SAID TODAY.

FROM THE MIDDLE EAST BIG AMERICAN LIBERATORS ALSO SOARED OUT ON SUNDAY FOR DAYLIGHT ATTACKS ON TWO MAJOR SICILIAN AIR BASES--AT CATANIA AND GERBINI--WHILE THE DAYLIGHT BOMBERS FROM THE NORTH AFRICAN COMMAND WERE TAKING THEIR FIRST SUNDAY OFF IN WEEKS.

MEANWHILE, THE ALLIED FORCES ARE CONSOLIDATING THEIR POSITIONS ON THREE CAPTURED MEDITERRANEAN OUTPOSTS--PANTELLERIA, LAMPEDUSA, AND LINOSA.

JUN 16 1943

(LAMPIONE, THIRD ISLAND IN THE GROUP TO WHICH LAMPEDUSA AND LINOSA BELONG, WAS OCCUPIED SUNDAY WITHOUT OPPOSITION, A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM NORTH AFRICA REPORTED LAST NIGHT.)

ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY THAT ALLIED PLANES ATTACKED CASTELVETRANO IN SICILY YESTERDAY AT THE COST OF SIX PLANES.

(THE COMMUNIQUE, WHICH WAS BROADCAST FROM ROME AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, ALSO SAID THAT AN ITALIAN SUBMARINE ATTACKED AN ALLIED CONVOY IN THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN YESTERDAY SINKING ONE SHIP OF ABOUT 10,000 TONS AND DAMAGING ANOTHER OF THE SAME SIZE.)

CAIRO, JUNE 14-(AP)-IN MARKED CONTRAST TO THE THICK GLOOM WHICH HUNG OVER THE MIDDLE EAST A YEAR AGO TODAY, WHEN THE BRITISH GAVE UP MERSA MATRUH AND FELL BACK TO EL ALAMEIN WAS THE JUBILANT DEMONSTRATION OF POWER AND UNITY AS THE ALLIED FORCES OBSERVED UNITED NATIONS DAY TODAY.

THE SALUTE WAS TAKEN BY GEN. SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON AS MASS MECHANIZED UNITS, HEADED BY U.S.-BUILT GENERAL SHERMAN TANKS, PARADED BY THE REVIEWING STAND.

THE COLORS OF NEW ZEALAND, THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, GREECE, POLAND AND BRITAIN WERE BORNE BY THEIR UNITS IN A FLOWING STREAM THROUGH STREETS CROWDED WITH A MILLION SPECTATORS.

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF 34 NATIONS PARTICIPATED AS SPITFIRES FURNISHED AN AERIAL UMBRELLA FOR THE CELEBRATION.

A BRITISH SERGEANT CARRIED RUSSIA'S RED FLAG, SINCE THERE ARE NO RUSSIAN FORCES IN THIS THEATER.

ELSEWHERE IN THE MIDDLE EAST THERE WAS OBSERVANCE OF THE DAY IN IRITREA AND IN IRAQ.

JUN 16 1943

CHUNGKING, JUNE 15-(AP)-A FRESH SUCCESS IN SWEEPING BACK THE JAPANESE INVADERS FROM THEIR UPPER YANGTZE GAINS WAS REPORTED TODAY BY THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND WHICH ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF A TOWN SOUTHWEST OF THE RIVER PORT OF SHASI, 60 MILES BELOW ICHANG.

MORE THAN HALF THE ENEMY GARRISON WAS WIPED OUT AFTER BEING SURROUNDED, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

DRIVING IN FROM THE NORTH ON THE JAPANESE CENTRAL CHINA SALIENT, AS WELL AS FROM THE SOUTH, THE CHINESE ALSO ATTACKED THE JAPANESE BASE AT SINYANG IN SOUTHERN HONAN PROVINCE, SLIGHTLY MORE THAN 100 MILES NORTH OF HANKOW.

FIGHTING STILL IS IN PROGRESS FOR THIS TOWN ON THE PEIPING-HANKOW RAILWAY, IT WAS SAID, WITH THE CHINESE ALREADY HAVING REPULSED ONE COUNTERATTACK BY THE JAPANESE WHO HAD IMMEDIATELY REINFORCED THEIR TROOPS THERE.

JUN 16 1943

A4FX

AUSTRALIAN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 15-(AP)-~~PROBABLE LOSS OF~~

ANOTHER DELAYED REPORT SAID A LIBERATOR ON RECONNAISSANCE BOMBED AND MACHINE-GUNNED A 4,000-TON FREIGHTER-TRANSPORT IN HUMBOLDT BAY, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, SUNDAY. TWO DIRECT HITS WERE SCORED WITH 500-POUND BOMBS AND THE SHIP WAS SET ON FIRE.

A SMALL FORCE OF MITCHELLS SATURDAY AND SUNDAY NIGHTS DESTROYED OR DAMAGED 11 JAPANESE BARGES ALONG THE NEW GUINEA COAST.

KAIMANA, BABO, AND TUAM ISLAND WERE TARGETS FOR ALLIED BOMBERS IN LIMITED AERIAL ACTIVITY YESTERDAY.

JUN 16 1943

TWO JAPANESE PLANES RAIDED GOODENOUGH ISLAND AT NIGHT BUT CAUSED NO DAMAGE.

JUNE 15 (AP)-

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA--FOURTH ADD NIGHT LEAD AUSTRALIAN XXX ~~BOMBARDMENT~~ DOBODURA.

THE RABAUL RAID LASTED TWO HOURS AND WAS DIRECTED BOTH AT LAKUNAI AND RAPOPO AIRFIELDS.

"TWENTY-THREE TONS OF FRAGMENTATION AND INCENDIARY BOMBS WERE CONCENTRATED ON GROUNDED AIRCRAFT IN THE DISPERSAL AREAS," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

"MANY EXPLOSIONS AND SEVEN LARGE FIRES, WITH FLAMES VISIBLE 60 MILES, AND NUMEROUS SMALL BLAZES IN THE REVETMENT AREAS, INDICATING BURNING PLANES, WERE CAUSED.

"IN SPITE OF INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT AND SEARCHLIGHT ACTIVITY AND ATTEMPTED INTERCEPTION BY NIGHT FIGHTERS, ALL OUR PLANES RETURNED."

June 16 -

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA--~~THIRD ADD NIGHT LEAD AUSTRALIAN XXX AIRDROME~~.

THE RAIDS REPRESENTED A CONTINUED STEPPING UP OF BOMBING BLOWS BY THE AIR FORCE OF LIEUT.GENERAL GEORGE C.KENNEY WHICH SINCE LAST MAY 27 ALSO HAVE DUMPED 100 TONS OF BOMBS IN THREE RAIDS ON LAE, NEW GUINEA, AND OVER 70 TONS IN FOUR RAIDS ON WEWAK.

THE JAPANESE RAIDS ON THE BENA BENA AREA FOCUSED ATTENTION ON A NEW ALLIED SECTOR. ALTHOUGH WELL INLAND IT IS ABOVE THE HUON PENINSULA, BEYOND TWO VITAL JAPANESE BASES, LAE AND SALAMAUA, TOWARD WHICH AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN GROUND FORCES HAVE BEEN INFILTRATING FROM THE PAPUAN PENINSULA.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THE JAPANESE RAIDERS INCLUDED 27 BOMBERS ESCORTED BY 30 FIGHTERS. IT MADE NO MENTION OF THE DAMAGE DONE AT BENA BENA BUT SAID SLIGHT DAMAGE WAS CAUSED BY THE NINE RAIDERS OF DOBODURA.

JUN 16 1943

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 15-(AP)-GEN.HERIBERTO JARA, MINISTER OF TH NAVY, LEFT BY PLANE TODAY FOR LOS ANGELES, CALIF., ACCOMPANIED BY HIS WIFE. A GOVERNMENT BULLETIN SAID THE TRIP WAS IN CONNECTION WITH THE ACQUISITION OF EQUIPMENT TO BE SHIPPED TO GULF OF MEXICO PORTS.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE BELL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTE VIRTUALLY COMPLETED ITS INVESTIGATION OF SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS IN PUERTO RICO TODAY AFTER A NIGHT SESSION IN WHICH A WITNESS DECLARED A HUGE POPULATION INCREASE HAD EXHAUSTED JOB POSSIBILITIES IN AGRICULTURE.

EXPLAINING FUNCTIONS OF THE INSULAR DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION,

TEODORO MOSCOSO, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE AGENCY, DECLARED IT WAS DEVISED TO "TAKE THE RISKS" IN DEVELOPING NEW INDUSTRIES TO ABSORB SURPLUS LABOR WHEN PRIVATE CAPITAL FAILED TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE.

MOSCOSO SAID THE CORPORATION AIMED TO INVESTIGATE INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES, THEN PLACE ITS FINDINGS AT THE DISPOSAL OF PRIVATE CAPITAL AND LEND HELP IF NECESSARY, BUT WOULD PROCEED ON ITS OWN IF PRIVATE CAPITAL DID NOT PROCEED.

THE CORPORATION IS ONE OF SEVERAL GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED AGENCIES THAT HAVE BEEN UNDER ATTACK.

JUN 16 1943

MOSCOSO SAID IT HAD ENGAGED THE FIRM OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS, ARTHUR D. LITTLE, INC., OF CAMBRIDGE, MASS., TO SURVEY THE ISLAND'S INDUSTRY AND POTENOIALITIES AND THAT LITTLE'S REPORT NOW IS USED AS THE BASIS FOR ITS ACTIVITIES.

A GLASS FACTORY, SCHEDULED FOR COMPLETION BY DECEMBER, IS THE ONLY INDUSTRY YET STARTED BY THE CORPORATION, HE SAID, BUT OTHERS ARE PLANNED, INCLUDING THE MAKING OF BAMBOO FURNITURE AND WALLBOARD FROM CANE REFUSE.

A COMMITTEE MEMBER EXPRESSED SURPRISE THAT PRIVATE CAPITAL HAD NO ENTERED THESE PROMISING FIELDS AND MOSCOSO REPLIED:

"IT'S PUZZLING TO ME ALSO. PERHAPS IT'S BECAUSE FOR 400 YEARS THERE'S BEEN NOTHING HERE BUT SUGAR AND THEY ARE AFRAID TO VENTURE INTO ANYTHING ELSE BECAUSE OF LACK OF EXPERIENCE."

30.24-5043

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE NEW ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT WILL LET "THE ELOQUENCE OF ITS DEEDS" DEMONSTRATE ITS DESIRE TO PURSUE A POLICY OF "PRACTICAL PAN-AMERICANISM," A STATEMENT FROM GENERAL PEDRO RAMIREZ, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, REVEALED TONIGHT.

JUN 16 1943

THE STATEMENT, DISTRIBUTED TO MEMBERS OF THE FOREIGN PRESS IN BUENOS AIRES FOLLOWING THE FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE THAT GENERAL RAMIREZ HAS HELD SINCE HE TOOK OFFICE, WAS A REITERATION OF EARLIER EXPRESSIONS BY VICE ADMIRAL SEGUNDO STORNI, FOREIGN MINISTER.

REPLYING TO QUESTIONS REGARDING THE REGIME'S FOREIGN POLICY, RAMIREZ SAID IN HIS STATEMENT:

"AS WE HAVE ALREADY SAID IN THE MANIFESTO DISTRIBUTED DURING THE FIRST HOURS, WE SEEK GREATER RAPPROCHEMENT WITH OUR AMERICAN BROTHERS BY CONSOLIDATING THE TIES WHICH BIND OUR COMMON INTERESTS; WE WILL ACCOMPLISH PRACTICAL PAN-AMERICANISM, LETTING ELOQUENCE OF DEEDS SPEAK IN PLACE OF WORDY RHETORIC WHICH SOLDIERS NEITHER UNDERSTAND NOR PRACTICE."

JUN 16 1943

REGARDING FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS, RAMIREZ LIMITED HIMSELF, STATING: "I HAVE SAID THAT OUR PROGRAM CONSISTS OF JUSTICE AND TRUTH--HENCEFORTH THAT WILL BE DONE WHICH NEEDS TO BE DONE WITH THE SAME SPIRIT OF REALITY AND SINCERITY AS AT PRESENT."

RAMIREZ TERMED INTERNATIONAL POLICY AS THE PRIMARY PROBLEM FACING HIS ADMINISTRATION, "IN EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES," THE STATEMENT SAID, "NO PUBLIC QUESTION HAS GREATER IMPORTANCE NOR CALLS FOR MORE URGENT SOLUTION THAN THAT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION."

THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT DECLARED THAT HE HAD NOT BEEN THE LEADER IN THE REVOLUTION WHICH OVERTHREW THE GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT RAMON S.CASTILLO.

"THE ARMY MOVED NOT IN ORDER TO MAKE A REVOLUTION," HE EXPLAINED, "BUT IN ORDER TO SOLVE ACUTE PROBLEMS FACING THE PEOPLE, ESPECIALLY THE WORKING CLASS. THE ARMY ACTED IN BEHALF OF THE CONSTITUTION, WHICH THE

JUN 16 1943

REGIME WILL FULLY REESTABLISH IN EVERY PARTICULAR AND WHOSE RESPECT WILL BE COMMANDED WITH A MAXIMUM OF ENERGY AND SEVERITY."

THE MOVEMENT WHICH HE HEADED, RAMIREZ SAID, CONTEMPLATED FOUR STAGES: FIRST THE OVERTHROW OF A "FRAUDULENT AND DISORGANIZED GOVERNMENT; SECOND, RESTORE ORDERLY ADMINISTRATION; THIRD, PURIFY AND THOROUGHLY ORGANIZE THE ADMINISTRATION PURGING VENAL, INCOMPETENT AND PARASITICAL ELEMENTS; AND FOURTH RENEW NATIONAL SPIRIT AND NATIONAL CONSCIENCE WHICH HAD BEEN SUFFOCATED BY INFUSING NEW LIFE IN CONFORMITY WITH HISTORICAL TRADITION--"IN A WORD, TO GIVE ARGENTINE IDEOLOGICAL BACKBONE TO THE ENTIRE COUNTRY AND THEN DELIVER IT CLEANSED AND RENOVATED IN ALL ITS VALUES AND LIVING FORCES INTO THE LEGAL HANDS WHICH MUST GOVERN IT."

JUN 16 1943

RAMIREZ LAID STRESS IN HIS STATEMENT ON THE INTENT OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT TO RETURN THE NATION TO REPUBLICAN FORMS. REPLYING TO THE QUESTION AS TO WHEN ELECTIONS WOULD BE HELD HE SAID:

"WHEN WE ACCOMPLISH OUR PURPOSE WE WILL DELIVER THE COUNTRY INTO THE HANDS OF ITS POLITICAL LEADERS."

HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THOSE LEADERS WOULD "NEVER INCLUDE THOSE WHO CORRUPTED ALL THEY TOUCHED."

"THEREFORE, YOU CAN BE SURE," HE SAID, "THAT A MOVEMENT DID NOT COME TO PERPETUATE ITSELF IN MILITARY CHARACTER BUT RATHER TO PURIFY AND RECONSTRUCT."

HE WARNED THAT BEFORE THE OBJECTIVE WAS REACHED IT WOULD PROBABLY BE NECESSARY TO INTERVENE IN ALL OF THE 14 PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

THE FIRST OF THE NEW REGIME'S FOREIGN POLICIES, THAT OF CLOSING THE ARGENTINE RADIO TO CODED MESSAGES--A MOVE WHICH IS GENERALLY BELIEVED AIMED AT THE AXIS NATIONS--WILL GO INTO EFFECT AT NOON TOMORROW FOLLOWING A DELAY GRANTED AT THE REQUEST OF "CERTAIN FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS."

THE BAN WAS ANNOUNCED LAST THURSDAY AND HITS THE AXIS NATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN REFUSED THE USE OF CABLE FACILITIES SINCE ALL ARE CONTROLLED BY UNITED NATIONS COUNTRIES.

JUN 16 1943

THE DELAY IN PUTTING THE DECREE INTO EFFECT WAS ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT AFTER THE GERMAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, ERICH MEYNEN, CONFERRED WITH VICE ADMIRAL SEGUNDO STORNI, FOREIGN MINISTER. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD FROM AN INFORMED SOURCE THAT THE DECREE WAS THE SUBJECT OF MEYNEN'S VISIT BUT STORNI REFUSED TO COMMENT.

IT WAS KNOWN, HOWEVER, THAT THE FOREIGN OFFICE HAD RECEIVED PROTESTS THAT THE DECREE HAD "DETAINED CERTAIN DISPATCHES CONSIDERED INDISPENSIBLE."

ANOTHER INDICATION OF CLOSER CO-OPERATION BETWEEN ARGENTINE AND THE UNITED STATES WAS THE ANNOUNCEMENT BY STORNI THAT THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WAS READY TO CONCLUDE AN AGREEMENT WHEREBY THE UNITED STATES WOULD PROVIDE OIL DRILLING MACHINERY IN RETURN FOR SUPPLYING ARGENTINE PETROLEUM TO NEIGHBORING REPUBLICS.

FURTHER STEPS IN REORGANIZING INTERNAL AFFAIRS WERE TAKEN TODAY WI THE GOVERNMENT APPOINTED FEDERAL COMMISSIONERS TO GOVERN THE PROVINC OF SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO, SANTA FE, AND JUJUY, BRINGING THE NUMBER OF PROVINCES NOW SUBJECT TO FEDERAL INTERVENTION TO NINE.

THE NEW COMMISSIONERS HAVE REPLACED PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS CONTROLL BY THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

JUN 16 1943

30.24-5045

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 15-(AP)-MEXICO INSTRUCTED ITS AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON TODAY TO EXPRESS TO THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT ITS BELIEF THAT MEXICAN "ZOOT-SUITERS" INVOLVED RECENTLY IN CLASHES WITH AMERICAN SAILORS IN LOS ANGELES WOULD RECEIVE PROPER DAMAGES IN CASE THEY WERE VICTIMS OF ASSAULT.

IN ITS FIRST OFFICIAL STATEMENT REGARDING THE CLASHES, THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT TOOK A MILDLY FIRM STAND ON RIGHTS OF ITS NATIONALS, EMPHASIZING ITS CONVICTION THAT AMERICAN JUSTICE WOULD GRANT "INNOCENT VICTIMS" THEIR PROPER RETRIBUTION.

JUN 16 1943

A FOREIGN OFFICE STATEMENT SAID:

"SINCE IT RECEIVED ITS FIRST INFORMATION REGARDING THE DAMAGE SUFFERED BY SOME OF OUR NATIONALS DUE TO THE LAMENTABLE INCIDENTS IN THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES BETWEEN 'ZOOT-SUITERS' AND GROUPS OF NORTH-AMERICAN SAILORS, THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS--WHICH CONSTANTLY WATCHES OVER PROTECTION OF MEXICANS ABROAD--HAS BEEN IN CONTACT WITH OUR DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

"AFTER STUDYING THE DATA BROUGHT TO ITS ATTENTION, IT HAS INSTRUCTED THE MEXICAN AMBASSADOR IN WASHINGTON TO EXPRESS TO THE AUTHORITIES OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT OUR GOVERNMENT'S FIRM CONVICTION THAT AS SOON AS OFFICIAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE CASE ARE CONCLUDED PUNISHMENT WILL BE APPLIED TO THE RESPONSIBLE PERSONS AND THE INNOCENT VICTIMS WILL BE GRANTED ADEQUATE AND JUST DAMAGES."

THE LOS ANGELES INCIDENTS, IN WHICH MEXICAN "ZOOT-SUITERS" WERE INVOLVED AND IN WHICH AN UNSPECIFIED NUMBER OF MEXICANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN INJURED, ATTRACTED CONSIDERABLE ATTENTION HERE BUT BROUGHT NO VIOLENT REPERCUSSIONS.

A GROUP OF SENATORS TOLD NEWSPAPER REPORTERS THAT THE MATTER DESERVED PROMPT ACTION BY THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT IN DEFENSE OF ITS NATIONALS BUT DID NOT PERMIT PUBLICATION OF THEIR NAMES.

THERE WAS SOME COMMENT IN CONGRESSIONAL CIRCLES TO THE EFFECT THAT THE INCIDENTS INVOLVED "RACIAL DISCRIMINATION," BUT AT NO TIME WAS THERE HEATED REACTION TO THE INCIDENTS AND MEXICAN REPORTS INCLUDED STATEMENTS THAT WHILE MEXICANS WERE AMONG THE "ZOOT-SUITERS" INVOLVED THEY DID NOT COMPRISE THE MAJORITY. JUN 16 1943

ONE NEWSPAPER TODAY PRINTED PICTURES OF ZOOT-SUITED MEXICANS OF LOS ANGELES, CALLING THE ATTIRE "ECCENTRIC."

THE "ZOOT" COSTUME IS FOREIGN TO ANY KIND OF DRESS USED IN MEXICO AND IN DESCRIBING IT TO READERS NEWSPAPERS HERE HAVE HAD TO RESORT TO COMPARISONS WITH EXTREMITIES TO WHICH YOUTHS OF THE SLICKED HAIR TYPE GO IN THIS COUNTRY.

7 SUCH YOUTHS, OFTEN WEARING SUITS WITH HEAVILY PADDED SHOULDERS AND AUDY STRIPES, ARE POPULARLY KNOWN HERE AS "TARZANS," THE NAME BEING AKEN FROM MOVING PICTURE FILMS WHICH DREW LARGE AUDIENCES IN MEXICO.

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTRY, COMMENTING FOR THE FIRST TIME ON THE ATTACKS ON ZOOT-SUITED YOUTHS IN LOS ANGELES, SAID TODAY THAT IT HAD TOLD THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IT WAS CONVINCED THAT "AS SOON AS THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATIONS ARE CONCLUDED THOSE RESPONSIBLE WILL BE PUNISHED AND THAT THE INNOCENT VICTIMS WILL BE GRANTED AN ADEQUATE AND JUST INDEMNITY."

JUN 16 1943

FOREIGN MINISTER EZEQUIEL PADILLA ISSUED A WRITTEN STATEMENT IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION SUBMITTED BY REPORTERS SEVERAL DAYS AGO.

THE DECLARATION DID NOT INDICATE THAT ANY DEMAND HAD BEEN MADE ON THE U.S. GOVERNMENT FOR AN INDEMNITY, BUT MERELY SAID THAT THE MEXICAN EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO SAY THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT "HOLDS THE FIRM CONVICTION" THAT PUNISHMENT FOR THE GUILTY AND INDEMNITY FOR THE INNOCENT WILL BE FORTHCOMING.

THE MINISTER SAID HE HAD BEEN IN CLOSE COMMUNICATION WITH MEXICAN DIPLOMATS AND CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE THE FIRST REPORTS WERE RECEIVED OF "THE LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCES IN LOS ANGELES BETWEEN 'ZOOT-SUITS' AND GROUPS OF NORTH AMERICAN SAILORS." INSTRUCTIONS WERE SENT TO THE WASHINGTON EMBASSY, HE ADDED, AFTER A STUDY OF (THE DATA ALLEGED WITH RESPECT" TO THE CLASHES.

JUN 16 1943

THE DECLARATION WAS THE FIRST MADE BY A MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT, ALTHOUGH VARIOUS SENATORS HAVE DEMANDED AN INVESTIGATION OF THE EVENTS.

PUBLISHED REPORTS HERE HAVE EMPHASIZED THE FACT THAT MEXICANS WERE AMONG THE YOUTHS ATTACKED.

HEADQUARTERS ALASKA DEFE OMMAND, JUNE 15-(AP)-LIEUT. GEN.SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER HAS ANNOUNCED TODAY THE PROMOTION OF EIGHT OFFICERS ON THIS NORTHERN WAR FRONT.

THEY INCLUDED:

TO COLONEL -- GILBERT E.LINKSWILER, ROUTE 4, MORGANTOWN,W.VA.; LESLIE O.PETERSON, C/O TAG (CAPS), WASHINGTON,D.C.

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL -- CARL F.LYONS JR., 100 PLYMOUTH AVE., MAPLEWOOD,N.J.; HOWARD F.MCMANUS, 451 BAINBRIDGE ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y.; JOHN F.RAZIER, 1321 N.MERIDIAN ST., INDIANAPOLIS,IND.; NORMAN C.SPENCER JR., LOWELL ROAD, CONCORD,MASS.; GEORGE M. SIMMONS, 1215 VIAND ST.; MT.PLEASANT,W.VA.

KA

OTTAWA, JUNE 15-(AP)-SERGT.WILLIAM GOODE PICKENS, WHOSE MOTHER LIVES AT 517 PARK AVE. E., SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WAS REPORTED IN AN RCAF CASUALTY LIST TONIGHT TO BE A PRISONER OF WAR IN GERMANY. PICKENS PREVIOUSLY WAS REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 16 1943

THE TOKYO RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, REPORTED TODAY THAT LEON G.GUINTO, MAYOR OF MANILA UNDER THE REGIME SET UP IN THE PHILIPPINES BY THE JAPANESE, HAD ARRIVED IN TOKYO AT THE HEAD OF A "FILIPINO INSPECTION PARTY."

GUINTO, A FORMER GOVERNOR OF TAYABAS PROVINCE IN LUZON AND ALSO A FORMER COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC SAFETY, WAS QUOTED AS "EXPRESSING DEEP APPRECIATION FOR JAPAN'S MAGNANIMOUS LEADERSHIP."

Y THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

RADIO BERLIN SAID LAST NIGHT (TUES) THAT A CONVOY OF 25 BALLAST-LADEN SHIPS HAD REACHED GIBRALTAR FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN, SHEPHERDED BY THE NEW BRITISH BATTLESHIP KING GEORVE V, THE AIRCRAFT CARRIER FORMIDABLE AND U.S.SMALL NAVAL UNITS.

THE REPORT, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID WATCHERS OPPOSITE THE ROCK AT LA LINEA, SPAIN SAW THE CONVOY DROP ANCHORS AT 10A.M. YESTERDAY. THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT.

BUFFALO, N.Y., JUNE 15-(AP)-PRESIDENT HIGINIO MORINIGO OF PARAGUAY SAID TODAY THE LONG PRODUCTION LINES OF THE NIAGARA FRONTIER'S AIRPLANE PLANTS CONVINCED HIM AN "ALLIED VICTORY IS CERTAIN."

THE SOUTH AMERICAN PRESIDENT AND A GROUP OF PARAGUAYAN DIGNITARIES VISITED PLANTS OF THE BELL AIRCRAFT CORPORATION AND THE

JUN 16 1943

AIRPLANE DIVISION OF CURTISS-WRIGHT CORPORATION.

"THE POWER EMBODIED IN THE LONG PRODUCTION LINES OF THE NIAGARA FRONTIER PLANTS AND THE MARVELOUS SPIRIT OF THE WORKERS, THE MEN AND WOMEN, LEAVE NO DOUBT ABOUT THE ULTIMATE OUTCOME OF WORLD WAR II," PRESIDENT MORINIGO ASSERTED AFTER THE TOUR.

HE WITNESSED THE ASSEMBLY OF COMMANDO (C-46) TRANSPORT PLANES AND (P-40) WARHAWKS AT CURTISS AND THE ARMY (P-39) AIRACOBRA AT BELL.

AFTER ARRIVING FROM DETROIT, THE PARAGUAYAN CHIEF EXECUTIVE WAS GUEST OF HONOR AT A BREAKFAST GIVEN BY MAYOR JOSEPH J. KELLY, WHERE HE EXPRESSED THE HOPE THE WAR WOULD END "IN COMPLETE AND QUICK VICTORY FOR THE UNITED NATIONS."

June 15 - (AP)

LONDON--THIRD ADD FIRST LEAD AERIAL X X X

JUN 16 1943

THE BERLIN RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, CONFIRMED THAT OBERHAUSEN HAD BEEN HIT AND SAID THAT NIGHT FIGHTERS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN "A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER" OF ATTACKERS. BERLIN SAID BOTH EXPLOSIVES AND INCENDIARIES WERE DROPPED.

THE ATTACK BY THE RAF FRONT LINE HEAVIES WAS ONLY A PART OF A BUSY NIGHT FOR THE RAF. TREE-CLIPPING MOSQUITOS, WHIRLWINDS, BOSTONS, TYPHOONS, BEAUFIGHTERS AND MUSTANGS--OUT IN FORCE

30.24-5047

OVER THE LOW COUNTRIES AND FRANCE--ATTACKED AIR FIELDS AT ABBEVILLE AND POIX AND ONE IN HOLLANDS. AT LEAST TWO ENEMY PLANES WERE BLASTED TO BITS AT THEIR BASES.

IN A DAWN SWEEP OVER FRANCE, SPITFIRES DESTROYED THREE FOCK-WULF 109'S, KNOCKING THEM OUT OF TWO FLIGHTS OF 15 WHICH HAD JUST TAKEN OFF AS THE SPITS CAME IN SIGHT. TWO XXXXXX WERE CREDITED TO RAF WING COMMANDER J.E.JOHNSON, BRINGING HIS TOTAL OF ENEMY PLANES TO 16.

JUN 16 1943

MADRID, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16-(AP)-- INGEBORG NIEKERKE, CHIEF OF THE WOMEN'S DIVISION OF THE NAZI PARTY IN GERMANY AND CELIA JIMENEZ, A LEADER IN THE FEMININE SECTION OF THE SPANISH FALANGE, WERE SERIOUSLY INJURED TODAY WHEN AN AUTOMOBILE IN WHICH THEY WERE RIDING STRUCK A TREE ON ZXZZRZ THE GERONA-MATARO ROAD.

TWO OTHER OCCUPANTS OF THE CAR WERE KILLED.

lisbon, june 15-(ap)-rome, with 1,500,000 inhabitants, now has the largest population in its long history, x rome radio, recorded

JUN 16 1943

by the associated press, said today.

in the days of emperor augusta maximum its population was 1,400,000 and at the last censur in jan. 1, 1940 the population was 1,327,000.

apr lupis 01915 ro 450p

FOR ROME
(THE LAST OFFICIAL CENSUS/LISTED IN THE AUTHORITATIVE STATESMEN'S YEARBOOK, AS OF JAN. 1, 1940, WAS 1,327,000.)

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16)

- - -

INSIDE THE BALKANS (3)

- - -

HUNGARY TRIES
TO PULL AWAY
FROM GERMANY

- - -

BUT HOPES TO KEEP
FRUITS OF HER
AXIS TIES (1,350)

- - -

(HUNGARY, SAYS THOMAS F.HAWKINS IN THIS THIRD OF A SERIES OF STORIES ON THE SITUATION IN THE BALKANS, IS GETTING OUT OF THE WAR AND SEEKING ALLIED SYMPATHY, BUT WANTS TO KEEP THE TERRITORY OBTAINED WITH HITLER'S AID. PREMIER KALLAY, HE SAYS, KNOWS WHICH WAY THE WIND IS BLOWING.)

- - -

BY THOMAS F.HAWKINS

(ADVANCE) BERN,-(AP)-HUNGARY HAS HARKENED TO CHANGING CONDITIONS AND IS SWERVING AWAY FROM ALL-OUT AXIS COLLABORATION TOWARD A NEW POLICY OF NON-BELLIGERENCY.

SHE STILL ACKNOWLEDGES MEMBERSHIP IN THE AXIS BUT HAS WITHDRAWN FROM THE WAR WITH RUSSIA AND IS TRYING TO BUILD NEW SYMPATHIES THAT WILL PERMIT HER TO KEEP ANNEXED TERRITORIES WHEN PEACE IS MADE.

THIS IS THE OFFICIAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT LAID DOWN BY PREMIER NICHOLAS KALLAY IN A SPEECH TO THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY MAJORITY MAY 29. IT IS ALSO THE POLICY OF THE WEALTHY AND INTELLECTUAL GROUPS WHO WANT TO GET THE COUNTRY COMPLETELY OUT OF THE WAR AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.

A GROUP MADE UP OF MONARCHIST, DEMOCRATIC, BOURGEOIS AND SOCIAL DEMOCRAT PARTY MEMBERS ALSO IS DRAWING TOGETHER TO CREATE A POLITICAL FACTION SYMPATHETIC TO THE WESTERN POWERS.

OPPOSITION IS FROM THE RIGHT RADICAL OR NAZIPHILE PARTIES WHICH INCLUDE THAT OF BELA IMREDI AND WHICH ARE SAID TO CONTROL ABOUT TEN PERCENT OF THE ELECTORATE. THEIR PRESSURE FOR MORE BELLIGERENT ASSISTANCE TO THE AXIS, AND THE QUESTIONS THEY WANTED TO ASK ABOUT THE WAR MINISTRY AND GENERAL STAFF ATTITUDES, CAUSED KALLAY TO CLOSE PARLIAMENT MAY 4 WITHOUT PERMITTING DISCUSSIONS.

IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHAT ACTION AND REACTION WILL COME FROM GERMANY. GERMAN EFFORTS SO FAR HAVE BEEN THROUGH THE GERMAN MINORITY IN HUNGARY AND THROUGH THE NAZIPHILE HUNGARIAN PARTIES AS WELL AS IN DIRECT DEALING WITH ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY THE REGENT WHO VISITED ADOLF HITLER ON APRIL 15.

JUN 16 1943
JUN 16 1943
JUN 16 1943
JUN 16 1943

30.24-5049

(SINCE THIS STORY WAS WRITTEN DISPATCHES FROM NEUTRAL TURKEY DESCRIBE THE APPOINTMENT OF COL.GEN.LUDWIN VAN CSATA AS HUNGARY'S NEW WAR MINISTER AS A GERMANY VICTORY OVER KALLAY AND OTHER OFFICIALS WHO OPPOSE ADDITIONAL AID TO THE AXIS. GERMANY WAS SAID TO BE PAYING CSATA FOR SUPPORT IN RUSSIA WITH A GUARANTEE AGAINST ANY ATTACK FROM RUMANIA AIMED AT REGAINING TRANSYLVANIA.)

THE STRENGTH OF THE GERMANS NOW IN HUNGARY IS NOT DEFINITELY KNOWN. IT WAS LARGEST IN 1941 WHEN TROOPS ROLLED IN TO PREPARE FOR THE YUGOSLAV OFFENSIVE. A PRIVATE LETTER FROM BUDAPEST THREE WEEKS AGO SAID NEW GERMAN FORCES HAD MOVED IN BUT "RUMORS THEY NUMBER 250,000 ARE UNTRUE."

JUN 16 1943

HUNGARY HAS MANAGED, IN FACT, TO RETAIN CONSIDERABLY MORE FREEDOM OF ACTION THAN OTHER DANUBIAN NATIONS. THE REASONS ARE THAT THE HUNGARIAN RAILWAY SYSTEM IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ROUTE INTO THE BALKANS AND FOR CONNECTIONS THROUGH RUMANIA TO THE RUSSIAN FRONT. GERMANY ALSO MUST HAVE HUNGARIAN WHEAT, WORK ANIMALS, MEAT AND POULTRY.

YUGOSLAVIA'S INSURGENT RESISTANCE PROVED THE FOLLY OF UPSETTING A GOOD BREADBASKET. REPORTS OF SABOTAGE AND SO-CALLED "COMMUNIST ACTIVITY" ARE RELATIVELY RARE FROM HUNGARY. THERE HAVE BEEN SOME EXECUTIONS BUT CHIEFLY IN ANNEXED TERRITORIES. PEASANTS HAVE RESISTED PASSIVELY TO A CONSIDERABLE DEGREE, HOWEVER, HIDING GRAIN OR SIMPLY REFUSING TO PRODUCE BEYOND THEIR OWN NEEDS. THIS YEAR THEY WERE GIVEN QUOTAS OF GRAIN THEY MUST TURN OVER TO THE GOVERNMENT WITHOUT REGARD FOR PREVIOUS PRODUCTION.

POLITICAL PARTIES STILL ARE PERMITTED IN HUNGARY, MAKING POSSIBLE MORE OPEN OPPOSITION THAN IN OTHER AXIS COUNTRIES. THERE IS THUS LESS NECESSITY FOR UNDERGROUND MOVEMENTS, ALTHOUGH VAGUE RUMORS OF COMMUNIST CELLS ARE SOMETIMES HEARD FROM THOSE WHO REMEMBER THE POST-WAR COMMUNIST REIGN OF BELA KUN. IT WAS A CAREFULLY VEILED INTELLECTUAL GROUP THAT FIRST WORKED FOR THE PRESENT POLICY OF STEPPING AWAY.

JUN 16 1943

SO MANY HUNGARIAN SOURCES HAVE GIVEN OUT THE STORY THAT HUNGARY CANNOT NOW EXTRICATE HERSELF FROM THE WAR, BUT MIGHT DO SO IF ITALY DROPPED OUT OR IF AN ALLIED FRONT WAS ESTABLISHED IN THE BALKANS, THAT IT CAN BE ASSUMED TO BE OFFICIALLY INSPIRED.

KALLAY ALSO LAID DOWN A MODERATED POLICY AGAINST THE JEWS. THEY WERE TO BE REMOVED FROM HUNGARIAN LIFE BUT FIRST A PLACE MUST BE FOUND FOR THEM AND THEY WERE TO BE COMPENSATED ACCORDING TO "CHRISTIAN IDEALS BY THE EXCLUSION OF RELIGIOUS AND RACIAL STRUGGLES." THE NAZI POLICY OF DEPORTATION AND CONFISCATION WAS THUS REJECTED.

HUNGARY WAS DIRECTING HER EFFORTS TOWARD NEW FRIENDS, ESPECIALLY FINLAND WITH WHOM THERE IS AN ANCIENT RACIAL TIE, TOWARD NEUTRALS AND TOWARD AN UNDERSTANDING WITH ITALY BEYOND THAT IMPLIED BY AXIS AFFILIATIONS.

JUN 16 1943

B122

PROPAGANDA WAS ALSO BEING DIRECTED TOWARD MINORITIES ABROAD. HORTHY'S SON, A FORMER MINISTER TO RIO DE JANEIRO, SPOKE BY RADIO TO HUNGARIANS IN BRAZIL RECENTLY, DECLARING THAT HUNGARY HOPED TO BUILD STRONGER TIES WITH SOUTH AMERICA AFTER THE WAR. HUNGARY'S FATE, WITH THAT OF THE SMALLER NATIONS, HE SAID, "IS NOT ENTIRELY THEIR OWN

JUN 16 1943

WILL IN A WORLD WAR."

A CHANGE OF ATTITUDE TOWARD RUSSIA, GUARDED, CAUTIOUS BUT NEVERTHELESS IMPORTANT AND POSSIBLY BORN OF DISSOLUTION OF THE COMINTERN, HAS BEEN NOTICED. KALLAY POINTEDLY REMINDED HIS FOLLOWERS THAT IT WAS NOT HIS GOVERNMENT WHICH PUT HUNGARY INTO WAR WITH RUSSIA. HE SPOKE LESS SHARPLY AGAINST THE "COMMUNIST DANGER" THAN IN PREVIOUS SPEECHES.

HUNGARIAN PEACE HOPES ARE BUILT ON KEEPING WHAT SHE HAS. THIS IS TRUE OF BOTH THE PRO-ALLIED AND AXIS CAMPS. THERE ARE SOME WHO WANT THE SMALL PORTION OF TRANSYLVANIA STILL HELD BY RUMANIA, BUT THE GENERAL TREND OF ARGUMENTS IS THAT MAINTENANCE OF THE STATUS QUO WILL PERMIT A PROSPEROUS NATION.

JUN 16 1943

ECONOMIC REASONS AS WELL AS PATRIOTISM LIE BEHIND THE HUNGARIAN CLAIMS. HUNGARY, AS PART OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE, HAD MORE THAN 75 PERCENT OF HER TRADE WITH THE OTHER PART OF THAT EMPIRE, WHICH WAS CLOSE TO A SELF-SUFFICIENT ECONOMIC UNIT. PEACE TREATIES, TAKING AWAY LARGE SECTIONS OF HER TERRITORY IN AN EFFORT TO ESTABLISH INDEPENDENT STATES ON THE BASIS OF RACIAL UNITS, CUT THE HOME MARKET FROM 50,000,000 TO ABOUT 8,000,000 PEOPLE. HIGH TARIFFS CONFRONTED THE EXPERTS.

A SEARCH FOR PROSPERITY SUPPLEMENTED BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY TO RELIEVE OVER-CROWDED AGRICULTURE PROMPTED A REVISIONIST PROGRAM. HUNGARY GAINED TO DATE: SOPRON FROM AUSTRIA BY AN ITALIAN SPONSORED PLEBISCITE IN 1921; A SECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK AS A RESULT OF THE MUNICH SETTLEMENT; RUTHENIA FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA BY FORCE IN 1939; MOST OF TRANSYLVANIA FROM RUNANIA BY THE GERMAN-ITALIAN DECISION IN VIENNA IN 1940; BACKA FROM YUGOSLAVIA IN 1941.

THE OCCUPATION OF RUTHENIA GAVE HUNGARY A COMMON BORDER WITH POLAND, HER TRADITIONAL FRIEND. AN IMPORTANT SECTION OF HUNGARIAN OPINION FAVORS A RESTORED POLAND AS ONE PEACE AIM.

AGRARIAN REFORM IS AN IMPORTANT PLANK SPONSORED BY THE SOCIALIST FARMER GROUPS. SOME STEPS TO PARTITION THE BIG ESTATES OF THE ARISTOCRACY WERE TAKEN BEFORE THE WAR, BUT ABOUT 30 PERCENT OF THE LAND HOLDINGS ARE OVER 1,000 ACRES WHILE SOME 700,000 AGRICULTURAL WORKERS OWN NO LAND AT ALL.

JUN 16 1943

ECONOMISTS DECLARE THAT PARTITION WOULD LIKELY REDUCE PRODUCTION EFFICIENCY, BUT WOULD ENCOURAGE A SWING FROM WHEAT GROWING TOWARDS STOCK BREEDING, POULTRY, FRUIT AND VEGETABLES WHICH WOULD BE MORE PROFITABLE FOR THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE.

HUNGARY'S HOPES FOR PEACE ARE URGENT BUT THE WEAKNESS OF HER POSITION IS THAT THE PEACE HOPES OF BOTH THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE REST ON KEEPING AXIS-GAINED ADVANTAGES NOW AND TOMORROW, WHICH MAY NOT AT ALL FIT IN WITH THE GENERAL PLANS FOR WORLD RECONSTRUCTION

CAIRO, JUNE 15-(AP)-HOW AN AMERICAN B-24 LIBERATOR, TWO OF ITS FOUR ENGINES IN FLAMES, BEAT OFF A MASS ATTACK BY 15 AXIS INTERCEPTOR PLANES WHILE RETURNING FROM A BOMBING RAID OVER SICILY WAS TOLD TODAY BY ITS PILOT, 22-YEAR-OLD LIEUT. CLARENCE W.GOODEN, OF WAYCROSS, GA.

"WE HAD JUST LEFT THE TARGET--A SICILIAN AIRDROME," SAID GOODEN, "WHEN THE SKY SUDDENLY BLACKENED WITH ENEMY FIGHTERS. ONE OF THEMN CAUGHT OUR NO. 4 ENGINE, SETTING IT AFIRE. IT WAS NOT LONG BEFORE NO. 3 ENGINE BURST INTO FLAMES. BY NOW WE WERE ALL ALONE--WE DIDN'T HAVE ENOUGH POWER TO STAY WITH OUR FORMATION AND IT WENT ALONG WITHOUT US.

JUN 16 1943

"IT WAS A LONESOME FEELING WITH THOSE 15 FIGHTERS ON OUR TAIL

JUN 16 1943

3024-5051

COMING AT US FROM ALL DIRECTIONS ITH THEIR GUNS SPITTING RIGHT INTO OUR FACES.

"BUT WE WERE NOT EXACTLY IDLE. OUR GUNNERS WERE IN THE ARGUMENT, TOO. STAFF SERGEANT ROLAND S.COX, AN 18-YEAR-OLD KID FROM PLAINSVILLE, OHIO, WAS POURING LEAD FROM HIS TAIL GUN. WAIST GUNNERS TECHNICAL SERGEANT OSCAR W.HOUSER OF PHILADELPHIA AND STAFF SERGEANT ALEXANFER M.COCHRANE OF LYNN, MASS., DISHED IT OUT FROM THE WAIST WINDOWS. STAFF SERGEANT T.S.HENDRICKS, OUR AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHER AND UTILITY GUNNER, WHO HAILS FROM LITTLE ROCK, ARK., WAS ALSM HARD AT IT."

JUN 16 1943

EVERYBODY UNDER GOODEN'S COMMAND WAS ON THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE ATTACKING FIGHTERS. UP FRONT, LIEUT. RALPH F.PERKINS OF MARIONETTE, WIS., HANDLED ONE OF THE NOSE GUNS. LIEUT. WILLIAM H.MCNEIL, BOMBARDIER FROM PENSACOLA, FLA., WORKED ANOTHER GUN. AT THE RADIO WAS SERGT. THEODORE C.BEAUDRY OF MINOT, N.D.

GOODEN, 22, HAD THIS TO SAY:

"I MADE LIEUT. (DONALD G.) JOHNSON (OF AKRON), MY CO-PILOT, AND (STAFF SERGT. DANIEL J.) KREUTZER (OF FERBY, COLO.), ASSISTANT RADIO OPERATOR, STAY UP FRONT WHEN IT FIRST STARTED. BULLETS JUST MISSED MY HEAD TWICE, SO I FIGURED THE CO-PILOT MIGHT BE NEEDED.

"LATER, KREUTZER WENT BACK AND MANNED A GUN AND JOINED THE FIGHT. KREUTZER, COX AND HENDRICKS WERE WOUNDED DURING THE EARLY STAGES OF THE FIGHT BUT REFUSED TO LEAVE THEIR GUNS.

"KREUTZLER SHOWED THE SAME STUFF A FEW MINUTES LATER WHEN A BULLET HIT HIM IN THE LEG. IT DID SOMETHING TO THE REST OF US TO SEE THOSE MEN FIGHT XACK, WHEN IT WOULD HAVE BEEN EASY TO GIVE UP. AND THEN MADE ME PROUD I WAS ONE OF THEM.

"THEY REALLY GAVE THOSE 15 ENEMY PLANES A PASTING. COX GOT A MESSERSCHMITT-109; TED BEAUDRY GOT ANOTHER; AND COCHRANE ANOTHER. KREUTZER (CORRECT) THOUGHT HE GOT A MACCHI-202--WHICH MEANS HE PROBABLY KNOCKED IT INTO THE MIDDLE OF NEXT WEEK.

"ALTOGETHER WE FIRED NEARLY 2,000 ROUNDS AT THOSE XABIES AND ALL THE WHILE WE WERE LOSING ALTITUDE FAST. SMON WE HAD ONLY ONE GOOD ENGINE LEFT. LORD KNOWS HOW MANY HOLES WERE IN OUR SHIP. THERE WERE NO BRAKES, NO HYDRAULIC SYSTEM, NO RADIO AND ONLY ONE GOOD TIRE.

"HOW DID WE MAKE IN TO MALTA? LISTEN, BROTHER, WE JUST LEAD GOOD LIVES--THAT'S ALL."

JUN 16 1943

tangier, june 15-(ap)- gen. auguste nogues, resigned ~~fromxx~~ resident-general of french morocco, today crossed the frontier into tangier and visited gen. jenaro uriarte, delegate of the high spanish commissioner of ~~xxxx~~ morocco.

JUN 16 1943

the generals conversed amicably and later uriarte repaid the visit at the hotel where nogues is lodging.

(nogues, who was replaced by gabriel puaux, former high commissio of syria, was reported by the berlin radio sunday to have arrived in tangier and then departed by plane for lisbon. )

JUN 16 1943

buenos aires, june 15-(ap)-the ~~xxx~~ argentine provisonal government today appointed federal commissioners to govern the provinces of santiago del estero, santa fe and jujuy, bringing to eight the number of provinces now subject to federal intervention. there are 14 provinces in the nation.

JUN 16 1943

in all but two of the ~~xxxx~~ provinces in which the federal government has intervened, the new commissioners have replaced provincial governors controlled by the conservative party. in entre rios the governor was a member of the radical party while in tucuman there was a ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ commissioner installed by former president ~~xx~~ ramon s. castillo after the conservative candidate was defeated in the gubernatorial election.

JUN 16 1943

A16

HAVANA, JUNE 15-(AP)-CUBA RECOGNIZED THE RAMIREZ GOVERNMENT OF ARGENTINA TODAY.

OTTAWA, JUNE 15--(AP)--THE STORY OF A MID-OCEAN COLLISION BETWEEN TWO FREIGHTERS--ONE LADEN WITH 1,200 TONS OF HIGHLY EXPLOSIVE T.N.T. 35--AND THEIR SAFE ARRIVAL AT AN ATLANTIC PORT WAS TOLD TODAY BY NAVAL HEADQUARTERS HERE.

THE MERCHANTMAN WAS PART OF AN EAST-BOUND CONVOY AND ONE NIGHT AT MIDNIGHT HER CAPTAIN AND SECOND OFFICER SAW THE SHIP AHEAD FALL OUT OF LINE. SECONDS LATER THE SHIP ~~xxxx~~ SHOWED AN "OUT OF CONTROL" SIGNAL AND THE EXPLOSIVE LADEN SHIP WAS CAUGHT IN ~~xxx~~ CENTER OF A CONVOY OF MOVING SHIPS, ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ FEARFUL OF TURNING OUT OF THE PATH OF THE DISABLED SHIP AHEAD.

JUN 16 1943

"WE HAD A CHOICE OF KEEPING ON OUR COURSE AND RAMMING A TANKER FULL OF HIGH OCTANE GASOLINE OR SWINGING HARD TO STARBOARD AND TAKING A CHANCE OF BEING RAMMED OURSELVES BY ONE OF THE SHIPS ASTERN OF US," THE CAPTAIN SAID.

THE CAPTAIN CHOOSE TO ALTER COURSE AND SWUNG OVER TOWA rd THE NEXT COLUMN OF SHIPS TO STARBOARD. IN THE NEXT 10 MINUTES THE SHIP ~~xxxx~~ MANOEUVERED RAPIDLY BUT COULD NOT ESCAPE. A SHIP CREPT UP FROM ASTERN AND CRASHED INTO HER, BREAKING OPEN HER SIDE AND SCATTERING CASES OF EXPLOSIVE OVER THE HOLD.

JUN 16 1943

30.24-5053

THE CAPTAIN AND CREW WAITED FOR THE XPLOSION AND WHEN IT DID NOT COME THEY SET ABOUT BRINGING THE SHIP SAFELY TO PORT WHERE THE CARGO WAS REMOVED.

OTTAWA, JUNE 15--(AP)--CANADIAN CROP CONDITIONS "GENERALLY REMAIN BACKWARD," THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS REPORTED HERE TODAY IN THE SECOND OF A SERIES OF EIGHT TELEGRAPHIC CROP REPORTS.

JUN 16 1943

"ABSENCE OF SUNSHINE AND WARMTH," THE REPORT SAID, WAS RETARDING AGRICULTURE IN THE PRAIRIE GRAIN AREA WHILE CONDITIONS WERE SO FAR BEHIND IN SOME SECTIONS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES THAT FARMERS WILL NOT BE ABLE TO NOT BE ABLE TO COMPLETE SPRING WORK IN TIME FOR CROPS TO RIPEN FOR HARVEST.

ALL OF CANADA HAS BEEN PLAGUED BY HEAVY RAINS AND LOW TEMPERATURES, THE REPORT STATED. PASTURES AND HAY FIELDS ARE GENERALLY MAKING GOOD GROWTH BUT IN SOME PLACES THE STANDS OF GRASS ARE THIN AND THE CLOVER HAS BEEN WINTER-KILLED.

SEEDING AND PLANTING IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES IS 50 TO 80 PER CENT COMPLETED. "HEAVY LOADS OF BLOOM ARE REPORTED IN THE ORCHARDS IN ALL THREE (MARITIME) PROVINCES," THE BUREAU SAID. "IN THE ANNAPOLIS VALLEY, APPLE SCAB IS SERIOUS IN ALL BUT THE BEST SPRAYED ORCHARDS AND INSECTS ARE GENERALLY FAIRLY ABUNDANT."

THERE HAS BEEN SOME REDUCTION IN THE TOTAL ACREAGE PLANTED TO VEGETABLES PARTLY AS A RESULT OF THE BACKWARD SPRING AND PARTLY BECAUSE OF A SHORTAGE OF LABOR. GROWTH HAS BEEN GOOD, HOWEVER, THE REPORT SHOWS.

JUN 16 1943

SEEDING OPERATIONS ARE STILL INCOMPLETE IN ONTARIO ALTHOUGH RAPID PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS. FALL WHEAT AND EARLY SOWN GRAINS ARE MAKING GOOD PROGRESS AND THE HAY AND ALFALFA CROPS ARE DOING EXCEPTIONALLY WELL.

SEEDING OF COARSE GRAINS IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES IS NOT YET COMPLETED BUT THE WHEAT IS MOSTLY IN AND SHOWING ABOVE GROUND. "HEIGHT OF THE GRAINS INDICATE VERY BACKWARD GROWTH AND WHEREAS EARLY WHEAT IN MANITOBA AT THIS TIME LAST YEAR WAS 15 INCHES HIGH, THE

JUN 16 1943

BEST CROPS THIS YEAR APPEAR TO BE ONLY ABOUT HALF THAT HEIGHT," THE REPORT SAID.

WHILE THE COMPLAINT OF AN EXCESS OF RAINFALL WAS HEARD OVER ALMOST ALL OF THE DOMINION, THERE REMAINS ONE AREA IN SOUTHEASTERN ALBERTA WHERE CROPS ARE HANDICAPPED BECAUSE OF DROUGHT. IN MANITOBA IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY SECTION THERE HAS BEEN TOO MUCH RAIN.

JUN 16 1943

HIGHER TEMPERATURES ARE BADLY NEEDED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA TO OFFSET THE EFFECTS OF A BACKWARD SPRING. MOISTURE CONDITIONS ARE GENERALLY GOOD EXCEPT IN THE OKANAGAN VALLEY WHERE RAINFALL IS BADLY NEEDED. FIRST CUTTING OF HAY AND ALFALFA HAS STARETD BUT THE YIELDS ARE BELOW AVERAGE, THE REPORT SAID.

New York, June 15-(AP)-The Japanese diet started a three da session today to rubberstamp legislation decided upon by Premier Hidek Tojo and the Imperial Rule Assistance association after the people had prepared for increased hardships by an intensive propaganda campaign.

Broadcasts recorded by the Federal Communications Commissi

JUN 16 1943

said Tojo would appear before the diet tomorrow and that the legislators would not be permitted to ask questions.

"Measures will be approved and made into laws by the final day of the diet session on June 18," Radio tokyo said. Approximately 1,800,000,000 yen will be asked for the commerce and industry ministry, including a 420,000,000 yen subsidy for rice growers. The government plar 21,860,000,000 yen bond issue including 3,519,000,000 for roads and 17,163,000,000 for "special military emergency expenditures, the tokyo radio said. The yen is not quoted on foreign exchanges but last was nominally worth about 20 cents.

JUN 16 1943

Among the broadcasts preparing the people was one last week by Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, who often speaks for the premier.

"Not only in our nation, but throughout the world, I think many are complaining now that the war is too long prolonged and our living conditions are exposed to menace, inconvenience, and difficulties and the

"Saying that we have had enough of war and that the war should be stopped b

this time," Shimomura said, "If we keep on with the conditions we have at present, it will be wonderful. But it is too good to be true."

The house of peers reelected ~~Lord~~ PRINCE Kuniyuki Tokugawa as general chairman. Count Hitotaro HAYASHI was chosen chairman of the budget committee and Baron Kozo Kawasaki was named vice chairman. The lower house installed Tadahiko Okado as speaker and sent emissaries to advise Tojo that the diet was organized. Tojo then informed the emperor and secured a rescript setting tomorrow as the opening day for business.

JUN 16 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO DECLARED TODAY WITHOUT CONFIRMATION FROM ANY ALLIED SOURCE THAT A HOSPITAL FOR PRISONERS OF WAR AT TANBIZAYA, BURMA, WAS BOMBED ON JUNE 12, RESULTING IN THE DEATH OF 10 PRISONERS AND WOUNDING OF SEVEN OTHERS.

JUN 16 1943

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, ASSERTED THAT SIX PLANES DROPPED TEN BOMBS IN THE "VICINITY OF THE [redacted] HOSPITAL."

30.22-3053

NEW YORK, JUNE 15-(AP)-THE AXIS-CONTROLLED ATHENS RADIO [redacted]

IN A DOMESTIC BROADCAST RECORDED TODAY BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION SAID THAT AXIS TROOPS AND MANY GREEK NATIONALS LOST THEIR LIVES IN A TRAIN ON THE [redacted] IN THE WRECKING OF A TRAIN ON THE ATHENS-SALONIKA LINE BY GREEK PATRIOTS.

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LET US TRY,

LET US DO,

LET US DARE-

---

ENGINEERS' MOTTO

NEVER BRIGHTER

THAN TODAY

JUN 16 1943

JUN 16 1943

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168TH ANNIVERSARY (900)

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(PICTURES: 'ENGINEERS' BRIDGE BUILDING, IN CIVIL WAR AND TODAY.)

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BY MAX HILL

(ADVANCE) NEW YORK, JUNE 15-(AP)-FLYING FLOW, A STRANGE ASSORTMENT OF PLANES ROARED OVER THE LUSH AND TANGLED NEW GUINEA JUNGLE, EACH SHIP CROWDED WITH PARACHUTED U.S. ARMY ENGINEERS.

THERE WAS A JOB TO BE DONE. LAND TROOPS COULD NOT OPERATE IN

JUN 16 1943

SUCH RUGGED TERRAIN, SO THE TASK OF PAVING THE WAY WAS TOSSED TO THE ENGINEERS.

IT WAS A STRANGE ASSORTMENT OF PLANES-DUTCH, BRITISH, AMERICAN, AND AUSTRALIAN-SOME OF THEM OBSOLETE. BUT THEY WERE THE BEST AVAILABLE.

ONE BY ONE, THE ENGINEERS ABOARD STEPPED INTO SPACE, THEIR PARACHUTES BILLOWING BOLD AND WHITE AGAINST THE JUNGLE GREEN.

THE FULL STORY OF WHAT THEY DID WHEN THEY LANDED STILL IS A MILITARY SECRET, BUT THE RECORD OF THE CAMPAIGN THAT FOLLOWED TELLS ITS OWN STORY OF THE ENGINEERS' EFFICIENCY. IT WAS THE JUNGLE LANDING STRIPS BUILT BY THE ENGINEERS THAT ENABLED GENERALS MACARTHUR AND KENNEY TO CARRY OUT THE LONGEST AND PERHAPS THE LARGEST MASS FLIGHT OF TROOPS IN HISTORY.

JUN 16 1943

ARMY ENGINEERS TAKE PARTICULAR PRIDE IN SUCH ACHIEVEMENTS THIS WEEK. FOR, IN AS MANY AS 40 NATIONS AROUND THE WORLD, ENGINEERS ARE MARKING THE 168TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CORPS. THEIR STORY STRETCHES BACK TO 1775 AND THE NAMING OF THE FIRST CHIEF ENGINEER, COLONEL RICHARD GRIDLEY, OF MASSACHUSETTS, WHOSE APPOINTMENT WAS NOTED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON WITH A "COMPLETE LACK OF FAITH" IN HIS ABILITIES.

THE ENGINEERING CORPS TODAY HAS NO SUCH PROBLEM--THE FAITH OF HE INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY BRANCHES IN THEIR WORK IS IMPLICIT. IRST OF ALL, THEY SAVE LIVES, MOST OF THE TIME AT THE RISK OF THEIR WN.

PROBLEMS FACED IN NEW GUINEA ARE ENTIRELY DIFFERENT, OF COURSE, FROM THOSE WHICH CONFRONTED THE ENGINEERS IN NORTH AFRICA, AND THOSE WHICH MUST BE SOLVED WHEN THE INVASION OF EUROPE TAKES PLACE. (EDS: FIRST LINE READ IT XXX FLYING LOW, A STRANGE ETC.)

IT WON'T BE JUNGLE, BUT LAND THICKLY SOWN WITH DEADLY MINES THAT MUST BE COMBATED. DOWN AT FORT BELVOIR, VA., MEN ARE TRAINING TO DETECT AND THEN HANDLE THESE LAND MINES WITH ALL THE GENTLENESS YOU WOULD USE IN HOLDING A FRAGILE SOAP-BUBBLE.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TUNISIA TAUGHT THE ENGINEERS MANY VALUABLE LESSONS. IN FACT, IN NORTH AFRICA, AMERICA'S FIFTH ARMY IS GOING TO A SCHOOL NOW WHICH IS REALLY A POST-GRADUATE EXTENSION OF THE FORT BELVOIR COURSE. THIS IS TO INSURE A SUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF MEN TRAINED TO HANDLE MINES. TWO ENGINEER COMBAT BATTALIONS IN NORTH AFRICA DURING THE RECENT FIGHTING SPENT HALF OF THEIR TIME LAYING MINES AND REMOVING THOSE OF THE ENEMY.

JUN 16 1943

MAJOR GENERAL TERRY ALLEN, COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE FIRST DIVISION IN AFRICA, ALREADY HAS TOLD THE ENGINEERS HOW IMPORTANT WAS THEIR WORK. HE SAID: "IN NO OPERATION THAT I KNOW OF, WAS AN INFANTRY DIVISION SO DEPENDENT UPON ENGINEER HELP, NOR WAS SUCH ASSISTANCE EVER SO CHEERFULLY OR SO EFFICIENTLY RENDERED."

THE ENGINEERS NOT ONLY WORK, BUT THEY FIGHT. IN ONE OF THE NEW GUINEA OPERATIONS, AN ENGINEER OUTFIT WAS BUILDING A LANDING STRIP AT MILNE BAY. JAPANESE ATTACKED. THE ENGINEERS HAD A DOZEN 50-CALIBER ACK-ACK MACHINE GUNS. BEFORE THE DAY WAS OVER, THE ARMY ESTIMATES THAT 1,000 JAPANESE WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED.

ONE ENGINEER WAS KILLED--THE COOK. HE STUCK WITH HIS KITCHEN AND COULDN'T MOVE AROUND WITH THE RAPIDITY OF THE OTHERS.

AMERICAN ENGINEERING SKILL HAS PLAYED NO SMALL PART IN PUTTING THE JAPANESE AT A DISADVANTAGE IN THE ALEUTIANS. FOR ELEVEN MONTHS THE JAPANESE LANDING PARTY ON ATTU TRIED TO SCRATCH OUT A STRIP FOR BOMBERS. ON NEARBY ADAK AND AMCHITKA ISLANDS, AMERICAN ENGINEERS

JUN 16 1943

FACING SIMILAR PROBLEMS BULLDOZED OUT ONE STRIP FOR FIGHTER PLANES IN FOUR DAYS AND IN 15 DAYS HAD A LANDING FIELD SOLID ENOUGH FOR B-24'S.

ONE FIGHTER STRIP WAS CREATED IN THE BED OF A CREEK. ENGINEERS WITH BULLDOZERS THREW A DAM ACROSS THE CREEK AND DIVERTED THE FLOW OF WATER, THE SANDY BOTTOM PROVIDING A HARD, SOUND BASE.

ON ATTU ISLAND ITSELF, IN TWO WEEKS, AND WORKING MOST OF THE TIME UNDER FIRE, AMERICAN ENGINEERS BUILT MORE PIONEER ROAD THAN THE JAPANESE HAD CONSTRUCTED IN A YEAR.

JUN 16 1943

BUT PERHAPS THE BEST STORY GOES BACK TO NORTH AFRICA, TO THE PORT OF BONE AND A MUD FLAT UNDER SUCH HEAVY BOMBARDMENT THAT AT ONE TIME THE DECISION HAD BEEN MADE TO CLOSE IT UNLESS AIR PROTECTION COULD BE PROVIDED WITHIN TWO WEEKS. FOR 10 OR 15 YEARS, ATTEMPTS HAD BEEN MADE TO COMPLETE A USEABLE AIRDROME ON THE MUD. THEN AMERICAN ENGINEERS MOVED IN, CONCENTRATING ALL THE HEAVY EARTH-MOVING EQUIPMENT IN NORTH AFRICA TO BRING DUNE SAND FROM THE COAST ONTO THE MUD FLAT, TO BE FOLLOWED WITH ENGINEER-DESIGNED "FLIGHT DECKS" OF PIERCED STEEL PLANKING. TWO WEEKS LATER, A PLANE CAPTAIN ABOUT TO CRASH-LAND IN THE AREA BEHELD WHAT HE LATER SAID WAS THE LONGEST RUNWAY HE EVER HAD SEEN.

THESE STORIES OF HARDSHIP, SKILL AND BRAVERY ARE ONLY A FEW WHICH ARE HAPPENING THROUGHOUT THE WORLD AS THE ENGINEERS CELEBRATE THEIR ANNIVERSARY. WHEREAS, THE FIRST CHIEF ENGINEER, COLONEL GRIDLEY, HAD LITTLE MONEY TO WORK WITH AND ONLY A FEW PROJECTS TO SUPERVISE, THE PRESENT CHIEF, MAJOR GENERAL EUGENE REYBOLD HAS AN $11,000,000,000 WAR EMERGENCY PROGRAM TO SUPERVISE IN ADDITION TO THE TASKS ON THE WAR-FRONTS.

THIS TREMENDOUS PROGRAM USUALLY HAS A CIVILIAN ARMY OF

30.24-5057

1,000,000 MEN AND WOMEN AT WORK, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR ARMY PERSONNEL.

WHILE MUCH OF THE WORK BEING DONE BY THE ENGINEERS IS OF AN ENTIRELY NEW SORT, STILL THE CORPS HAS NOT FORGOTTEN HISTORY, OR ITS LESSONS. EVEN THE SCHOOL IS ON GROUND ORIGINALLY SURVEYED BY GEORGE WASHINGTON, AND MOST OF THE SUPPLIES FOR THE CORPS MOVE ON TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTES WHICH WERE LAID OUT BY ENGINEER TROOPS IN 1853.

JUN 16 1943

THE MOTTO OF THE ENGINEER CORPS REALLY TYPIFIES THEIR WORK. IT IS A FRENCH WORD--"ESSAYONS," WHICH MEANS "LET US TRY; LET US DO; LET US DARE."

LONDON, JUNE 15-(AP)-LONDON NEWSPAPERS TODAY QUOTED THE ROME RADIO AS SAYING THAT ALLIED WARSHIPS AND TRANSPORTS ARE MASSING IN THE SICILIAN STRAIT FOLLOWING ALLIED OCCUPATION OF THE TINY ISLAND OF LAMPIONE, THE LAST OF FOUR ISLANDS IN THE CHANNEL TO BE WRESTED FROM ITALIAN CONTROL.

A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM NORTH AFRICA REPORTED THE CAPTURE OF LAMPIONE YESTERDAY, SAYING IT FELL ON SUNDAY. THE ISLANDS'S INHABITANTS --A FEW LIGHTHOUSE KEEPERS--WERE REPORTED TO HAVE FLED.

THE GERMAN NEWS AGENCY DNB, IN A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID TODAY THAT AXIS AIR ATTACKS WERE CONTINUING AGAINST THE ALLIES' POTENTIAL INVASION FLEET IN THE SICILIAN STRAIT.

GERMAN BOMBERS DAMAGED A LANDING CRAFT AND SIX MEDIUM TRANSPORTS OFF PANTELLERIA AND IN THE HARBOR, DNB SAID, AND ALSO REPORTED THAT HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKED BONE ON THE ALGERIAN COAST LAST NIGHT.

FURTHER SUGGESTING PICKING UP [illegible] SHIPPING MOVEMENTS IN THE GENERAL MEDITERRANEAN AREA, THE [illegible] UNIQUE SAID A FREIGHTER HAD BEEN DAMAGED BY GERMAN AIR AT[illegible] PORTUGUESE COAST AND FOUR

JUN 16 1943

ALLIED PLANES SHOT DOWN IN COMBAT IN THE SAME AREA.

NONE OF THESE CLAIMS WAS CONFIRMED BY ALLIED SOURCES.

AXIS PLANES HAVE ENGAGED ALLIED CONVOYS IN "A BATTLE WHICH HAS NOW LASTED FOR THREE DAYS AND HAS NOT LOST ANY OF ITS VIOLENCE," THE LONDON EXPRESS QUOTED THE ROME RADIO AS SAYING. THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE BATTLE WAS REPORTED TO BE IN PROGRESS IN THE TRIANGULAR AREA BETWEEN MALTA, BIZERTE AND THE SICILIAN COAST.

THE DAILY HERALD QUOTED A GERMAN BROADCAST AS SAYING THAT THE ALLIES HAD MASSED AT BIZERTE "A LARGE CONCENTRATION OF MEANS OF DISEMBARKATION" WHICH WERE BEING HAMMERED BY GERMAN PLANES. AT LEAST 20 LANDING BARGES WERE SUNK DURING A RAID ON THE HARBOR, THE BROADCAST REPORTED.

JUN 16 1943

AXIS RADIO COMMENTATORS CONTINUED TO SPECULATE ON WHERE THE NEXT ALLIED BLOW WOULD FALL, WITH THE CONSENSUS FAVORING SICILY AND SARDINIA AND THE MAJORITY BELIEVING THE ATTACK WOULD COME THIS WEEK.

SOME LONDON MILITARY COMMENTATORS, HOWEVER, DECLARED THAT THE ALLIED PLANS ARE "FAR AHEAD OF SCHEDULE" AND RECALLED THAT SOUTHERN EUROPEAN WEATHER PROVIDES A LONG CAMPAIGNING SEASON--IMPLYING THERE PROBABLY WOULD BE A PAUSE IN ALLIED ACTIVITY.

# Six Sicilian Air Bases Devastated In Joint British-U.S. Pounding; Two Axis Peace Feelers Reported

JUN 17 1943

JUN 17 1943

# 6 AXIS BASES ON SICILY HIT

## Allied Planes From North Africa And Malta Deliver Attacks

BOYLE

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 16—Allied warplanes springing from both North Africa and Malta have struck with powerful force at six centers of Axis air power on Sicily, while long-range fighters from the Middle East command again swept the Aegean against enemy shipping, official announcements disclosed today.

In attacks begun Monday night by British Wellington bombers and extended through yesterday by swarms of Flying Fortresses, Lightnings, Mitchells, Marauders, Warhawks and Beaufighters, five Sicilian airfields were pounded with fire and explosives at Sciacca, Bocca di Falco, Castelvetrano, Borizzo and Milo.

### Comiso Set Aflame

A sixth Axis air base, Comiso, was set aflame by fighter-bombers driving in from Malta, while intruder planes from that same command beat at enemy communications in both Sicily and southern Italy and Allied naval planes set off an explosion in Italian coastal works at Capo Passero, also in Sicily.

For their part in this vast plan of attrition and destruction, Middle East fighter planes found and hit two enemy sailing vessels in their Aegean patrol, coming home without loss to themselves.

In all the widespread attacks carried out by the Northwest Air Force operating under this headquarters, sixteen enemy planes were shot down for certain against seven Allied losses. At least twelve more enemy planes were damaged in the air and scores were damaged aground.

### Buildings Squarely Hit

The enemy's Sicilian airfields were cut and smashed with hundreds of tons of Allied bombs and fired with countless incendiaries.

At Sciacca the airport buildings, barracks and grounded planes were squarely hit. At Borizzo fires sprang up among the airport buildings punctuated by explosions in an enemy fuel or ammunition dump.

At Bocca di Falco bombs burst impartially on the dispersal areas, the runways and barracks alike, setting off many fires.

Castelvetrano shook under two great explosions while flames shot up so high as to be visible fifty miles away, and as the raiding Fortresses turned homeward their crews heard a thunderous third blast in an area where many grounded enemy planes had been seen.

### 40 Planes In One Target

At an advanced Allied base, Joseph Morton, Associated Press correspondent, reported that a captain returning from the Castelvetrano attack had seen about forty enemy planes aground in the single target area assigned to him.

"The bombs slithered in between them as neat as a row of pins," said the officer, Capt. William Condy. "I don't think many of those aircraft will be flying very soon."

Aside from the enemy's airfields, two Italian radio stations near Marsala in western Sicily were shot up.

[The Axis claimed successful attacks on Allied shipping and landing craft about the captured island of Pantelleria.]

# *Rumania Reported Asking Allies What It Can Get by Quitting War*

JUN 17 1943

## Another Rumor Says Germany and Russia Have Had Unsuccessful Peace Talks; Berlin Shows Worry by Calling Balkans a 'Bulwark'

*By The Associated Press* HAWKINS

LONDON, June 16.—Two new, roundabout Axis peace feelers were reported today, while the Allied war of nerves continued unabated, stinging Berlin into boasting of the security of its Balkan bastions on the eastern Mediterranean.

Reports from Ankara said Rumania was sounding out the Allies on what she might gain by withdrawing from war as an Axis satellite, and an apparent German "propaganda plant" in Sweden said Germany and Russia recently had discussed peace negotiations, albeit unsuccessfully.

Betraying concern over the Middle East—especially since the reported closing of the Turkish-Syrian border emphasized the possibility of double Allied assaults in the Mediterranean—Berlin asserted that the United Nations had failed to bring Turkey into the war and termed the Balkans "the bulwark of southeastern Europe" now instead of a powder keg.

The military critic of the "Berliner Boersen Zeitung," in a broadcast recorded by The Associated Press, declared the Atlantic front "may be considered impregnable" and "there remains in the enemy press one hope of possible attack—in southeastern Europe."

### Says They Will Fight

This is entirely vain, he said, because "Bulgaria is prepared to defend her country to the last drop of blood" and Rumania "this time has clearly recognized her true historic mission."

This coincided with word from semi-diplomatic sources in Ankara that Rumania had approached Allied authorities through a neutral diplomat and suggested that Rumania would desert the Germans in Russia if Rumania were allowed to keep at least parts of Bessarabia and Bukovina. These areas are claimed by Russia.

This report was not confirmed by Allied sources, but it was said the proposal was receiving careful consideration in United Nations capitals.

The German-Russian peace discussion was reported by the pro-German newspaper "Allehanda" in Stockholm. It said the conference failed when the Germans demand-

JUN 17 1943

30.24-5059

ed the Ukraine and the Russians realized the Nazis were depending upon the Ukraine for food. The Germans also were alleged to have demanded the Baltic countries and all of Poland. Competent observers said the story might be Nazi-inspired in an effort to breach the unity of the Allies.

"Allehanda" said Mrs. Alexandra Kollontay, Russian Ambassador to Sweden, might have been among the conferees, but she denied that any such discussions occurred. Mrs. Kollontay described the report as "insolent and ridiculous." The whole story is only German propaganda," she said. "It is impossible to conduct peace negotiations with Germany at the present time.'

Emphasis in Axis broadcasts on the strength of their defenses in southern Europe reflected obvious concern over that area, with the Syrian border report focusing attention on the British 9th and 10th Armies, awaiting a call to action.

Unofficial quarters in London revived speculation that these armies might join British, American and French forces in North Africa in a co-ordinated thrust against southern Europe.

But official reaction was summed up by a non-committal observer, who said, with a smile: "Isn't the war of nerves going splendidly? We are gaining on that front every day."

Meanwhile, Allied planes hammered Axis targets in the Mediterranean, and the German radio asserted that at least five transports, two landing shipsof 3,000 tons each, and 15 landing boats had been sunk by Axis airmen in waters around Pantelleria and Lampedusa up to June 15. It added that three cruisers, several destroyers, and other warcraft were damaged.

Hhe most unusual type of Allied landing craft, said the Berlin broadcast, was one of about 300 tons which carried five tanks or 600 men, and had a radius of action of 875 miles.

**Nazis Stage Norway Drills**

In other developments of the day on the "nerve front":

The German army was reported making extensive anti-invasion maneuvers in southern Norway;

Reports from La Linea, Spain, on which there was no official comment, said the airplane carrier Formidable, the battleship King George V, and 12 English and one Dutch destroyers were now in port at Gibraltar;

The German radio declared that the Nazis air force still held superiority on the Russian front, and said "Germany would so far as the air force and submarines are concerned, face coming events calmly, for there may be some exciting days again very soon."

# American Soldiers Cheer King George in Tunisia

JUN 17 1943

## Monarch Inspects Troops, Honors Gen. Eisenhower, Visits Cemetery.

MORIN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 16 — (AP) In a sudden, spectacular flight, England's King George VI has visited the triumphant North African battleground talked with astonished, cheering British soldiers, and watched American troops preparing for the assault upon Europe.

The King, unifying symbol of the embattled British commonwealth, arrived last Saturday, but his trip, his second visit of the war to soldiers on the front, was kept secret until today.

**Eisenhower Invested**

In one ceremony, the monarch invested General Dwight D. Eisenhower, chief architect of the Allied victory that expelled the Axis from Tunisia, with the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. This honor, one of the highest the King can grant, was conferred recently upon Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

King George also inspected troops of the American Fifth army of Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, in training for an invasion jump into Axis-dominated Europe.

He boarded warships, toured a number of British and American military units, talked with men in convalescent camps, and on Sunday went to a beach where 3,000 men were swimming.

The news of his arrival spread with electrifying swiftness, and from the water raced a tide of tanned, half-nude, dripping men, surrounding the King, then bursting into the British national anthem. King George walked down from a veranda among the troops, and they sang again, this time "For He's a Jolly Fellow."

(Visiting an American military cemetery at Oran, the King paid tribute to American soldiers killed in the North African campaign, said Ralph Howard, N.B.C. reporter in North Africa.)

**Flew from England**

King George flew from England in a service plane piloted by Capt. Edward Hedley Fielden, his personal pilot and captain of the King's flight, who has flown the King many hundreds of thousands of miles.

With him were Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, and Sir James Grigg, Secretary of State for War.

A brief communique issued said "The King is visiting his forces in North Africa. His Majesty welcomed this opportunity of seeing United States and Allied forces with whom his own forces are so closely associated, and of investing General Eisenhower with the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath."

**Counselors Rule**

While the King is absent, it was announced in London, five counsellors of state rule over Britain. The five are the Queen; the Duke of Gloucester, his younger brother; the Princess Royal, his sister; the Duchess of Fife, his aunt, and the Countess of Southesk, his cousin. They were appointed by King George before he left.

In his first trip to the battlefront, King George inspected the British army in France early in 1940. He crossed the channel in a destroyer.

Leaving headquarters on Monday morning, the King spent nearly a full day with an American army where he met Lieut. Gen. Clark, Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., commander of American combat forces in Tunisia, Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley, commander of the United States 2nd Army corps, Maj. Gen. Geoffrey Keys, commanding an armored unit, Maj. Gen. Manton S. Eddy and Maj. Gen. Hugh Gaffey.

**Soap, Elbow Grease**

As he reviewed one particular group of American troops, the King remarked to Major James D. Johnston of Barium Springs, N. C., commander of the King's Guard, that the men's uniforms looked unusually clean. He asked how they were able to do it amid the dust and dirt which was inevitable in all North African camps.

Major Johnston replied promptly: "with lots of soap and plenty of elbow grease, Your Majesty."

The King asked if these units had suffered very heavy casualties in the Tunisian fight. He said he had visited a convalescent camp the previous day and seen himself what good care the wounded were getting.

The King then placed a wreath at the base of a flagstaff in the American cemetery.

It was another big day for Sgt. Frazier Woodard of Alabama, Ga., who supervised the cooks that prepared the luncheon for President Roosevelt when he was in Africa. The Army cooks won the President's praise and the King was no less outspoken in his praise.

Under Sgt. Woodard's direction, the cooks prepared a luncheon that combined some of the best features of southern cooking and British menus. The main course was roast beef that would have done credit to the best Piccadily chef. Then came creamed corn, string beans, canned fruit salad and hot biscuits that were light as cotton balls. Tea was served instead of coffee.

After luncheon American combat teams gave a demonstration of street fighting and others went through special training exercises. The men went at it so hard one of the officers was asked if they were putting extra verve into their work because of the King's presence.

# AXIS TRAINS ATTACKED BY RAF TYPHOONS

## Several Locomotives Are Damaged In Raid Over North France

## Spitfires Battle Nazi Aircraft Over Channel. Two Shot Down

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 16—RAF Typhoons struck again today at the Axis' precious stock of locomotives, damaging several in a raid over northern France, and kept up the aerial jabs against Europe after widespread raids last night in which Berlin reported hostile planes overhead.

Spitfires fought German planes over the Channel, downing two, while four British planes were lost in the day's operations, the Air Ministry said tonight. Pilots of two British planes, however, were saved.

Tuesday night's raids were more widespread, but the RAF's big bombers were inactive.

**Airfields Attacked**

The Air Ministry said Mosquitoes, Mustangs, Whirlwinds, Bostons, Beaufighters and Typhoons hit airfields, rail and water transport from Denmark to Dunkerque, but officially gave no acknowledgment of the German radio report that the Nazi capital was on the list.

The half-hour alert probably resulted from armed reconnaissance flights, in which some bombs might have been dropped, British sources said.

The Germans said no bombs were dropped on Berlin. Under RAF policy, minor operations are not announced unless some planes are lost.

**Heavy Raids In March**

The Reich capital has not had a concentrated raid since the nights of March 27 and March 29. Mosquito planes have struck Berlin four times this month.

Last night's targets, said an official announcement, included an airdrome near Dunkerque, a tug and barges on the Bruges-Ghent canal, barges in the Lys canal and a freight train near by. One Mosquito bomber downed an enemy bomber at an airdrome near Aalborg, in Denmark.

Four RAF Spitfires which were mothering a Walrus rescue plane taxiing home to England in a rough sea destroyed two of a formation of twenty Focke-Wulf 190s in a series of fierce dogfights off Cap Gris Nez today.

**Couldn't Take Off**

The Walrus, escorted by the Spitfires, had landed and picked up the pilot of a Typhoon plane who was floating in a rubber dinghy after being forced to bail out. Then the pilot of the Walrus found the sea too rough to take off.

The Walrus was taxiing toward Dover with the Spitfires circling above when the Germans attacked. The Spitfires went into action and not a single Focke-Wulf got within shooting range of the rescue plane which reached port safely.

Two Spitfires were lost, but one pilot was rescued by a high-speed rescue launch.

## GERMAN LOSS

# BRITISH CONFIRM SYRIA BARRIER, INDICATING USE OF FORCE TRAINED THERE

JUN 17 1943

## Action Comes As Two Peace Feelers From Axis Countries Are Reported — Turkish Premier Declares Unity With Allied Aims

*[By the Associated Press]*

Ankara, June 16—A British Embassy source officially revealed today that the entire Turko-Syrian frontier had been closed with a strong guard "protecting troop movements."

This source said that British military and diplomatic authorities have formally notified the Turkish general staff and Government of the move. The border was closed at 6 A. M. yesterday.

**To Shut Off Axis Agents**

It was assumed that the border was closed to prevent Axis agents from slipping across into neutral Turkey to make reports to Berlin and Rome.

The Taurus Express, bound out of Turkey into Syria, was allowed to cross the frontier later in the day yesterday.

[The plan to close the Turkish-Syrian border was first disclosed Tuesday, but the reason at first remained obscure. The sudden move to keep "troop movements" secret indicated that the Allies may be preparing to use military organizations known to have been training in the Near East for many months.]

# TRIPLE BLOW BRINGS HEAVY

## Counter - Attack Closes Soviet Line After Temporary Break

JUN 17 1943

## Russian Airmen Pound Enemy Depots Far From Front

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Thursday*, June 17—Thousands of German troops attacking for the third straight day in the Orel sector have been repulsed with "serious losses," Moscow announced early today amid Axis reports that a "Russian summer offensive is imminent" in that area.

The battle around Orel apparently had spread to points on three sides of the city, 200 miles southwest of Moscow, with both sides crediting the other with offensive aims.

Russian long-range airmen also pounded German depots far behind this awakening front.

**Beat Off Three Attacks**

The midnight communique, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said three German battalions had been beaten off northwest of Mtsensk, forty miles northeast of Orel, in a continuing effort to dislodge the Red army from several villages captured in recent Soviet thrusts.

"Captured German soldiers say they were ordered to regain the ground at all costs," said the bulletin.

The German attacks might be aimed at disrupting Soviet offensive plans, because one commentator on the German-controlled Paris radio said large Red army forces were massing between Orel and Kursk to the south, and quoted Axis military circles as saying that "a Russian summer offensive is imminent and will start in this sector."

The Russians have said that once their troops strike, it will be in concert with an Allied drive in the west.

**Bomb Rail Junctions**

A special announcement disclosed that Russian airmen, on flights radiating from the Orel hub, had attacked rail junctions at Unecha, Novozybkov, Roslavl and other points Tuesday night. These targets are from 135 to 175 miles behind Orel.

"Many enemy trains were smashed and burned by the bombing," said the announcement. "All our planes returned safely."

In the fighting near Mtsensk, the Russians said the Germans suffered heavily in men and equipment. Red artillerymen were credited with destroying five tanks and four planes.

**Break Forward Positions**

In the Zhizdra sector, eighty-five miles northwest of Orel, the Russians said an enemy battalion on reconnaissance succeeded temporarily in breaking into forward positions before a counter-attack killed 160 Germans and restored the situation.

A Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said the Russians had attacked under an artificial fog and heavy artillery barrage south of Orel. The attack was repulsed, Berlin said.

The German air force struck back at the Russians with a stab at Saratox, on the Volga river, 430 miles east of Orel, Moscow said.

**4 Nazi Bombers Downed**

"Single enemy planes broke through to the town and dropped explosive and incendiary bombs," said a broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor. Four German bombers were brought down."

Russian planes were reported officially to have sunk an enemy submarine in the Black Sea, off the stalemated Caucasian sector, and a cutter and transport in the Barents Sea.

Four hundred Germans were killed in the Smolensk front west of Moscow, the midnight communique said, and airmen in that sector shot down three German planes. Minor fighting also was reported in the Sevsk and Belgorod areas below Orel and on the Leningrad front.

### R.A.F. AGAIN HITS REICH

**LONDON, Thursday, June 17. — (AP) R.A.F. bombers resumed their attacks on Germany last night, the British announced today, after giving the cities of the Reich a one-night respite from attack. It was the fifth assault on Germany in six nights.**

## Russian Troops Raid German Tank Base On Central Front

## Nazi Train Derailed By Polish Patriots; Blacklists Burned

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 16.—Russian planes raided a German tank concentration near Sevsk in the Orel sector of the Soviet front last night in a continuation of several days of sharp activity in that area, the Russian midday communique said today.

Direct hits were registered on Nazi tanks and four German planes were brought down in the aerial combats which followed, the Russians said. Four German planes likewise were brought down in sharp aerial action northwest of Mtsensk, also in the Orel sector, said the communique, which was broadcast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor here.

Russian scouts were active in the Sevsk area, the communique said, taking prisoners and killing several scores of Germans.

The Germans counterattacked strongly near Mtsensk yesterday, said the Russian midnight communique, but withdrew at sundown when the Russians beat off their attempts for the second day to retake four settlements now held by the Russians. The Russians said the Germans left 400 dead and a number of destroyed tanks when they withdrew.

Red Army planes also were active yesterday, bombing German supply and communication lines, the communique said.

Overnight artillery action and scouting by the Russians west of Rostov in which German fortifications were said to have been destroyed was reported in the midday bulletin.

Guerrillas routed an enemy garrison on the Kalinin front and derailed a German troop train in that area, the communique said.

It reported that Polish patriots blew up a railroad bridge and derailed a German train and "in a certain town" burned the lists of Poles scheduled for deportation to Germany and killed a number of German police.

The only reference the communique made to German ground activity was in the Lisichansk area of the Donets River front, where it said a reconnaissance attempt was beaten off and about 80 German officers and men were killed.

## DENMARK BOMBED IN BIG R. A. F. SWEEP

**London, June 16 (A. P.).—The British announced that Royal Air Force bombers ranged the continent from Denmark to France last night as the renewed Allied aerial offensive continued through its fifth successive night and the Germans indicated some of the raiders were near Berlin.**

**A broadcast by DNB, the German news agency, recorded by the Associated Press, said that the Reich capital had an alert lasting more than half an hour, but declared "there were no particular events, no damage and no casualties reported."**

**R. A. F. bombers ripped at enemy airfields, railway communications and water transport.**

**British informants said that Berlin's alert probably was the result of British reconnaissance flights in which some bombs may have been dropped.**

**The Berlin radio said that Allied bombers also were over north Germany last night and that "isolated bombs caused insignificant damage."**

**An official British announcement reported that Whirlwinds had bombed an airdrome near Dunkirk, shot up a tug and barges on the Bruges-Ghent canal, strafed barges in the Lys canal and machine-gunned a freight train in the same area.**

**A lone Mosquito bomber stabbed 500 miles across the North Sea to Denmark and shot down an enemy bomber as it was about to take off from an airdrome near Aalborg.**

**Boston bombers were reported to have attacked a factory and train at a loading platform near Nantes in northern France and Beaufighters damaged three locomotives in Brittany. A Typhoon was reported to have bombed and cannoned a torpedo boat off Ostend.**

**British heavy bombers, which have been out in force over Germany for the last four nights, apparently were given a rest.**

## Axis Nervousness Increasing Over Signs of Early Invasion

### Foe Says Allies Entice Turks to Enter War—Links King's Tour With Offensive—Sicily and Crete in Peril.

JUN 17 1943

**London, June 16 (A. P.).—A barrage of Axis allegations of Allied intrigues designed to bring Turkey into the war soon and of constantly growing Allied naval forces in the central Mediterranean highlighted enemy nervousness today at the possibility that King George's visit to troops in North Africa was a prelude to large-scale offensives.**

Unofficial military commentators here conjectured that the Allies might attempt the simultaneous capture of Sicily from North Africa and Crete from the Middle East before invading the European mainland.

These observers, who cannot be identified, said the renewed bombing offensive against Sicily strongly pointed to that island as one of the first on the Allied invasion schedule, and that the reported sealing of the border between Turkey and Syria might be a precaution to cover the secrecy of military movements.

**Axis Claims Advantage.**

While both the Rome and Berlin radios continued to harp on reports of Allied preparations, both renewed assurances to Italians and Germans that Axis armed forces were ready and calmly awaiting the test. One Rome broadcast quoting Premier Mussolini's Il Popolo d'Italia, pointed out what it termed the advantages of being invaded.

"Up to now the Axis forces had to fight with their backs to the sea," it said. "Now it will be the turn of the Americans and the British to find themselves in that position."

Both Crete and Sicily would be difficult to take, commentators here emphasized, and Cairo dispatches, quoting military quarters there, said an attack on Sicily might take two or three months.

Axis broadcasters declared a great invasion fleet was massing on the western half of the Mediterranean, and from semi-official sources in Ankara came a report that the Allies had closed Syria's frontier with Turkey. Official Allied sources kept mum, giving no hint what these reports, if true, might portend.

**May Mean Big Move.**

Unofficial observers here suggested the Ankara announcement might indicate that the British Ninth and Tenth armies and United States troops that have been quietly building up strength in Syria, Palestine, Iraq and Iran might now be moving or planning to move suddenly. The Daily Herald quoted German reports that the Allies had built up an "invasion army" in Syria.

The Berlin radio, however, in a broadcast of Ankara dispatches asserted the Turkish-Syrian frontier was not closed and that the Istanbul-Baghdad train was running as usual.

"All that has been done is that frontier control has been made more strict" with particular attention to persons bearing Syrian or Irak visas, the radio said.

The British Broadcasting Corporation interpreted closing of the 350-mile border as a move "to check leakage of information from Syria and Palestine to Germany through Turkey."

Speculation coupled the reported border closing with the visit to Turkey this week of Admiral Sir John Cunningham, appointed British Commander in Chief in the Levant only last week. Admiral Cunningham talked with President Ismet Inonu for ninety minutes on Monday and also conferred with Premier Sukru Saracoglu and other high Turkish officials.

In an interview in Ankara last night with Frank J. O'Brien of the Associated Press, Premier Saracoglu gave no light on the Syrian border question, but discussing his own country's position in the international picture he left the impression that Turkey is playing an important role in the development of Balkan affairs.

The Premier, who said Turkey would continue the strictest vigilance toward neutrality, indicated his Government was impressed with American conduct of the war and expressed surprise that recent Mediterranean events have moved so swiftly.

A broadcast by the Leningrad radio, recorded here by the Ministry of Information, raised the possibility that Allied strategy may be to strike at Axis Europe from several directions at once.

"There can be no doubt that the blow against Hitlerite Germany from the west will coincide with a mighty crushing blow of the Red Army from the east," the Leningrad report said.

Berlin nervously reminded Germans in a broadcast reported by Reuters that the Russians were massing south of Moscow. Obviously alarmed at this and the relentless American-British-French pressure from other directions, the Nazis were reported realigning their top generals at strategic points around the rim of the continent.

voy had entered Gibraltar Harbor.

About sixty vessels, many of them tankers, were said to be there.

## Army Battle School For U. S. Nurses Opened in London

### Former D. C. Woman Among Those Enrolled For Training Course

By the Associated Press.

LONDON.—Uncle Sam has opened a battle school for American nurses in Britain in which the girls are learning about booby traps and poisonous gases.

Thirty chief nurses from American military hospitals were enrolled in the first class and it turned out to be such a success that another group is being brought in for training.

In addition to getting instruction

JUN 17 1943

JUN 17 1943

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in many of the items in a soldier's basic training, the nurses are getting practice in drilling and a refresher course in their own duties.

The classes are held at the American school center, where special units, medical and military police, for example, are given added instruction. It is located "somewhere in England."

**Nurse Suggested Course.**

The idea for this special course for nurses came from Capt. Esther McCafferty of Wilmington, Del., chief of the nurses' section of the chief surgeon's office.

She thought it would be a good thing if nurses and their assistants knew more about the duties of their soldier patients. She was a student in the first class.

The nurses' course is supervised by Lt. Ruth Momberger of Baltimore, assisted by five other nurses—Lts. Marjorie Bracy of Clyde, Ohio; Alice Dalton of Wittonville, Mass.; Meredith Reeves of Greencastle, Ind.; Cynthia Parker of Oklahoma City and Juanita Williams of Langley, Okla.

Most of the classes are taught by regular instructors at the school or by medical officers. For instance, Capt. John R. Snow of Lockport, N. Y., instructor in dismounted drill, puts the nurses through their paces. One of the features of the course is a colored motion picture film of the operation of North African medical units taken by Lt. Col. Rex Dively of Kansas City.

**Learn Fire Fighting.**

The class in fire fighting, in which the nurses are learning how to use stirrup pumps, foam extinguishers and other apparatus, is taught by Lt. Louis Roth of Baltimore, Second Lt. B. T. Cook of Pittsburg, Pa., and Private Ove Waidtlow of Oakland, Calif.

Other nurses in the first class included the following: Capts. Marjorie Peto, of West Englewood, N. J., and Bernice Sinclair, of Franklin, New Hampshire.

Lts. Beatrice Bosely, of Akron, Mich.; Rosemary Bromlage, of Philadelphia; Lillian Carter, of St. John's, Newfoundland; Mary Clark, Virginleno, Mich.; Edna M. Cree, of Colbrook, N. H.; Mildred Doane, of Dedham, Mass.; Harriet S. Gutermute, of Santa Barbara, Calif.; Anna E. Hall, of Great Barrington, Mass.; Emilie Jensen, of Washington, D. C.; Evelyn Libbie, of Boothbay Harbor, Me.; Grace Lyman, of Claremont, Calif.; Anna L. Moline, of Pierre, S. D.; Margaret D. Preitzel, of Long Island, N. Y.; Mary E. Ray, of Koltona, Kans.; Margaret Schafer, of Spring City, Pa.; Lorraine Setzler, of Sioux City, Iowa; Gladys Staub, of Scranton, Pa.; Ruth P. Taylor, of Falston, Md.; Audrey Van Zandt, of Warren, Ariz.; Ivy Wadsworth, Auburn, N. Y., and Irene Zwisler, of Holyoke, Mass.

**D. C. Girl Enrolled.**

Second Lts. Glenna Ashbaugh, of Grand Junction, Colo.; Juanita Bronson, of Bucyrus, Ohio; Mary Chisholm, of Ashburnham, Mass.; Nathalie Fitzherber, of Vernonston, Mass.; Nell H. Russell, of Indiana, Pa., and Martha Williams, of Nenth, Pa.

# *Two Sources Reveal Signs Of Unrest Within Germany*

## Prisoner Taken In Russia Tells Of Mass Arrests.

### Broadcast Chides Belief Reich Is Losing

JUN 17 1943

*By the Associated Press]*

London, *Thursday*, June 17—Indications of unrest within Germany itself came today from two sources—Moscow and Berlin.

A Moscow broadcast recorded by the Soviet monitor quoted a German prisoner captured on the Eastern front as saying there had been mass arrests in Berlin, Essen and other cities in the past two months and that riots had broken out after the recent raid on Essen.

A military commentator on the German radio, heard by the British Ministry of Information, hinted there was uneasiness among the German people, asserting:

"It is an error to believe we are on the losing side at the present moment, as many believe who are influenced by enemy propaganda, or because they had become accustomed to the uninteruppted line of successes on our side.

"It is not necessary to go on administering blows all the time to prove one's strength. The essential thing is to possess strength and to know how to use it in time."

## British Tugs Salvage Torpedoed Cargoes

By the Associated Press.

LONDON.—Thousands of tons of war cargoes which German U-boat commanders have reported as at the bottom of the sea have been rescued by the ocean-going tugs of Britain's Royal Navy.

The little ships sometimes go as far as 500 miles out to save many merchant ships which otherwise would have been unable to make port. Most recent of their exploits is the rescuing of a merchant ship, part of whose bow had been sheared off by a torpedo.

## Allied Relief Parley

### Dalton Says Session on Post-War Aid Is Likely in Washington

LONDON, June 16 (AP).—Hugh Dalton, president of the Board of Trade, said today that a conference of Allied powers probably will be held next month in Washington for perfecting an international organization for handling post-war relief in Europe.

Addressing a Labor party meeting, Dalton said that plans would be made for co-ordinating purchasing and use of ships "with a view to securing equitable distribution of available supplies" of food, clothing, medicine and machinery.

## DOENITZ HOLD WANES

London, June 16 (A. P.).—Indications came from several informants today that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, whom Adolf Hitler elevated to head the Nazi Navy and who boasted he would hold off the Allies with submarine warfare, has fallen from grace.

A Tass news agency dispatch from Stockholm, broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet Monitor, said that opposition to Admiral Doenitz was growing among German naval officers. A few days ago Rear Admiral Gadow, naval commentator, wrote in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung. He was quoted as saying:

"One could never hope that submarine warfare could settle the outcome of the war."

## 8 U. S. AIRMEN PACKED IN DINGHY

## SAVED IN ATLANTIC

### British Amphibian Plane Picks Up Fliers, Taxies to Launch.

LONDON, Thursday, June 17—(AP) Eight Americans, the crew of a Flying Fortress which was shot down in the raid on the Kiel naval base in Germany on June 13, have been picked up from a dinghy in the North sea in a combined airplane-motor launch rescue and brought to England, it was announced today.

Among rescued men were Second Lieut. Edward S. Gilmore, Newton Center, Mass., navigator; and Staff Sgts. Paul Z. Powers, Taylor, Ark., gunner; and Jack C. Reynolds, Fayette, Miss., gunner.

The British Air ministry news service told today how the Americans were first sighted by an R.A.F. Stirling bomber and were then picked up and packed "like sardines" into an amphibian Walrus rescue plane and were later transferred to high speed rescue launches.

**Waves Unusually High**

The pilot of the Walrus said that the waves around the dinghy were "so high I doubted if I could come down." He made the landing, but with eight extra men aboard trouble started.

"Five times I tried to take off," the pilot said, "but the load was too much. I then thought I would have to put some of them back into the dinghy—which I had taken aboard the plane—and fly to the base for help. But I simply couldn't do it. The chaps seemed all in. So I taxied on with the waves lashing over the Walrus hoping to find a calmer patch of water nearer the coast."

Another Walrus rescue plane later apepared and sent for launches which took off the Fortress crew members.

The Air ministry said that the rescue was made "a few days ago."

## Halifax Bomber Performance Is Improved 20%

London, June 16 (AP)—Britain's latest version of the four-engined Halifax bomber carries added fire power and has been improved about twenty per cent. in all-round performance, the Ministry of Aircraft Production disclosed today.

The plane's two-gun dorsal turret has been replaced with a four-gun powered turret and the ship now carries a total of nine .303-caliber machine guns instead of eight.

The improved flying performance of the Halifax is achieved through refinements in shape, plus the substitution of four Rolls-Royce Merlin-22 engines for the earlier Merlin-20 models.

The new Halifax, which has a maximum speed of 300 miles an hour and carried a maximum bomb load of five and one half tons, now ranks with the Lancaster as the prime night bomber of the RAF.

## British Labor Spurns Merger With Reds

### Action Taken by Vote Of More Than 2 to 1

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 16.—The Labor party, Britain's second strongest in Parliament, today rejected the Communist party's application for affiliation. The annual labor conference turned down the application, 1,951,000 to 712,000.

Each delegate balloted for the number of members he represents, after Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, had asked that the affiliation issue not be mixed up with the government's relationship with the Soviet Union.

The Labor party, he declared, has consistently sought friendly relations with Russia.

Mr. Morrison, who lost his official position in the Labor party when he was defeated for treasurer yesterday, was the closing spokesman for the Executive Committee, which opposed the Communist affiliation application despite the recent dissolution of the Comintern.

Mr. Morrison predicted the Communist International would not be revived, but said the Communists still were committed to "revolution by violence" in contrast to the Labor party's "policy of government by persuasion."

He urged the Communist party to follow the Comintern's example and dissolve.

In the vote of more than 2 to 1 against affiliation, the only large bloc of votes for the Communists was the 600,000 of the Mine Workers' Federation, whose president, Will Lawther, told the conference his brother was among 500 men killed in the International Brigade organized by the Communists to fight for Republican Spain.

**Have Faith in Boats.**

The newly trained crews are jaunty, with faith in their little boats and the job they have to do.

The rating at the wheel of each personnel landing craft knows every sputter of his engine. In addition to knowing his craft, however, he must know many other things—such

# *Traditions of Nelson and Drake Inspire New 'Vest Pocket Fleet'*

## U. S. and British Invasion Barges Being Massed for 'Big Push' Against Hitler

JAMES M. LONG

By the Associated Press.

ON ENGLAND'S SOUTH COAST, June 16.—When the hour of invasion strikes, the high name of a navy made famous by men like Drake and Nelson will rest for one climactic moment in the hands of purposeful young Yorkshire farm lads and London truck drivers, who have been building the new naval assault tradition with Dieppe and North Africa for a starter.

These recruits—mostly men of last year's draft—have been training by the hundreds at scattered coastal bases to man the swiftly increasing fleet of shallow-draft landing craft for men and tanks which is being turned out in both Britain and the United States.

It will be the task of these men, working in crews of four, five or ten, to get the assault forces ashore and fight alongside them if necessary when the zero hour for invasion comes.

**Trained for Attack Alone.**

Theirs is a new service born of amphibious war needs and built up almost entirely since Dunkerque. They do not cruise, escort or blockade. It is theirs only to attack—and to that end alone are they being trained.

Fast wooden landing craft have been used successfully, but now most of the British and American output is devoted to light steel craft built to skim into shallow water where destroyers cannot go, slide their drawbridge prows onto the beach and pull off again with kedge anchors dropped on their way in through the surf.

Many craft seen here—infantry, tank and Bren gun carrier landing boats—are American made. Many more are built in Britain. Still others are assembled from hulls of British steel with engines from the United States.

They constitute a striking force typical of the co-operation of both nations in joint mass output of equipment needed to carry the war to Europe.

as how to read the semaphore signals wig-wagged from the bridge of his flotilla leader as he waltzes along in the sudsy wake of the bigger vessel.

For it is obviously impossible to assign an officer to each of the little ships that make up the invasion flotilla and the non-commissioned ratings must learn advanced seamanship and assume the responsibility of command.

The confidence in the new vest-pocket fleet extends all along the line to the docks and repair yards where the boats are kept in trim for the day when they will go into action.

It is reflected in the face and attitude of the tanned London girl, clad in the blue-denim work suit of the WRENS, who nods her head vigorously as she scrapes old paint from the hull of a landing craft support boat and says with quiet determination:

"This one will be ready."

**Nazis Hint at Peace Talks.**

London, June 16 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm today said the pro-German newspaper Allehanda published a special edition quoting a "reliable source" as saying that peace negotiations recently took place between Germany and Russia in Stockholm. The dispatch said the story was considered a "Nazi plant" in stockholm. Allehanda said the purported talks broke down because of Russia's territorial demands.

## REDS CUT OFF NAZI POSITION NORTH OF OREL

JUN 17 1943

## Chunk of Strongly Fortified German Defenses Is Severed From Rest.

### RUSSIAN FLYERS BOMB TANKS

### Concentration of Enemy Armor Is Heavily Blasted and Four Planes Downed in Process.

Moscow, June 16 (A. P.).—The Russian Army has cut off a chunk of the strongly fortified German defenses northwest of Mtsensk, to the north of Orel, in some of the most violent local fighting of recent weeks, front line dispatches said today.

The official communique said that the German counter-attacked strongly yesterday in an effort to retake four populated places captured by the Russians in the local offensive, but were forced to withdraw at sundown when the Russians beat off their attempts for the second day.

tion to Germany and killed a number of German police.

The only reference the communique made to German ground activity was in the Lisichansk area of the Donets River front, where it said a reconnaissance attempt was betaten off, and about eighty German officers and men were killed.

### Russia Prints 30,000 Books in 2 Years of War

MOSCOW—(AP) In almost two years of war, the Soviets have published a total of 605,000,000 copies of more than 30,000 books and pamphlets. Ninety-five hundred are devoted to questions dealing with the defense of the Soviet Union.

Probably the most popular was a book on the life of the guerrilla girl Zoya Kozodemianskaya, Russian heroine. A total of 1,500,000 copies of this biography were printed.

### 30 Ships Leave Gibraltar

MADRID, June 16 (AP). — Dispatches from La Linea, near Gibraltar, reported that thirty merchant ships which reached Gibraltar yesterday from the Mediterranean left today for the Atlantic. There are now less than twenty ships in the normally busy port, these dispatches said.

### Scores of Subs Trapped After U. S. Bomber Raids

STOCKHOLM, June 16—(AP) American bombers in their most recent raid on Bordeaux immobilized a "high percentage" of Nazi submarines preying on Allied shipping in the Atlantic, a reliable informant said here today.

The informant, who could not be additionally identified, said bombs jammed the concrete and steel locks of the submarine pens, trapping for an indefinite period many U-boats which were being readied for raids on the shipping lanes.

A "whole series" of pens was affected, the informant said, and a number of submarines were damaged or destroyed. Two hundred buildings in the Bordeaux dock area were blasted to pieces and 200 persons killed, the source said.

(Both Bordeaux and Lorient, sister U-boat bases on the French coast, were bombed by "heavy formations" of American bombers on May 17.)

## Rumania Seeks Peace

### Marshall Antonescu Reported 'Seeking Soft Spot to Land,' Feeling Nazis Are Too Beset to Interfere Seriously.

*Rumania, bitter and disillusioned, previously has seen no end to her predicament except to march the last mile with Hitler, says Thomas F. Hawkins in this fourth of a series on conditions inside the Balkans. But now, perhaps, if reports from Ankara are correct, Rumania may feel Germany is so tied up that she can negotiate for peace in safety.*

By THOMAS F. HAWKINS

BERN, Switzerland, June 16. — (AP) Rumania, which has followed the Nazi line first in a spirit of greed and then in one of desperation, may now feel that Germany is so beset herself as to make it safe for her satellites to seek a soft spot to land.

Bitter at the loss of half a million soldiers in Russia, disillusioned by Germany's failure to give back Transylvania from Hungary in payment for the sacrifice, Rumania's Marshal Ion Antonescu nevertheless has felt there was no road open except that chartered by Germany.

But today's report from Ankara that Rumania seeks to get out of the war if Bukovina and Bessarabia are returned by Russia, and if by surrendering before Hungary she may have hope of getting Transylvania, indicates, if true, that Marshal Antonescu may be looking for a soft spot on which to land. There was no indication whether the peace feelers came from him, but the statement that the Allies were giving it serious consideration could hardly apply if the move had been made by semi-official sources. Nor could it apply if Rumania was considered when the Allies announced "unconditional surrender" as their terms for the Axis.

The situation prior to today was clear.

#### Playing Last Card

Marshal Antonescu himself gave the half million casualty figure, including prisoners, to a correspondent of the Italian newspaper Tempo. He also gave a good picture of Rumania's sickened condition when he added his heart was filled with "endless torment," and that the country was playing her last card, for "when a nation appeals to her soldiers then she is playing her last card."

Resentment and discontent are rife among the people, predominantly poor peasants who for the most part still use wooden plows to till their 10-acre fields. Underground Communism and open, guarded political opposition are in existence.

Still there seems no way out, although Rumania is a Balkan cradle of revolution and swift, unexpected changes in government. For the moment, certainly, most political observers concede that Marshal Antonescue has firm controls over his poor, unhappy nation.

#### Reasons Obvious

The reasons are easy to see: Rumania entered the war against Russia more whole-heartedly than any other Axis partner of Germany, to win back Bessarabia. Rumanian troops occupy Aransnistrie, a large slice of Russian territory which is administered more or less as a colony. Rumania is now reluctant to annex it formally because of the changing tides of war. Little chance exists for a benevolent view by Russia towards the regime.

Germany has two big reasons for defending Rumania at all costs: The country borders Russia and is a potential route for the Soviet army if Nazi fighters are pushed back; Rumania is almost the last source of sizeable oil deposits (the Rumanians have increased export oil prices 50 per cent to cash in) and Rumanian wheat is vitally necessary to the Nazi war machine.

The Iron Guard is now underground, but capable of springing up anytime as a weapon the Nazis could use against Marshal Antonescu if he endeavored to alter course. Horio Sima, who led an unsuccessful revolt in January, 1941, tried to get back into the country from a haven in Germany in January. He was arrested in Italy. But he could come back with Nazi approval anytime that Marshal Antonescu fell into trouble.

#### Two Unfavorable Factors

Rumanians are now endeavoring unofficially to get across to the Allied nations the idea that its fight against Russia is purely defensive and therefore entitled to Allied sympathy. Allied observers, however, list two factors working against sympathy for the present regime:

Rumania parted from Britain at a critical period.

Rumania still carries on one of the strongest anti-Semitic programs in the Axis. Dr. William Filderman, who represented the Rumanian Jews at the Paris peace conference in 1919 and is a former president of Rumania's community of 720,000 Jews, has just been deported east on Marshal Antonescu's orders for writing protesting letters against the ghettos and the treatment of his people in Bessarabia. Furthermore, Rumania has not relaxed its war against Russia.

Transylvania is the key to the present Rumanian policy. Both the ruling regime and the pro-Allied, anti-Axis opposition want it back. Rumanians regard this land, most of which was awarded to Hungary by the Axis, as their ancestral home. They claim they were installed in Transylvania's mountains in the second century. Hungarians say they never saw any Rumanians there until the 13th century.

#### National, Patriotic Issue

The issue is national and patriotic. Rumanians are convinced they will have to fight Hungary for it and consequently look with distrust and envy at the Hungarian army returning from Russia. Rumanian military circles declare that Hungary is maintaining heavy troop formations in Transylvania; neutral reports said the Rumanians have begun to erect fortifications in their part of the area, a part, incidentally, rich in coal and minerals.

It is an issue that plays into Nazi hands. Germany can say: Continue to be good in this war and you can have all. Try to withdraw from the fight now and Hungary can take the part you now have. Observers believe, however, that Germany, with plenty of war worries already, will do everything possible to prevent a decision until the big fighting is over.

Behind the regime are opposition parties, legally banned but with leaders still free and working for an end to the war and a switch to the Allied camp.

#### Pro-Allied Leader

The strongest of these is Juliu Maniu's Farmer party. Maniu, who advocates Rumanian claims to all Transylvania, has openly expressed pro-Anglo Saxon feelings ever since the war began. He has written frequent letters to Marshal Antonescu condemning losses in Russia, although he is anti-Communist. He urges retention of troops at home to stand one day against Hungary. He has not been arrested, Rumanians say, because his arrest would make him a martyr and cause national dissension.

One group exists with the apparent endorsement of the regime. It is the Liberals, led by Constantin Bratiano and made up of old aristocratic and industrial leaders They are endeavoring to avoid creating difficulties for Marshal Antonescu. In the words of one neutral dispatch, "they hold themselves ready for the time when their Anglo-Saxon friendships will permit them to be useful and the authorities are not lacking in understanding that point of view. They hope, in other words, to be at the peace table.

Two other former bourgeois democrat groups have gone over almost entirely to the regime. They are led by Georges Bratiano and Jean Mihalache. Both have done service on the eastern front and neither appears inclined now to try to lead any anti-government movements. They may be heard from again, however, when peace or a break-up of the Balkans is at hand.

#### Church Actively Involved

The Orthodox church, one of the most influential elements in political life, is actively involved in today's picture. Its patriarchal head endorsed the war against Russia. He attacked priests charged with sympathy with the Iron Guard and those of Bessarabia with compromising with the Russians when they held the area. Differences in political opinion among the clergy, whose members have been premiers, continue to be felt.

Lastly, this time within the government, is the premier's nephew, Mihail Antonescu. Rumors within the past few months have had him resigning in protest against the war, becoming premier in an effort to start turning the government away from the Axis, going to Italy to seek a coalition under which the two nations could get out of the war. Nothing resulted, however. But it may be significant that his proposed visit to Rome has been postponed three times while the regime keeps its envoys going regularly to Germany, to whom it plays as the leading genius of the Axis.

#### Low Living Standard

And everywhere are people whose standard of living is held by economists actually to have been lower during the past 25 years than before World War One. These people, like most Balkan peasants, vaguely want only a better standard. Among them and especially those who live toward the Bulgarian frontier is the nucleus of what Communist groups exist. The extent of their organization is not known. it is underground, as is the Iron Guard.

Bessarabia and Bukovina, claimed by Russia.

The war-weary Rumanians were believed hopeful also of retaining Transylvania if they should capitulate before the Hungarians do so, it was said. These sources said it was believed here that the Rumanian offer is under serious consideration in London, Washington and Moscow.

## TURKEY PLEDGES UNITY WITH ALLIES

### Nation 'Enthusiastic Partner,' Says Premier Saracoglu; Reds Cited.

O'BRIEN

ANKARA, Turkey, June 15—(Delayed)—(AP) Premier Sukru Saracoglu indicated today that Turkey, astride the bridge between Europe and Asia and in a strategic position in the eastern Mediterranean, is an enthusiastic partisan of the United Nations in their battle for world security.

Vigorously acclaimed by the 800 members of the closing Congress of the National Peoples party, Turkey's only political party, Premier Saracoglu underscored the excellent relations between Turkey and America, Russia and Britain.

Turks said the most striking element of his speech was a forthright declaration of friendship for Soviet Russia, but he also gave the warmest reception to the American viewpoint ever heard from a Turkish leader. By contrast, his language

## Allies Reported Weighing Peace Feeler by Rumania

JUN 17 1943

### Neutral Diplomat in Turkey Is Said to Be the Intermediary—Land Claimed by Russia Figures in Talk.

Ankara, June 15 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Semi-diplomatic informants said here today that Rumania, an Axis satellite, had extended peace feelers to learn how her withdrawal from the war would be received by the Allies.

Allied authorities in Turkey were said to have been approached through the medium of a neutral diplomat.

The purported peace feeler was said to have been accompanied by an intimation that the Rumanians would leave the Nazis at the start of the 1943 campaign in Soviet Russia if they were permitted to retain at least parts of

JUN 17 1943

JUN 17 1943

30.24-5063

toward the Germans was little more than polite.

**Relations on Solid Basis**

Recalling the friendship exhibited by Soviet Russia toward Turkey during the Turkish war for independence after the first World war, Premier Saracoglu declared, "They stretched their hand to us and we stretched ours to them. This, together with the progressive treaties which were signed between the two nations served steadily to establish relations on a solid basis. At this moment both parties show themselves sincerely attached to these treaties, the high justice of which they both appreciate."

Observers said the statement was all the more impressive since Russia has gone unmentioned in most recent declarations by Turkish leaders, and seemed to indicate that efforts of British and American diplomats to improve Russian-Turkish relations, which have been strained at times by problems growing out of the war, had borne some fruit.

The speech, they said, also indicated that American post-war ideas were exerting influence on Turkey's present policy and her hopes for the future.

**Affinity Noted**

"We find between our opinions and American views and the declarations of American statesmen such affinity that we consider them our own," Premier Saracoglu announced.

This similarity of viewpoint, he added, encouraged Turkey "to contribute and participate in all things which, in the post war period, will have the effect of outlawing war and guaranteeing a law of equality and liberty among men and nations."

With emphasis, the Premier reiterated his declaration of March 17 that Britain and Turkey are bound together by alliance during war and peace.

"The two countries are tied together not for a limited period, nor for a limited number of questions—restrained and definite — but for long years and in a vast domain," he said.

**Army Preserves Peace**

His references to Germany were cordial but were accompanied—perhaps by coincidence—by the remark that the Turkish army's strength was largely responsible for the maintenance of Turkey's peace.

He said "we have signed a treaty of non-aggression and friendship with Germany. Events have proved that this treaty was born of a sincere desire of both parties which exactly corresponds with their essential needs. The pact continues as such to bring its benefits to both parties."

## BRITISH ADMIT CLOSING OF SYRIAN FRONTIER

ANKARA, Turkey, June 16. — (AP) A British embassy source officially revealed today that the entire Turko-Syrian frontier had been closed with a strong guard "protecting troop movements."

This source said that British military and diplomatic authorities have formally notified the Turkish general staff and government of the move. The border was closed at 6 a. m. yesterday.

It was assumed that the border was closed to prevent Axis agents from slipping across into neutral Turkey to make reports to Berlin and Rome.

# FRENCH CALL FULL MEETING OF COMMITTEE

## Question Of Army Reorganization Expected To Be Discussed

## Parley Called Significant In Strained Political Situation

JUN 17 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Algiers, June 16—Foreshadowing a possible showdown on their political differences, Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud tonight jointly called a full meeting of the French Committee of National Liberation for 10.30 A. M. tomorrow.

Controversial questions over reorganization of the French army appeared the uppermost problem on the agenda of a full meeting. Giraud's forces have been reluctant to call such a session.

All fourteen members of the committee are expected to attend, except Henri Bonnet, Minister of Information, who is still in the United States.

**Significant Development**

The meeting appeared to be the most significant development in the strained French political situation since de Gaulle arrived in Algiers two weeks ago as the first step in the program designed to unite French factions in prosecuting the war against the Axis.

The meeting will be held only a day before the third anniversary of de Gaulle's decision to keep the Fighting French in the war—a date fixed by the committee as a day for universal celebration.

De Gaulle has been reported confident that in the event of a showdown committee vote, he would be able to produce a substantial majority for his proposals to weed out all suspected Vichy elements in the French armed forces, and give himself the portfolio of national defense.

**De Gaulle Support Seen**

The mere fact that a full meeting of the committee has been called was viewed by proponents of de Gaulle as evidence that he has marshaled the support to carry out the proposals which have been a source of controversy ever since reconciliation efforts began to get the two French military leaders together.

They met yesterday with Gen. Georges Catroux, Governor General of Algeria.

It was reported that Giraud opposed selection of de Gaulle as War Minister, and also opposed permitting a "civilian committee" to have the final voice in choosing the Ministers of War, Air or Navy.

**Hand Strengthened**

The committee meeting was agreed upon after de Gaulle first had written to Giraud that the session be held at 5 P. M.

Earlier reports said it was thought de Gaulle had won some concessions and strengthened his hand as a result of the conferences with Catroux.

Convening of the full committee is in itself a major victory for de Gaulle, who for a week has been boycotting the sessions of the seven-commissioner committee—himself, Giraud, their two appointees each, and Catroux.

Followers of de Gaulle believe that the meeting on the eve of the great national fete day, at which he will be the popular hero as the symbol of French resistance against Axis demands, will pave the way for quick adoption of his plans to oust from army and French public life men he holds to be collaborationists.

De Gaulle has indicated he wants the authority of the French military commanders subordinated to the authority of the committee—a point on which he and Giraud are pictured as fundamentally opposed.

# *French Committee Acts Today On Reorganization of Army*

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# FLYERS BLAST ENEMY BASES ON BIG ISLAND

## Attacks Center on Western Part—16 Enemy Planes Are Destroyed.

## MARSALA AMONG OBJECTIVES

## Foe Reports Assaults on Ships and Landing Craft Near Pantelleria Isle.

HORTON

An Advanced Allied Base in North Africa, June 16 (A. P.).—Huge Allied air forces, taking up after a two-day rest the task of destroying enemy air power in the Mediterranean, covered five airfields and other military targets in Sicily with hundreds of tons of bombs in a round-the-clock offensive begun Monday night and continued through yesterday. The enemy lost sixteen planes in combat, compared with seven for the Allies.

A large number of the R.A.F.'s Wellingtons, which regularly pack blockbusters in their bomb bays, Flying Fortresses, Marauders and Mitchells, escorted by Warhawks and Lightnings pounded the airports of Sciacca, Bocca di Falco near Palermo, Castelvetrano, Borizzo and Milo and two radio stations near Marsala.

**Munitions Dump Blown Up.**

In dogfights which attended the fierce rushes of the Allied air forces, eleven planes of the enemy were shot down and at least twelve more damaged in the air, and scores were damaged on the ground. Six of those shot down were Messerschmitt 109's.

Four more enemy aircraft were shot down by Coastal Command Beaufighters in a sweep over the Mediterranean Monday night.

It also was officially reported that more than eighty enemy aircraft were found on the wrecked airfield at Pantelleria when the island was captured.

Wellingtons began the Monday night raiding with attacks on Sciacea, Milo, Bocca di Falco and Castelvetrano, dropping incendiaries as well as high explosives.

They [illegible]ntinued o[illegible] flak over every target.

**Deadly Pattern Bombing.**

The combined American and R. A. F. operations were described as "the best job of Allied bombing I have ever seen" by Capt. Thomas C. Griffin of Chicago, a veteran navigator who participated in the Tokio raid and many other missions in the Pacific, European and North African theaters.

The deadly pattern bombing left crater-filled runways at every point. At Sciacca on the southwestern coast, direct hits were scored among airport buildings, barracks and planes, and two big explosions were seen.

Mitchells smashed two gun emplacements at the airport between Trapani and Milo in the northwestern section, and bomb bursts were seen on hangars, administration buildings, the railroad siding and on trains. One enemy plane was shot down.

At Borizzo, eight miles from Trapani, fires were set among airport buildings and a sizable fuel unit or ammunition dump blew up.

Marauders on this mission also bombed with accuracy more than a score of enemy planes on the ground. Seven enemy planes were shot down in air fights. Two of the enemy fighters were destroyed in a spectacular battle that began off the coast and continued over the target. The defending planes attacked in pairs.

Among the gunners on Martin Marauders credited with victories in the engagement was Staff Sergt. James J. Afaro, 84 Dabemeyer street, Brooklyn, who bagged a Macchi 202

One of the radio stations strafed at Marsala in western Sicily was left in flames.

**Big Blasts at Castelvetrano.**

At Castelvetrano, ten miles inland from the southwestern corner of Sicily, Fortresses caused two explosions, presumably from were visible thirty to fifty miles away. As the Fortresses were winging homeward they observed a blast in the dispersal area where a large group of planes had been seen, and numerous fires starting in buildings and barracks.

[An R. A. F. communique from Malta, said fighter-bombers from that mid-Mediterranean base also attacked Sicily yesterday, causing fires at Comiso Airdrome, while night intruders bombed and strafed coastal installations at Cape Passero and road and rail communications.]

At the other end of the Mediterranean British long-range fighters continued their offensive sweeps against enemy shipping in the Ægean yesterday, two sailing vessels being damaged by

JUN 17 1943

1943

...y cannon hits, a Cairo announcement said.

**Axis Reports Actions.**

A DNB report from Berlin said two large landing boats were sunk in Pantelleria Harbor by German bombers and that a destroyer and several other landing craft were damaged. The DNB report added that "according to latest reports" three of seven transports reported yesterday as damaged at Pantelleria actually were sunk.

Rome declared that Axis torpedo planes attacked a convoy along the Algerian coast, sinking one steamer of 15,000 tons and damaging another of 5,000 tons.

The Italian communique spoke of German planes attacking Allied landing craft "near" Pantelleria, but did not locate the attacks in that island's harbor as Berlin did. None of these enemy claims was confirmed by the Allies.

Rome said localities near Palermo and in the provinces of Trapani and Agrigento were attacked with bombs and machine guns yesterday, causing "limited damage" and some casualties. The Italian report asserted that twenty-three planes were shot down over Sicily, many of them being "multi-engined."

# Army Drops Hero Flyer, 16

JUN 17 1943

## Gunner a Tunisian and Sicilian Strait Veteran Whose Pilot Hates to Lose Him.

An Advanced American Air Base in North Africa, June 16 (A. P.).—Staff Sergt. Clifford R. Wherley of Elmwood, Ill., turret gunner of a B-26 Martin Marauder with more than 100 combat hours to his credit, is retiring from the war at the ripe old age of 16—by parental request and with Government consent.

Four times decorated, he is being sent back home by the Army because he still is two years too young, according to the regulations, to be fighting in a man's war. Moreover, the Army noted that he actually "stretched" his age four years—fromm 14 to the legal 18—when he enlisted on April Fool's Day in 1942.

This was discovered recently when his parents, Mrs. and Mrs. Roy Wherley of Elmwood, wrote to the War Department that they thought their son was too young to be in combat. He had been telling them in his letters about the excitement of fighting in flak-filled skies over Tunisia, Pane.elleria, Sicily and Sardinia, they said.

The young gunner, who has been on twenty-one combat missions, got the bad news that he was through when his group adjutant called him in and read aloud a red-bordered "immediate action" report.

The report noted that the correct date of his birth was May 28, 1927, and ordered his return to the United States for discharge because he was under age.

Sergt. Wherley didn't waste any time finding excitement. Eighteen of his twenty-one combat flights were over Tunisia when German aircraft filled the sky and the anti-aircraft flak was so thick it sometimes looked like a cloud. He had one close call: A shell fragment penetrated his turret and tore a hole in the back of his back rest, just a fraction of an inch from his ear.

**'I Hate to Lose Him.'**

"It was a bridge job," he recalled. "We were going over it at 50' feet and we were the tail-end ship. Seven to ten ME-109s jumped us. I looked to the right and saw one of our ships go down. A little later I saw another falling. Then I saw four of our fellows sailing out in parachutes. We almost hit them with our props. We sailed over a group of trees and were gunned because we were so low. Two bullets hit our gas tanks and plower through the tail section."

Sergt. Wherley, who wears the Air Medal and three Oak Leaf Clusters for the large number of sorties to his credit, is considered a very capable gunner by his pilot, Capt. George E. Terhorst of Terre Haute, Ind.

"He reacts in a pinch as well as combat men much older," the captain reported. "I hate to lose him from my crew."

# King of England Is in Africa

## Inspects Invasion Forces After Air Trip From Britain—Knights Eisenhower.

By RELMAN MORIN,

JUN 17 1943

*Representing the Combined United States Press.*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 16 (A. P.).—King George VI of England has been in North Africa since last Saturday, visiting the scenes of the Allies' greatest victory and talking with the soldiers and sailors who won it. The news was held an official secret until today.

His inspection tour, crowded into a few days, took the monarch into a number of different British and American military establishments, aboard warships, through convalescent camps—even to a stretch of beach where more than 3,000 troops were having a Sunday swim.

That was an unforgettable moment. The men caught sight of the King standing on the veranda of a small villa for officers, and instantly came racing down the beach from all directions, resembling nothing so much as a horde of semi-nude natives on the warpath. The word reached even those in the water. There were no stopwatches to time them, but undoubtedly every swimming record from 100 yards up to a half-mile was broken in the rush.

**Hush Falls on Throng.**

Quickly the veranda was a solid mass of tanned, dripping men. Suddenly the excited hum of conversation hushed. The British troops began singing "God Save the King" as though at a signal from an invisible leader. The moment the anthem ended the King turned and came down the steps onto the beach itself. That wasn't part of the schedule, and it caught his aids so by surprise that he almost got away from them.

The King walked down into the center of the crowd and stood there talking with those nearest him. Then they sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

There were many French civilians present. They cried "Vive le Roi!" Two old Frenchmen looked at each other and one said: "It's been a long time since I have said those words."

**Church Services in Warehouse.**

Sunday morning the King went to church services in a naval warehouse which had been converted into a chapel for naval officers and seamen. Familiar hymns were sung—"When God of Old Came Down from Heaven," and the twenty-third Psalm. During the singing the King held a leaflet on which the words were printed, but he didn't look at it. The service ended with a hymn from "Kipling's famous recessional.

On the same day the King visited a convalescent camp where American and British wounded were in the final stages of recovery from their war wounds. He appeared deeply interested and spent more time there than on any other single part of his tour. The King asked many questions about American medical methods.

Four pretty American nurses, members of a flying nurses squadron which removed thousands of American wounded from the battlefields during the Tunisian campaign, were presented to the King.

**He Put Them at Ease.**

"We were nervous at first, but he seemed so friendly it was easy to talk to him," they remarked later.

When the King walked down the line of soldiers, he stopped to talk with each one and ask where his wounds were received and how it happened. At first the men were standing rigidly at attention. The King noticed it at once and turned to the British chief surgeon and asked him to order the men to stand at ease.

The King on arriving in North Africa was met at the airport by Gen. Eisenhower, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder and Admiral Sir Arthur Browne Cunningham. The crew of the King's plane said the trip was without incident, but admitted there was "a bit of a nervous strain" attached.

On Monday the King flew to the headquarters of LieutGen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the American Fifth Army, and witnessed a review of every form of American armed strength. He had dinner in the field with Clark and Lieut.Gen. George S. Patton Jr. and their aids, eating roast beef and sweet corn out of an American mess kit.

**Flight Made in Great Secrecy.**

London, June 16 (A. P.).—King George made the trip to North Africa in a service plane flown by his personal pilot, Edward Hedley Fielden, captain of the King's Flight, who has flown him many hundreds of thousands of miles, it was announced here today. The journey began in great secrecy on Saturday, when the King left Windsor Castle by car and drove to an airport.

Making his second visit to an active war theater outside the United Kingdom, the monarch was accompanied on the secrecy-shrouded trip by Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, and Sir James Grigg, Secretary of State for War.

The British Broadcasting Corporation relayed the stirring announcement to the empire in a dramatic early morning broadcast.

Five counselors of State, including the Queen, were named to reign over Britain during the King's absence. Appointed by the King before his departure, in addition to the Queen, were the Duke of Gloucester, his younger brother; the Princess Royal, his sister; the Duchess of Fife, his aunt, and the Countess of Southesk, his cousin. The Queen and her fellow counselors are the four next in succession to the throne, excluding minors. Princess Elizabeth is only 17 years old. The Duke of Gloucester relinquished his military duties last year to give more assistance to the King with State affairs.

The Queen's standard flew this morning from Buckingham, showing she was in residence alone.

During his tour the King invested Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhow- with the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, an honor recently granted to him along with Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The honor is one of the highest in the King's powe bestow.

**Honors Eisenhower.**

King George inspected the British Army in France early in 1940, making the trip across the channel in a destroyer, but the present trip is his longest overseas journey since his tour of Canada and the United States before the war started.

## *Monarch Gets A Laugh From Mess-Kit Mixup*

With the American Fifth Army, June 14 (AP) (Delayed)—King George VI enjoyed a couple of hearty laughs during the lunch hour while inspecting American troops in North Africa today.

Seated at his table in a grove of trees here Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the United States Fifth Army; Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., commanding the American combat forces in Tunisia, and British War Secretary Sir James Grigg, who was very much impressed by the United States Army mess kit out of which all were dining, and who asked Clark if he might have one to take back to England.

Clark called over a Negro waiter, asked him to wash out a kit and bring it back to Grigg.

**Filled With Food**

A few minutes later the flustered, anxious soldier gingerly laid the mess kit in front of Grigg, who upon lifting the cover found it completely filled with the same food that was being served for lunch.

A delicate moment for the nervous soldier was quickly dismissed by the King who remarked to Grigg, "what are you going to do with it? Put it in your pocket?"

Staff Sergeant Frazier Woodward, of Alabama and Georgia, who is mess sergeant of Company S and who prepared lunch for President Roosevelt when he stopped in Liberia on his way home from Casablanca, took the precaution of inscribing on the back of the handwritten menu a request that all officers and guests affix their autographs. There was much joking at the King's table as to who would sign first. His Majesty finally broke the ice and signed the menu, which is now one of Woodward's most treasured possessions.

## *R. A. F. RAIDS BURMA*

New Delhi, June 16 (A. P.).—R. A. F. Royal Air Force bombers and fighters made widespread attacks on Japanese bases and communications in Burma yesterday, rainging all the way from the Arakan front to Mandalay and inflicting extensive damage without the loss of a single plane, a British communique announced today.

In western Burma, the announcement said, bombers destroyed an important warehouse at Akyab, bombed and machine-gunned enemy transport and stores at Maugdaw and strafed huts and truck concentrations near Buthedaung. Accompanying fighters also shot up Japanese troops and quarters in the some general area.

Further north bombs were dropped on Japanese positions at Theizang and Sihuang Myauk in the Kale Valley, said the communique.

Beaufighters, sweeping deeper into Burma, attacked targets along the main north and south Mandalay railway line between Pyinmana and Kyaukse. Twenty trucks, a station, water tank and an enemy encampment were damaged in these attacks, the bulletin said.

# CHINESE PRESS ON RICE BOWL

## Another Yangtze River Port Is Retaken In Sustained Counter-Blow

## Power Of Estimated 100,000 Enemy Troops In Area Called Broken

*(By the Associated Press)*

Chungking, *Thursday*, June 17—Chinese forces were only a few miles short of recapturing nearly all of China's Rice Bowl today after retaking another Yangtze river point midway between Yochow and Ichang in a sustained counter-offensive which has absorbed and broken the power of 100,000 Japanese troops.

An official communique said Towhuti, eighteen miles south of Shasi on the curving Yangtze, had fallen Tuesday to Generalissimo

JUN 17 1943

30.24—5065

Chiang Kai-shek's forces, who also reached the outskirts of Owchihow, eighteen miles below Towhuti, the same day. Both points are on the lower bank of the river, while Shasi is on the northern bank.

Other Chinese troops were massing to dislodge the invader from Shihshow and Hwajung, six miles east and sixteen miles southeast, respectively, from Owchihkow, whose recapture would restore all the main areas of the Rice Bowl.

### U. S. Flyers Help

The Japanese for a time had threatened seriously to engulf this vital Chinese food reservoir in an attack sprung south of the Yangtze from their bases at Ichang and Yochow. American airmen and the emerging Chinese air force have aided the strong counterblows of the Chinese land armies.

A Chinese spokesman dismissed as "sheer fantasy" a Japanese declaration that 230,000 Chinese had been killed in this battle along the upper reaches of the Yangtze. He said the Japanese had employed 100,000 men in the entire operation, and that Chinese forces were "only a little greater."

The spokesman also said that there were signs the Japanese were preparing to resort to gas warfare in China, declaring that the enemy had dropped gas bombs on a village in Suiyuan province May 31 and that 120 cases of gas containers and fifty-odd tons of gas shells were unloaded at Woosung, near Shanghai, two weeks before that assault.

### Assassination Rumored

On the basis of available evidence reaching Chinese headquarters this spokesman also suggested that Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, the executor of the Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbor, had not been killed in action, as announced by Tokyo, but actually had been assassinated at Manila as a result of a "terrible feud between the Japanese army and navy."

Japanese Premier Hideki Tojo's recent visit to Manila was for the purpose fo settling the feud, this Chinese spokesman said.

Aside from the fighting along the Yangtze, the Chinese communique said that Chinese troops attacking in central Hupeh, to the northeast, had killed an undisclosed number of Japanese soldiers when they broke into Changkiangfow, thirty-five miles northwest of Hankow, the night of June 8.

### Reported Checked

Japanese troops at Yunmeng, sixteen miles to the northeast, were said to have attacked Chinese positions two days later, but were "held at bay by the Chinese."

Farther east, in western Anhwei province, a Chinese unit captured Hyayang and Chisui on the northern bank of the Yangtze, and also attacked Wangkiang during the same period, killing a number of Japanese.

A Central News Agency dispatch said a medium-sized Japanese warship struck a floating mine near the Anhwei port of Tungliu on the Yangtze June 1, and sank with the loss of several hundred troops and a considerable quantity of military supplies.

## 2 NEW GAINS MADE BY CHINA'S TROOPS

Chungking, June 16 (A. P.).—The Chinese High Command announced tonight that Chinese forces had captured Towhuti, eighteen miles south of the Yangtze port of Shasi, while other forces reached Owchihkow, strategically important town about thirty-eight miles south of Shasi. Towhuti and Owchikow are both on the right bank of the Yangtze River, while Shasi is on the left bank.

These successes in the continuing counter-drive against the thwarted Japanese offensive toward Chungking were coupled with continuing attacks farther down the Yangtze in the Yochow area, some fifty-five miles southeast of Shasi.

Chinese forces, giving the Japanese little chance to reorganize from the crushing defeat dealt them in their Yangtze River drive, have disrupted the enemy's communications with his base at Yochow in attacks on the Hankow-Canton Railway, front line dispatches said today.

A Chinese Army spokesman told a press conference of indications of a new Japanese offensive in western Yunnan from Burma and of enemy preparations to resort to chemical warfare.

He asserted that a Japanese ship unloaded 120 cases of gas containers and fifty tons of gas shells at Woosung, near Shanghai, on May 14. He also asserted that Japanese planes dropped gas bombs on a village in Suiyuan province in the far northwest on May 31 and the next day Japanese artillery fired gas shells at a village in Shansi.

Reviewing the upper Yangtze battle, he estimated that the Japanese had employed 100,000 men and that Chinese forces were only a little greater.

## Chinese Push on Rail Line Cuts Jap Communications

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, June 16.—Chinese forces, giving the Japanese little chance to reorganize from the crushing defeat dealt them in their Yangtze River drive, have disrupted the enemy's communications with his base at Yochow in attacks on the Hankow-Canton railway, front line dispatches said today.

The Chinese also were reported massing forces for a drive to dislodge the Japanese from Hwajung and Shihshow, the only remaining strong points still in enemy hands west of Yochow and south of the Yangtze River.

Recapture of the two points would restore virtually the whole of China's rice-producing region to the Chinese, who already have recovered most of it.

## Allied Bombers Fire Japanese Airdrome With 23-Ton Load

### Giant Fires Visible To Raiding Airmen Sixty Miles Away

JUN 17 1943

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, June 16. — Fires which could be seen 60 miles away and a series of violent explosions were started among Japanese planes on Lakunai airdrome, Rabaul, New Britain, yesterday by 23 tons of Allied bombs.

Increasing to 135 tons the bomb weight to fall on Rabaul's airfields during four raids made within six days, 19 Liberators joined in the latest attack and all got home safely after weathering intense anti-aircraft fire and the weak opposition of seven enemy night fighters.

(Rabaul, on the extreme northern tip of New Britain, is second only to Truk as both an air and shipping base of the enemy. Recently Charles H. McMurtry, Associated Press war correspondent at Honolulu, wrote oncerning possible military strategy in the Southwest Pacific that Rabaul might well become the next Allied major objective, pointing out that its seizure would bypass Japanese holdings between it and Allied-held Guadalcanal in the Solomons).

### Japs Making Repairs.

For two hours, beginning shortly before midnight June 14, the Liberators kept their bomb bays opening over Lakunai. Later, Allied fliers on reconnaissance over the field in daylight hours reported all planes crowded into one area, with workmen busy on the runways. This was taken as an indication that the latest raid dealt extensive damage. The reconnaissance flyers counted 254 Japanese aircraft on three Rabaul airdromes, but whether they were all in working order was another matter.

Two of the biggest fires set by the Liberators—the two visible for 60 miles—still were observed burning 45 minutes after they broke out. One Liberator dropped bombs on the Rapopo airdrome but the other 18 concentrated on Lakunai. The Vunakanau airdrome is another favored target of Allied raiders of Rabaul.

### Nipponese Attacks.

The Japanese air force also got in some blows, 27 bombers and 30 fighters attacking an area 90 miles northwest of Lae, New Guinea, in the area of Bena Bena where a number of emergency landing fields are located.

(This was the first indication that the Allies were in that sector which is inland from the northeast New Guinea coast but also is well above the Huon Peninula with its enemy bases at Lae and Salamaua, already menaced from the south by Allied ground troops.)

Today's communique reported the raid without comment on its result. It also told of the enemy's 19th raid on Dobodura, New Guinea, saying damage was light and there were no casualties. Nine planes raided Dobodura, between Buna and Cape Ward Hunt.

## JAPS MASSING PLANE FORCES

### Enemy Concentrates Aircraft At Three Main Bases In South Pacific

## Rabaul, Wewak And Bougainville Island Found To Be Centers Of Strength

JUN 17 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in Australia, *Thursday*, June 17—Even as another report was made of a heavy bomb load dropped on a Japanese air base in the southwest Pacific, it was disclosed today that the Japanese are continuing to concentrate their planes in considerable strength at three points.

Reconnaissance pictures showed the concentrations to be at Rabaul, New Britain, where 135 tons of bombs have been dropped on airdromes in four recent raids; at Wewak, New Guinea, recently blasted with seventy-six tons of bombs in three raids, and at both ends of Bougainville Island in the Solomons.

In the latter vicinity, today's communique told of a Flying Fortress being set upon by fifteen Zeros while on a photographic mission. It fought them off and got home after suffering five casualties.

### 16 Tons Dropped

Today's report of a heavy pounding concerned sixteen tons of bombs dropped Tuesday night among parked planes at Kendari, Dutch Celebes, setting fires which could be seen for fifty miles. The trip to Kendari represents a flight of more than 1,000 miles from Australia.

The Fortress' battle with the Zeros occurred over Buka passage in the Solomons. No mention was made of any Zeros shot down. Two weeks ago another Fortress was attacked by sixteen Zeros and downed five in a half-hour battle.

Twelve Japanese planes for the second straight day raided native villages northwest of Lae, New Guinea, where there are emergency landing fields, and three raided the area of Buna on the Papuan peninsula.

### Night Raid Reported

The raid on Kendari was the first sizable one since April 24 when Allied planes destroyed five Japanese planes on the ground and shot down five others.

Today's communique also reported a night raid by medium bombers on Koepang, Dutch Timor, 500 miles northwest of Australia. Fires were started in the town.

It had this to report on the Kendari raid:

"Our heavy units bombed the airdrome after dark with sixteen tons of bombs in the dispersal areas. Numerous explosions occurred among parked aircraft. Fires were started visible for fifty miles.

"Direct hits were scored on administration installations and on an anti-aircraft battery."

### Cape Gloucester Bombed

In the sector northeaest of Australia, the airdrome at Cape Gloucester on southwestern New Britain was bombed and a two-engined Allied plane attacked a power boat near Hanisch harbor on the Huon peninsula of New Guinea. In New Guinea's Markham valley below the peninsula, long-range fighters strafed Japanese-occupied areas.

Above Mubo, on the ground battlefront of New Guinea, Allied attack planes bombed and strafed.

The communique said concerning the Japanese air activity that six bombers and six fighters struck at the village of Kainantua and Aiyura northwest of Lae.

No mention was made of the results, but the communique said the Buna raiders caused neither damage nor casualties.

## *1,337 Japanese Planes Felled by U. S. in Year*

### *Fighter Craft Credited With 900, Bombers With 200*

ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, June 16 (AP).—South Pacific Force Headquarters announced officially today that 1,337 Japanese planes have been destroyed in this theater since July 31.

The headquarters announcement did not disclose American plane losses in the same period but said they were far less than the attrition toll exacted on the enemy. The 1,337 total covers only enemy aircraft definitely reported destroyed and does not include planes probably destroyed or damaged.

Fighter planes are credited with shooting down about nine hundred of the total. Heavy Army bombers—B-17's (Flying Fortresses) and B-24's (Liberators)—shot down 200. Anti-aircraft fire from shore and ship batteries accounted for 100 more and Navy bombers bagged another 100.

The balance of the enemy total was made up of enemy planes destroyed on the ground, by night fighters and by observation planes.

## New Argentine Chief Begins Drastic Purge Of Provincial Regimes

### Promises Constitutional Elections Will Be Held After Nation Is 'Purified'

By the Associated Press.

BUENOS AIRES, June 16.—Elected governments had been set aside today in nine of Argentina's 14 provinces in the new national administration's "purification" program, and President Pedro Ramirez forecast intervention in all 14 before the country is returned to republican forms.

In a statement issued last night to members of the foreign press, Senor Ramirez said the movement which overthrew the conserative Castillo administration early this month, although army inspired, does not aim "to perpetuate itself in a military character."

He asserted, however, elections would be held and the country delivered into "the hands of its political leaders" only after successful completion of a campaign "to purify and reconstruct" the entire government setup.

As for the provisional government's foreign policy, President Ramirez reiterated the stand previously announced by Foreign Minister Segundo Storni.

### Will Let Deeds Speak.

"We seek greater rapprochment with our American brothers by consolidating ties which bind our common interests," Senor Ramirez said. "We will accomplish practical pan-Americanism, letting the eloquence of deeds speak in place of wordy rhetoric, which soldiers neither understand nor practice."

Declaring that "in the existing circumstances no public question has greater importance, nor calls for more urgent solution, than that of the international problem," the provisional President pledged his administration to "justice and truth" in carrying out both its foreign and domestic programs.

Summarizing the regime's domestic policies, the Ramirez statement said:

"Our movement had contemplated four stages:

"First, the overthrow of a fraudulent and disorganized government.

"Second, to restore orderly administration.

"Third, to purify and thoroughly organize the administration, purging venal, incompetent and parasitical elements.

### Plans Legal Regime.

JUN 17 1943

"Fourth, to renew the national spirit and national conscience, which had been suffocated, by infusing new life in conformity with historical tradition—in a word to give the Argentine ideological backbone to the entire country and then deliver it cleansed and renovated in all its values and living forces into the legal hands which must govern it."

The movement now is progressing through its second and third stages.

In suspending electoral government in the provinces, the administration has purged governors controlled by the Conservative party in all but two of those in which Federal commissioners have taken over thus far. In one, a Radical (Liberal) party governor was in office. In the other, Former President Ramon S. Castillo had previously intervened after defeat of the Conservative candidate.

Referring to the one-day revolt, President Ramirez declared:

"The army moved, not in order to make a revolution, but in order to solve an acute problem facing the people, especially the working class.

"The army acted on behalf of the constitution, which the regime will fully re-establish in every particular and whose respect will be commanded with a maximum of energy and severity."

## Brazilian Army Sends Out Call For Volunteers

JUN 17 1943

Rio de Janeiro, June 16 (AP)—Amid an increasing clamor that Brazil send an expeditionary force to the fighting fronts, Gen. Eurico Gaspar Dutra, Minister of War, issued a call tonight for young volunteers for the country's army.

The order followed by but two weeks a statement by President Getulio Vargas that Brazilians would fight on foreign soil "if necessary" to the victory plan of the United Nations.

Dutra's decree carried no limitation on the number of volunteers to be accepted for the army, which heretofore has drawn its complement from military classes under Brazil's system of compulsory military service.

## MUNITIONS VESSEL SAFE AFTER CRASH

Ottawa, June 16 (A. P.).—The story of a mid-ocean collision between two freighters—one laden with 1,200 tons of highly explosive T. N. 35—and their safe arrival at an Atlantic port was told by naval headquarters here last night.

The merchantman was part of an eastbound convoy. One night her captain saw the ship ahead fall out of line, showing an out-of-control signal. The explosive-laden ship was caught in the center of a convoy.

The captain altered his course and swung over toward the next column of ships to starboard. The ship maneuvered rapidly but could not escape. A ship crept up from astern and crashed into her, breaking open her side and scattering cases of explosives over the hold.

The captain and crew waited for the explosion and when it did not come they set about bringing the ship safely to port.

## Permanent U. S.-Mexican Health Group Is Voted

By the Associated Press.

JUAREZ, Mexico, June 16.—Establishment of a permanent border health conference was voted at the first of a series of conferences between Mexican and United States public health officials here yesterday.

Ninety-six delegates, including Dr. Hugh Cumming, director of the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, and Brig. Gen. G. C. Dunham, director of the health and sanitation office of the co-ordinator of inter-American affairs, participated in the discussion of venereal diseases, prostitution and tuberculosis in border communities.

The delegates will meet today in El Paso, Tex.

## Canada To Begin Air-Line Service Across Atlantic

Ottawa, June 16 (AP)—Munitions Minister C. D. Howe announced today in the House of Commons that a Canadian transatlantic air service would be started early next month.

It will carry air mail to the forces overseas and also official passengers.

It was understood that Lancaster bombers now being built at Malton, Ontario, would be used for the service.

## Madam Chiang Calls Japan Still 'World Threat'

### Tells Canadian Parliament Foe Uses Loot to Gird Self for New Aggression

*By The Associated Press*

OTTAWA, June 16.—Madam Chiang Kai-shek warned the Canadian Parliament today that Japan is continually consolidating her position "as a vicious world threat" and through undisputed possession of invaded territory is accumulating new resources for a continued war of aggression.

Members of the Senate and House of Commons met in a rare joint session to hear the Chinese generalissimo's wife, who told Parliament that Japan's plundering of China has reached "staggering figures." Madam Chiang said that within the last year the Japanese have obtained 100,000,000 tons of raw material for the use of her armed forces from the occupied territories. She added that the Japanese are increasing exploitation of China's resources to the detriment of the United Nations.

China has fought with small arms, flesh and blood, and the will to battle, she said, adding that until a few weeks ago the Chinese Army never had the sort of consistent air protection necessary for even small-scale offensives.

The fact that the Chinese Army, with the help of a few planes in the combined American and Chinese Air Forces, was able to rout the enemy in the last up-river Yangtse invasion proved how much can be done with comparatively little, Madam Chiang said.

Pointing out again that the danger to China and to the United Nations, however, is not past, she warned that China's will to resist, implemented only by inadequate fighting material, must not be strained beyond human endurance. If Japan should succeed in subjugating China, she said, the repercussions to the cause of the United Nations would be the greatest cataclysmic disaster civilization has yet had to face.

Turning to world prospects after the war, Madam Chiang said that merely policing the world to prevent further strife would be insufficient. She urged that the United Nations exercise foresight and understanding "so that the vanquished will be treated as neighbors and as fellow beings, while punishment should be limited only to the perpetrators of this war."

She extolled Canada's welding of two peoples into one strong and harmonious nation as an example from which the rest of the world could profit, and concluded that the touchstone of human greatness lies in co-operation and collaboration, "the antithesis of domination and exploitation of one people by another."

## 'Alcan Highway' Is Now 'Alaska Military Highway'

### Canadians Took the Lead in Urging Change of Name

WHITEHORSE, Yukon Territory, Canada, June 16 (CP).—Brigadier General James A. O'Connor, of the United States Army's Northwest Service Command, announced today that the 1,600-mile lifeline to the north is now "The Alaska Military Highway," instead of "Alcan Highway."

"We called it Alcan to include some mention of Canada," he said. "Yet Canadians themselves took the lead in urging us to name the road the Alaska Highway."

## Canadian Crops Held 'Generally Backward'

### Farmers Plagued by Rain And Low Temperatures

By the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, June 16.—Canadian crop conditions "generally remain backward," the Dominion Bureau of Statistics says in the second of a series of eight telegraphic crop reports.

"Absence of sunshine and warmth," the bureau said, is retarding agriculture in the prairie grain area, while conditions are so far behind in some sections of the maritime provinces that farmers will not be able to complete spring work in time for crops to ripen for harvest.

All of Canada has been plagued by heavy rains and low temperatures, the report stated. Pastures and hay fields are generally making good growth, but in some places the stands of grass are thin and the clover has been winter-killed.

Seeding and planting in the maritime Provinces is 50 to 80 per cent completed. "Heavy loads of bloom are reported in the orchards in all three (maritime) provinces," the bureau said. "In the Annapolis Valley, apple scab is serious in all but the best sprayed orchards and insects are generally fairly abundant."

Seeding operations are still incomplete in Ontario, although rapid progress has been made in the last two weeks. Fall wheat and early sown grains are making good progress, and the hay and alfalfa crops are doing exceptionally well. Seeding of course grains in the prairie provinces is not yet completed, but the wheat is mostly in and showing above ground.

## What's Behind The War News

JUN 17 1943

By GLENN BABB

Premier General Tojo, in his war review before Parliament yesterday, did his best to gloss over the unsightly patches in Japan's recent war record and current outlook. However, it is doubtful whether his speech, despite its wholesale distortion of the military situation, did much to raise the spirits of his compatriots.

He had to tell them about the appearance of a new air power in China, partly American, partly Chinese, and warn them that they must expect theis homeland to be raided. He had to admit that great Allied attacks—"counteroffensives," he called them—were in the making. That is another way of saying that Japan has been thrown on the defensive. It is interesting to speculate on how that admission will affect a people whose enthusiasm for war has been fed for years on promises of world conquest.

The premier-war minister shed almost no light on the military situation but his selection and emphasis of his subject matter gave some striking indications of the current trend of his regime's thinking and planning. The speech showed that a major part of its hopes for victory—or at least a stalemate that would permit the retention of a considerable share of the war booty——rests upon the vast undertaking which Tojo called "the reconstruction of greater East Asia."

This has two phases, the effort to convert the resources of the conquered lands to Japan's war purposes and the political campaign to win the support of the populations of those lands for Japan's new Asiatic order. Much has been said and written about the former.

Tojo said yesterday that "the vast resources of that region (greater East Asia) is rapidly being converted into our fighting power." Many Allied authorities have been preaching that one of the greatest perils facing the United Nations is the possibility that Japan, if given time enough, will so use the great wealth in rubber, tin, oil, iron and other vital materials which she won in the first six months of the Pacific war to make herself impregnable.

But perhaps that is the less dangerous half of the Japanese program. There are definite limits to Japan's capacity to achieve that program. She lacks shipping and all those materials must be carried back to her homeland industrial centers for processing. She lacks trained, intelligent technicians and skilled manpower. Although it is obvious that she is making herculean efforts to expand war production—the current Diet session is largely concerned with that problem—the chances are that the economic-industrial phase of the greater East Asia program will fall far short of its goals.

**Seek Common Front**

The failure of the political program can not be taken for granted. The Japanese are working mightily to line up other Asiatic races in a common front against the Occidental peoples by terror, compulsion, persuasion, bribery. Tokyo's propaganda insists that such solidarity is becoming a reality. Tojo devoted a great part of his speech to this theme.

He promised the Philippines "independence" before the end of this year. He repeated a previous pledge of freedom to Burma. He declared that the puppet states of Manchukuo and Nanking China were freely and mightily supporting Japan. Similarly he paid his respects to the people of Thailand, Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies. In all these, he insisted, Japan has been welcomed as the liberator. He promised India help in shaking off the yoke of Britain. A few hours after Tojo spoke the Tokyo radio was filling the air with alleged messages of support from Filipino, Burmese, Chinese and other leaders.

**Obvious Propaganda**

Now this picture is obvious and blatant propaganda. But we know too little of the real situation inside the conquered lands to assume that it is entirely untrue. There undoubtedly has been some measure of collaboration with the Japanese. There were considerable groups in each country which hated their European rulers so thoroughly that they were ready to welcome the Japanese. Also the conquerors have been able to enlist corrupt, ambitious or avaricious natives as their agents.

Any success the Japanese achieve in this program is going to make victory in the Pacific and East Asia just that much harder for the Allies. And one factor assisting the Japanese is the slowness of the United Nations in formulating and announcing their intentions respecting that part of the world.

## Tojo Expects Allied Raids on Japan Mainland

### Warns the Diet of Coming Offensive; Says War Has Reached Decisive Stage

*Broadcast reports from enemy countries are published with the warning that they frequently contain misleading statements intended for propaganda purposes.*

Boasting that Japan is daily becoming stronger, Premier General Hideki Tojo warned the Japanese Diet yesterday that "the war has reached a serious, decisive stage, with the enemy mobilizing all his resources for a counter-offensive."

Addressing an extraordinary session of the Diet, Tojo was quoted by the Tokio radio as saying

JUN 17 1943

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Japan's conquests had established the "necessary conditions to assure final victory," and that Japan "naturally has foreseen" new attacks by the Allies.

"Our forces," he declared in the broadcast recorded by The Associated Press, "have not only inflicted serious blows on the enemy but are also developing new methods to break him."

Tojo, who spoke as Premier and as War Minister, warned the Japanese to expect air raids on "our mainland." He was quoted as saying that the Chinese air force had begun "to recover with support by the Americans."

**Expects Raids on Mainland**

"The enemy is trying to raid our bases," said a Tokio version of his speech. Not only that, the enemy is also trying to raid our mainland and shut off our supply routes. Our air force has taken the initiative. However, we must expect that the enemy will raid our mainland."

Tojo reported that Japanese war production had been "notably augmented" this year, but acknowledged that the national economy must be tailored even more strictly to fit war needs, and that "special efforts would be unavoidable" in "insure the national food supply."

For the benefit of home morale, Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, also appeared before the Diet, and on paper again "destroyed" Allied fleets.

To date in the war, he asserted, according to the Tokio radio, the navy has shot down or destroyed 5,214 Allied planes, sunk thirteen battleships, eleven aircraft carriers, fifty-five cruisers, fifty-six destroyers, 128 submarines and sixty-nine other warcraft "besides damaging numerous others," and also has sunk 369 merchantmen, totaling 2,250,000 tons.

These figures bore no resemblance to reports announced in Allied communiques.

**"Decisive Stage Approaching"**

Japanese losses were listed as 878 planes, one battleship, three aircraft carriers, three cruisers, nineteen destroyers, eleven submarines, thirteen other warcraft "and ninety-eight ships employed by the imperial navy, totaling 352,000 tons."

Shimada declared that the "decisive stage is fast approaching" in the southwest Pacific, and disclosed that the Japanese combined fleet now is commanded by Admiral Mineichi Koga.

Shimada told of Japanese air and sea victories in the Attu area, while Tojo paid tribute to the garrison annihilated by American troops on Attu, saying it had accomplished its "strategic object of checking a superior enemy force" from advancing westward in the Aleutians for a year; had frustrated Allied attacks upon Japanese shipping, and "their planes from attempting aerial attacks upon the Japanese homeland."

He promised complete "independence" for the Philippines this year, and said Japan would help India "to expel and eliminate Anglo-Saxon influences, which are the enemy of India in every true sense of the word." Occupied regions of East Asia, he said, are giving Japan "utmost co-operation."

Of his Axis partners, Tojo said that "I firmly believe in the smashing success of Germany and Italy and their allies . . . on account of their already established invulnerable position . . . Japan promises to fight hand in hand with Germany and Italy for common victory."

# *Decisive Stage Is Near, Tojo Warns Jap Diet*

JUN 17 1943

## Premier Boasts of Growing Strength, Quotes Fantastic Figures.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Boasting that Japan is daily becoming stronger, Premier General Hideki Tojo warned the Japanese Diet yesterday that "the war has reached a serious, decisive stage, with the enemy mobilizing all his resources for a counter-offensive."

Addressing an extraordinary session of the Diet, the war leader was quoted by the Tokyo radio as saying Japan's conquests had established the "necessary conditions to assure final victory," and that Japan "naturally has foreseen" new attacks by the Allies.

"Our forces," he declared in the broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, "have not only inflicted serious blows on the enemy but are also developing new methods to break him."

Tojo, who spoke to the Diet as Premier and as War minister, warned the Japanese to expect air raids on "our mainland."

**Chinese Air Force Stronger**

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"The enemy is trying to raid our bases," said a Tokyo version of his speech. "Not only that, the enemy is also trying to raid our mainland and shut off our supply routes. Our air force has taken the initiative. However, we must expect that the enemy will raid our mainland."

At the same time, Tojo reported that Japanese war production had been "notably augmented" this year, but acknowledged that the national economy must be tailored even more strictly to fit war needs, and that "special efforts would be unavoidable" to "ensure the national food supply."

**Paper Sea Victory**

For the benefit of home morale, Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy minister, also appeared before the Diet, and on paper again "destroyed" Allied fleets.

To date in the war, he asserted, according to the Tokyo radio, the Navy has shot down or destroyed 5,214 Allied planes, sunk 13 battleships, 11 aircraft carriers, 55 cruisers, 56 destroyers, 128 submarines, and 69 other warcraft "besides damaging numerous others," and also has sunk 369 merchantmen totaling 2,250,000 tons.

These figures bore no resemblance to the facts as announced in Allied communiques.

Japanese losses were listed as 878 planes, one battleship, three aircraft carriers, three cruisers, 19 destroyers, 11 submarines, 13 other warcraft "and 98 ships employed by the Imperial Navy totaling 352,000 tons."

**Decisive Stage Near**

The admiral declared that the "decisive stage is fast approaching" in the southwest Pacific, and disclosed that the Japanese combined fleet now is commanded by Admiral Mineichi Koga.

He claimed Japanese air and sea victories in the Attu area, while Tojo paid tribute to the garrison wiped out on Attu, saying it had "accomplished a strategic object of checking a superior enemy force advancing westward for a period of 12 months."

The premier asserted that Nipponese air offensives had frustrated Allied attacks upon Japanese shipping, and "their planes to attempt aerial attacks upon the Japanese homeland."

**Philippine Freedom Promised**

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# 1337 JAP PLANES LOST IN ONE AREA

**An Advanced South Pacific Base, June 16 (A. P.).—The South Pacific Force headquarters announced officially today that 1,337 Japanese planes have been destroyed in this war theater since July 31, last, which was one week before the United States Marines landed on Guadalcanal.**

**The announcement did not disclose the American plane losses in the same period, but said that they were far less than the enemy's total, which covers only those planes definitely reported destroyed and does not include those probably destroyed or damaged.**

**The Japanese plane losses passed the 1,300-mark during the first two weeks of June, when sixty-nine were brought down, it was stated.**

**Fighter planes are credited with shooting down about 900 of the total. Heavy Army bombers—Flying Fortresses and Liberators—shot down about 200. Anti-aircraft fire from shore and ship batteries accounted for 100 more and Navy bombers bagged still another 100, and the balance was made up of planes destroyed on the ground by night fighters and observation planes.**

**The largest score for a single day's action was 115 Japanese aircraft destroyed on October 26 in the battle of Santa Cruz Island. The biggest total for one month was 370 for October, when the battle for Guadalcanal was at its highest pitch.**

**The official monthly scores follow: August, 229; September, 119; October, 370; November, 138; December, 87; January, 111; February, 104; March, 16; April, 73; May, 21, and June (to date), 69.**

**More than half the Japanese planes destroyed were Zeros. A large percentage of the remainder were dive-bombers and torpedo bombers. The rest included float planes, flying boats, observation planes and reconnaissance craft.**

# AXIS AIR LOSSES RATED AT 6 TO 1

## War Department Surveys U. S. Bombing Data.

**Washington, June 16 (A. P.).—The Axis is losing six planes for every American four-engined bomber shot down over Europe, the War Department says, and this sign of intensified air combat placed new emphasis today on Prime Minister Churchill's remark that bombing Germany out of the war was well worth trying.**

**The stepped-up tempo of the Eighth United States Air Force, operating out of England, prompted the department yesterday to make an unusual announcement of its accomplishments in recent weeks. It was the first such cumulative statement issued by the War Department since the United States entered the global conflict.**

**The statement disclosed:**

**1. That United States Air Forces had made eighteen heavy bombardment missions against targets within Germany itself, eleven of them since last May 14.**

**2. United States planes based in England flew 1,600 sorties (a sortie is a flight by one plane out and back) with four-engined bombers, in daylight precision attacks on industrial centers, naval bases and war plants.**

**3. The American forces lost 106 planes in this all-out campaign but shot down 571 German craft, many of them no doubt fighters, probably destroyed 187 more, and damaged 231 in combat.**

# *Memphis Belle, Noted 'Fort' And Crew Of Heroes At Capital*

## Bearing Axis Battle Scars Bomber Is First To Return From Combat Zone Under Own Power

JUN 17 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 16—With a new wing and a patched-up tail, a Flying Fortress glided down before a cheering crowd at National Airport today.

The Memphis Belle was back, her original crew of ten intact, after flying 20,000 miles on twenty-five bombing expeditions over Europe. She is the first combat bomber to fly home from the European theater under her own power.

The same ten American aviators who flew her to England eight months ago came back today in the battle-scarred veteran, and they had their ideas about aerial warfare over Europe.

**Nazis Concentrate Defense**

"The Germans put up everything they've got when we go over now," said Capt. Robert K. Morgan, pilot, of Asheville, N. C., explaining that the Nazis are concentrating their aerial defenses over Germany itself at the expense of the rest of Axis Europe.

He said that attempts to bomb Flying Fortresses from above by fighter planes had been taken up by German bombers as well, but were not generally successful.

Morgan said the Nazi defense methods against daylight Fortress raids followed a pattern whereby they tried to disable a ship with flak to force them to drop out of their formations. German fighters then went after the isolated American planes, he explained.

**Praises Lightnings, Thunderbolts**

He said one answer to the Nazi tactics might be more long range fighter protection, and asserted "Lightnings and Thunderbolts have been doing a fine job when they escorted us."

German pilots, he said, "come in so close we can't help shooting them down from our formations of heavily armed Fortresses."

The crew was greeted by a number of high officials, including Gen. H. H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces, who praised the exploits of the Memphis Belle and declared "the grandest thing of all is that it's the same crew bringing her back today that flew her away eight months ago.

Only one man, the tail gunner, was wounded," he said.

**Introduces Men**

Poised and enthusiastic, Captain Morgan introduced his men, whom he described as "the best crew that ever was." They are:

Capt. James A. Verinis, New Haven, Conn., copilot; Capt. Vincent B. Evans, Henderson, Texas, bombardier; Capt. Charles B. Leighton, East Lansing, Mich., navigator; Staff Sergeant John P. Quinlan, Yonkers, N. Y., tail gunner; Staff Sergeant Clarence E. Winchell, Oak Park, Ill., waist gunner; Staff Sergeant Casimer Nastal, Detroit, waist gunner; Staff Sergeant Cecil H. Scott, Altoona, Pa., ball turret gunner; Technical Sergeant Robert J. Hanson, Garfield, Wash., radioman, and Technical Sergeant Harold F. Loch, Green Bay, Wis., top turret gunner.

**Shoots Down Eight**

The Belle's fuselage was scarred with marks of her encounters in the air and bore a painted list of the raids she had been on and a row of eight Swastikas denoting the German planes her guns had shot down.

The ten-man crew brought back a total of twenty-one decorations. They had a girl friend aboard—Stuka, a half-grown Scottie pup who jumped eagerly from the plane when the door was opened but who was hurriedly caught by a pursuing gunner as she ran through the crowd.

JUN 17 1943

# Other Spy Executions Hinted

## Censorship Office Head Tells of Work His Agency Did in Trapping Enemies.

Washington, June 16 (A. P.).—A hint that other enemy agents in addition to the six submarine-borne saboteurs put to death here last August had been executed by the Government since the outbreak of the war was given by the House Appropriations Committee today in printed hearings on a war agencies supply bill. It came during testimony of Byron Price, director of the Office of Censorship.

JUN 17 1943

Discussing the activities of his agency and the role which it has played in forestalling enemy plots, Mr. Price told the committee: "As to security, censorship has discovered and enabled other agencies of the Government to forestall enemy plots. People have been arrested and in some cases executed as a result of the evidence that we have produced."

Mr. Price did not elaborate on that statement, nor did the record show any further discussion of it, but committee members who heard the testimony said that they did not believe that the Office of Censorship had claimed any part in the apprehension of the six Nazi agents executed last year. "There undoubtedly have been other cases," one member said.

The hesitancy of the Government to disclose publicly that other enemy spies had been caught and executed, he added, "would be a natural thing, because, without the disclosure, the enemy Government involved would have no way of knowing whether its agents here still were active or were out of the picture." While there have been no announcements or any other executions except those of the submarine sextet, the Office of War Information disclosed only recently that a Nazi agent who flashed signals from the Hawaiian shores before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor was sentenced to death almost a year ago by a military commission in Honolulu.

The sentence subsequently was commuted to fifty years' imprisonment. "If a thing like that could be bottled up and kept a secret for almost a year," the committee member commented, "it is not going too far to speculate, on the basis of Mr. Price's testimony, that there may have been some executions which the public has not yet been told about."

# Crete, Rhodes May Be Next

## Axis Islands in Aegean Would Serve as Bases for Air Raids on Rumanian Oil Fields, Says War Analyst.

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

WASHINGTON, June 16—(AP) Rumors of Anglo-American preparations to strike at the Axis in the eastern as well as the central Mediterranean, fed by reported British closure of the Turkish-Syrian border, not only stirred undisguised invasion jitters in Germany, but whetted expectations in the Allied world.

Behind those expectations stands the conclusion of many military strategists that it is in the eastern sector of the "soft" under side of Hitler's continental fortress, not through Italy or France, that the shortest and surest road to victory lies. Nor can it be overlooked that the Russian press found special significance in the border-closing report from Ankara. It was interpreted in Moscow as implying an impending Allied 'offensive in the eastern Mediterranean which could go farther to take the weight of Nazi pressure off Russia than could any other immediate Anglo-American move to capitalize on the successful African campaign.

### Viewed With Great Concern

That objective, to take the weight of expected Nazi summer attack, still unaccountably delayed, off Russia, was publicly stated by Prime Minister Churchill, who said it ranked high in the recent Anglo-American joint staff conferences in Washington. Nor can it be doubted that any Allied threat in the eastern Mediterranean must be viewed with even greater concern in Berlin that what happens in Sardinia or Sicily, or even on the Italian mainland itself.

That arises from the fact that Hitler fought his Balkan campaign—prelude to his attack on Russia—as much to safeguard his vital war nerve, Rumanian oil, as to pave the way for his march to the east. Had Italy been able alone to crush Greece, the Nazi Balkan campaign would not have been necessary.

British air power aiding Greece was a deadly menace to the Rumanian oil fields, however. If present-day Anglo-American air power ever gains forward bases in the eastern Mediterranean theater from which it can strike at Rumanian oil there is ample ground for expecting a more concentrated bombing attack upon that vital Axis war resource than has yet been delivered against Germany or Italy, except for the blasting of Pantelleria.

### Two Island Bases

There are two enemy-held islands in the eastern Mediterranean which could serve that Allied purpose — Crete and Rhodes in the Italian Dodecanese off the Turkish coast in the Aegean. Both are within big bomber range of Ploesti, the heart of Rumanian oil production. Both also are now in easy range of bombers based on the African coast or on the British island of Cyprus where the Axis has reported otherwise unconfirmed American military activities.

Crete invites Allied effort to recapture it for many reasons. While it remains in Axis hands it may hamper convoys plying the short Gibraltar-Suez route to the Indian ocean, even with the Sicilian straits narrows cleared and possible Allied invasion of Sicily impending. Crete would be of great strategic value to the Allies for an attack on the German Balkan flank via the Greek peninsula or the Aegean.

### Crete Invasion Necessary

Crete, however, is many times larger than Pantelleria. It is doubtful that it could be blasted out of enemy hands by air alone. That does not necessarily apply to the small Italian island of Rhodes, across the mouth of the Aegean.

It is in range of big and medium bombers from Alexandria and Cyprus. And it is even nearer the Rumanian oil fields than Crete. It is also susceptible to the same sort of air-sea blockade that was employed against Pantelleria and probably far less well fortified or garrisoned than that Italian mid-Mediterranean "Gibraltar."

An adaptation of the Allied Pantelleria technique against Rhodes is a distinct possibility whenever the time seems opportune. As a diversion move to draw off additional Axis air power from Russia or from possible invasion targets such as Sicily or Sardinia stepped-up Allied activities in the eastern Mediterranean would seem desirable, if for no other immediate purpose.

The fact remains that so far as the Mediterranean theater as a whole is concerned, its eastern reaches rather than its central or western sectors cover the most vulnerable Nazi continental fronts, and that powerful British armies, closer to their own oil resources than anywhere else in the world, are massed east of Suez for some move and may be astir.

# U. S. Is Putting Bulk of Funds Into Air Force

## Nelson Reveals Switch in Emphasis as House Gets $2,921,441,504 War Bill

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).—Congress received word today that the United States is putting the largest share of its military expenditures behind its air force, and a strong hint that military strategists have revised upward their estimates of what air power can do to beat the Axis to its knees.

These disclosures were made when the House Appropriations Committee reported a $2,921,441,504 omnibus appropriations bill to finance eighteen special war agencies in the twelve months beginning July 1, and made public testimony taken during hearings.

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, guardedly told the committee that "from both the military and production point of view" he was convinced "we are in the midst of one of the greatest and most powerful developments in history—the development of an almost incredible striking power by means of aircraft."

### "Tens of Billions"

He added that "from now on expenditures for our air force will exceed by far the expenditures for any other single military category, reaching before the end of 1943 an annual rate of some tens of billions of dollars."

There had been previous indications that the United Nations' leadership, in the light of the African successes, were placing still greater reliance on air power—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's statement, for instance, that it would "do no harm" to try the experiment of bombing Germany into defeat.

Mr. Nelson testified also that "we are rapidly approaching the limit in our productive capacity in this country." He said the total output in 1943 would reach approximately $180,000,000 and said about half of it would be for direct war production.

Spread over 2,100 printed pages of testimony were the explanations of top officials in charge of directing the country's economic life, from war production to consumer prices.

In general, in this first year's report on the agencies handling of their parts of the war program, the House committee gave the war agencies an accolade for their work. "Great credit is due," it reported, "for what has been accomplished. Mistakes have been made and will be made. They are to be expected. There has been lost motion. The speed of action would not have been attained without it."

### O. W. I. Funds Trimmed

Although thus praising the agencies, the committee trimmed their requested appropriations from a total of $3,060,933,922 to the figure recommended to the House. The ax fell heaviest on Elmer Davis's Office of War Information, which asked $47,342,000 and was cut to $34,472,504.

The bulk of the funds recommended are for the War Shipping Administration. It asked, and the committee approved, $2,272,350,000 to continue the great shipbuilding program and operate the growing merchant fleet, this representing an increase of $1,223,000,000 over current appropriations.

### Committee's Recommendations

The amounts sought by the other various agencies, followed by the amounts which the Appropriations Committee recommended, in that order, are:

Board of Economic Warfare, $36,150,000 and $36,150,000.
Office of Censorship, $29,998,400 and $27,800,000.
War Petroleum Administration, $5,473,000 and $5,473,000.
Office of Price Administration, $177,335,000 and $165,000,000.
Office of Strategic Services, $38,476,000 and $35,000,000.
Office for Emergency Management: Administrative services, $9,796,880 and $8,817,200; working capital fund, $900,000 and $750,000.
Civilian Defense Office, $5,746,522 and $4,000,000.
Co-ordinator for Inter-American Affairs, $33,860,000 and $30,685,000.
Office of Defense Transportation, $14,900,000 and $14,050,000.
Office of Economic Stabilization, $100,000 and $100,000.
Liaison Office, $62,320 (none recommended).
National War Labor Board, $14,341,300 and $13,841,300.
Office of Scientific Research, $135,982,500 and $135,982,500.
War Production Board, $89,950,000 and $88,200,000.
War Relocation Authority, $48,170,000 and $48,170,000.

An additional $18,000,000 was provided for contract authorization by the Co-ordinator for Inter-American Affairs, and the Smaller War Plants Corporation was authorized to use $12,006,000 of its original $150,000,000 capital stock fund.

JUN 17 1943

### Shipping Situation

Lewis Douglas, Deputy War Shipping Administrator, told the committee in February, it was disclosed, that owing to losses to submarines and other causes there had been a net gain of only a little over 1,000,000 deadweight tons in United Nations' merchant fleets since Pearl Harbor.

However, Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, the War Shipping Administrator, testified that his agency expects to more than double in the new fiscal year the number and tonnage of the ships its operates.

He said that the fleet would need an additional 35,000 officers and 145,000 seamen in the new fiscal year and that while getting and training the men would be difficult he believed it could be done.

The budget also carried $72,000,000 for the Maritime Training Fund and $350,000 for Federal contributions to state marine schools and maintenance and repair of training vessels.

Admiral Land told the committee that as of February, 1943, 41 per cent of the nation's merchant fleet was working for the Army; 13 per cent for the Navy; 30 per cent for lend-lease; 16 per cent for the civilian economy, of which about 8 per cent was for strategic materials such as bauxite.

Mr. Douglas told the committee that although in the past about 70 per cent of the vessels comprising the present fleet came from existing tonnage and only 30 per cent from new construction, the number of remaining available ships is small and in the future new construction and more efficient use, repair and operation will be "all-important."

The W. S. A. budget estimates, Mr. Douglas told the committee, included $371,587,000 for wages, of which $201,388,000 represented "normal" wages and $170,199,000 bonus payments. Bonuses are paid, Mr. Douglas explained, when ships operate in certain areas; additional bonuses when a ship stops at certain ports, and additional bonuses when the ship is under attack.

The committee gave the Board of Economic Warfare every penny—$36,150,000—it sought, and declared that the testimony of Milo Perkins, the board's director, emphasized "the grave importance of the work that is being done by that organization on the world economic front and the crucial part it is taking in the war effort."

Mr. Perkins told the committee that "the plain fact is that Germany and Japan got a long jump on us in the world economic battle that preceded the war itself," but said that through the work of the B. E. W. operators, whom he described as "economic commandos," this nation is catching up.

"There is a long way to go," he added, "but the United Nations are definitely not losing the economic war. Our economic strength is still rising, while both Germany and Japan are beginning to show the first signs of economic strain."

Other statements:

William M. Jeffers, rubber director, reported that all the synthetic rubber plants should be in operation and producing by the end of the year, and that he was counting on an output of about 800,000 long tons of synthetic rubber next year. He declared that there would be at the end of this year about 140,000 tons of synthetic and crude rubber, and estimated that production of synthetic rubber by early autumn of 1944 would reach the point where it could supply normal demands.

Joseph B. Eastman, War Transportation Director, said that if

JUN 17 1943

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war-time discomforts, plus a campaign to induce people to eliminate unessential travel, fail to accomplish the desired results "we may have to dig down into our basket" for some system of priorities.

Ralph K. Davies, Deputy Petroleum Administrator, asserted that the critical gasoline shortage on the Atlantic coast could have been avoided by an earlier ban on pleasure driving.

James M. Landis, Civilian Defense Director, said there is "considerable likelihood that the United States will be subjected to air raids both on the Pacific and on the northeastern coasts.

The greater part of the committee's reductions in the Budget Bureau's allocations of funds for the various war agencies came in requests for new personnel, with the denials amounting to approximately 5,400 man years.

The action came after Representatives John Taber, of New York, and J. William Ditter, of Pennsylvania, two of the ranking Republican members, assailed in particular the high percentage of former college instructors and professors as economists and consultants on such agencies as the Board of Economic Warfare and the Office of Price Administration.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| War Shipping Administration..... | 2,372,350,000 | 2,272,350,000 |
| Grand total..... | $3,060,933,922 | $2,921,441.504 |

An additional $18,000,000 was provided for contract authorizations by the coordinator for Inter-American Affairs, and the Smaller War Plants Corporation was authorized to use $12,006,000 of its original $150,000,000 capital stock fund.

# FIRING OF 300,000 FEDERAL WORKERS HELD ESSENTIAL

## Byrd Economy Committee Hits 'Waste of Funds, Manpower.'

### PIRATING CHARGED

### Unwarranted Wage Boosts Granted in Inter-Departmental Competition.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—(AP) Immediate dismissal of 300,000 government employes was demanded today by the Byrd economy committee in a report charging "waste of Federal funds and manpower."

The joint committee on reduction of non-essential Federal expenditures complained to President Roosevelt and Congress that there have been "unwarranted" wage increases which reflected a "pirating of employes" and "a disregard for basic salary classifications and dangers of inflation."

Senator Byrd (D-Va), committee chairman, cited an increase in Federal civilian personnel from 917,760 persons on Nov. 11, 1918, to 3,008,519 last April, and a payroll increase from $141.522,234 monthly in September, 1939, to $552,700,300 last month.

Disputing contentions that 60 per cent of Federal civilian employes are engaged directly in war production, the committee estimated that less than 45 per cent are "chiefly engaged in actual mechanical war production," and said these include consultants, analysts, attorneys, police guards, charwomen and others in the War and Navy departments, Maritime commission, and other services.

**Drastic Reductions Asked**

The committee called on the Budget bureau to make drastic reductions under authority given it by the recent War Overtime Pay act.

While it said most of the agencies it studied were "open to censure for unwarranted pay raises," the committee found the War Production board and the Board of Economic Warfare "most outstanding" in this regard.

"Wasteful and extravagant misuse of Federal funds," it asserted, have been "accelerated" by "skip-grade" promotions under the Civil Service Classification act, adding that "in one agency Federal funds were used in this manner at the rate of over $1,000,000 annually."

**Joint Action Urged**

It recommended that the Civil Service commission and the Budget bureau act jointly to eliminate 300,000 employes, halt "unnecessary" recruiting of new employes, especially from outside the government, and form an "effective manpower pool" for the utilization of available employes.

"Wasteful personnel malpractices" should be prevented by a complete reorganization of personnel servicing and management functions, it said.

The beneficial effects of a merit system during the past two years, it charged, "have been impaired and Federal funds have been wasted through the negligent attitude of personnel officers and operation officials."

**Efficient Program Needed**

"With the United States faced with an acute labor shortage of competent and qualified employes,' continued the report, "it is imperative that the government put a brake on recruiting, and adopt an efficient, well-planned, fair and equitable labor-utilization program."

It found the WPB paying 3,301 or 26 per cent of its employes more than $3,800 a year, the National Housing agency, 2,564 or 18 per cent; the co-ordinator for Inter-American affairs, 344 or 33 per cent, the BEW, 640 or 23 per cent and the Reconstruction Finance corporation 2,031 or 27 per cent.

It asserted that three BEW employes received raises of $6,000 or more between Nov. 15, 1940, and Nov. 15, 1942, while BEW, WPB and five other war agencies reported 14 pay raises of $4,000 to $5,000 during that period, and 568 raises between $1,200 and $2,000.

Despite the "vast" payroll, the committee commented at one point, some agencies said delay in submitting reports was due to "lack of sufficient personnel."

# War Agencies' Figures Pruned By Committee

JUN 17 1943

[By the Associated Press]

*Washington, June 16—Following are the amounts the appropriations subcommittee recommended for the agencies, and the amounts the agencies had requested, in the omnibus bill submitted to Congress today:*

| Agency | Sought | Recommended |
|---|---|---|
| Board of Economic Warfare..... | $36,150,000 | $36,150,000 |
| Office of Censorship..... | 29,998,400 | 27,800,000 |
| War Petroleum Administration..... | 5,473,000 | 5,473,000 |
| Office of Price Administration..... | 177,335,000 | 165,000,000 |
| Office of Strategic Services..... | 38,476,000 | 35,000,000 |
| Office for Emergency Management— | | |
| Administrative Services ..... | 9,796,880 | 8,817,200 |
| Working Capital Fund..... | 900,000 | 750,000 |
| Civilian Defense Office ..... | 5,746,522 | 4,000,000 |
| Coordinator Inter-American Affairs | 33,860,000 | 30,685,000 |
| Office of Defense Transportation.... | 14,900,000 | 14,650,000 |
| Office of Economic Stabilization.... | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Liaison Office ..... | 62,320 | ..... |
| National War Labor Board..... | 14,341,300 | 13,841,300 |
| Office of Scientific Research..... | 135,982,500 | 135,982,500 |
| Office of War Information..... | 47,342,000 | 34,472,504 |
| War Production Board..... | 89,950,000 | 88,200,000 |
| War Relocation Authority ..... | 48,170,000 | 48,170,000 |

## *Treasury Averages Tax Deductions at 12 PerCent*

### *Exemptions Listed Under Pay-Go Plan Effective July 1*

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).—The Treasury estimated today that sums withheld under the pay-as-you-go tax law beginning July 1 will not exceed 12 per cent of gross pay for the majority of wage earners. The law requires employers to withhold 20 per cent of all wages and salaries over and above exemptions, but because of these exemptions, the Treasury said, the percentage of withholdings to gross pay will vary with individual wage earners, depending on income and family status.

For a single person with no dependents the withholdings will range from 6.3 per cent of gross wages for a person earning $17.50 a week to 17.5 per cent for a person earning $95 a week. For a married person with no dependents the percentage of withholdings will range from 1.1 per cent on a salary of $17.50 a week to 14.9 per cent on a salary of $95 a week.

For a married person with one dependent the percentage for the same wage brackets will range from 1.1 per cent to 13.7 per cent and for a married person with two dependents from 1.1 per cent to 12.4 per cent.

Henry Morgenthau jr., Secretary of the Treasury, urged all wage earners to promptly fill out withholding exemption certificates as the first requirement of the new system of tax collection. Information concerning family status supplied by employees to employers on these certificates, Mr. Morgenthau said, will determine the amount of wages to be withheld.

# Dealers In Food Oppose Subsidies "At Any Level"

JUN 17 1943

Washington, June 16 (AP)—Representatives of retail and wholesale food dealers from coast to coast wound up a two-day national conference today by announcing opposition to subsidies "at any level."

The objection to the Administration's plan for holding down prices by paying subsidies was voiced in an eleven-point resolution drawn up by the retailers, which was immediately concurred in by the wholesalers.

Other demands made by the retailers in their resolution included the scrapping of price control on luxury items, the halting of "advertising dollars-and-cents" prices for each class of store, the "discontinuance of public propaganda branding retailers as unpatriotic and seeking to overcharge the public," the abolition of OPA "one-man" courts, and a cutting down in the number and complexity of reports.

# MEXICANS CLEARED IN ZOOT SUIT RIOTS

## None Yet Found to Have Been Involved, Say U. S. Officials.

**WASHINGTON, June 16.—(AP) The State department announced today that investigation so far had revealed no cases where Mexican citizens were involved in recent fights in Los Angeles between service men and "zoot suit" youths, but promised speedy action on claims resulting from such cases, if there are any.**

**The announcement followed a visit to Secretary Hull yesterday by Mexican Ambassador Francisco Castillo Najera who expressed his government's concern over the disturbances.**

**The State department announcement:**

**"The Mexican ambassador called upon the Secretary of State on June 15 in order to express the concern of his government at the recent disturbances in Los Angeles and vicinity.**

**"The Secretary assured the Ambassador that the Department of State had been closely following the situation as it has developed since these disturbances first began. He assured the Ambassador that the local authorities, have been doing everything possible to ameliorate the situation. He also stated that full investigation of these incidents is being conducted by Federal and local authorities.**

**"If as a result of those investigations it is found that there are cases involving Mexican citizens (and none have yet been found) the resulting claims will be expeditiously handled by this government in accordance with principles of international law and the principles of justice and equity which the two governments jointly uphold."**

## TO TALK IN BRITAIN

Washington, June 16 (A. P.).—Typical Americans are being sent to England by the Office of War Information to satisfy British interest in the United States. This was disclosed today in testimony of Robert Sherwood, director of OWI's overseas branch, to a House Appropriations sub-committee.

He said that invitations already had been issued to: Frank J. Lausche, Mayor of Cleveland; Clarence Dykstra, president of the University of Wisconsin; Eric Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Japan.

JUN 17 1943

**U. S. Planes Raid Solomons.**

**Washington, June 16 (A. P.).—United States planes attacked Japanese positions in the central and northwestern Solomon Islands Sunday and Monday, the Navy reported today, and enemy flyers countered with an attack on Guadalcanal early Tuesday.**

**No estimates was given of damage inflicted by the American attacks but a communique said that no personnel or material damage had been reported here as a result of the Japanese assault.**

**The Navy communique said that during the evenings of June 13 and 14, Flying Fortresses and Liberators attacked Japanese installations at Kahili and on Shortland Island in the Buin area.**

**On the evening of June 14, Army Mitchell medium bombers escorted by Navy Corsair fighters bombed the runway and anti-aircraft positions of the airfield at Vila, Kolombangara Island.**

**Kahili is a Japanese air base near Buin, a port on the southeastern end of Bougainville Island. Bougainville is the northwestern island of the Solomons chain. Shortland Island lies a few miles off Buin.**

**Vila, on Kolombangara Island, is in the central Solomons, only about 100 miles northwest of the American air base in the Russell Islands, immediately north of Guadalcanal.**

## Former Hopkins Nurse Gets U. S. Health Post

Washington, June 16 (AP)—Surgeon General Thomas Parran today announced appointment of Miss Lucile Petry as director of the newly established division of nurse training in the United States Public Health Service.

Miss Petry will be the first woman to hold such an administrative position in the Public Health Service, directly responsible to the surgeon general.

She is a graduate of the Johns Hopkins School of Nursing and of Teachers College, Columbia University. For ten years she was associate professor of nursing at the University of Minnesota. For the past two years she has been with the public health service in connection with the war nurse training program.

# MEAT SUBSIDY RATES FIXED

## Range From 0.95 Cents To 1.3 Cents A Pound Live Weight

## Defense Supplies Corporation To Finance Rollback In Retail Prices

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 16—Meat subsidy rates ranging from 0.95 cents to 1.5 cents a pound, live weight, were announced tonight by the Defense Supplies Corporation which will finance the payment to packers to reimburse them for a ten per cent. rollback in retail prices.

The rates, amounting to about 2 cents a pound on carcasses which translates into an average around 3 cents at retail, are: Cattle and calves, 1.1 cents, sheep and lambs 0.95 cents, hogs and pigs 1.3 cents.

### Payments Monthly

Payment will be made monthly, applying to livestock slaughtered beginning June 7.

The subsidy, intended to be passed back to livestock producers, will be paid only to slaughterers who handle more than 4,000 pounds, live weight, monthly.

Smaller slaughterers, officials said, are presumed to sell largely at retail and get the advantage of the retailer's profit margin.

## OPA Suggests Tokens To Replace Food Stamps

Washington, June 16 (AP)—A pocketful of tokens instead of a bookful of food stamps is the latest proposal brought forward by the Office of Price Administration.

To save grocers the work of handling large quantities of ration stamps, the OPA today offered a national conference of food men a plan to use coin-sized tokens instead.

Still only in the tentative stage, the plan calls for tokens in two colors and several denominations, designed to fit standard coin-counting machines so they could be easily tallied at the end of the day.

One ration stamp would be issued monthly, which would be good for a certain number of tokens. The tokens would be constantly current, thereby permitting customers to carry them over from one period to the next.

## R. J. Cordiner, WPB Official, Resigns Post

Washington, June 16 (AP)—Ralph J. Cordiner resigned today as a vice-chairman of the War Production Board, reportedly to reenter private business.

Cordiner, who was president of Schick, Inc., of Stamford, Conn., when he joined WPB last November, was brought into the war agency to set up the production-scheduling program which is credited with breaking bottlenecks in the production of parts for synthetic rubber and aviation-gasoline plants, escort vessels and other vital parts of the war program.

His letter of resignation, dated May 26 and accepted "reluctantly" by Chairman Donald M. Nelson today, said that "personal matters" necessitated his departure.

# WORK OF NEW DRUG HAILED

## Penicillin Credited With Healing Where Sulfas Had Failed

JUN 17 1943

## House Group Is Told Of Results Of Treatment Of Battle Wounds

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 16 — A newly developed substance, penicillin, was credited today with healing battle-inflicted wounds after the use of sulfanilimides and other drugs had failed to produce any improvement.

Dr. A. Newton Richards, of the Office of Scientific Research and Development, told the House Appropriations Committee what committee members termed "almost miraculous" results from the use of penicillin, derived from a mold that grows on an artificial liquid medium.

### Is Sent To England, Africa

He said 20,000,000 units had been sent to England and a similar quantity to North Africa and gave this account of penicillin's use in treating Pacific-front casualties at Bushnell Veterans' Hospital, in Utah:

"They (the wounds) consisted of compound fractures, bones splintered by high-velocity bullets which had been under treatment by ordinary means for as long as fourteen months. The men were weak and delirious.

"They had been treated by the sulfanilimides and other drugs without avail. Almost from the beginning of the injection of this material, they began to improve.

### Another Project Set Up

"Within a week (in a typical case) the situation became so improved that an operation could be risked, which was necessary to remove bone fragments, missile fragments, bits of uniform, or, in one case, a galosh buckle which had been driven into the wound.

"Penicillin reduced the infection in the wound so that the pocket could be cleared up and explored and drainage accomplished. The case that I have in mind was healed within twenty-seven days. That was after fourteen months of ineffectual treatment by other known means."

The army and navy were so impressed, Dr. Richards said, that a similar project is being set up in Halloran Hospital in Staten Island. Medical officers sent there for training in the administration of penicillin later will be sent to other hospitals until there are ten in which studies are being made.

### Production Cost Now High

Dr. Richards told the committee penicillin had had remarkable effect in the treatment of gonorrhea, clearing up the infection in two days. He said there was a report on sixty-eight cases of gonorrhea cured "without a miss."

The cost of production for penicillin now is very high, he said, but he expressed confidence that the cost would be brought to a reasonable figure by larger production. He said the material was first discovered in 1929 in Britain.

## M'Nutt's Own Order Balks His Salary Raise

WASHINGTON, June 16. — (AP) Paul V. McNutt's chances of getting a $3,000 raise collided today with the obstacle of President Roosevelt's hold-the-line order against inflation.

As War Manpower chief and Federal Security administrator, Mr. McNutt draws $12,000 and the House Appropriations committee recommended that this be boosted to $15,000 in line with salaries of the heads of other wartime agencies.

But, on the grounds that this would violate the War Labor board's wage stabilization formula and also crack the anti-inflation line, Rep. Taber (R-NY) objected. The House backed him up.

### Responsible for Regulations

Rep. Fish (R-NY) remarked he had been told Mr. McNutt was largely responsible for regulations freezing the wages of millions of workers.

Rep. Celler (D-NY) commended Mr. McNutt as an able and efficient executive and said a $3,000 raise would be "mere peanuts."

## Skip-Bomb Hit In Underground Hangar Scored

Washington, June 16 (AP)—An American fighter pilot "skipped" his bomb from low altitude directly into an underground hangar on Pantelleria during the bombardment of that island, the War Department said today.

A report from Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle's strategic air force in North Africa states that Lieut. Col. Ernest C. Young, of Stillwater, Okla., performed this feat during the assault, "popping one square into an underground hangar as blithly and skillfully as a youngster skips pebbles across a pond."

Young, who is group executive officer and who pilots a Lightning fighter, used the same technique against many other key military installations on Pantelleria, the report stated.

## *Navy Lists 5 Missing In State and Jersey*

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP)—The Navy announced today twelve casualties, including three dead and nine missing. This brings to 23,016 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since December 7, 1941. The grand total includes 7,442 dead, 4,723 wounded and 10,851 missing.

The list announced today included:

**NEW YORK**

**Missing**

ANDRES, EDWARD FRANCIS; wife, Mrs. Anna May Andres, 1489 Broadway, Rensselaer.

ATTOLINI, WILLIAM SAMUEL; father, Dante Attolini, 418 North Tenth st., Olean.

THOMPSON, RICHARD JAMES; mother, Mrs. Mary Jane Thompson, 110 Pleasant st., Canandaigua.

WATKINS, NORBERT JOSEPH; wife, Mrs. Mildred Watkins, 17 Division st., Lancaster.

**NEW JERSEY**

**Missing**

CUNNINGHAM, JAMES JOSEPH, ensign; wife, Mrs. Dorothy S. Cunningham, 754 Line st., Camden, N. J.

JUN 17 1943

# *Soldiers Killed in Action Listed*

WASHINGTON, June 16 (AP).—The War Department announced today the names of 408 United States soldiers killed in action, most of them in the North African area.

Included are the following from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

**NEW YORK**

**North African Area**

ABRAMS, BERNARD A., private first class; father, Elmer W. Abrams, 372 Hewlett Parkway, Hewlett, L. I.

ACQUILIN, EDWARD V., private first class; father, Joseph H. Acquilin, 430 West 116th Street, Manhattan.

AMANZIO, ANTHONY, corporal; mother, Mrs. Anne Amanzio, 63-58 Eighty-third Place, Middle Village, Queens.

BOLANOWSKI, JOHN S., corporal; mother, Mrs. Mary Bolanowski, 906 Saratoga Street, Utica.

BRIGANTE, PASQUALE A., private; father, Cono Brigante, 1564 Pacific Street, Brooklyn.

BURGER, HERMAN, private; mother, Mrs. Katherine Burger, 67-12 Metropolitan Avenue, Middle Village, Queens.

BURNS, BASIL Jr., corporal; wife, Mrs. Louise F. Burns, 49 Hodge Avenue, Buffalo.

BUSH, WILFRED, private; wife, Mrs. Wilfred M. Bush, Box 15, Montour Falls.

CAPALACES, FRANK J., private; sister Mrs. Lucy Rogers, 32 Kenwood Avenue, Binghamton.

COLANGELO, JOHN B., private first class; father, Daniel Colangelo, 20 Eldridge Street, Port Chester.

CONKLIN, JAMES W., private; brother, William Conklin, 160 Meserole Avenue, Brooklyn.

CROSS, WILLIAM H., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Laura M. Cross, 1 Church Street, Bombay.

DEPIERRO, PASQUALE, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mary Faelle, 100-17 Union Hall Street, Jamaica, Queens.

ELIASSON, CHARLES, private; mother, Mrs. Jennie F. Eliasson, 759 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

EVERETT, WALTER D., private first class; sister, Mrs. Irene E. Wolf, 85 Grove Street, Geneva.

FOWLER, DENMAN, captain; wife, Mrs. Gene S. Fowler, 167 Glenwood Avenue, Yonkers.

HORKY, JOHN, private; wife, Mrs. Stella Horky, 34 Clinton Street, Yonkers.

JAYNES, HARRY D., sergeant; sister, Mrs. Georgeanna Duncan, Coleman Station.

KAMPFER, BEN, private first class; wife, Mrs. Claire Kampfer, Box 164, Parksville.

KRIVE, MICHAEL A., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Krive, 328 East Fifteenth Street, Manhattan.

LEWIN, RALPH, private; father, Herman M. Lewin, 1148 Longfellow Avenue, the Bronx.

MOHR, GEORGE C., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mabel Mohr, 6 Brookwood Drive, Baldwin, L. I.

NATOLI, GIOVANNI J., technician fifth grade; father, G. Giovanni Natoli, 22 Clinton Street, Norwich.

PAGE, MAURICE A., private first class; father, Leo B. Page, Main Street, Harpersville.

PETROSKY, STANLEY I., private; sister, Mrs. Helen Keesler, 1111 Dudley Avenue, Utica.

PIKE, FRANCIS H., private first class; father, Raymond H. Pike, Box 40, Vassar Road, Wappingers Falls.

POPEIL, JOSEPH, corporal; mother, Mrs. Rose Popeil, 119 East 127th Street, Manhattan.

RABINOWITZ, SIDNEY, private; father, Paul Rabinowitz, 1816 U Street, the Bronx.

RANDALL, ABRAHAM R., private; father, Hyman Randall, 1725 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

RASCHKE, ERNEST R., private first class; mother, Mrs. Ella Raschke, 933 Grand Central Avenue, Elmira.

RAYMER, CLIFFORD B., captain; wife, Mrs. Maxine J. Raymer, Box 156, East Williamson.

RIZZO, VITO J., private; mother, Mrs. Viola Rizzo, 1132 Fortieth Street, Brooklyn.

SCHWEID, MAX I., private; wife, Mrs. Essie Schweid, 3657 Broadway, Manhattan.

SCOTT, RICHARD, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Alice L. Scott, 251 Sedgewick Avenue, Yonkers.

SHARKO, TONY, private; father, Walter Sharko, 305 Hopkinson Avenue, Brooklyn.

SHARPE, WILLIAM J., corporal; mother, Mrs. Rose Sharpe, 176 Troup Street, Rochester.

SHAW, MAURICE L., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Kathryn R. Shaw, Green Street, Rushville.

SHEA, WILLIAM J., private; mother, Mrs. Catherine Shea, 675 East 233d Street, the Bronx.

STREB, JOSEPH H., sergeant; father, Walter B. Streb, 355 Grand Avenue, Rochester.

VETTER, GEORGE H., private; mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Vetter, 3097 Thirty-second Street, Long Island City, Queens.

ZEAMES, ARTHUR W., private first class; mother, Mrs. Rebecca Zeames, 1400 Jefferson Avenue, Buffalo.

BUSZTA, JOSEPH J., private first class; sister, Mrs. Frances Van Wie, 38 Chase Street, Auburn.

COTA, LELAND F., private; wife, Mrs. Violet M. Cota, Route 1, Rensselaer Falls.

DALPONSO, CLARENCE L., private; father, Lawrence P. Dalfonso, 14 North Road, Scottsville.

FUCCI, VINCENT J., private first class; mother, Mrs. Louise D. Fucci, 1523 Rockaway Parkway, Brooklyn.

GENANT, ROBERT E., first lieutenant; father, William A. Genant, 708 Rugby Road, Syracuse.

GUMBLE, AUGUST W., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Louise Gumble, 66-25 Fresh Pond Road, Ridgewood, Queens.

HUBER, GEORGE H., private first class; father, Alois Huber, 1371 Indian Church Road, Gardenville.

McCLARY, EDWARD E., sergeant; brother, Myles J. McClary, 1340 College Avenue, Elmira.

MIKLAUNUS, CHARLES J., private; sister, Miss Alice Miklaunus, 914 Leggett Avenue, Bronx.

MITCHELL, CARL, private; father, Frank Mitchell, 517 Concord Avenue, Bronx.

MOREHOUSE, LEONARD J., private first class; father, Leonard L. Morehouse, Kirkland Avenue, Clinton.

O'CONNELL, DANIEL W., first lieutenant; father, William O'Connell, 1873 Randall Avenue, Bronx.

PHILLIPS, FRANCIS E., private first class; wife, Mrs. Julua Virginia Phillips, 500 West 176th Street, Manhattan.

PORIS, JAMES, private; father, Harry Poris, 63-25 Saunders Street, Forest Hills, Queens.

SESSA, THOMAS, private first class; sister, Mrs. Elvera Guadagno, 247 Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn.

SHOEMAKER, ELLIS T., corporal; wife, Mrs. Ellis T. Shoemaker, North Norwich.

**European Area**

GOERGEN, THOMAS A., technician fifth grade; father, Michael Goergen, 613 Best Street, Buffalo.

ROGERS, DERROL W., captain; brother, Howland P. Rogers, 376 Main Street, New Rochelle.

TANNENBAUM, HAROLD J., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Adelaide E. Tannenbaum, 34 Bennett Avenue, Binghamton.

**Pacific Area**

BROWN, MILTON J., technician fifth grade; mother, Mrs. Pauline Cohen, 953 East 165th Street, Bronx.

PICOZZI, ORLANDO J., corporal; mother, Mrs. Carmela Picozzi, 2318 Broadway, Schenectady.

SHINDER, ABRAHAM, private first class; mother, Mrs. Sophie Shinder, 266 East Forty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

**NEW JERSEY**

**North African Area**

KOZAR, JOHN P., corporal; mother, Mrs. Anna Kozar, 589 Center Street, Trenton.

ROTUNDA, JOSEPH R. Jr., private; father, Joseph R. Rotunda sr., 34 Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark.

TAIBI, JOSEPH, private; mother, Mrs. Francis Taibi, 67 Frederick Street, Belleville.

ZICK, LOUIS R., private; mother, Mrs. Caroline Zick, 322 Oak Avenue, Woodbridge.

CARCILLI, JOHN B., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Carcilli, 119 Houston Avenue, Atlantic City.

DELIUS, JOHN E., private first class; mother, Mrs. May Delius, 1519 Eighty-first Street, North Bergen.

HEFFERNAN, JEREMIAH A., private; mother, Mrs. Anna Heffernan, 172 Griffith Street, Jersey City.

LANE, ROBERT C., private; father, Wilmer R. Lane, 100 East Wayne Terrace, Collingswood.

O'DONNELL, JAMES, sergeant; aunt, Mrs. Othelia O'Donnell, 106 North Avenue, Dunellen.

PENCAK, HENRY, second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Maryln Pencak, 22 Victoria Street, Somerville.

REMLEY, RICHARD R., private first class; mother, Mrs. Grace Remley, Maple Avenue, New Market.

WARE, GEORGE G., first lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Minnie L. Ware, 8 Liberty Street, Glassboro.

**Pacific Area**

SWIERCZEWSKI, ANTHONY B., technician fourth grade; mother, Mrs. Marcella Swierczewski, 55 Bleeker Street, Paterson.

**European Area**

DALEY, JOSEPH F., private; mother, Mrs. Pearl Daley, 117 South Main Street, Pleasantville.

**CONNECTICUT**

**North African Area**

BRINDISI, MICHAEL N., private; mother, Mrs. Michaline Brindisi, 15 Beach Street, West Haven.

HOLLO, FRANK, private; wife, Mrs. Glenna F. Hollo, 478 Gregory Street, Bridgeport.

FERRIS, GEOFFREY C., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Cheney Ferris, 625 Whitney Avenue, New Haven.

ERFF, PHILIP F., private; father, William C. Erff, Ivy Circle, West Haven.

LA CHANCE, ADALBERT L., private; mother, Mrs. Albina La Chance, 43 Russ Street, Hartford.

SQUAGLIA, FRANCIS A., private first class; father, Salvatore Squaglia, Lee Street, New Haven.

**Pacific Area**

CHUDZIK, ANTHONY T., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Sophie Chudzik, 723 Farmington Avenue, New Britain.

JUN 17 1943

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# ALLIES HOLD 3-TO-1 PLANE SUPERIORITY

## Army Chief Of Air Staff Compares Losses In Mediterranean

## 937 Of Enemy's Aircraft Are Destroyed At Cost Of Only 237

JUN 17 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

New York, June 16—Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, chief of the air staff, Army Air Forces, disclosed today that since April 15 Allied aircraft in North Africa and the Middle East destroyed 685 enemy aircraft in air combat and 252 others on the ground with a loss of only 237 planes.

At a press conference following his return from an inspection tour of the European and African war theaters, General Stratemeyer also said that during the same period the Allies destroyed 118 Axis ships of all kinds in the Mediterranean.

"If there is one lesson we have learned from Africa, the Mediterranean and Europe," he said, "it is that our air power must not be used piecemeal and so dissipated. In the Tunisian battle the Tactical Air Force was used as an integrated force to achieve air superiority by blasting the enemy air force out of the sky.

### Not Used Piecemeal

"It was not used piecemeal, one parcel as an umbrella to protect ground troops elsewhere, dividing itself into easily opposable segments and accomplishing nothing. I was a solid force, commanded by airmen."

Stating that the Allies had achieved a 3-to-1 air ratio in the Mediterranean against a "tough, battle-wise foe," General Stratemeyer declared:

"Our airplane production today far exceeds that of the Axis. Theirs is a rapidly wasting, ours a growing air power. At the ratio of 3 to 1 under conditions which should have been favorable to them, their losses must take on, for the Axis, the aspect of calamity.

### Sometimes Unopposed

"Our Army Air Forces have known a number of recent days of operations without enemy air opposition. The number of those days will increase as we get along with this war, if we keep on knocking down the enemy at the current rate. We have every confidence we will do so."

Declaring that "in the past two months we have forged the pattern of air victory in the Mediterranean," he added:

"Now we are undertaking to cut the Axis to that pattern. It is a job we face with confidence. Our confidence is based on knowledge that we have met and cleanly, decisively defeated the best the enemy can offer."

# Moscow's Little People Await German Offensive Undisturbed

## Red Army Appears To Be Stronger, Better Armed Than Ever Before

*(Eddy Gilmore, who writes the following story on how Russia's people face the impending summer campaign, has just returned to Washington after nearly two years as an Asociated Press correspondent in Moscow.)*

By EDDY GILMORE,
Associated Press Staff Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 16.—With a large part of the German army camped just beyond Moscow's front yard—and ready to strike if you believe in signs—you'd think the little people of the big old city would be getting slightly excited as the tension tightens.

Well, they aren't.

The Ivan Ivanoviches and the Sonia Ivanovas of Moscow are paying about as much attention to the Wehrmacht on the central front as they would be to a well charged but well controlled samovar.

A samovar needs watching. Just keep it under watchful eye and control and nothing much is going to happen to any one or anything—except the samovar.

For weeks the citizens of Moscow and the land between Moscow and such Russian cities as Briansk, Orel, Svesk, Kursk, Smolensk and Velikie Luki have known that a lot is going on.

**Reinforcements Brought Up.**

They knew Hitler has turned into these sectors many trains bearing troops, tanks, guns, mortars and all the other implements of war. They are well aware that as the flooded Russian roads dried the Germans brought up—and are still bringing up—thousands of loaded trucks.

The little people—the apartment house dwellers, the keepers of little cottages, the tillers of the fields and all the others—know that such a great German concentration means a push is imminent.

The Russian newspapers have hammered this into the people for weeks now. The army paper, Red Star, has shouted it to the soldier, and the Red Fleet, publication of the navy, has had its say to the sailors.

**Know Hitler Is Desperate.**

The Red army—more than any other army in the world—has felt the weight of a German push. It has been told that this summer the weight may be greater than ever before, that more tanks may come, that more dive bombers may be used, and that even gas may be employed.

The little people know Hitler is desperate. Twice he has driven deeply into the lands of their ancestors when the warm weather came. And twice when the cold weather arrived the Red army has pushed him back.

This summer there is a strange deliberateness to Hitler's plans. They almost seem too apparent. He seems to be building solidly for the central or western front.

There is much speculation that he may try to break through southwest of Moscow, drive westward; then turn northward and try to get behind the capital.

Only this is known—Hitler appears to have enough material and men on this front to seek to accomplish such a feat.

**Nazis Have Had Four Setbacks.**

The German command has had four major objective setbacks:

1. Failure to take Moscow.
2. Failure to capture Stalingrad.
3. Failure to hold the Caucasus and her oil.
4. Failure to storm Leningrad or to starve it out.

Can Hitler fail again in Russia?

The Soviets, who are always realists, realize that Hitler can fail again and possibly again. They don't rest on the rhetoric of the presumption.

Great victories, they know, are often made of many failures.

**Taganrog May Be Key Point.**

The open manner in which Hitler is building up the central front worries some of the thinkers. There's a possibility of a trick. He may also be building up that strong sector of the Taganrog line.

If Hitler goes for the Caucasus again he has to have Rostov, and Taganrog isn't far away. If he wants the Donbas back, Taganrog would be a place to strike from.

The Taganrog line must be watched.

There have been some funny goings on up around the Leningrad front recently and they may or may not indicate a German push in this direction.

But—whatever the Germans do, the Germans will meet a better, stronger, more powerfully armed and commanded Red army this summer than in the past two summers.

**Generals Like the Offensive.**

The Red army of today is a very potent force. It is commanded by young brilliant generals—generals who like the offensive. And, of course, its guiding strategist is still Stalin, who many military men believe will go down in history as one of the world's greatest strategists.

If Hitler has been doing things all this time since the end of the winter offensive, you can be assured Tovarich Stalin—as the premier is called by everyone in the Soviet Union from school child to ancient—has been up to something, too.

I have just gotten to the United States from Moscow and because of the obvious fact of military secrecy I can only say that from what I've seen—and frankly, it hasn't been a lot—Tovarich Stalin has been up to a considerable something.

# Eight Nazis Attempt To Flee Prison Ship

## Servicemen and Police Foil Escape in New York

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Alert marines plunged into waters off the West Side dock area here last month to aid in capturing eight Nazi war prisoners who escaped from a prison ship by squeezing through a porthole.

The daring escape was detected early one morning when a sentry patrolling the dock section noticed a figure splashing in the water. He challenged the swimmer, but received no reply.

The sentry fired—and the whole area became alive with coast guardsmen, sailors, marines and police.

In "movie thriller" fashion, coast guard and police boats fanned out into the water. Searchlights played their beams in the direction of the swimmer and shots rang out from the prison ship moored in the Hudson River.

Several marines dived into the water and swam toward the escaping men. Some of the Germans were overtaken and after desperate battles were captured and dragged ashore.

A few of the Nazis managed to scramble up a West Side pier, others remained in the middle of the river and several struck out for the Jersey shore.

All were soon captured, however, with the exception of a submarine officer who later was found hiding beneath an Army truck.

The navy chief petty officer who discovered the break also was credited by the Navy with capturing some of the Germans after they had jumped into the river. His name was not given.

# KUHN IS DEPRIVED OF U. S. CITIZENSHIP

## 11 Key Figures in Bund Denaturalized, Eight Held for Hearings.

NEW YORK, June 16 — (AP) Fritz Kuhn, former national German-American Bund leader, and 10 other key figures of the Bund in the New York area, have been denaturalized, E. E. Conroy, special agent in charge of the New York FBI office, announced today.

Kuhn is now serving a two and one-half to five year sentence in Dannemora prison for embezzlement of Bund funds. The FBI said he did not contest the denaturalization action.

Eight of the group were arrested by the FBI today, as a result of the denaturalization decrees, entered June 1, and are being held on Ellis island as enemy aliens for hearings, Mr. Conroy said.

Among those being held at Ellis island, Mr. Conroy said, are: Henry von Holt, 40, former Bronx Bund leader; Franz Wunschel, 38, former Bronx Bund member; Ernest Sotzek, 38, the Bronx, former Manhattan unit service leader; Konrad Koehler, 43, the Bronx, former Bund newspaper circulation manager; and William Heller, 43, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., former Poughkeepsie unit leader.

Heller, who was naturalized Nov. 9, 1929, joined the Friends of New Germany in 1934 and was active in Bund affairs until 1941, heading the Poughkeepsie Bund unit from 1936 until its dissolution five years later, Mr. Conroy said. During the first World war he served in the German naval air force and has two brothers in the German army, the FBI said.

# WAR IN DECISIVE PHASE, TOJO SAYS

## Premier Tells Japanese Diet Allies Are Massing All Resources

JUN 17 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

New York, June 16—Declaring that Japan is daily becoming stronger, Premier General Hideki Tojo warned the Japanese Diet that the war has reached a serious, decisive stage, with the enemy mobilizing all his resources for a counter-offensive."

Addressing an extraordinary session of the Diet, the war leader was quoted by the Tokyo radio as saying Japan's conquests had established the "necessary conditions to assure final victory," and that Japan "naturally has foreseen" new attacks by the Allies.

### Serious Blows Cited

"Our forces," he declared in the broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, "have not only inflicted serious blows on the enemy but are also developing new methods to break him."

Tojo, who spoke as Premier and as War Minister, warned the Japanese to expect air raids on "our mainland."

He was quoted as saying that the Chinese air force had begun "to recover with support by the Americans."

"The enemy is trying to raid our bases," said a Tokyo version of his speech. "Not only that, the enemy is also trying to raid our mainland and shut off our supply routes. Our air force has taken the initiative. We must expect, however, that the enemy will raid our mainland."

### Production Increased

At the same time, Tojo reported that Japanese war production had been "notably augmented" this year, but acknowledged that the national economy must be tailored even more strictly to it war needs, and that "special efforts would be unavoidable" to "ensure the national food supply."

For the benefit of home morale, Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Navy Minister, also reported before the Diet, and on paper again "destroyed" Allied fleets.

To date in the war, he asserted, according to the Tokyo radio, the navy has shot down or destroyed 5,214 Allied planes, sunk 13 battleships, 11 aircraft carriers, 55 cruisers, 56 destroyers, 128 submarines, and 69 other warcraft "besides damaging numerous others," and also has sunk 369 merchantmen totaling 2,250,000 tons.

### Figures Don't Agree

These figures bore no resemblance to the facts as announced in Allied communiques.

Japanese losses were listed as 878 planes, 1 battleship, 3 aircraft carriers, 3 cruisers, 19 destroyers, 11 submarines, 13 other warcraft "and 98 ships employed by the Imperial Navy totaling 352,000 tons."

The admiral declared that the "decisive stage is fast approaching" in the Southwest Pacific and disclosed that the Japanese combined fleet now is commanded by Admiral Mineichi Koga.

He claimed Japanese air and sea victories in the Attu area, while Tojo paid tribute to the garrison wiped out on Attu, saying it had "accomplished a strategic object of checking a superior enemy force advancing westward for a period of twelve months."

### Praises Air Action

The Premier asserted that Nipponese air offensives had frustrated Allied attacks upon Japanese shipping, and "their planes to attempt aerial attacks upon the Japanese homeland."

He promised complete "independence" for the Philippines this year and said Japan would help India "to expel and eliminate Anglo-Saxon influences, which are the enemy of India in every true

JUN 17 1943

sense of the word." Occupied regions of East Asia, he said, are giving Japan "utmost cooperation."

Of his Axis partners, Tojo said that "I firmly believe in the smashing success of Germany and Italy and their allies on account of their already established invulnerable position. Japan promises to fight hand in hand with Germany and Italy for common victory."

# YAMAMOTO SLAIN BY ARMY HEADS, CHINESE REPORT

JUN 17 1943

## Fresh Evidence of 'Feud' Explained in Chungking Broadcast

NEW YORK, June 16 — (AP) A Chinese military spokesman said today the Chinese had "fresh evidence" indicating that the late commander-in-chief of Japan's combined fleet, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, "was probably the victim of a feud between the Japanese Army and Navy," the Chungking radio reported.

A Chinese broadcast recorded by the FCC recalled there were varied reports from Tokyo concerning Admiral Yamamoto's demise, first learned May 20, including suicide, during operations in the South Pacific and during an air raid.

"The spokesman said x x x," the broadcast continued, "that Yamamoto was not killed late in April but early in May, and that he could not have been killed in an air raid since there had been no Allied air attack on Manila around that time.

**Prompted Tojo's Visit**

"Yamamoto's death prompted Premier Hideki Tojo's hurried visit to Manila, where the Admiral's headquarters were located, on May 5. Premier Tojo's mission, the spokesman said, was principally to straighten out the tense situation resulting from the admiral's mysterious death.

"Tojo returned to Tokyo May 8 and when Yamamoto's ashes were brought back to Tokyo by plane, high Japanese officials with the exception of General Tanaka, commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces in the Philippine area, all attended a special ceremony at the airport.

"When it was pointed out that General Shizuichi Tanaka was conspicuously absent from the airport that day, the spokesman said, Japanese government authorities explained that he was unable to attend, having become suddenly indisposed. On May 29, General Tanaka was relieved of his command.

**Different Courses Favored**

"In the light of these circumstances, the spokesman said, Yamamoto's death should be traced to the long-standing feud between the army, which favors northward advance, and the Navy, which favors a southward push."

(On May 21, Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, said on the radio that perhaps Admiral Yamamoto "was bumped off by some of the rest of the mob—as has happened to high officers in Germany and Italy. Mr. Davis said "the Japanese navy was none too brilliantly handled in the latter half of 1942, so his (the admiral's) colleagues may have decided he had outlived his usefulness and that they could cover up his murder by giving him a great publicity build-up as a hero.")

# Allies Must Remain United in Peace, Bonnet Declares

## Liberation Group Official Works for Closer Ties Of U. S. and France

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 16. — Henri Bonnet, minister of information in the newly-formed French Committee of National Liberation, believes that "nations united in war must remain united in peace to solve the complex problems facing a world-wide reorganization once the actual fighting is over."

Both in an interview in New York and in an article he wrote for the first issue of Mondre Libre, the Montreal-published French edition of Free World, an international magazine which has as its purpose a global unity of all races, M. Bonnet stressed the necessity of this post war co-operation.

In the article he said: "Military problems enjoy priority today, but they must not make us forget the numerous and daily complex problems the United Nations must solve in the diverse political fields nor the immense task facing a liberated Europe and Asia" which have been ruined, devastated and threatened by a savage enemy."

Prior to taking over his new duties with the French Liberation Committee, M. Bonnet was doing research work for a postwar committee in Chicago. He also was active in the France Forever Committee, which is associated with the Fighting French delegation in the United States. Before coming to the United States he was connected with the League of Nations.

In the New York interview, M. Bonnet said the important thing today was that the French were united.

"Today," he said, "the question as to whether one is a Giraudist or a De Gaullist is not important. We have been appointed as a unit for France, and we will serve as such. I believe unity has been achieved in a completely satisfactory way."

M. Bonnet, who is 55 years old and tall and tanned, now is enroute to Algiers. He has been in the United States since 1940. One of his key motives in his new job, he said, will be to do "all I can toward drawing still closer, if possible, the bonds between France and the United States."

He was rather vague in discussing possible representation in postwar planning groups of the conquered nations, and said he had not given much thought to the problem.

In the article he went into the problems which will come with peace rather fully, saying:

"Nations united in war must remain united in peace * * *. Not only will the four freedoms have to be respected above every other consideration, but our duty shall also be to adapt the great doctrines of liberty to the necessities of the industrial era and to solve social problems."

A new world-wide movement has been organized, he wrote, and it is made up of "all who now want to build modern societies in freedom and dignity.

"Members of that new movement must remain united and give to governments and regimes the strength to succeed where their predecessors failed."

After the democracies have won the war, he believes "they must be able this time to reap all the fruits of victory, and this is the main reason why everyone must be prepared for peace just as much as we had to be ready to fight.

Ever more conscious of her historical destiny, France will also know how to consolidate and maintain united the old and the new continents merged into a really free world."

# Only Sister Of 5 Sullivan Heroes Joins The WAVES

New York, June 16 (AP)—Genevieve Sullivan, 26-year-old sister of the five Sullivan brothers who lost their lives in the sinking of the cruiser Juneau last November, began her boot training as a WAVE today at the United States Navy Training School at Hunter College, the Bronx.

She was welcomed by Capt. William F. Amsden, commander of the school.

The only surviving child of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sullivan, of Waterloo, Iowa, she said her family was "glad I picked the navy."

She said that when she wrote her brothers about joining the WAVES, "they said it was a good idea," adding that "after the boys went down with their ship I knew I would go ahead."

If WAVES are assigned to overseas duty, she said she "would like to be the first to go."

# Gen. Sorensen Says Invasion Will Follow Strategic Bombing

JUN 17 1943

## Air Chief Suggests Pattern of Attacks, Holding That Raids Can't Eliminate Necessity for Occupation.

Los Angeles, June 16 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. E. P. Sorensen, assistant chief of the Army Air Forces staff intelligence, outlined today a suggested sequence of air attacks prior to invasion of fortress Europe.

Addressing the annual convention of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, he said that a scientific program of strategic bombing of enemy industry should precede the invasion.

"At first we shall make shallow penetrations," he said, "striking primarily at targets which will reduce the air defense power of the enemy—hitting aircraft factories, flying fields and knocking down fighters. Little or no effect will be seen at the front lines. . . .

"The second phase starts when we have gained the edge over the enemy's production of airplanes for defense, when he is no longer able to increase his defenses and when we can stand the losses of deeper penetrations.

**Knocking Out Production.**

"Now we start the third phase, in which we really get down to the business of knocking out the heart of enemy production capacity. But it is still not spectacular.

"The fourth and last phase begins when we have completed the initial destruction of the selected vitals and have started the cleaning up process on items overlooked."

Gen. Sorensen had this to say of the over-all effectiveness of air power, as demonstrated by the conquests of Pantelleria and other Mediterranean isles by air strength alone:

"No matter how long this finite bombing continues, it cannot completely eliminate the necessity for occupation and final subjugation."

The German failure in the battle of Britain was the result of earlier misconceptions of the possibilities and limitations of air force, he maintained, rather than a failure of the force itself.

"Germany bombed for terror with unaimed bombs, and hoped in vain that chance would aid in hitting vital points."

Last spring and summer, he added, the R. A. F. maintained superiority over the German Air Force in Lybia and Egypt, but though this helped considerably it was not enough to prevent the German advance to the edge of Alexandria. There was something missing.

"Studying the later African campaign, we see the piece that was missing and we can identify it as strategic bombing, the air action which prevented the delivery of essentials to the African area."

# Lady Beveridge Christens 202d Kaiser Liberty Ship

By the Associated Press.

PORTLAND, Oreg., June 16.—The 202d Liberty ship from Henry Kaiser's Oregon Shipbuilding Corp., launched yesterday, was christened the John B. Steffen by Lady Beveridge. Her husband, Sir William Beveridge, author of the postwar social security plan for Britain, witnessed the launching.

In an interview Sir William said his plan was ideal for Britain, but might not be adaptable here because of "the tremendous difference" between the nations.

# *Knox Says War Must End Aggression for All Time*

## *Speaks at Commencement at Northwestern University*

EVANSTON, Ill., June 16 (AP).—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox declared today the war "must not be halted under any circumstance until it is completely won by the surrender unconditionally of our enemies."

"There is a prudent reason for that statement," the secretary said in a commencement address at Northwestern University, adding:

"We must this time make it so clear that no one can misunderstand that any aggressive-minded man who would seek to impose his will upon the world by force can, by referring to the record we are making in this war, determine what the end of such a course will be.

"That lesson must be driven home for all time now."

"A man would be a fool to assert that there have not been mistakes made. We have wasted time and effort in futile gestures and mistaken programs. In a democracy that is one of the things that is certain to occur and we may rely upon the right and instincts of a democratic people to criticize."

Northwestern awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws to Secretary Knox, who also presented ensigns' commissions to thirty-seven graduates of Northwestern's Naval R. O. T. C.

# Charges 1,000 Japs Are Freed Each Week

Charlotte, N. C., June 16 (AP)—Robert E. Stripling, of Washington, chief investigator of the Dies committee, said here today that every week 1,000 Japanese were being released by the War Relocation Authority.

He made the statement in an interview with the Charlotte *Observer*. Many of these Japanese, Stripling said, are dangerous enemy aliens capable of doing tremendous damage.

He said that the War Relocation Authority was treating the Japs as a social problem rather than as enemies or potential enemies of the nation.

# Volcano Adds to Woes Of Japanese on Kiska

By the Associated Press.

HEADQUARTERS, Alaska Defense Command, June 14 (Delayed). —Returning bomber pilots reported today the Kiska volcano has become active, adding to troubles of Japanese occupying that Aleutian island.

Pilots who have used the volcano on the north end of Kiska as a navigation point said the crater is smoking and they saw some lava flowing down the sides of the peak.

JUN 17 1943

THE WAR TODAY

(WHILE DEWITT MACKENZIE IS ON VACATION, THIS DAILY COLUMN IS BEING WRITTEN BY MAX HILL, FORMER CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN TOKYO.)

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JUN 17 1943

BY MAX HILL

AT LEAST ONE MEMBER OF THE NEWLY FORMED FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION HAS HAD THE COMMON SENSE TO STRIP THE ORGANIZATION OF ITS POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS AND GET DOWN TO WHAT HE THINKS IS THE BASIC PURPOSE--A UNITED FRANCE.

IT IS UNFORTUNATE THAT THE CHIEF PROTAGONISTS, GENERALS DE GAULLE AND GIRAUD, CANNOT BE AS OBJECTIVE AND END THEIR CAUTIOUS SPARRING FOR POSITION, SINCE SO MUCH IS AT STAKE FOR ALL OF US.

"THE QUESTION AS TO WHETHER ONE IS A GIRAUDIST OR A DE GAULLIST IS NOT IMPORTANT," HENRI BONNET, WHO IS MINISTER OF INFORMATION IN THE COMMITTEE, SAID IN A RECENT INTERVIEW. "WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AS A UNIT FOR FRANCE, AND WE WILL SERVE AS SUCH."

M.BONNET IS NOW ENROUTE TO ALGIERS, BUT IT REMAINS TO BE SEEN WHAT EFFECT HIS REASONABLE ATTITUDE WILL HAVE ON THE TWO MEN WHOSE COOPERATION IS SO NECESSARY FOR A SUCCESSFUL COMMITTEE.

YESTERDAY FRENCH OFFICES IN ALGIERS ANNOUNCED THAT A LUNCHEON MEETING BETWEEN DE GAULLE AND GIRAUD HAD BEEN CANCELLED, BUT TODAY IT WAS DISCLOSED THEY MET IN PRIVATE, EVIDENTLY PREFERRING TO DISCUSS THEIR DIFFERENCES OF OPINION WITHOUT TOO LARGE AN AUDIENCE.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT IN ALGIERS SAID HE BELIEVED THE MEETING RESULTED IN ADDED STRENGTH FOR DE GAULLE, WITH SOME UNSPECIFIED CONCESSIONS ON GIRAUD'S PART.

30.24-5073

THE CURRENT IMPASSE, WHICH STEMS BACK TO THE PRE-WAR PERIOD AND RANCE'S ANTIQUATED AND COMPLEX POLITICAL STRUCTURE FOR ITS BEGINNING, S MADE MORE COMPLICATED BY THE COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL POSITIONS OF E GAULLE AND GIRAUD.

ON THE ONE HAND, DE GAULLE GETS VIRTUALLY ALL OF HIS FUNDS FROM THE BRITISH. AS AN INDICATION OF WHAT IS BEING THOUGHT OF THE EXISTING MUDDLE IN AT LEAST SOME INFLUENTIAL BRITISH QUARTERS IT IS ONLY NECESSARY TO READ A FEW NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS.

THE YORKSHIRE POST DESCRIBES DE GAULLE AS STUBBORN, WHILE THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS HOPES THE GENERALS WILL QUIT FIGHTING AMONG THEMSELVES AND "HELP US GET ON WITH THE WINNING OF THE WAR."

THE DAILY SKETCH IS A STEP AHEAD OF THE OTHERS AND ACCUSES DE GAULLE OF BEING "OVER DICTATORIAL" AND "NON-COOPERATIVE." A TIGHTENING OF THE PURSE STRINGS BY THE BRITISH MIGHT SEND DE GAULLE SCURRYING FOR COVER AND A COMPROMISE SESSION.

JUN 17 1943

ON THE OTHER HAND, GIRAUD NOT ONLY HAS MONEY, BUT HE ALSO HAS PPLIES, SUCH AS OIL AND PEANUTS AND WINE AND PLENTY OF MUTTON, TRADE WITH THE UNITED NATIONS FOR THE NECESSARY WEAPONS OF WAR. ESIDES, HE HAS SENT A SUBSTANTIAL SUM OF MONEY IN GOLD TO THE UNITED TATES.

IT MUST BE SAID FOR DE GAULLE, WHATEVER HIS ATTITUDE IN THE PRESENT SITUATION MAY BE, THAT HE HAS WORKED AND FOUGHT HARD FOR FRANCE FROM THE DAY SHE BECAME A PUPPET OF THE NAZIS. FIRST HE ORGANIZED THE FRENCH NATIONAL COMMITTEE, THEN THE FIGHTING FRENCH, AND NOW OF COURSE HE IS A LEADER IN THE JOINT COMMITTEE. THIS MAY

JUN 17 1943

NOT JUSTIFY, HOWEVER, HIS DETERMINATION TO ELIMINATE ALL FRENCHMEN WHO EVER HAD ANY CONTACT WITH VICHY, NOR HIS EVIDENT DESIRE TO RULE IN HIS OWN WAY.

REGARDLESS OF WHAT TURN THE JOINT COMMITTEE SQUABBLE TAKES, IT WILL BE THE AMERICAN GENERAL, DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, WHO HAS THE FINAL SAY--IF HE SO WISHES. AFRICA WILL REMAIN THE PROVINCE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ARMIES FOR A LONG TIME TO COME, AND THE FRENCH CAN'T MOVE WITHOUT CONSULTING HIM FIRST.

THAT MEANS THE BRITISH ALSO HAVE THE RIGHT TO APPROVE--OR DISAPPROVE--OF ANY SUGGESTIONS MADE, SINCE IT IS A JOINT COMMAND.

HOWEVER, UNTIL NOW THE EISENHOWER POLICY, AND THERE IS NO INDICATION OF A CHANGE, HAS BEEN TO TAKE A STRICTLY HANDS OFF ATTITUDE ON ANY QUESTION INVOLVING THE FRENCH WHICH DOES NOT TOUCH ON MILITARY SECURITY. THERE ISN'T MUCH CHANCE, THEREFORE, THAT THE SITUATION WILL GET OUT OF CONTROL WITH SUCH AN ARBITRARY CHECKREIN READY AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE.

JUN 17 1943

**LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 17-(AP)-RUSSIAN PLANES HAVE SUNK AN AXIS SUBMARINE IN THE BL CA, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED TODAY IN ITS MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE.**

LONDON, JUNE 16-(AP)-FOUR AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO HAVE NEVER ACTED IN FRONT OF A CAMERA BEFORE ARE BRINGING ROARS OF LAUGHTER FROM BRITISH MOVIE CROWDS IN A SHORT QUIP SCENE IN A BRITISH-PRODUCED "COLONEL BLIMP" FILM.

THE MOVIE IS "LIFE AND DEATH OF COLONEL BLIMP" AND IS THE STORY OF A POMPOUS BRIGADIER OF THE LAST WAR WHO BECAME A HOME GUARD COMMANDER IN THIS WAR. "COLONEL BLIMP" IS A CHARACTER CREATED BY CARTOONIST DAVID LOW AND USED TO TYPIFY ANY FORM OF BUREAUCRATIC MUDDLING.

THE FOUR AMERICANS WHO WERE CALLED IN TO HELP THE PRODUCERS OUT WITH AN "AMERICAN TOUCH" TO THE FILM ARE MAJOR WILLIAM H.BARRETT, 33, (708 114TH ST.,) SANTA MONICA, CALIF., SCREEN AND MAGAZINE WRITER BEFORE THE WAR; STAFF SERGEANT THOMAS R.PALMER, 30, (133 E. 40TH ST.,) NEW YORK CITY, FORMER STAGE ACTOR; STAFF SERGEANT ROTEN C.SIMMONS, 27, (600 TRAVIS ST.,) WICHITA FALLS, TEX., WHO WAS A BOOKKEEPER IN AMARILLO, TEX.; AND SERGEANT HAROLD R.BRANDT, 26, (3299 CARTER ST.,) DETROIT, MICH., FORMER BANK CLERK.

BARRETT WAS ASKED TO WRITE A SCRIPT ON THE BRIGADIER'S EXPERIENCES IN THE U.S. ARMY RAIL TRANSPORTATION OFFICE. HE WAS THEN ROPED IN TO ACT ONE PART AND TOOK THE THREE OTHER MEN ALONG FOR THE REMAINING AMERICAN ROLES.

JUN 17 1943

THEY ARE SHOWN IN THE SCENE WITH THE BRIGADIER TRYING TO CATCH A TRAIN. THE NONCHALANT AMERICANS TELL HIM THAT NOT ONLY WILL HE FAIL TO MAKE THE TRAIN BUT THAT THERE ARE NO TRAINS, NO TRACKS, AND NO SCHEDULES. THEY DISREGARD HIS RANK AND ARE UNIMPRESSED BY THE BRIGADIER'S POMPOUS ATTITUDE.

**LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)-SOVIET RUSSIA WILL DO ALL IN ITS POWER TO AID IN THE "CREATION OF A STRONG AND INDEPENDENT POLAND," MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN TOLD THE CONFERENCE OF POLISH PATRIOTS IN THE U.S.S.R. IN A MESSAGE BROADCAST BY THE MOSCOW RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR LAST NIGHT.**

**THE MESSAGE, ADDRESSED TO "WANDA WASSILEVSKA, COLONEL BEHRLING**

JUN 17 1943

AND OTHERS," PRAISED THEM FOR "UNITING YOUR FORCES AND STRENGTHENING FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE PEOPLES OF POLAND AND THE SOVIET UNION," AND WAS A REPLY TO AN EARLIER MESSAGE FROM THE CONFERENCE.

"YOU CAN BE SURE," THE MESSAGE SAID, "THE SOVIET UNION WILL DO ALL IN ITS POWER TO SPEED THE DEFEAT OF OUR COMMON ENEMY--HITLERITE GERMANY -- TO STRENGTHEN POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP AND BY EVERY MEANS POSSIBLE AID THE CREATION OF A STRONG AND INDEPENDENT POLAND."

STALIN PREVIOUSLY HAD PLEDGED HIMSELF TO THE RESTORATION OF AN INDEPENDENT POLAND. THE NEW YORK TIMES, IN A COPYRIGHTED STORY ON MAY 5, JUST 11 DAYS AFTER MOSCOW BROKE OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE, QUOTED STALIN AS "UNQUESTIONABLY" SEEING A STRONG AND INDEPENDENT POLAND AFTER THE WAR.

STALIN'S MESSAGE WAS IN REPLY TO AN EARLIER NOTE FROM THE CONFERENCE OF THE COMMITTEE THANKING HIM FOR SOVIET CO-OPERATION AND FOR HIS CONSENT TO THE CREATION OF A POLISH DIVISION TO BE NAMED FOR TADEUSZ KOSCIUSZKO, POLISH PATRIOT.

30.24 -5075

"GET HIM ON THE CREW!"

BY DIXIE TIGHE

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED UNITED STATES PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 17 1943

AN AMERICAN FLYING FIELDS IN ENGLAND, JUNE 16--AMBASSADOR JOHN G. WINANT, THE ONE CIVILIAN IN A GROUP OF GENERALS HEADED BY LIEUT. GEN.JACOB L.DEVERS, MADE HIMSELF FELT TODAY IN MORE WAYS THAN ONE WHEN HE VISITED FIGHTER AND FLYING FORTRESS STATIONS.

THE AMERICAN ENVOY HAS A SHY MANNER AND GENTLE SPEECH BUT SUCH A VISE-LIKE HANDSHAKE THAT WHEN HE GRAPSED THE HAND OF FORTRESS TAILGUNNER STEVEN PERRI OF LONG BRANCH, N.J., THE BOY EXCLAIMED:

WINANT, WHO WAS A FIGHTER PILOT IN WORLD WAR 1, BEGAN THE DAY TOURING FIGHTER STATIONS IN THE COMPANY OF GEN.DEVERS, COMMANDER OF U.S.FORCES IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER, AND MAJ--GEN.IRA C.EAKER, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH ARMY AIR FORCE.

HE STOOD ON A CONTROL TOWER WATCHING FIGHTER PILOTS PUT THEIR SHIPS THROUGH FACILE MANEUVERS. SKILLFULLY, THE BOYS BROUGHT THE SHIPS IN FOR QUICK LANDINGS. THE AMBASSADOR LOOKED A LITTLE DISTURBED AS THE LANDING RUNWAYS BEGAN TO TAKE ON A RUSH-HOUR LOOK.

"NEVER MIND," EAKER TOLD WINANT, "THE ONLY PLACE A LANDING EVER SEEMS RIGHT IS WHEN YOU'RE AT THE CONTROLS."

JUN 17 1943

AT A FORTRESS STATION THE OFFICIAL PARTY ATTENDED "SAMPLE" BRIEFING IT WAS ACTUALLY A RETAKE OF THE RECENT BREMEN AND KIEL RAIDS.

PILOTS, CO-PILOTS AND NAVIGATORS WERE PRESENT AND EAKER INTRODUCED DEVERS, WHO SAID:

"WE ALL BELIEVE IN YOU AND OUR HEARTS ARE WITH YOU AND YOUR CREWS AND IN GETTING MORE EQUIPMENT FOR YOU. YOU'RE DOING A WONDERFUL AND EFFICIENT JOB."

WINANT, THE ONLY CIVILIAN IN THE ROOM JAMMED WITH YOUNGSTERS IN FLYING JACKETS, SAID:

"YOU HAVE DONE WHAT MANY PEOPLE BELIEVED WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO DO. AM ONLY ONE AMERICAN AMONG MANY AMERICANS WHO ARE VERY GRATEFUL TO OU AND VERY PROUD OF YOU."

THE MOCK BRIEFING WAS CONDUCTED BY MAJOR JOHN J.MCNABOE, FORMER [illegible] STATE SENATOR. WITH FINAL INSTRUCTIONS TO THE BOYS COMING

JUN 17 1943

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ROM THE COMMANDING OFFICER, COL.BASKIN R.LAWRENCE OF SENECA, S.C.

ON THE FORTRESS FIELD WERE SMALL PLANES IN WHICH THE IMPRESSIVE ELEGATION FLEW ALONGSIDE "DELTA REBEL," A FORTRESS WITH 28 MISSIONS O ITS CREDIT.

HERE, DEVERS AND THE AMBASSADOR SHOOK HANDS AND CHATTED WITH THE LYING AND GROUND CREWS. THE SHIP'S PILOT, CAPT.GEORGE BIRDSONG OF CLARKSDALE, MISS., INTRODUCED THE MEN, LEADING OFF WITH CO-PILOT LIEUT.CHARLES BENNETT OF SANTA CRUZ, CALIF., WHO ADMITTED HE FLINCHED UNDER WINANT'S HANDSHAKE. BENNETT SAID "I SLIPPED MY HAND MEEKLY INTO HIS AND--OH, BOY!"

DEVERS DISCUSSED THE WORK OF THE GROUND CREW WITH TECHNICAL SERGEANT EUGENE REMMELL OF BALTIMORE, A TOP TURRET GUNNER. HE TOLD TECHNICAL SERGEANT B.A.BYRD OF LAUREL, MISS., RADIO OPERATOR, THAT HE ONCE WAS ON A FLYING FORTRESS WHEN THE RADIO WENT OFF. JUN 17 1943

"IT WAS NOT VERY NICE," HE SAID.

AT THE SECOND FORTRESS STATION DEVERS, INSPECTING THE ARMAMENT ROOM, FOUND THE BOYS EMBARRASSED BECAUSE THEIR THREE-WEEK-OLD PUPPY MISTOOK THE BOMBS FOR TREES.

"NEVER MIND, BOYS," SAID DEVERS. "AN AMERICAN AIR STATION WITHOUT A DOG WOULDN'T BE AMERICAN."

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 16-(AP)-KING GUSTAF V ON HIS 85TH BIRTHDAY TOLD THE NATION TONIGHT THAT NEUTRAL SWEDEN WAS STILL ENDANGERED BUT "WITH THE HELP OF ALL I AM SURE WE WILL RIDE OUT THE GALE WITH HONOR."

HE SPOKE BEFORE A CROSS-SECTION OF SWEDEN GATHERED IN THE COURTYAR OF STOCKHOLM PALACE AFTER A DAY IN WHICH SWEDES IGNORED A HEAVY RAIN TO PAY HOMAGE TO THE KING WHO HAS RULED THE COUNTRY 36 YEARS.

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, JUNE 16-(AP)-THE PRO-NAZI SWEDISH NEWSPAPER ALLEHANDA REPORTED TODAY THAT HIGH GERMAN OFFICERS AND RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVES, PERHAPS RANKING DIPLOMATS, HAD MET RECENTLY AT A BOARDING HOUSE "SOMEWHERE IN SWEDEN" TO DISCUSS PEACE NEGOTIATIONS BUT THE CONFERENCE FAILED.

THERE WAS NO CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORT IN ANY QUARTER, AND COMPETENT OBSERVERS EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THE STORY MIGHT BE A NAZI "PROPAGANDA PLANT" IN AN EFFORT TO BREACH UNITED NATIONS UNITY. THERE HAVE BEEN PREVIOUS GROUNDLESS REPORTS HERE OF RUSSIAN-GERMAN "PEACE TALKS."

JUN 17 1943

THE ALLEHANDA STORY SAID THE CONFERENCE FAILED WHEN THE GERMANS DEMANDED THE UKRAINE AND THE RUSSIANS REALIZED THAT THE GERMANS WERE DEPENDING UPON THE UKRAINE FOR FOOD.

BESIDES THE UKRAINE, THE ARTICLE SAID, THE GERMANS HAD DEMANDED THE BALTIC COUNTRIES AND ALL OF POLAND. THE STORY GAVE NO INDICATION OF WHETHER THE NAZIS OFFERED THE RUSSIANS ANYTHING EXCEPT TO WITHDRAW FROM WESTERN RUSSIA.

MOSCOW, JUNE 16-(AP)-THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY ODAY THAT RUSSIA AND MEXICO HAVE DECIDED TO RAISE THEIR RESPECTIVE IPLOMATIC MISSIONS TO EMBASSIES.

CONSTANTINE OUMANSKY, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, HAS BEEN NAMED AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO AND LOUIS QUINTANILLA AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, THE AGENCY TASS SAID.

OUMANSKY, NOW ON HIS WAY TO MEXICO, WAS IN WASHINGTON FROM 1936 TO 1941. QUINTANILLA HAS BEEN IN RUSSIA SINCE LAST APRIL.

JUN 17 1943

1943

30.24-5077

BY WILLIAM MCGAFFIN

MOSCOW, JUNE 1-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SIDNEY HOLLANDER OF BROOKLYN HAS BEEN RECLASSIFIED ONE-A IN THE DRAFT.

WHAT MAKES HOLLANDER'S CASE DIFFERENT FROM HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF OTHER AMERICANS WHO HAVE BEEN RECLASSIFIED BY THEIR DRAFT BOARDS IS THAT HE WAS IN THE HEART OF SIBERIA--ALMOST 6,000 AIR LINE MILES FROM HOME --WHEN HE HEARD ABOUT IT.

HOLLANDER, WHO HAS SPENT 17 MONTHS IN SIBERIA BUYING FURS, EXCHANGES WEEKLY CABLES WITH HIS WIFE, FLORENCE, WHO LIVES AT 636 EAST 95TH ST., BROOKLYN, AND THAT'S HOW HE HEARD ABOUT HIS DRAFT STATUS.

NOW THE ONLY THING THAT'S WORRYING THE 37-YEAR-OLD BROOKLYNITE IS: "HOW AM I SUPPOSED TO GET BACK TO BROOKLYN IN A HURRY IF THE DRAFT BOARD DECIDES THE ARMY NEEDS ME?"

JUN 17 1943

HOLLANDER CAME TO MOSCOW RECENTLY FROM OMSK, IN SIBERIA, WHEN THE SOVIET EXPORTING COMPANY SOYUSPUSHNINA MOVED ITS HEADQUARTERS HERE. HE BUYS THROUGH THEM FOR THE FIRM OF PAPERT-STRASBURG OF 251 30TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

THE NEW YORKER ARRIVED AT VLADIVSTOK ON ARMISTICE DAY, 1941, AND WENT DIRECTLY TO OMSK, WHICH IS 1200 MILES FROM MOSCOW. TWO OTHER AGENTS HAD BEEN BUYING FOR AMERICAN FIRMS IN HOLLANDER'S SIBERIAN TERRITORY, BUT HE IS THE ONLY AMERICAN-BORN CITIZEN IN ALL RUSSIA ENGAGED IN THIS TYPE OF WORK.

THE WAR HAS CONSIDERABLY REDUCED THE ANNUAL FUR CATCHIN SIBERIA, THE AMERICAN SAID, BECAUSE THE MAJORITY OF HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS ARE NOW IN THE RED ARMY, AND THE VOLUME OF EXPORT HAS GONE DOWN CONSIDERABLY.

HE SAID THAT PROBABLY NO FURS WOULD BE EXPORTED THIS YEAR BECAUSE THEY ARE ALL NEEDED FOR THE RUSSIAN ARMY. THEIR VALUE, HE SAID, HAS RISEN FROM 50 TO 100 PER CENT SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

HOLLANDER SPEAKS SOME RUSSIAN BUT WHEN DOING BUSINESS HE FALLS BACK ON SIMPLE TERMINOLOGY ACCOMPANIED BY APPROPRIATE GESTURES WHICH SEEMS AS WELL UNDERSTOOD IN SIBERIA AS ON SEVENTH AVENUE IN MID-TOWN NEW YORK, THE WHOLESALE FUR TRADE CAPITAL OF THE WORLD.

"THAT WAY I KNOW JUST WHAT'S GOING ON," HE SAID. "THESE GUYS KNOW WHAT'S GOING ON, TOO, AND NOBODY PULLS ANY FAST ONES."

BY RELMAN MORIN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 16-(AP)-KING GEORGE VI, SPENDING A DAY WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY AFTER HIS SUDDEN AIR TRIP TO NORTH AFRICA, HAS VISITED AMERICAN HOSPITALS AND CAMPS, SEEN REVIEWS AND EATEN SOUTHERN COOKING BY THE ARMY CHEFS WHO PREPARED A MEAL FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON HIS RECENT TRIP.

SINCE THE KING'S MOVEMENTS ARE A STRICT MILITARY SECRET, IT WAS ONLY TODAY THAT CORRESPONDENTS WERE ABLE TO TELL ABOUT THE MONDAY ITINERARY OF THE SOVEREIGN WHEN, ACCOMPANIED BY A GALAXY OF AMERICAN GENERALS, HE SAW AMERICAN COMBAT TEAMS GIVE A DEMONSTRATION OF STREET FIGHTING.

THE KING'S CHAUFFEUR DURING THE TOUR WAS A BRITISH ARMY SERGEANT--BUT HE IS AN AMERICAN FROM BRIDGEPORT, CONN. HE IS SGT. J.A.WELLS WHO ENLISTED IN THE BRITISH FORCES IN 1916 AND "HAS BEEN IN AND OUT OF THE BRITISH ARMY EVER SINCE." THE SERGEANT SAID HE OFTEN THOUGHT OF TRANSFERRING TO THE AMERICAN FORCES "BUT I MIGHT NOT GET QUITE SUCH A GOOD JOB SO I GUESS I'D BETTER STAY WHERE I AM."

JUN 17 1943

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MANY FRENCH IN
AFRICA SUPPORT
FASCIST IDEALS

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ALGIERS IS POOR
PLACE TO SEEK
REAL UNITY (600)

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JUN 17 1943

BY RELMAN MORIN

ALGIERS, JUNE 16-(AP)-THE TRAGEDY OF THE FRENCH EFFORT TO ATTAIN UNIFICATION IS THAT NORTH AFRICA IS THE PLACE WHERE THAT EFFORT IS BEING MADE.

IN THE OPINION OF A NUMBER OF OBSERVERS HERE NEITHER THE ESTRANGEMENT OF THE TWO LEADING FIGURES, GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE AND GENERAL HENRI GIRAUD, NOR THE DISAGREEMENTS BETWEEN THEM ON THE ECHNICAL QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH THE MACHINERY OF GOVERNMENT ARE IMPORTANT IN THEMSELVES.

THESE DIFFERENCES ARE SYMPTOMS RATHER THAN CAUSES.

WHAT IS SERIOUS, IN THE VIEW OF A NUMBER OF PERSONS WHO CANNOT BE NAMED BUT WHO NEVERTHELESS HAVE HAD OPPORTUNITY IN RECENT MONTHS TO OBSERVE THE WORKING OF NORTH AFRICAN POLITICS, IS THE GENERAL ATMOSPHERE OF ALGIERS AND THE ATTITUDE OF A GREAT MANY OF THE PEOPLE OF NORTH AFRICA, WHO ARE NEITHER DEMOCRATIC NOR LIBERAL. THEY ARE NEITHER 1,000 PER CENT ANTI-VICHY, NOR 1,000 PER CENT PRO-ALLY AND THERE DOES NOT SEEM TO BE MUCH QUESTION BUT WHAT SOME ARE ACTIVE FASCISTS.

WHETHER THIS IS THE RESULT OF ITALIAN AND SPANISH MIXTURE IN WHAT S CALLED THE "FRENCH" POPULATION, OR WHETHER IT DERIVES FROM THE EXTREME CONSERVATISM OF A LANDOWNING, COMMERCIAL-MINDED COLONIAL CLASS, IS A MATTER OF VARIED INTERPRETATION AMONG SUCH INFORMANTS.

BUT TO THE AVERAGE AMERICAN OR BRITISH SOLDIER, WHO THOUGHT THAT EVERY FRENCH COMMUNITY IN THE WORLD WAS HEART AND SOUL IN THE STRUGGLE OR LIBERTY AND FRATERNITY, IT SEEMS STRANGE TO SEE SOME OF THE SLOGANS WHICH ARE HASTILY DAUBED ON THE WALLS OF BUILDINGS, EVEN TODAY.

"VIVE PETAIN" IS PAINTED ON A GREAT MANY WALLS, AND EVEN ON THE SEAWALL ALONG THE MAIN STREET YOU SEE A "VIVE DORIOT" (FOR JACQUES DORIOT, LEADER OF A COLLABORATIONIST, PRO-FASCIST PARTY.)

SOME OF THE SLOGANS THAT HAVE BEEN SCRATCHED OUT ARE "VIVE DE GAULLE" AND "VIVE LE CLERC", ONE OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH GENERALS.

THE OBSERVER NEWLY ARRIVED IN NORTH AFRICA DOES NOT HAVE TO LOOK LONG NOR FAR TO FIND FRENCHMEN WHO GROW HEATED ABOUT "THE INFLUENCE OF THE JEWS" IN NORTH AFRICA AND DECLARE OPENLY THAT IT WAS A GREAT MISTAKE WHEN GEN. GIRAUD ABOLISHED THE ANTI-JEWISH ORDINANCES. THEY GROW VIOLENT IN THEIR LANGUAGE OVER THE THOUGHT OF JEWISH STUDENTS BEING GIVEN FREE ACCESS TO THE SCHOOLS AND HIGHER INSTITUTIONS OF EARNING IN NORTH AFRICA.

IN THE OPINION OF SEASONED INFORMANTS WHO OUTLINED THE SITUATION, L THIS TENDS TO AFFECT DE GAULLE MORE THAN IT DOES GIRAUD.

DE GAULLE INCURRED MORE HOSTILITY FROM SUCH PEOPLE THAN DID GIRAUD. E GAULLE'S FORMER NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN LONDON HAD A FORMER COMMUNIST DEPUTY AS A MEMBER, AND DE GAULLE DEMANDED THE LIBERATION OF POLITICAL RISONERS, THE ABOLITION OF ANTI-SEMITIC LAWS AND THE DISMISSAL OF

JUN 17 1943

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND MANY OFFICERS WHO HAD COLLABORATED WITH THE VICHY GOVERNMENT. IT IS EASY TO UNDERSTAND HOW DE GAULLE WOULD INCUR THE ENMITY OF THESE SAME OFFICIALS AND OFFICERS, MANY OF WHOM ARE SAI TO BE CLOSE TO GIRAUD.

A COMMUNIST PARTY MANIFESTO RECENTLY DECLARED THAT THERE ARE SCORE OF HIGHLY PLACED MEN WHO ARE "STILL BOUND TO THE SINISTER OCTOGENARIAN OF VICHY."

THE MEN IN THE ABOVE GROUPS, IT IS EXPLAINED, ARE LESS CONCERNED ABOUT GIRAUD BECAUSE THEY ARE SATISFIED HE IS PREEMINENTLY A SOLDIER WHO WANTS TO GET BACK TO SOLDIERING. HENCE, FOR THE TIME BEING AT EAST, THEY ARE VEHEMENTLY SUPPORTING GIRAUD AND VOTING THE STRAIGHT TICKET, SO TO SPEAK.

JUN 17 1943

INFORMANTS SAY THAT IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE CLASS THERE IS A LA PORTION OF THE POPULATION WHICH MIGHT BE CALLED "MIDDLE OF THE ROAD

THIS PORTION DECLARES IT WANTS NOTHING BUT THE QUICK LIBERATIO OF FRANCE AND THE FULL DEFEAT OF GERMANY.

BUT AT THE SAME TIME, IN THE OPINION OF WELL-INFORMED SOURCES, THEY ARE WORRIED ABOUT COMMUNISM, ABOUT THE JEWS, ABOUT TOO LIBER/ INSTITUTIONS SUCH AS -- STRANGELY ENOUGH -- THE COMPLETE FREEDOM THE PRESS AND THE RIGHT OF ASSEMBLY. IN SHORT, THEY WANT TO SEE GERMANY BEATEN, BUT THEY FEEL IT WOULD NOT BE A BAD IDEA TO RETA SOME OF THE NAZI IDEAS FOR FRANCE AFTER THE WAR.

IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES, INFORMANTS SAY WITH A WRY GRIMACE, IT MI HAVE BEEN BETTER IF DE GAULLE AND GIRAUD HAD SAT DOWN IN A WATE DESERT ISLAND SOME PLACE TO TRY TO WORK OUT THE FOUNDATIONS OF F UNITY.

30.24-5079

CALCUTTA, JUNE 2-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN FLIERS, CAPTAINS JOSEPH GENOVESE, 32, OF SAN DIEGO, AND ALECK GINGISS, 28, OF CHICAG ARE UNITED STATES-BOUND AFTER COMPLETING 800 HOURS EACH OF THE WORL MOST DANGEROUS FLYING--OVER THE HUMP OF THE MIGHTY HIMALAYAS, SOME WHOSE PEAKS EXTEND TO 29,000 FEET.

DURING THE PAST YEAR THESE VETERAN PILOTS SHUTTLED THOUSANDS OF T OF VITAL WAR MATERIAL TO CHINA FROM INDIA. THEY FLEW FOR THE CHINA NATIONAL AIRWAYS CORPORATION IN FAIR WEATHER AND FOUL--MOSTLY FOUL.

THEY WERE CALLED "THE BOYS WHO FLY WHEN THE BIRDS DON'T."

GENOVESE IS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM GENOVESE OF 68 ABERDEEN ST., BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND GINGISS IS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL GINGISS, 2100 LINCOLN PARK WEST, CHICAGO.

THEY CAME TO INDIA LAST YEAR FROM ENGLAND WHERE THEY DELIVERED ALL TYPES OF AIRCRAFT TO THE RAF VIA THE ATLANTIC.

"WE'VE FLOWN EVERYTHING FROM PIPER CUBS TO LIBERATORS--76 DIFFEREN TYPES IN ALL," GENOVESE SAID.

HE AND GINGISS PLAN TO TAKE TEST PILOT JOB OFFERS WHEN THEY RETURN TO THE STATES.

JUN 17 1943

THEY HAVE HAD MORE HAIR RAISING EXPERIENCES THAN FICTION THRILLER HEROES.

ONCE GINGISS, A SIX FOOT, 195-POUNDER, RAN INTO BAD WEATHER AND FLEW FOR FOUR HOURS BY INSTRUMENTS WITHOUT THE AID OF EITHER RADIO OR LANDMARKS. HIS WINDSHIELD WAS COVERED WITH ICE AND WHEN GINGISS OPENED IT TO SEE WHERE HE WAS A JAGGED PEAK WAS STARING HIM IN THE FACE. HE SWUNG THE PLANE AND BARELY MISSED IT, LANDING LATER,

JUN 17 1943

TWO AND A HALF HOURS OVERDUE, WITH ONLY 20 MINUTES OF GASOLINE LEFT.

...SE, FIVE FOOT-EIGHT INCH, 153-POUNDER, HAD A NARROW SQUEEZE WHEN HIS OXYGEN RAN OUT WHILE HE WAS FLYING AT 24,000 FEET. THIRTY-TWO PASSENGERS AND ALL THE CREW MEMBERS BUT GENOVESE LOST CONSCIOUSNESS. HE ALMOST RAMMED A 17,000-FOOT PEAK BUT MANAGED SOMEHOW TO GET TO HIS DESTINATION.

JUN 17 1943

ANOTHER TIME GENOVESE'S CHINESE CO-PILOT BECAME EXCITED WHEN THE OXYGEN LINE FROZE, GRABBED THE CONTROLS AND NEARLY FLEW THE PLANE INTO A MOUNTAIN. GENOVESE SWUNG A HAY-MAKER AND KNOCKED OUT THE CO-PILOT, WHO LATER SAID HE DIDN'T REMEMBER THE INCIDENT.

GENOVESE AND GINGISS EACH HAVE MADE BETWEEN $1,500 AND $2,000 ...ONTLY FLYING THE HUMP BUT SAID: "ENOUGH IS ENOUGH."

GENOVESE, WHO HAS BEEN FLYING 12 YEARS, SAID, "TEST PILOTING ...OBABLY WILL SEEM LIKE A SNAP COMPARED WITH HUMP HOPPING."

CHUNGKING, THURSDAY, JUNE 17-(AP)-FIGHT... AGAINST ODDS OF EIGHT TO ONE, AMERICAN AIRMEN ACHIEVED A SMASHING VICTORY IN THE SKIES OVER CHANGSHU IN KIANGSI PROVINCE MONDAY, SHOOTING DOWN SI JAPANESE PLANES IN A VIOLENT AIR BATTLE AND PROBABLY DESTROYING THRE... OR FOUR MORE.

NOT A SINGLE AMERICAN PLANE WAS LOST.

THE AMERICANS ENCOUNTERED THE JAPANESE WHILE ON AN OFFENSIVE PATROL OVER KIANGSI AND DESPITE THE ENEMY'S GREAT SUPERIORITY IN NUMBERS IMMEDIATELY ENGAGED HIM.

WRECKAGE OF TWO OF THE JAPANESE AIRCRAFT REPORTED SHOT DOWN WAS FOUND IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF CHANGSHU.

CHUNGKING, JUNE 16-(AP)-CHINESE FORCES, GIVING THE JAPANESE LITTLE

AN ARMY

THE SPOKESMAN SAID EVIDENCE AVAILABLE INDICATED THAT ADMIRAL ISOROKU YAMAMOTO, PLOTTER AND EXECUTOR OF JAPAN'S ATTACK ON PEARL HARBOR, WAS NOT KILLED IN ACTION, AS ANNOUNCED BY THE TOKYO RADIO, BUT ACTUALLY WAS ASSASSINATED AT MANILA BY JAPANESE AS THE RESULT OF A "TERRIBLE FUED BETWEEN THE JAPANESE ARMY AND NAVY."

HE SAID PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO'S RECENT VISIT TO MANILA WAS FOR THE PURPOSE OF SETTLING THE FEUD.

JUN 17 ...

IN RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS HE DECLARED CHINESE SEAMEN ABOARD BRITISH SHIPS WERE NOT BEING GIVEN EQUAL TREATMENT.

"WE THINK THEY FACE THE SAME KIND OF HARDSHIP, THE SAME KIND OF PERIL AND SHOULD RECEIVE THE SAME TREATMENT AS OTHER SEAMEN," HE SAID

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JUNE 16-(AP)-SINCE THE START OF THE WAR THE JAPANESE HAVE DONE EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO JAM THE RADIO FREQUENCY AND PREVENT OUR FIGHTING MEN FROM LISTENING TO ALLIED NATIONS' BROADCASTS.

WHEN SOLDIERS ON BATAAN PENINSULA IN THE PHILIPPINES TRIED TO HEAR NEWS FROM HOME THE JAPANESE WOULD COME IN ON THE SAME WAVE LENGTH WITH JABBERINGS AND REPETITIOUS WIRELESS SIGNALS.

IN NEW GUINEA THEY TRY THE SAME TACTICS BUT ONE AGGRESSIVE CHAP HAS FOILED THEIR EFFORTS. HE IS LIEUT.FREDERICK NEWMEYER, JR., PITTSBURGH, PA., WHO GIVES THE BOYS IN AN ADVANCED NEW GUINEA JUNGLE BASE HIS OWN BROADCAST PROGRAMS.

JUN 17 1943

HE BROADCASTS FROM AN ARMY TENT, USING AN IMPROVISED PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM. EACH EVENING'S PROGRAM GETS ON THE AIR WITH THE PLAYING OF "WASHINGTON POST MARCH" FROM A CHIPPED PHONOGRAPH RECORD.

NEWMEYER COMPOSES SCRIPT TYPICAL OF UNITED STATES NEWSCASTS

30.24-5081

BUT WITHOUT THE COMMERCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE PROGRAM INCLUDES WORLD NEWS, SOUTHWEST PACIFIC NEWS, SPORTS AND OTHER ALLIED NEWS. THE DAY OF THE MONTH IS ANNOUNCED A TIME SIGNAL GIVEN ON EACH PROGRAM FOR THE SOLDIERS WRITING LETTERS OR SETTING THEIR WRIST WATCHES.

"THE ONLY WAY THE NIPS CAN JAM MY SHOW IS WITH GUNFIRE," SAID NEWMEYER.

AN ADVANCED NEW GUINEA BASE, JUNE 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AMERICAN FLIERS HAVE PARACHUTED OUT OF AIRPLANES OVER OR NEAR NEW GUINEA AND HAVE BEEN RESCUED FROM THE JUNGLES OFTEN ENOUGH SINCE THE WAR STARTED FOR THEIR STORIES ALMOST TO BECOME COMMONPLACE.

STAFF SGT. JAMES LOTT, FORT PIERCE, FLA., PROVIDED A FEW NEW TWISTS BY:

JUN 17 1943

BAILING OUT OF AN AIRPLANE THAT NEVER CRASHED.

BAILING OUT INTO A TROPICAL SNOWSTORM.

LOTT, 28, WAS RADIO GUNNER IN A MITCHELL B-25 MEDIUM BOMBER WHEN IT LOST ITS WAY AT NIGHT IN A SEVERE TROPICAL STORM OVER NEW GUINEA LAST APRIL 24.

"THE PILOT FIRST TOLD US WE COULD BAIL OUT IF WE WISHED," LOTT SAID. "THEN WHEN THE PLANE STARTED LOSING ALTITUDE SWIFTLY, THE PILOT THOUGHT WE MIGHT HIT A MOUNTAIN AND ORDERED US TO JUMP OUT IMMEDIATELY.

"THE UPPER TURRET GUNNER JUMPED FIRST. I WENT RIGHT AFTER BUT NEVER SAW HIS 'CHUTE. I YELLED. THERE WAS NO ANSWER.

"IT WAS SNOWING HEAVILY. I LANDED ON A MOUNTAIN SIDE AND STRUCK A LOG. AT FIRST I THOUGHT MY BACK WAS BROKEN.

"AFTER TWO DAYS I WAS FOUND BY FRIENDLY NATIVES WHO CARRIED M[illegible]E FOR SEVEN DAYS TO REACH THE SEACOAST, ONLY 70 MILES FROM BASE."

UPON ARRIVING AT BASE HOSPITAL WHERE HE WAS TREATED FOR A FRACTURED RIB, LOTT LEARNED THAT THE RAPIDLY DESCENDING PLANE HAD SHOT OUT OF THE STORM CLOUDS JUST AFTER HIS JUMP AND REACHED BASE SAFELY WITH THE REMAINING MEMBERS OF THE CREW. THE OTHER GUNNER WHO PARACHUTED [illegible]ER THE JUNGLE IS STILL MISSING.

BY VERN HAUGLAND

AN ADVANCED NEW GUINEA BASE, JUNE 14-(DELAYED)-(AP)-COUNTERING AN INCREASE IN JAPANESE MARINE TRAFFIC, AMERICAN MEDIUM BOMBERS OVER THE WEEK-END STEPPED UP THEIR NOCTURNAL ATTACKS UPON COASTWISE SHIPPING.

JUN 17 1943

JAPANESE SHIPS HAVE BEEN MORE IN EVIDENCE ALONG THE NORTH COAST OF NEW GUINEA FROM THE WEWAK AND MADANG STRONGHOLDS TO THE MUCH-BOMBED FORWARD BASES AT LAE AND SALAMAUA.

IN TWO CONSECUTIVE NIGHTS THE AMERICANS DESTROYED OR BADLY DAMAGED AT LEAST 11 ENEMY BARGES, AVERAGING 50 FEET LONG AND PRESUMABLY LADEN WITH SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT AND POSSIBLY PERSONNEL INTENDED FOR THE SALAMAUA AREA.

AN ALLIED OBSERVER SAID THE JAPANESE ARE FINDING THEIR ROUGH, RUDELY CONSTRUCTED WEWAK ROAD INADEQUATE FOR SUPPLYING LAE. THUS THEY HAVE RECENTLY CONSIDERABLY EXPANDED THE USE OF BARGES. THE CRAFT HIDE UNDER A CAMOUFLAGE COVER BY DAY AND SNEAK ALONG THE COAST BY NIGHT.

(SALAMAUA, ON THE HUON GULF, IS LESS THAN 15 MILES ABOVE FRONT LINE POSITIONS OF ALLIED TROOPS AT MUBO. TWENTY MILES ABOVE IT IS LAE, WHOSE GARRISON RECENTLY WAS POUNDED BY 100 TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED IN THREE RAIDS. BOMBERS ALSO HAVE BEEN ACTIVE AGAINST

JUN 17 1943

ONE ROAD NORTHWESTWARD TO WEWAK, BLASTING AT BRIDGES).

CAPT.JOHN HENEBRY, 25, PLAINFIELD,ILL., FLEW HIS MITCHELL B-25 MEDIUM BOMBER UP THE NEW GUINEA COAST AND BY MOONLIGHT SPOTTED SIX BARGES NEAR FINSCHHAFEN. HE BOMBED AND STRAFED THEM AT LOW LEVEL.

SAID HENEBRY: "THE SIX BARGES WERE RIGHT TOGETHER. WE MADE ABOUT 20 PASSES OVER THEM, SO I GUESS THEY HAD A PRETTY ROUGH TIME OF IT.

JUN 17 1943

"I SAW TWO OF THEM SUNK AND ANOTHER END UP AND SINKING," HE ADDED.

HENEBRY, A NOTRE DAME GRADUATE, FLEW ONE OF THE THREE MEDIUM BOMBERS WHICH SANK ONE OF JAPAN'S LARGEST SUBMARINES AT LAE, NEW GUINEA, LAST MARCH 19. HE IS ALSO CREDITED WITH HEAVILY DAMAGING A 5,000 TON ENEMY CARGO VESSEL IN THE BATTLE OF THE BISMARCK SEA IN EARLY MARCH.

LT.JOSEPH HELBERT, PEETZ,COLO., ALSO PARTICIPATED IN THE ATURDAY RAID, WHILE ANOTHER MITCHELL, PILOTED BY LT.PHILIP AWKINS, PANHANDLE,TEX., DESTROYED FOUR BARGES IN THE FINSCMHAFEN EA. LT.JAOES W.PRYOR, DAYTON,O., SMASHED ANOTHER RGE NEAR MADANG.

OTTAWA, JUNE 16-(AP)-PLANS ARE NEARING COMPLETION FOR INAUGURATION OF A CANADIAN-OPERATED TRANS-ATLANTIC AIR SERVICE TO PROVIDE SPEEDY TRAVEL TO AND FROM BRITAIN FOR HIGH CANADIAN OFFICIALS AND IMPROVE MAIL SERVICE TO THE CANADIAN TROOPS OVERSEAS, THE CANADIAN PRESS LEARNED TODAY.

THERE HAVE BEEN HINTS IN THE PAST THAT SOME SUCH MOVE WAS IN PROSPECT. AFTER HIS RETURN FROM A TRIP TO BRITAIN POSTMASTER GENERAL MULOCK SAID SEVERAL MONTHS AGO THAT STUDY WAS BEING GIVEN TO A PLAN O THIS NATURE.

IT WAS ANNOUNCED SOME TIME AGO THAT SEVERAL TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES CREWS WERE TAKING TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT TRAINING WITH THE RAF TRANSPORT COMMAND AND THAT A T.C.A. TRANSPORT PLANE WAS OPERATING EXPERIMENTALLY IN EASTERN CANADA, PREPARATORY TO MAKING TEST FLIGHTS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

JUN 17 1943

OFFICIALS SAID AT THAT TIME THAT ONE PROBLEM WAS THE PROVISION OF SUITABLE AIRCRAFT.

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, JUNE 16-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CONFERRED TODAY THE HERALDIC ORDER OF CRISTOBAL COLON (CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS) WITH THE RANK OF COMMANDER ON WILLIAM S.PALEY, PRESIDENT OF THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, AND DR.RAUL MAESTRI ARREDONDO, ASSISTANT EDITOR OF THE DIARIO DE LA MARINA IN HAVANA, CUBA.

HONORED AT THE SAME TIME WAS EDMUND A.CHESTER, DIRECTOR OF LATIN-AMERICAN RELATIONS FOR CBS THROUGH THE CADENA DE LAS AMERICAS NETWORK. CHESTER WAS MADE AN OFFICER OF THE HERALDIC ORDER.

WINDSOR, ONT., JUNE 16-(AP)-LANCE CORP.D.A.MCGOVERN, 30, OF ALLEN-OWN, PA., WAS INJURED YESTERDAY IN A MID-AIR COLLISION OF TRAINING IRCRAFT THAT TOOK THE LIVES OF PILOT OFFICER J.H.WILLIAMS, 21, OF ELBURY, ONT., AN INSTRUCTOR, AND LANCE CORP.LLOYD JACKSON OF TRURO, S., A STUDENT , AT THE WINDSOR ELEMENTARY FLYING TRAINING SCHOOL.

A COURT OF INQUIRY IS INVESTIGATING THE CRASH, WHICH OCCURRED WHEI PLANE FLOWN BY WILLIAMS AND JACKSON COLLIDED WITH MCGOVERN'S.

JUN 17 1943

1943

OTTAWA, JUNE 16-(AP)-SGT.HOWARD EDWARD JOHNSON, OF CLAWSON, MICH., WAS LISTED BY THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT AS BELIEVED KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE AND NOW FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED DEAD. JOHNSON, WHOSE FATHER, E.Z.JOHNSON, LIVES AT 28 RENSHAW AVE., CLAWSON, PREVIOUSLY HAD BEEN LISTED AS REPORTED MISSING.

JUN 17 1943

OTTAWA, JUNE 16-(CANADIAN PRESS)-THE GOVERNMENT IS IN THE RUBBER BUSINESS TO STAY--IN PEACE AS WELL AS WAR--ACCORDING TO PRESENT INTENTIONS, MUNITIONS MINISTER C.D.HOWE TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY.

HE SAID THE ARTIFICIAL RUBBER PLANT BEING ERECTED AT SARNIA, ONT., IS OWNED AND WILL BE OPERATED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

"IT IS THE INTENTION OF THIS GOVERNMENT TO CONTINUE TO MAKE RUBBER FOR THE COUNTRY AT WAR AND THE COUNTRY AT PEACE," SAID HOWE.

HE WAS ANSWERING QUESTIONS FROM J.G.DIEFENBAKER (PROG. CON. LAKE CENTRE) WHO ASKED SPECIFICALLY ABOUT PLANS FOR USE OF THE PLANT AFTER THE WAR, IN VIEW OF REPORTS WHICH HE SAID WERE CURRENT TO THE EFFECT ALL SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANTS WERE TO BE DESTROYED.

HOWE SAID THE SARNIA PLANT WAS DESIGNED TO MEET CANADA'S WAR NEEDS FOR RUBBER BUT NOT PEACE NEEDS IN ADDITION. IT WOULD SUPPLY PEACE NEEDS AFTER THE WAR, HOWEVER, AND WOULD BE CAPABLE OF EXPANSION.

IN REVIEW OF THE SYNTHETIC RUBBER PROGRAM, HOWE SAID CANADA HAD 21,000 TONS OF NATURAL RUBBER AT OR NEAR SINGAPORE WHEN IT FELL, AND THAT PRACTICALLY ALL OF IT HAD ARRIVED IN CANADA.

BY FOLLOWING THE UNITED STATES SYNTHETIC RUBBER PROGRAM CANADA HAS BEEN ABLE TO BENEFIT FROM EXPERIENCE GAINED THERE, HOWE SAID.

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CANADA HAD SOUGHT A PLANT TO PRODUCE 34,000 LONG TONS OF RUBBER A YEAR.

TOTAL CANADIAN FACILITIES FOR PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL WOULD PRODUCE ONLY ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL NEEDED FOR THAT MUCH RUBBER, AND IT HAD BEEN FOUND THAT THE USE OF PETROLEUM RATHER THAN ALCOHOL AS A BASE WOULD BE MORE ECONOMICAL.

JUN 17 1943

"IT IS BELIEVED FROM TESTS TO DATE THAT "BUNA S" RUBBER WITH NYLON FABRIC CAN BE USED TO MAKE A TIRE THAT WILL LAST AT LEAST 95 PER CENT AS LONG AS A NATURAL RUBBER TIRE," SAID MR.HOWE, "AND THAT WITH FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS, IT WILL BE POSSIBLE TO MAKE A TIRE BETTER THAN NATURAL RUBBER TIRES TO DATE."

TO EQUALIZE COSTS BETWEEN PRODUCTION FROM ALCOHOL AND FROM PETROLEUM, THE PRICE OF GRAIN WOULD HAVE TO BE BETWEEN 25 AND 30 CENTS A BUSHEL, SAID THE MINISTER.

"I AM SURE NO MEMBER OF THIS HOUSE WOULD WANT TO ENCOURAGE A USE OF WHAT WHICH WOULD BE PREDICATED ON A PRICE AT POINT OF PRODUCTION AS LOW AS 25 TO 30 CENTS A BUSHEL," HOWE SAID.

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 16-(AP)-AMERICAN BOMBERS IN THEIR MOST RECENT RAID ON BORDEAUX IMMOBILIZED A "HIGH PERCENTAGE" OF NAZI SUBMARINES PREYING ON ALLIED SHIPPING IN THE ATLANTIC, A RELIABLE INFORMANT SAID HERE TODAY.

THE INFORMANT, WHO COULD NOT BE ADDITIONALLY IDENTIFIED, SAID BOMBS JAMMED THE CONCRETE AND STEEL LOCKS OF THE SUBMARINE PENS, TRAPPING FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD MANY U-BOATS WHICH WERE BEING READIED FOR RAIDS ON THE SHIPPING LANES.

A "WHOLE SERIES" OF PENS WERE AFFECTED, THE INFORMANT SAID, AND A NUMBER OF SUBMARINES WERE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED. TWO HUNDRED BI[illegible]

JUN 17 1943

JUN 17 1943

BUILDINGS IN THE BORDEAUX DOCK AREA WERE BLASTED TO PIECES AND 200 PERSONS KILLED, THE SOURCE SAID.

(BOTH BORDEAUX AND LORIENT, SISTER U-BOAT BASES ON THE FRENCH COAST, WERE BOMBED BY "HEAVY FORMATIONS" OF AMERICAN BOMBERS ON MAY 17.)

(THE FOLLOWING STORY CAME FROM STAFF SERGEANT EDWARE J.BURMAN, 1830 LAKESHORE, OAKLAND, CALIF., A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND IS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS).

(WX)-WELLINGTOON, NEW ZEALAND, JUNE 5-(DELAYED)- JUN 17 1943
FIRST LIEUT. MELVIN A.TRAYLOR, 27, FORMER ORNITHOLOGIST WITH THE FIELD MUSEUM IN CHICAGO, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE SILVER STAR MEDAL FOR HEROISM UNDER FIRE WITH THE MARINES ON GUADALCANAL.

PRESENTATION OF THE AWARD TOOK PLACE ON A PARADE GROUND NEAR HERE AND WAS MADE BY COL.T.E.BOURKE, USMC, OF PASADENA, CALIF., BEFORE THE ASSEMBLED OFFICERS AND MEN OF HIS COMMAND.

THE MEDAL WAS AWARDED WITH A CITATION WHICH COMMENDED LIEUTENANT TRAYLOR "FOR CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY AND INTREPIDITY IN ACTION WHILE SERVING AS AN ARTILLERY FORWARD OBSERVER ATTACHED TO AN INFANTRY PATROL ON GUADALCANAL ISLAND ON DECEMBER 27, 1942.

"LIEUTENANT TRAYLOR, IN ORDER TO REACH A POSITION FROM WHICH HE COULD BETTER CONTROL ARTILLERY FIRE, ACCOMPANIED THE PATROL, AT HIS OWN REQUEST, INTO DANGEROUS TERRITORY IN FRONT OF HIS OWN LINES. THE PATROL WAS SUBJECTED TO HEAVY ENEMY FIRE WHICH RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF THE ONLY INFANTRY OFFICER PRESENT.

"LIEUTENANT TRAYLOR AT ONCE ASSUMED COMMAND AND BY HIS LEADERSHIP AND COURAGE KEPT THE PATROL INTACT AS A FIGHTING UNIT. HE LATER ASSISTED IN NEUTRALIZING THE HEAVY ENEMY RESISTANCE BY DIRECTING ARTILLERY FIRE WITH PRECISION AND ACCURACY. HIS OUTSTANDING DETERMINATION AND DEVOTION TO DUTY WERE IN KEEPING WITH THE HIGHEST TRADITIONS OF THE U.S.NAVAL SERVICE."

LIEUTENANT TRAYLOR IS THE SON OF MRS.DOROTHY G.TRAYLOR, 426 BARRY AVENUE, CHICAGO. HIS WIFE, MRS.EVELYN TRAYLOR, LIVES AT 44 INDIAN HILL ROAD IN SUBURBAN WINNETKA. JUN 17 1943

LIEUTENANT TRAYLOR ENLISTED IN THE MARINE CORPS ON SEPT. 15, 1941, AND HAD RISEN TO THE RANK OF CORPORAL WHEN HE WAS GIVEN A FIELD PROMOTION TO SECOND LIEUTENANT IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC LAST SEPT. 15. HE RECENTLY WAS PROMOTED TO FIRST LIEUTENANT.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER MAMORU SHIGEMITSU TOLD JAPAN'S LOWER HOUSE BUDGET COMMITTEE TODAY (THURSDAY) THAT THE PEOPLES OF GREATER EAST ASIA KNOW NOW THERE WOULD HAVE BEEN NO BUILDING OF THE CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE WITHOUT THE SUCCESSES JAPAN HAS ACHIEVED BY FORCE OF ARMS.

A TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS QUOTED THE FOREIGN MINISTER AS SAYING THE POLICY FOLLOWED BY GREAT BRITAIN, THE NETHERLANDS AND THE UNITED STATES WAS IN THE FAR EAST ONE OF "DIVIDE AND RULE," AND THAT THE BRITISH HAD ALWAYS CONNIVED TO DIVIDE CHINA AND JAPAN.

HE DECLARED THAT JAPAN "PROPOSED TO ERADICATE SUCH A DESTRUCTIVE POLICY IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A GREATER EAST ASIA." HE SAID JAPAN'S FOREIGN POLICY WAS CONSTRUCTIVE AS CONTRASTED TO THE POLICY OF BRITAIN AND THE NETHERLANDS. JUN 17 1943

"I FEEL CONFIDENT," HE ASSERTED, "THAT THIS POLICY, WHICH IS BASED ON JUSTICE, SURELY WILL BE WELCOMED BY THE ENTIRE WORLD. I FEEL

JUN 17 1943

1943

30.24—5085

ONFIDENT THE ENEMY WILL YIELD IN THE END. THIS IS THE ONLY ROAD WHICH APAN AS A GREAT NATION SHOULD FOLLOW.

"I HAVE EVERY CONFIDENCE THAT THE CONSTRUCTION OF GREATER EAST SIA WILL BRING A DAWN TO THE NEW EAST ASIA WHICH WILL FORM THE ASIS OF THE FUTURE WORLD PEACE."

PREMIER GENERAL HIDEKI TOJO WARNED THE JAPANESE DIET YESTERDAY HAT "THE WAR HAS REACHED A SERIOUS, DECISIVE STAGE, WITH THE ENEMY OBILIZING ALL HIS RESOURCES FOR A COUNTER-OFFENSIVE," BUT BOASTED HAT JAPAN DAILY WAS BECOMING STRONGER.

JUN 17 1943

ADDRESSING AN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE DIET, THE WAR LEADER WAS QUOTED BY THE TOKYO RADIO AS SAYING JAPAN'S CONQUESTS HAD ESTABLISHED THE "NECESSARY CONDITIONS TO ASSURE FINAL VICTORY," AND THAT JAPAN "NATURALLY HAS FORESEEN" NEW ATTACKS BY THE ALLIES.

"OUR FORCES," HE DECLARED IN THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, "HAVE NOT ONLY INFLICTED SERIOUS BLOWS ON THE ENEMY BUT ARE ALSO DEVELOPING NEW METHODS TO BREAK HIM."

TOJO, WHO SPOKE TO THE DIET AS PREMIER AND AS WAR MINISTER, ARNED THE JAPANESE TO EXPECT AIR RAIDS ON "OUR MAINLAND."

TOJO WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT THE CHINESE AIR FORCE HAD BEGUN TO RECOVER WITH SUPPORT BY THE AMERICANS."

"THE ENEMY IS TRYING TO RAID OUR BASES," SAID A TOKYO VERSION OF IS SPEECH. "NOT ONLY THAT, THE ENEMY IS ALSO TRYING TO RAID OUR AINLAND AND SHUT OFF OUR SUPPLY ROUTES. OUR AIR FORCE HAS TAKEN HE INITIATIVE. HOWEVER, WE MUST EXPECT THAT THE ENEMY WILL RAID OUR AINLAND."

AT THE SAME TIME, TOJO REPORTED THAT JAPANESE WAR PRODUCTION HAD BEEN "NOTABLY AUGMENTED" THIS YEAR, BUT ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE NATIONAL ECONOMY MUST BE TAILORED EVEN MORE STRICTLY TO FIT WAR NEEDS, AND THAT "SPECIAL EFFORTS WOULD BE UNAVOIDABLE" TO "ENSURE THE NATIONAL FOOD SUPPLY."

JUN 17 1943

FOR THE BENEFIT OF HOME MORALE, ADMIRAL SHIGETARO SHIMADA, NAVY MINISTER, ALSO APPEARED BEFORE THE DIET, AND ON PAPER AGAIN "DESTROYED" ALLIED FLEETS.

TO DATE IN THE WAR, HE ASSERTED, ACCORDING TO THE TOKYO RADIO, THE NAVY HAS SHOT DOWN OR DESTROYED 5,214 ALLIED PLANES, SUNK 13 BATTLESHIPS, 11 AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, 55 CRUISERS, 56 DESTROYERS, 128 SUBMARINES, AND 69 OTHER WARCRAFT "BESIDES DAMAGING NUMEROUS OTHERS," AND ALSO HAS SUNK 369 MERCHANTMEN TOTALLING 2,250,000 TONS.

THESE FIGURES BORE NO RESEMBLANCE TO THE FACTS AS ANNOUNCED IN ALLIED COMMUNIQUES.

JAPANESE LOSSES WERE LISTED AS 878 PLANES, ONE BATTLESHIP, THREE AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, THREE CRUISERS, 19 DESTROYERS, 11 SUBMARINES, 18 OTHER WARCRAFT "AND 98 SHIPS EMPLOYED BY THE IMPERIAL NAVY TOTALING 352,000 TONS."

THE ADMIRAL DECLARED THAT THE "DECISIVE STAGE IS FAST APPROACHING" IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, AND DISCLOSED THAT THE JAPANESE COMBINED FLEET NOW IS COMMANDED BY ADMIRAL MINEICHI KOGA.

JUN 17 1943

HE CLAIMED JAPANESE AIR AND SEA VICTORIES IN THE ATTU AREA, WHILE TOJO PAID TRIBUTE TO THE GARRISON WIPED OUT ON ATTU, SAYING IT HAD "ACCOMPLISHED A STRATEGIC OBJECT OF CHECKING A SUPERIOR ENEMY FORCE ADVANCING WESTWARD FOR A PERIOD OF 12 MONTHS."

THE PREMIER ASSERTED THAT NIPPONESE AIR OFFENSIVES HAD FRUSTRATED ALLIED ATTACKS UPON JAPANESE SHIPPING, AND "THEIR PLANES TO ATTEMPT AERIAL ATTACKS UPON THE JAPANESE HOMELAND."

HE PROMISED COMPLETE "INDEPENDENCE" FOR THE PHILIPPINES THIS YEAR, AND SAID JAPAN WOULD HELP INDIA "TO EXPEL AND ELIMINATE ANGLO-SAXON INFLUENCES, WHICH ARE THE ENEMY OF INDIA IN EVERY TRUE SENSE OF THE WORD." OCCUPIED REGIONS OF EAST ASIA, HE SAID, ARE GIVING JAPAN "UTMOST COOPERATION."

JUN 17 1943

OF HIS AXIS PARTNERS, TOJO SAID THAT "I FIRMLY BELIEVE IN THE SMASHING SUCCESS OF GERMANY AND ITALY AND THEIR ALLIES XXX ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR ALREADY ESTABLISHED INVULNERABLE POSITION XXX JAPAN PROMISES TO FIGHT HAND IN HAND WITH GERMANY AND ITALY FOR COMMON VICTORY."

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS TABULATION OF ANNOUNCED JAPANESE SHIP LOSSES TOTAL 587 SINCE PEARL HARBOR. INCLUDED IN THIS FIGURE ARE THREE BATTLESHIPS, SIX AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, 42 CRUISERS, [illegible] DESTROYERS, 33 SUBMARINES AND 47 MINOR WAR VESSELS. UNITED STATES SUBMARINES ALONE HAVE ACCOUNTED FOR 181 JAP SHIPS IN ALL CATEGORIES. ANNOUNCED UNITED STATES LOSSES TOTAL 100, INCLUDING ONE BATTLESHIP, FOUR AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, EIGHT CRUISERS, 24 DESTROYERS, SEVEN SUBMARINES, NOT INCLUDING ONE LOST IN A BLACKOUT, AND 31 MINOR WARSHIPS).

SHIMADA DECLARED, ETC., SIXTH GRAF.

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LONDON, JUNE 16-(AP)-REMOVAL OF VIRTUALLY ALL YOUNG ABLEBODIED MEN FROM HOLLAND TO WAR JOBS IN GERMANY WAS REPORTED IN PROGRESS [illegible] IN A NEW LABOR DRAFT INSTITUTED BY THE NAZIS IN AN ATTEMPT TO MEET A GROWING SHORTAGE OF MANPOWER.

JUN 17 1943

QUOTING A GERMANY NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH, THE AXIS CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT A DECREE HAD BEEN ISSUED IN THE HAGUE ORDERING THAT THE YOUNGER CLASSES OF MEN, BEGINNING WITH THOSE 19 AND 20, "TO THE FULLEST EXTENT BE TRANSFERRED TO WORK IN GERMANY."

AT THE SAME TIME, RADIO ORANGE, THE NETHERLANDS STATION IN LONDON, WARNED THE HOMELAND THAT NAZI AUTHORITIES IN A DAY OR SO WOULD BEGIN ROUNDING UP THOSE WHO HAVE FAILED TO REGISTER FOR COMPULSORY LABOR, A DRIVE WHICH WOULD BE QUICKLY FOLLOWED BY AN EXTENSIVE SEARCH FOR THOSE WHO HAVE GONE INTO HIDING.

"WE ARE CONVINCED THAT ALL GOOD FATHERLANDERS WILL HELP EACH OTHER AS MUCH AS [illegible] POSSIBLE," THE DUTCH BROADCAST SAID IMPLYING THIS COULD BE DONE BY HELPING HIDE THOSE [illegible] SUBJECT TO

JUN 17 1943

1943

30.24-5087

CONSCRIPTION.

WIDESPREAD STRIKES AND A MARTIAL LAW DECLARATION FOLLOWED A LABOR REGISTRATION ORDER IN THE NETHERLANDS EARLY IN MAY.

POSSIBLY SEEKING TO PLACATE RESISTANCE, THE GERMAN OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES HAVE ~~XXXXXXXX~~ NOW "GRANTED" A "GREAT MEASURE OF RELIEF FROM WORK IN GERMANY," THE PARIS BROADCAST SAID.

THES ~~XXXXXX~~ ACCOUNT ALSO SAID THAT 20,000 BELGIAN WAR PRISONERS IN GERMANY HAVE HAD THEIR STATUS CHANGED FROM THAT OF PRISON TO WORKERS IN ANOTHER MOVE TO ALLEVIATE THE ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ REPORTED LABOR SHORTAGE IN THE REICH.

london, june 16-(ap)-although american army officers try to discourage their men from marrying while on active duty here, british girls who have married americans have been applying for visas to enter the unites states at the rate of two or three a week.

visas are required since the girls do not become u.s. citizens by virture of the marriages.

JUN 17 1943

soldiers need their commanding officer's permission to marry under penalty of court martial.

LONDON, JUNE 16-(AP)-- "THE STARS AND STRIPES", ~~XXXXXX~~ AMERIC SERVICEMEN'S NEWSPAPER, ~~XXXXXX~~ TODAY WARNED SOLDIERS UNLUCKY ENOUGH TO BE CAPTURED ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ BY THE AXIS NOT TO LET THEIR CAPTORS PERSUADE THEM TO SPEAK OVER THE RADIO.

JUN 17 1943

"BROADCASTING FOR THE ENEMY X X X IS JUST ANOTHER TRICK OF T NAZIS AND JAPS TO USE PRISONERS OF WAR TO HELP THEM SPREAD PROPAGANDA," AN EDITORIAL SAID.

london, june 16-(ap)--twelve slovene patriots, ~~XXXXXX~~ woman, were shot recently after their conviction by a nazi court martia the yugoslav government-in-exile announced here.

JUN 17 1943

they were accused of having worked to detach the slovene provin of carinthia from the reich and of organizing attacks on the german ar serbian guerrillas were reported to have killed 10 more axis ag

LONDON, JUNE 16-(AP)-- CENSORSHIP PERMITTED DISCLOSURE TODAY THAT GEN. SIR HAROLD L. ALEXANDER HAD VISITED ENGLAND FOR A FEW DAYS AFTER THE END OF THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN, IN WHICH HE WAS DEPUTY COMMANDER

JUN 17 1943

IN-CHIEF OF GROUND FORCES.

HE RETURNED TO NORTH AFRICA IN TIME TO PARTICIPATE IN TALKS BETWEEN PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND THE ALLIED CHIEFS OF STAFF.

THE GENERAL VISITED HIS WIFE AND FAMILY AT HOME. MEMBERS

ALB/ LAP 02151 40SPEW

OF THE HOUSEHOLD SAID AFTERWARDS THAT HE SPENT A QUIET TIME, RESTING AS MUCH AS HE COULD, AND THAT HE CYCLED AND PICKNICKED WITH HIS CHILDRE IN WINDSOR FOREST.

JUN 17 1943

LONDON, JUNE 16--(AP)--THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN-EXILE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT TADEUSZ ROMER, AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW WHO LEFT AFTER THE RUPTURE IN POLISH-SOVIET RELATIONS, HAS BEEN APPOINTED POLISH GOVERNMENT DELEGATE IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 17-(AP)- THE GERMAN AGENCY DNB BROADCAST TODAY A REPORT THAT THE ALLIES WERE USING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN LARGE INVASION BARGES CAPABLE OF CARRYING 600 MEN AND ALSO CONVERTED CARGO BOATS FOR LARGER SCALE TRANSPORT OF TROOPS AND SMALL LANDING CRAFT.

THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD HERE BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

london, thursday, june 17-(ap)-the luggage king george vl took along on his visit to north africa bore the label, "t. jerram."

t. jerram, a guardsman, was the king's valet before the war.

LONDON, THURSDAY, JUNE 17--(AP)--- RUSSIAN PLANES HAVE SUNK AN AXIS SUBMARINE IN THE BLACK SEA, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED TODAY IN ITS MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE.

JUN 17 1943

DUBLIN, JUNE 16-(AP)-- PRESIDENT EAMON DEVALERA DECLARED IN AN ADDRESS AT WATERFORD TODAY THAT THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN EIRE WAS "A BADGE OF CONQUEST" AND SAID HE HOPED TO ESTABLISH AN ORGANIZATIO TO RESTORE XNE GAELIC AS THE COUNTRY'S LANGUAGE.

MOSCOW, JUNE 16--(AP)--A TASS DISPATCH FROM GENEVA TODAY REPORTED "ON THE STRENGTH OF INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM ITALIAN MILITARY CIRCLES" THAT HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM SICILY TO SOMEWHERE IN CALABRIA ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND.

ANOTHER TASS DISPATCH FROM LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND, SAID

JUN 17 1943

1943

30.24-5089

APR TASS FAX 139? CCC 158P

THAT "AFTER A NUMBER OF GRAVE INCIDENTS WHICH OCCURRED IN ITALIAN GARRISONS ON THE ISLANDS, THE ITALIAN COMMAND PROCEEDED TO EVACUATE THE DEMORALIZED TROOPS FROM SICILY AND SARDINIA."

TASS SAID THE EVACUATION WAS IN THE NATURE OF A "PURGE OF THE GARRISONS" FOLLOWING ~~XXXXXXX~~ WHOLESALE DESERTIONS AND THE ALARMING DISCOVERY BY ~~XXX~~ HIGH MILITARY CIRCLES THAT THE ~~XXXXXX~~ TROOPS WERE UNRELIABLE FOR DEFENSE. AN EFFORT IS BEING MADE TO REPLENISH THE GARRISONS FROM TROOPS QUARTERED IN NORTH AND CENTRAL ITALY, THE TASS DISPATCH SAID.

JUN 17 1943

MOSCOW, JUNE 16--(AP)-- A TASS DISPATCH FROM BER SAID TODAY THAT ALL PASSENGER TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION OF PRIVATE FREIGHT ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ THROUGH THE BRENNER PASS HAS BEEN SUSPENDED BY ORDER OF GERMAN AUTHORITIES.

ALL ITALIAN WORKERS RECENTLY SENT HOME FROM GERMANY TO ITALY, THE ~~XXXX~~ DISPATCH ADDED, WERE ROUTED BY WAY OF SWITZERLAND.

TRAFFIC ACROSS THE BRENNER WAS SUSPENDED, TASS SAID "ACCORDING

ACCORDING TO RUMORS PREVALENT IN BERNE, ~~XXXXX~~ BECAUSE OF PREPARATIONS BEING MADE BY GERMAN AUTHORITIES FOR THE EVENTUAL EVACUATION OF INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT AND OTHER GERMAN PROPERTY FROM ITALY, TASS REPORTED.

JUN 17 1943

thursday,
sevilla, spain, june 17-(ap)-forty american sailors from a torpedoed merchant ship and american aviators forced down on spanish territory, who had gathered in sevilla from points in cadiz and sevilla provinces, left today for gibraltar. from there they will go to north africa.

MADRID, JUNE 16-(AP)-- THE SPANISH PRESS QUOTED AN OFFICIAL VICHY ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY AS SAYING THAT 20 FRENCH "TERRORISTS" HAD ATTACKED A GENDARMERIE BARRACKS IN THE MUY DE DOME DEPARTMENT IN AN EFFORT TO FREE TWO OF THEIR COMRADES WHO WERE UNDER ARREST.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

IN ~~XXX~~ ENSUING FIGHTING ONE OF THE ATTACKERS AND ONE POLICEMEN WERE REPORTED KILLED AND TWO OTHER OFFICERS ~~XXXX~~ SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

JUN 17 1943

by george tucker

cairo, ~~london,~~ june 16-(ap)-fear that the easy conquest of pantelleria may lead the public to expect other easy and bloodless victories was expressed by military observe s here today who point to pantelleria as a remarkable demonstration of what concentrated bombing can do in a small area.

JUN 17 1943

they warn, however, that it is a mistake to draw the conclusion that countries or even large islands can be subjugated from the air unless the attacks are backed by the bayonets of ground troops.

their expression is taken as a warning not to count on the occupation of sicily or other islands without paying a heavy price.

as long ago as february maj. gen. r.m. scobie told correspondents that sicily could have been taken comparatively cheaply then, but added that unless it were taken within a few months the allies must be prepared to suffer real losses.

JUN 17 1943

these months have passed and the se
begun.
it is stated here categorically tha
strengthened considerably. the island
extending from trapani on the west to s
heavy batteries and which can be moved q
also is well supplied with air fields, t
to deal with mainland-based planes from
strait.
one authority here said he thought it would take at least two and perhaps three months to occupy sicily.
"when you invad sicily you are, in effect, invading italy proper."

JUN 17 1943

30.27-5091

he said. "all the forces the axis can command will be brought to bear against thoseoperations.

"as fighters the italians had, until the later stages of the tunisian campaign, built a sorry reputation for themselves in this war, but in my opinion they will fight bitterly if attacked at home where their own people are watching them," he said.

JUN 17 1943

crete would require a diff rent type of operation altogether since there are no adequate landing points on the african side," this observer said.

"naturally the germans would do every thing possible to prevent an invasion, but it could be done beacuse our air superiority now is much greater even than the german superiority over us when we lost crete.

"but i'd like to say that in my opinion success won't come until we pay the real price," he concluded.

JUN 17 1943

algiers, june 16-(ap)--gen. georges catroux, governor general of algiers, told the algerian superior council today that "by way of algeria we will reenter france with our allies."

it was the [redacted] first meeting in three years of the council, which corresponds to a provincial senate.

"a noble destiny is reserved for your country, which stimulates your courage and efforts," said the loan, gray-haired governor general, adding that it was unfortunate that gen. charles de gaulle had been in london instead of north africa when he rallied the free french.

JUN 17 1943

Catroux denied that the algerians were to blame for not continuing the war at the side of great britain, because they were told that the battle was hopeless, but he asserted that they returned to the struggle "with faithful hearts" after the allied landing last november.

In the campaign in north africa, catroux said, the "dead of great

JUN 17 1943

britain, the french empire and the united states mingled their blood with ours on the field of battle for the restoration of justice and the resurrection of france."

In submitting budgetary matters previously drawn up by the algerian financial delegations, catroux pointed out that "algeria is a part of french territory, and the principle of economic unity between her and france remains in force."

JUN 17 1943

He concluded: "by way of algeria we will reenter france with our allies and press the liberation to our furthermost frontiers."

BY DAVID BROWN

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN AND BRITISH PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

ALGIERS, JUNE 14 (DELAYED)---(AP)---THE AMERICAN XEN FIFTH ARMY PUT ON ITS PROUDEST DISPLAY TODAY FOR ITS MOST DESTINGUISHED VISITOR.

JUN 17 1943

WITH BANDS PLAYING, FLAGS FLYING AND MEN IN ARMOR

ROLLING PAST IN REVIEW OF STANDING AT RIGID ATTENTION FOR INSPECTION,

WITH GUNS FIRING IN SIMULATED ASSAULTS AND STREET FIGHTING OF THE

KIND THAT TOOK MANY TUNISIAN TOWNS, THE AMERICAN DOUGHBOYS WENT THROUGH

THE WHOLE "BAG O' TRICKS" FOR KING GEORGE VI OF ENGLAND.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL MARK W. CLARK, COMMANDING GENERAL

OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN NORTH AFRICA, GREETED THE KING AS HE

STEPPED FROM THE ROYAL TRANSPORT PLANE AT AN AIRDROME IN NORTH AFRICA,

WITH GENERAL CLARK WERE SEVEN UNITED STATES GENERALS INCLUDING

JUN 17 1943

LIEUTENANT GENERAL GEORGE S. PATTON JR., COMMANDER OF THE UNITED

AND

STATES COMBAT FORCES IN TUNISIA, LIEUTENANT GENERAL OMAR N. BRADLEY,

COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY SECOND CORPS.

SO PERFECTLY HAD SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS BEEN CARRIED

JUN 17 1943

JUN 17 1943

30.24-5093

OUT THAT EVEN HIGH-RANKING UNITED STATES GENERALS WERE UNWARE HE WAS COMING UNTIL HE STEPPED FROM THE PLANE. NEVERTHELESS, THE ARRANGEMENTS WERE FAULTLESS.

JUN 17 1943

THROUGH THE LONG DAY'S ACTIVITIES THE ROYAL PARTY'S MOTOR CAVALCADE MOVED LIKE CLOCKWORK, EXACTLY ON SCHEDULE. EVERY PART OF THE PROGRAM HAD BEEN REHEARSED TO PERFECTION AND THE DAY BEFORE HIS MAJESTY'S VISIT WAS DEVOTED TO A "DRY RUN" OF THE WHOLE SHOW, EVEN DOWN TO SERVING THE MIDDAY MEAL.

MAILLARD STEAD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED UNITED STATES PRESS

JUN 17 1943

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 16--KING GEORGE VI HAD ALREADY TRAVELLED HUNDREDS OF MILES IN NORTH AFRICA AND INSPECTED MANY THOUSANDS OF AMERICAN TROOPS BEFORE THE "SECRET" OF HIS VISIT WAS DIVULGED TO THE WORLD.

THE DAY AFTER HE COMPLETED HIS EVENTLESS FLIGHT FROM BRITAIN HE PAID AN INFORMAL VISIT TO BRITISH AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN A BEAUTIFUL MEDITERRANEAN SIDE SETTING NOT FAR OUTSIDE ALGIERS. BUT HIS FIRST BIG SCALE CEREMONIAL WAS TO REVIEW A GREAT CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS REPRESENTING MOST OF THE BRANCHES OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY HERE.

JUN 17 1943

FOR MILE AFTER MILE, ALONG ROADS RUNNING THROUGH LANDSCAPE LOSING ITS GREEN AS IT WAS SCORCHED BY THE SUMMER SUN BURNING IN A CLOUDLESS BLUE SKY, HIS MAJESTY DROVE BY TANKS, TANK DESTROYERS, ARTILLERY BATTERIES, RECONNAISANCE CARS, ENGINEER DETACHMENTS AND OTHER FORMATIONS THAT MAKE UP THE MODERN ARMY. THE ROUTE WAS LINED BY INFANTRY INCLUDING COLORED US TROOPS STANDING STIFFLY AT ATTENTION AS WERE THE CREWS DRAWN UP ALONGSIDE THE VEHICLES.

BEHIND THE CAR WITH THE ROYAL STANDARD FLUTTERING ABOVE THE HOOD--THE BANNER FLOWN ONLY WHERE AND WHEN THE KING HIMSELF IS PRESENT--FOLLOWED THOSE WITH STAR-ADORNED RED FLAGS OF AMERICAN GENERALS ACCOMPANYING THE KING. THEY WERE LIEUT. GEN. MARK W. CLARK,

JUN 17 1943 JUN 17 1943

C MMANDING XHEX GENERAL OF THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY, LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE S. H PATTON, JR., C MMANDER OF AMERICAN C MBAT FORCES IN TUNISIA, LIEUT. GEN. OMAR N. BRADLEY, COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES 2ND ARMY C RPS, MAJ. GEN. GEORFFREY KEYS, COMMANDING AN ARMOURED UNIT, MAJ. GEN. MANTON S. EDDY AND MAJ. GEN. HUGH J. GAFFEY.

AFTER THE GENERALS HAD GREETED HIM AT THE AIRPORT THE KING INSPECTED THE HONOR GUARD FURNISHED BY THE SECOND BATTALION OF THE NINTH DIVISION AND DROVE OFF TO PLACE A WREATH AT THE FOOT OF THE

JUN 17 1943

'LAGPOLE WHER THE STARS AND STRIPES FLY OVER TH GRAVES OF HUNDREDS OF AMERICANS BURIED ON THE HILLSIDE CEMETARY BESIDE A LAKE. THE RAVES, IN RED SOIL, ARE MARKED BY SIMPLE WHITE CROSSES EXCEPT THOSE URMOUNTED BY THE JEWISH EMBLEM OF THE STAR OF DAVID.

IT WAS THE BRIEFEST CEREMONY SYMBOLISING THE KING OF ENGLAND'S OMAGE AND SALUTATION TO THOSE WHO LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES IN THIS HEATER OF WAR. THE CAVALCADE THEN WOUND ON ITS WAY PAST FIELDS WHERE HE WHEAT HAS ALREADY BEEN HARVESTED AND BY SCATTERED FARMSTEADS HROUGH VILLAGES WHERE ARABS AND FRENCH TURNED OUT TO WONDER AT THE ECTACLE. THE FIRST HALT WAS IN A SHADY PINE GROVE WHERE THE ROYAL

RTY LUNCHED.

AFTER LUNCH THE KING HAD A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN GROUPED WITH ERICAN GENERALS. HE STOOD NEXT TO SIX FEET FOUR INCH TALL CLARK O HAPPEND TO BE STANDING ON A RIDGE IN THE DIRT ROADWAY.

"OH NO YOU DON'T" SAID THE KING CHUCKLING AS CLARK MOVED IDE TO GIVE HIS MAJESTY THE BENEFIT OF THE FEW INCHES HE HIMSELF CERT- NLY DIDN'T NEED.

JUN 17 1943

THE KING HAD A TIGHT SCHEDULE DRAWN UP FOR HIM. PART OF THE TIME HE WAS IN A COMMAND CAR DRIVEN BY XXXXX PVT. JOHN MAGNUS OF NEFFS, OHIO, AND PART OF THE TIME IN A SEDAN DRIVEN BY AN AMERICAN-BORN BRITISH SOLDIER FROM BRIDGEPORT, CONN., SGT. J. A. WELLS WHO IS GEN. SIR HAROLD XX ALEXANDER'S DRIVER. WELLS ENLISTED IN THE BRITISH ARMY IN 1916.

AFTER LUNCH THE KING DROVE PAST MILES OF AMERICAN TROOPS AND EQUIPMENT DRAWN UP ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE ROAD, HALTING TO WITNESS A SPECTACULAR DISPLAY OF STREET FIGHTING IN A DUMMY ARAB VILLAGE BUILT FOR THE PURPOSE AND TO SEE A REVIEW AND MARCH PAST

JUN 17 1943

30.24-5095

OF A COMBAT TEAM. THE PRECISELY HANDLED PROGRAM MOVED ON SPLIT SECOND TIMING FOR EXACTLY 24 MINUTES.

"THE KING'S OWN GUARDS COULDN'T DO IT ANY BETTER," SAID A BRITISH CORRESPONDENT BEHIND ME.

THE HONOR GUARD OF THE SECOND BATTALION, 47TH INFANTRY, COMMANDED BY MAJ. JAMES D. JOHNSTON OF BARIUM SPRINGS, N.C. PRESENTED ARMS IN A FAREWELL SALUTE AND THE KING TOOK HIS DEPARTURE FROM THE AIRPORT.

JUN 17 1943

THE KING LOOKED EVEN FITTER THAN USUAL AND WORE THE SERVICE UNIFORM OF A BRITISH FIELD MARSHAL AS HE DID ON HIS ARRIVAL SATURDAY.

REYKJAVIK, JUNE 16--(AP)--A FOUR-MOTORED GERMAN BOMBER DIVING OUT OF THE SUN STRAFED THE 800-TON ICELANDIC COASTAL STEAMER "SUDIN" OFF THE NORTHCOAST OF ICELAND TODAY KILLING TWO SEAMEN AND INJURING FIVE OTHERS, TWO SERIOUSLY.

JUN 17 1943

THE "SUDIN" WAS BADLY DAMAGED BY TWO BOMBS WHICH JUST MISSED THE SHIP. RESCUE SHIPS WERE TRYING TO TOW HER TO PORT BUT SHE WAS LEAKING BADLY AND LISTING HEAVILY.

buenos aires, june 16-(ap)--The provisional government's decree prohibiting the use of coded messages in international radio communications went into effect at noon today.

admiral segundo
foreign minister/storni announced that he had informed the german, italian and japanese diplomatic representatives that the argentine government was not disposed to modify its ruling "in any manner," because "it constitutes an international promise to which argentina is committed on her word of honor."

MONTEVIDEO, JUNE 16--(AP)--THE URUGUAYAN FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY ANNOUNCED THE CREATION OF A COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT WITHIN THE URUGUAY EMBASSY IN WASHINGTON "TO DEFEND OUR INTERESTS IN THE SALE OF OUR PRODUCTION AND THE PURCHASE OF OUR IMPORTS."

THE DECREE ESATBLISHING THE NEW DIVISION WAS SIGNED BY

JUN 17 1943

PRESIDENT JUAN AMEZAGA. FOREIGN MINISTER JOSE SERRATO SAID THAT THE VARIOUS OFFICIAL BANKS AND GOVERNMENT AGENCIES WILL SHARE THE EXPENSES OF THE NEW DEPARTMENT WHICH WILL REPRESENT URUGUAY IN TRADE CONFERENCES AS WELL AS ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES. THE DEPARTMENT WILL ORGANIZE A PERMANENT SHOW OF URUGUAYAN PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND WILL ADVISE NORTH AMERICAN EXPORTERS ON THE URUGUAYAN MARKET AND GENERALLY "TRY TO DEVELOP BETTER TRADE, INDUSTRIAL AND FINANCIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES."

JUN 17 1943

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 16--(AP)--AN EDITORIAL APPEARING IN A RADICAL RIO DE JANEIRO MORNING PAPER, USUALLY FRIENDLY TO THE UNITED STATES, TODAY LASHED OUT AGAINST ANY AGREEMENT WHEREBY THE UNITED STATES WOULD SHIP OIL-DRILLING MACHINERY TO ARGENTINE IN RETURN FOR ARGENTINE SHARING THE RESULTANT OIL SUPPLY WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES.

THE EDITORIAL STATED THAT BRAZIL HAD NOT RECEIVED ALL THE MACHINERY NEEDED FOR ITS WAR EFFORT AND THAT A COUNTRY IN THE WAR AGAINST THE AXIS "MERITS MORE AID THAN A COUNTRY WHICH MAKES A POINT OF MAINTAINING ITS POSITION 'EQUIDISTANT' TO THE TWO FIGHTING CAMPS."

OBSERVERS ARE INCLINED TO THE BELIEF THAT THE EDITORIAL WAS INSPIRE PRINCIPALLY BY ANTIPATHY TOWARD ARGENTINE NEUTRALITY. BRAZIL NEEDS PETROLEUM AND IT IS GENERALLY ASSUMED THAT THE AGREEMENT, IF MADE, WILL TAKE FULL COGNIZANCE OF BRAZIL'S INTERESTS.

JUN 17 1943

THE ROSSIBILITY OF THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ARGENTINE WAS FIRST RVEALED MONBAY BY VICE ADMIRAL SEGUNDO STORNI, ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER, WHO SAID THAT ARGENTINE WAS "READY" TO CONCLUDE THE AGREEMENT. STORNI SAID THAT HIS COUNTRY WOULD SUPPLY PETROLEUM TO NEIGHBORING REPUBLICS IN RETURN FOR THE EQUIPMENT SHIPPED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

MEXICO CITY, JUNEN16--(AP)--THE MERCHANT MARINE DEPARTMENT OF THE MEXICAN NAVY MINISTRY TODAY REPORTED THE SINKING OF THE MEXICAN COASTWISE STEAMER "ROMANCIA" ENROUTE FROM LOS ANGELES, CALIF., TO COASTA RICA OF THE PACIFIC COAST NEAR MANZANILLO WITH A PROBABLE LOSS OF 10 LIVES.

JUN 17 1943

THE SHIP IS BELIEVED TO HAVE FOUNDERED IN A STORM.

JUN 17 1943

30.24-5097

THE CAPTAIN AND THE FIRST MATE ARE T' ONLY PERSONS RESCUED. THERE WERE TEN OTHERS IN THE CREW.

CAPETOWN, JUNE 16--(AP)-- THE CREW OF AN AMERICAN FREIGHTER TORPEDOED OFF THE AFRICAN COAST HAS PRESENTED EVERY MEMBER OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN MINESWEEPER WHICH PICKED THEM UP WITH A WALLET OR A CIGARETTE CASE, IT WAS REPORTED HERE TODAY.

JUN 17 1943

THE ENTIRE CREW NUMBERING 61 WAS SAVED. IN APPRECIATION OF THE WORK OF THE RESCUERS FRANK PIWOWARFKI, INGALLE STREET, NASHUA, N.H., THE SHIP'S NATIONAL MARITIME UNION REPRESENTATIVE, TOOK UP THE COLLECTION TO BUY THE GIFTS.

victoria, june 16-(ap)-the raf reported today that flying officer g.g douglas-home, son of lord home of berwickshire, schotland, has not been heard from since he took off from near here monday on a routine flight in a in-engined raf medium bomber with three otjer fliers.

douglas-home was married six weeks ago.

JUN 17 1943

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 16--(AP)--MEMBERS OF THE PUERTO RICAN BELL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING ~~CARIBBEAN~~ AFFAIRS STUDIED FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN THE ISLAND TODAY AND HEARD EDWARD BASH, LOCAL HEAD OF THE FOOD ~~AID~~ DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION, ADMIT THAT THE AGENCY HAD MADE "MANY MISTAKES" BUT ASSERTED THAT IT HAD BEEN SUCCESSFUL ON TWO FUNDAMENTALS.

JUN 17 1943

BASH SAID THAT THESE WERE, FIRST, TO OBTAIN ADEQUATE FOOD SUPPLIES AND BUILD UP RESERVES TO AVOID ANY REPETITION OF LAST FALLS SEVERE SHORTAGES AND, SECOND, TO DISTRIBUTE AVAILABLE SUPPLIES SO THAT PERSONS THROUGHOUT THE ISLANDS MIGHT HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO PURCHASE ESSENTIALS.

HE ADDED THAT THE ISLAND HAS NOW BUILT UP A RESERVE TO CARRY IT FOR THREE MONTHS WITHOUT THE ARRIVAL OF A SINGLE SHIP. THERE IS ENOUGH RICE TO LAST UNTIL OCTOBER AND LARD SUFFICIENT TO FILL ALL NEEDS UP UNTIL AUGUST.

JUN 17 1943

FOOD IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES ARE NOW VIRTUALLY NORMAL, BASH SAID. THERE WERE 43,451 SHORT TONS RECEIVED IN MAY, 39,793 IN APRIL, 48,700 IN MARCH, AND 25,129 IN FEBRUARY COMPARED TO THE ISLAND AVERAGE OF 30,000 TONS OF ESSENTIALS BEFORE THE EMERGENCY.

JUN 17 1943

BASH SAID THAT THE EMERGENCY LAND-SEA ROUTE WAS ALSO BEING USED TO BRING FOODSTUFFS FROM CUBA, HAITI, AND SANTO DOMINGO.

REP. KARL M. LECOMPTE (R-IOWA) AND REP. DAN R. MCGEHEE (D-MISS) ARE SCHEDULED TO LEAVE HERE TOMORROW BY LEAVING DOMENGEAUX

A N REP. FRED L. CRAWFORD (R-MICH) TO COMPLETE THE HEARINGS BEFOR LEAVING HERE FRIDAY.

(The Versatile)

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, JUNE 16-(AP)-- A U. S. ARMY JEEP RACED THE STORK MONDAY NIGHT--AND WON.

THE JEEP WAS FLAGGED DOWN BY A WORRIED FATHER WHO WAS BECOMING INCREASINGLY AWARE THAT THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE IN WHICH HE WAS TAKING HIS WIFE TO THE HOSPITAL WAS NOT GOING TO MAKE IT IN TIME.

THE JEEP REACHED THE HOSPITAL A MATTER OF SECONDS BEFORE A BABY GIRL WAS BORN.

JUN 17 1943

by the associated press

the berlin radio reported that sofia, bulgaria, experienced two air raid alarms on tuesday night, the second lasting about an hour, but that no planes were heard and no bombs dropped in the city.

the broadcast, recorded by the associated press, said fire brigade clanked through sofia's streets and its anti-aircraft defenses fired several rounds. Bulgaria is a satellite of the axis powers.

DISPATCH FROM ROME, BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID TODAY THAT CARLOS SCORZA, MEX SECRETARY OF THE FASCIST PARTY, HAS BEEN APPOINTED A MEMBER OF THE GRAND COUNCIL OF THE PARTY.

JUN 17 1943

JUN 17 1943

30.24-5099

NEW YORK, JUNE 16-(AP)-- A LONDON BROADCAST REPORTED TODAY THAT THE GESTAPO "HAS TAKEN OVER THE FUNCTIONS OF THE NORWEGIAN GENDARMERIE" [redacted] A STEP TAKEN AS "ANOTHER PROOF OF THE DISCONTENT AMONG THE GERMAN OCCUPATION TROOPS IN NORWAY." THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY CBS.

by the associated press

now the men of bucharest may not:

1. appear in public without coats, hot or cold.

2. open shirts collars in public.

3. turn up shirt sleeves.

4. behave "provocatively."

these new restrictions on comfort were listed in an article in the bucharest german-language newspaper, deutsche zeitung, reported to the office of war information yesterday (wednesday).

the city's ladies did not escape. they may not (a) appear on the streets heavily rouged or (b) do their hair up "too showily."

the paper, setting forth that [redacted] offenders "do not understand the severity of the times," advised the people they would be "tried" if caught disobeying the order.

JUN 17 1943

italian leaders recently decreed that flashy clothing no longer may

by the associated press

a tokyo broadcast quoting a moscow dispatch said today (thursday) it was learned that mostake matto, japanese ambassador to the soviet union, visited the kremlin last night and conferred with foreign minister molotov. the broadcast, heard by the associated press, gave no details.

JUN 17 1943

by the associated press

virginio gayda, editor of il giornale d'italia, declared yesterday (ved) in a commentary broadcast by the rome radio that italy had "firmly decided to maintain and extend" he war contribution "until victory" and that italy "does not bend neither before threats of terrorism nor before enemy flattery or allurement."

JUN 17 1943

in the commentary, apparently designed to soothe minds troubled by italy's recent losses, gayda described the italian-german war association as a "precious alliance of economic force."

the broadcast, recorded by the associated press, quoted him as as boasting that "by keeping the war in africa and the mediterranean, italy has hindered an anglo-american attack against the european continent."

without italian intervention, he said, british and american forces in those areas "would immediately have been conveyed to strengthen the anglo-saxons' defenses in the pacific and the offense against germany."

JUN 17 1943

he said that without italy's participation in the axis cause:

the mediterranean would have remained open and britain supplies toward the indian and pacific oceans "would have been quicker, ampler, surer."

from the mediterranean the britiah would have been able "through the balkans to launch a mass offensive against germany, thereby supporting indirectly soviet russia's operations."

would

"the war consequently have been more difficult and dangerous for japan and germany."

JUN 17 1943

(ADVANCE)...WASHINGTON, JUNE 15-(AP)-CONGRESS WAS TOLD TODAY THAT THE WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION (WSA), DURING THE FISCAL YEAR BEGINNING JULY 1, EXPECTS TO MORE THAN DOUBLE THE NUMBER AND TONNAGE OF SHIPS IT HAD IN OPERATION EARLY THIS YEAR.

WHILE WITHHOLDING SPECIFIC FIGURES, REAR ADMIRAL EMORY S. LAND, WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATOR, MADE THIS DISCLOSURE IN TESTIMONY BEFORE THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE MADE PUBLIC TODAY.

HE TESTIFIED IN SUPPORT OF A BUDGET ESTIMATE OF $2,300,000,000 FOR THE USA'S REVOLVING FUND FOR THE NEW FISCAL YEAR, REPRESENTING AN INCREASE OF $1,223,989,583 OVER CURRENT APPROPRIATIONS.

THE BUDGET ALSO CARRIED $72,000,000 FOR THE MARITIME TRAINING FUND AND $350,000 FOR FEDERAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO STATE MARINE SCHOOLS AND MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR OF TRAINING VESSELS.

ADMIRAL LAND TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT AS OF FEBRUARY, 1943, 41

JUN 17 1943

1943

30.24-5101

PER CENT OF THE NATION'S MERCHANT FLEET WAS WORKING FOR THE ARMY; 13 PER CENT FOR THE NAVY; 30 PER CENT FOR LEND-LEASE; 16 PER CENT FOR THE CIVILIAN ECONOMY, OF WHICH ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT WAS FOR STRATEGIC MATERIALS SUCH AS BAUXITE.

EXPANSION OF THE MERCHANT FLEET DURING THE FISCAL YEAR, HE SAID, WILL REQUIRE THE TRAINING AND PLACEMENT OF 35,000 OFFICERS AND 145,000 SEAMEN, MORE THAN THE PRESENT FLEET.

THE MANPOWER SITUATION IN THE MERCHANT MARINE, HE ADDED, IS "PROGRESSIVELY BECOMING MORE ACUTE," BUT SO FAR THE WSA HAD MET THE PROBLEM OF HAVING CREWS TRAINED AND READY TO PUT FIVE SHIPS A DAY INTO COMMISSION.

"IT IS GOING TO BECOME INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT. WE BELIEVE WE WILL BE ABLE TO DO IT," HE ADDED.

DEPUTY WSA ADMINISTRATOR LEWIS DOUGLAS TOLD THE COMMITTEE THAT ALTHOUGH IN THE PAST ABOUT 70 PER CENT OF THE VESSELS COMPRISING THE PRESENT FLEET CAME FROM EXISTING TONNAGE AND ONLY 30 PER CENT FROM NEW CONSTRUCTION, THE NUMBER OF REMAINING AVAILABLE SHIPS IS SMALL AND IN THE FUTURE NEW CONSTRUCTION AND MORE EFFICIENT USE, REPAIR AND OPERATION WILL BE "ALL-IMPORTANT."

JUN 17 1943

"THE SERIOUSNESS OF THE SUBMARINE WARFARE," HE SAID, "IS INDICATED BY THE FACT THAT IN SPITE OF THE TREMENDOUS SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM OF THE UNITED STATES SUPPLEMENTED BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF OTHER NATIONS, THE NET GAIN IN UNITED NATIONS' FLEETS OVER THE ENTIRE PERIOD SINCE PEARL HARBOR IS ONLY A LITTLE OVER 1,000,000 DEADWEIGHT TONS."

THE WSA BUDGET ESTIMATES, DOUGLAS TOLD THE COMMITTEE, INCLUDED $371,587,000 FOR WAGES, OF WHICH $201,388,000 REPRESENTED "NORMAL" WAGES AND $170,199,000 BONUS PAYMENTS.

BONUSES ARE PAID, DOUGLAS EXPLAINED, WHEN SHIPS OPERATE IN CERTAIN AREAS; ADDITIONAL BONUSES WHEN A SHIP STOPS AT CERTAIN PORTS, AND ADDITIONAL BONUSES WHEN THE SHIP IS UNDER ATTACK.

SOME MEMBERS QUESTIONED THE FAIRNESS OF THE BONUS SCHEDULE, BUT CHAIRMAN CANNON (D-MO) PUT AN END TO THE DISCUSSION BY COMMENTING:

"YOU MIGHT SAY THIS, WHILE THAT IS HIGH, THE FACT IS THAT IT IS FREQUENTLY PAYABLE TO THE WIDOW."

(END ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE, EXPECTED ABOUT NOON, EWT, TODAY, JUNE 16)

SU1034AEW

## Navy Reports 45 Zeros, 32 Enemy Bombers of Air Armada Destroyed

## Foe May Have Tried Recapture of Island

### Two American Ships Hit by Raiders; Foe's Loss for June 146 Planes

By Leif Erickson

AN ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, June 17 (AP).—A force of about 120 Japanese bombers and fighter planes attempted to attack Guadalcanal Wednesday afternoon, but American fighters shot down seventy-seven of the raiders in a major air victory.

Only six American fighters were lost. The pilot of one was saved.

The damage to Guadalcanal was minor. The headquarters spokesman said he assumed that the Japanese bombing succeeded in scoring hits on only two vessels, one a Liberty-type cargo carrier and the other a smaller ship. The cargo vessel was beached for salvage, while nine men were killed on the smaller ship.

These were the only casualties caused by enemy bombs.

[This was the first report of the objective of the big enemy air formation. Dispatches from Washington said the Navy bulletin did not give the objective but that it was assumed the objective was of utmost importance, perhaps a convoy, perhaps a thrust at Guadalcanal to thwart an American drive northward.]

**Enemy's Greatest Loss**

The loss was the greatest inflicted on the Japanese in any single battle with enemy land-based aircraft in the Solomons group, said a spokesman at this Air Force headquarters.

The headquarters spokesman observed that the seventy-seven-plane loss was a major blow to Japanese air strength in the Solomons and the Bismarck Sea areas. Wednesday's toll brought to 146 the number of enemy aircraft shot down in this theater for the month of June.

The official headquarters total on enemy plane losses in the South Pacific area since last July 31 is now 1,414.

The original report from the Solomons air headquarters on the wholesale destruction of the Japanese raiding airfleet said approximately 120 planes came down on Guadalcanal, "with very few coming back."

Thirty-two of the enemy planes destroyed were dive-bombers, and 45 were Zero fighters.

Headquarters announced that American bombers delivered a heavy blow Wednesday against Sangigi, an enemy outpost on Choiseul Island, in the Solomons group between Bougainville and New Georgia Islands, and the objective was "flattened."

JUN 18 1943

## YANKS BAG 77 JAP PLANES, LOSE SIX

### U. S. Pilots Exact 13-To-1 Toll In Great Air Battle Over Guadalcanal

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 17—American airmen knocked seventy-seven Japanese planes out of the sky over Guadalcanal island in one of the greatest and possibly one of the most significant air battles of the war in the South Pacific, and only six United States aircraft are missing as a result of the engagement.

A navy bulletin today announcing this 13-to-1 ratio contained no indication as to the Japanese objective in risking so large a force of bombers and fighters in the southeastern Solomons, where they have been consistently and badly defeated in the air.

**Possible Reasons For Raid**

In authoritative quarters here, however, it was assumed that the objective must have been one of utmost importance to the enemy and bearing directly on future developments of the war.

One suggestion was the Japanese might have been trying to reach an American convoy in the area. Another was that they may have intended to cripple the base on Guadalcanal, in the assumption that it was destined to play an important role in the next big American thrust northward.

The engagement took place Wednesday. The enemy planes shot down consisted of thirty-two bombers and forty-five Zero fighters. The total strength of the enemy force was not reported, but was considered to be somewhat greater than the number of aircraft they lost.

**Largest Since April 7**

The raiding force was the largest sent by the Japanese command into the Guadalcanal area since April 7 when fifty bombers and forty-eight fighters attacked a convoy near the island. At that time thirty-nine of the Nipponese planes were shot down, while American losses consisted of seven planes, two pilots and two ships—a destroyer and a tanker. An Allied corvette also was lost.

Again June 12 the Japanese made a heavy foray into the American-held part of the Solomons chain, striking with forty to fifty fighter planes at the Russell islands which lie off the northwestern tip of Guadalcanal and accommodate an advanced American base. The objective at that time obviously was to smother the American defenses with such overwhelming strength that they would be crippled or knocked out.

The Japanese lost that trick too, because twenty-five of their planes were definitely shot down and eight were probably destroyed while United States forces lost only six planes and two pilots.

The record in those actions indicated the possibility that some

JUN 18 1943

# U. S. Fliers Bag 77 Jap Planes In Great Battle at Guadalcanal; Turkey Recalls Her Vichy Envoy

JUN 18 1943

of the pilots of the half dozen American planes lost Wednesday later might turn up safe.

None of the previous actions resulted in a score as heavily in favor of our forces as the 13-to-1 record turned in the latest battle.

The navy also reported our forces had struck effectively at enemy bases in both the Solomons area and in the Aleutians sector of the North Pacific.

### Munda Bases Attacked

Tuesday dive and torpedo bombers, escorted by fighter planes, assaulted Japanese positions in western New Georgia Island, the Munda air base area, and started fires and caused heavy explosions, the communique said. Next day dive bombers, with fighter escort, attacked Japanese positions on Choiseul Island, north of the Munda sector, and started fires.

Meanwhile, in the North Pacific on Tuesday afternoon, the navy's new Vega Ventura medium bombers attacked the Japanese base on Kiska Island and scored hits in the camp area, along the runway and among anti-aircraft batteries.

In the absence of further official information, it was the general expectation here that new American thrusts are in the making in the South Pacific. Secretary of the Navy Knox said only a few days ago at a press conference that it takes a long while to prepare for "any considerable movement," when he was asked why there had been no major fighting in the South Pacific for several months.

### Rabaul Or Truk May Be Objective

One possible direction of such a thrust to which the enemy would of necessity give careful consideration would be northward from the Guadalcanal area. In that direction lie the bases of Rabaul, and still farther to the north, Truk, which is the enemy's main naval position in the South Pacific.

## Recall Of Turkish Envoy To Vichy Is Reported At Bern

*[By the Associated Press]*

Bern, Switzerland, June 17—Turkey has recalled Behic Erkin, its Ambassador to France, in protest against strong German restrictions on his embassy in Vichy, a Turkish diplomatic source said today.

Erkin's recall to Ankara was not yet considered a rupture in relation. A Turkish Embassy counselor, occupied Vichy, this source said, but it could be a step in that direction. A Turkish embassy counsellor, M. Sevdat, also was told to return home.

### Eve Of Anniversary

The move occurred on the eve of the anniversary of the signing of a German-Turkish friendship treaty June 18, 1941, and as German propagandists were declaring that Germany was "fully satisfied" with Turkey's political position despite "Anglo-American intimations—increasing in number of late—that Turkey already had made its choice in favor of the Allies."

The whole affair served to focus still more attention on the military and political situation in southeastern Europe and the Middle East.

### Syrian Border Sealed

It came at a time when Allied leaders had sealed the Syrian-Turkish border to "protect troop movements" in Allied Syria, and when persistent reports said that Germany's Balkan satellites were seeking a means of escaping the Axis camp.

[The German Transocean Agency reported in an Ankara dispatch that Premier General Nuri Pasha Es Said of Iraq had issued an order of the day to his troops saying "the hour of decision and active service" was approaching. Iraq joined the war against the Axis last January.

[Berlin's broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said this alleged order, together with the closing of the Syrian-Turkish border, and the silence of radio stations at Beirut, Jaffa and Jerusalem, made it possible "that the Anglo-Saxons in the near future will launch a military action from the Levant." Berlin also found a possible explanation in "an intensified war of nerves" on the part of the Allies.]

### Allied Pressure Cited

Besides registering a protest against German Gestapo surveillance of the Turkish Embassy in Vichy, another reason advanced for Erkin's recall was pressure on the part of the Allies, who hope that Vichy will retaliate by recalling Gaston Bergery, its Ankara Ambassador.

Allied quarters hold that Bergery "is too friendly with the Axis; sees too much of (German Ambassador to Turkey) von Papen," said this source, who cannot be identified by name.

Pivotal Turkey has a mutual assistance pact with Britain which never has been implemented, and recent Turkish utterances have indicated that Turkey has been impressed with the thoroughness and striking power of British and American military power in the Mediterranean theater.

### En Route To Turkey

Erkin was believed to be already en route to Turkey after the Germans refused to issue him a visa which would have enabled him to return through Switzerland; instead the Germans granted him passage through Germany.

Relations between Vichy and Ankara were reported very strained, with the Turks especially angered at the Petain-Laval regime due to German interference.

The German secret police were said to have instituted a close watch recently on the Turkish Embassy at Vichy, forbidding it to use code messages. The embassy was allowed to continue the use of a diplomatic pouch, but, according to this Turkish diplomatic source, the pouch was opened at the border and examined.

### Rupture Disclaimed

A Vichy agency distributed a statement tonight quoting "circles close to the Foreign Affairs Ministry" as saying that nothing was known of a rupture of relations between France and Turkey.

[The Algiers radio earlier had broadcast a report that relations were broken between the two countries. Berlin promptly countered with a broadcast denying the report. An Ankara dispatch quoted by Berlin said the Turkish Ambassador's recall "might possibly be due to the fact that the Turkish Government is at present contemplating a change of diplomatic representation at Vichy," and said the Allies were "going all out in their war of nerves."]

### Consulates Moved

Turkey was not the only country whose foreign missions were encountering trouble in France. The Vichy correspondent of the *Gazette de Lausanne* reported that all foreign consulates in the Mediteranean coastal areas of France had been ordered to move into the interior.

The Swiss consulate at Nice, which had a staff of sixty to handle the interests of various belligerents, will be removed to Grenoble, and one at marseille is going to Montelimar next Monday.

Since the German occupation of all France, Swiss consulates at Bordeaux, Nantes, Le Havre and Lille have been forced to close.

An Algiers broadcast recorded by Reuters said Germany had asked Turkey to recall her consul in Mytilene, capital of the Greek island of that name in the Aegean Sea off the Turkish coast, 170 miles northeast of Athens. The Turkish consul at Salonika, a likely landing point in an Allied invasion, was reported already recalled.

## COLOGNE HIT 116TH TIME BY RAF BOMBERS

### Blow Is Aimed At Halting Any Reconstruction Of Nazi Industry

JUN 18 1943

### Other Air Fleets Attack Convoy Off Coast And Rail Transport

**London, Friday, June 18 (AP)—A London postoffice was hit by "oil-drum" bombs early today during a short-lived German air attack on the city's metropolitan area.**

**Earlier reports said some persons were injured when a building was struck. Shortly after the alert was sounded, one explosion was heard in the area. The all-clear followed shortly.**

**Berlin overseas radio transmission was interrupted at 1.43 A. M. today, for "technical reasons," Reuters reported. This German radio silence usually is the forerunner of Allied air raids on the Continent.**

YAHNER

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 17 — Cologne—Germany's most-bombed city—was pounded for the one hundred and sixteenth time last night by many of the RAF's heaviest bombers, sent to flatten any reconstruction in the vital war industries concentrated along the banks of the Rhine.

Other air fleets attacked all three ships of a coastal convoy and rail transport on the Continent in early morning hours, and Allied planes kept sweeping over during the day.

Cologne, target of the first 1,000-bomber raid on May 30, 1942, was last struck in a heavy night assault on February 26, when 600 acres of the city were reported devastated. It was raided lightly again April 9, then given a respite until last night.

### Fourteen Bombers Lost

The Air Minstry announced simply that RAF bombers "attacked objectives at Cologne and elsewhere in the Rhineland," but the attack was undoubtedly carefully aimed to demolish reconstruction in communications, ammunition plants, chemical works, power stations and other war-important operations in the industrial city.

The foray by the heavy bombers, coming after a Tuesday night break in the hammer blows on German industry, cost fourteen big planes with one fighter also lost, the Air Ministry said.

Returning pilots said that the attack on Cologne caught the city's defenses off guard and that anti-aircraft guns did not open up until after the first bombs fell.

### Residential Damage

The German communique said bombs fell on residential quarters, "especially in Cologne, and caused losses among the population and damage to buildings."

Every one of the three ships in the convoy caught off the coast of Holland was damaged, one so severely in probably sank, by Typhoons and Hurribombers.

The Germans sent night fighters up in cloudy weather over the Rhineland targets, which made observation of exact results difficult, but there was no opposition to the convoy attack.

In almost hourly offensive sweeps over the Continent, RAF fighters shot down a total of nine German fighters during the day. Two of the raiders failed to return.

### Front-Line Reporter

The Germans put a so-called "front-line reporter" back on the air again tonight to buck up the bomb-nervous industrial workers of the west, and DNB's military correspondent in a 1,000-word story maintained that Allied bombing wasn't doing much military damage.

The "front-line reporter" in a broadcast from "the terror-scarred western part of Germany," declared that "all people are equally affected. All have to stay put. All suffer. All have to cooperate.

"The population has to prove its courage during those anxious and long minutes when bomb explosions, the noise of guns and droning airplanes hammer at people's ears. For the defending forces of a town it is really an honorable soldiers' war.

### Sees House Bombed

"More than once," said the broadcast reported by the Associated Press, a German fighter pilot "up over the Rhine river was attacking an enemy aircraft when he saw from some 3,000 feet altitude how his own house was hit."

The DNB account of bomb damage, also broadcast by Berlin, made the usual assertion that Allied bombers picked "residential and cultural monuments" as targets "almost exclusively," and that when bombs did hit industrial plants, it was impossible to obtain full effect because the German armament industry was not concentrated.

Praising the attitude of the population to bombing, DNB said "in these danger zones people do not wish to leave their homes and jobs although they have the opportunity."

Then, it added, "special preventive measures" have been taken "for the protection of the population" designed "to increase further their power of resistance physically and psychologically."

JUN 18 1943

## RADIO ALSO REPORTS BIG ALLIED CONCENTRATION OF BARGES OFF AFRICA

### Axis Recognizes Foe Could Land And Imperi War Plants, Paris Commentator Hints. Ankara Recalls Vichy Envoy, Bern Hears

JUN 18 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Friday*, June 18—The Rome radio broad-

JUN 18 1943

30. 24— 5103

cast a report early today that "large British forces are concentrating along the southern frontier of Turkey," after previously telling its listeners of "many landing craft concentrating from African coasts toward Pantelleria."

The broadcast, recorded by Reuters, apparently was Italy's interpretation of the closing of the Syrian-Turkish border. There was no confirmation from Allied quarters and none, of course, was expected, even if the report were true.

## Allies Could Land And Endanger War Plants, Nazis Fear

JUN 18 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 17 — Admissions from inside official Germany that the Nazi leadership and military machine have made mistakes were coupled tonight with an appeal for the German public to stand fast behind the vaunted anti-invasion guard thrown up along the menaced European coast.

The Rome radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Ministry of Information, quoted an article by Paul Joseph Goebbels, Nazi Propaganda Minister, in *Das Reich*, saying:

"Silence above all should be observed by our noisy critics. In this world no one is infallible and this applies equally well to the Government and chiefs of staff who are just as liable to make mistakes as anyone else."

**German Public "Spoiled"**

He added that "the German public . . . has been spoiled by a long series of *Blitzkriegs* and swift, triumphant victories."

The military commentator of the German-run Paris radio suggested that the Axis recognizes the possibilty that Allied landings can gain foothold and perhaps cut deeply enough into Europe to menace war industries there.

"Both Germany and Italy have prepared detailed anti-invasion plans," said the broadcast, heard by the Associated Press. "Squadrons of planes are ready to take off and munitions plants have been transferred to safety."

**One Anti-Invasion Scheme**

The commentator reported that anti-invasion maneuvers are being held at key points along the whole coast, including tests of pouring out an oil film over coastal waters which could be ignited in a flaming wall as "an ingenious German method" of setting landing boats ablaze.

On the Mediterranean flank Italy was looking apprehensively at what the Rome radio described as a fleet of "many landing craft concentrating from African coasts toward Pantelleria."

"Since Pantelleria ceased resistance," said the broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, "the final struggle in the Mediterranean has been characterized by an increase of Axis air force activity against enemy shipping in the Sicilian channel.

**Air Drive Continues**

"The Axis aerial offensive continues unrelentingly against many landing craft concentrating from the African coasts toward Pantelleria, against the concentration of naval units in that bay and against enemy convoys sailing eastward from Gibraltar. Good results for this offensive are reported daily in Axis communiques.

"That proves that the great lines of the strategic situation in the Mediterranean are practically the same and that after taking possession of Pantelleria and Lampedusa the enemy must take notice that the difficulties of attacking the European fortress are still the same.

**Landing 'No Easier"**

"From the aerial point of view and the naval point of view the fifty-mile advance obtained (by the Allies) during the latest operations cannot make easier an attempt at a big-scale landing in insular and peninsular territories."

Madrid reported a powerful Allied fleet in Gibraltar harbor.

One Italian commentator said "British authorities are getting more and more nervous as the zero hour for major operations approaches," and the German radio warned invasion would mean "a blood bath without precedent."

Meanwhile, the eastern Mediterranean area apparently had produced another great worry for Hitler, with the Moscow radio reporting that the chief of the German security police, Ernest Kaltendrunner, had been rushed to Rumania to reorganize the police, and that the situation in Bucharest appeared "very tense."

**Politicians Hiding**

Many leading politicians were reported hiding. A Rome broadcast of a Bucharest "official communique" denied yesterday's Ankara reports that Rumania was seeking peace.

Underground movements in Rumania and Bulgaria were reported in Cairo to be becoming stronger and more outspoken.

Eight more Czechs were executed in Prague, presumably for sabotage, the Czecho-Slovak Government in exile announced.

In Stockholm, Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson said all civilian authorities had received instructions for "resistance to the last" in event of invasion of Sweden.

## R.A.F. OVER GERMANY BERLIN MAY BE TARGET

LONDON, Friday, June 18—(AP)—R.A.F. bombers ranged over Europe last night for the seventh successive night and the Rome radio reported that Berlin itself—free from attack since May 21—had been one of the targets.

London, meanwhile, was the object of a brief attack during which "oil drum" bombs fell in one metropolitan area, hitting a post office and causing some casualties. A British south coast town also was reported bombed.

Observers on the British south coast said an apparently large force of R.A.F. bombers was out during the night. Earlier fast British planes had struck out for the French coast, returning a short time later.

## COLOGNE BLASTED IN HEAVY R. A. F. ATTACK ON RUHR

### 14 Bombers Are Missing---Fighter Sweeps Wreck Nine Locomotives.

London, June 17 (A. P.).—Heavily battered Cologne and other objectives in the Rhineland were the R. A. F.'s targets last night as the current aerial offensive against Germany continued. At the same time, the Air Ministry announced, R. A. F. fighters attacked transport and other targets in Holland and Belgium.

Fourteen bombers and one fighter were declared to be missing from the night's operations.

The offensive continued today as R. A. F. fighters shuttled back and forth across the channel to attack German-occupied territory, and it was authoritatively stated that they had destroyed six enemy fighters in these operations at the cost of one R. A. F. fighter plane.

A large force of Allied planes was heard heading across the Strait of Dover this afternoon into northern France, according to reports from Folkestone. The aircraft flew at a great height, and their roar was lost as they went toward Calais.

Two R. A. F. typhoons, striking at Germany's precious stock of locomotives, damaged at least nine in the Douai and Bethune areas of northern France yesterday, beating off four Focke-Wulf 190's and flying through intensive anti-aircraft barrages to make their getaway. Ever since the offensive against Hitler's transportation has been stepped up, trains have been outfitted with stronger flak protection.

**116th Raid on Cologne.**

The Air Ministry also announced that R. A. F. Hurricanes and Typhoons tore into a three-ship enemy convoy early today off the Netherlands and damaged all of them, one so severely it was stated she probably sank. The planes suffered no loss and left all the ships smoking from bomb hits and bullets.

Last night's raid was the 116th on Cologne and the first heavy night attack on the city since February 26. In the February attack it was said that 600 acres of the city had been laid waste.

The R. A. F.'s attack last night undoubtedly was to nullify rebuilding efforts in rail and road communications and to smash repairs intended to put chemical works, ammunition factories, engineering and truck plants, power stations, blast furnaces and oil refineries back into commission.

[The German radio voiced its customary assertions that British bombers "attacked residential quarters in western German cities" and said that "hospitals and churches were again the favored objectives of the enemy." It did not identify the targets but said at least fourteen bombers were shot down.]

## NAZIS SHORT ON SUPPLIES, LONDON SAYS

### Paris Radio Asserts That Drive Is Expected On Central Front

### Quarrel Between Reich High Command Officers Reported

JUN 18 1943

*(By the Associated Press)*

London, June 17—The Germans predicted today that the Russians would seize the initiative in a summer offensive in three weeks—an initiative the Nazis themselves were reported here as unable to take as planned on June 16 in the Orel sector because of supply shortages.

The Paris radio said Berlin expects "the offensive will start on the central front where the Soviets are massing strong forces" and are making continued local attacks in the Orel sector.

A Berlin broadcast, also recorded by the Associated Press, reported Russian troops massing around Kursk, ninety miles south of Orel, and said there might be "large-scale military developments there" soon.

**Quarrel Reported**

The Germans, it is reported, after a quarrel of high commanders, decided not to risk another all-out drive against the Russians this summer.

German troops already were moving into positions when the offensive was postponed, this source said the first time that German plans had been delayed because of any shortages. The informant gave this account:

Field Marshal General Fedor von Bock, Nazi commander in chief in Russia, argued down the proposal of Hitler and Lieut. Gen. Eberhard Warlimondt, his principal strategist, for an all-out offensive, even resigning in order to win his point. Warlimondt resigned when von Bock's program was accepted and the field marshal resumed command. But von Bock had to halt the June 16 plans when he found forward supply depots with insufficient food, fuel and munitions.

**Gamble Too Big**

Von Bock was pictured as feeling it would be madness to make a big gamble in Russia while invasion of Europe was threatened.

The heavy Allied aerial offensive against Germany, and the mighty Russian raids upon German airfields, transportation, and supply dumps were credited with contributing largely to the German shortage, and hampering the Nazis' will to carry an offensive war into Russia.

Meanwhile, the Red army was reported officially to have smashed repeated German efforts to regain lost positions north of Orel for the fourth straight day today. The enemy, however, is said to be throwing fresh troops into action on this sector, where it has been expected the Germans would launch a summer offensive.

In contrast to German high command reports of only "local activity" in Russia, the night Moscow bulletin said the Germans had suffered "heavy losses in manpower and material" northwest of Mtsensk, which is forty miles above Orel, in "unceasing attempts" to regain several villages recently overrun by the Red army.

The Germans are "bringing fresh troops into action," said the bulletin, recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Long-range Russian bombers started 100 big fires on German airdromes last night, a special Moscow announcement said. Explosions also were touched off in ammunition dumps, and hangars and parked planes were damaged in raids that cost the Russians two planes.

**Railway Trains Hit**

Moscow's night communique also pointed out that in one recent raid on Mogilev, German rail and river base on the upper Dnieper 250 miles northwest of Orel, the Red air forces blew up three ammunition dumps, smashed many railway trains and the bridge over the Dnieper, and killed several hundred Germans.

Quoting reports presumably received from their guerrillas and agents operating behind the German front, the communique said one large group of Germans were killed by a direct bomb hit on a Mogilev shelter.

The bulletin added that during yesterday's operations on various sectors of the long Russian front, the Red air force destroyed at least twenty German trucks carrying troops and supplies, silenced three artillery batteries, and blew up five ammunition and fuel dumps and several enemy trains.

**Two Planes Downed**

Russian pilots also shot down two German planes yesterday on the Smolensk front, while Soviet infantry and artillery killed several hundred Germans and destroyed a locomotive and six freight cars.

Outnumbered Russian troops defending a height in the Belgorod sector below Orel were reported to have killed 125 Germans in a successful local fight; on the Volkhov front southeast of Leningrad another 150 Germans fell to Soviet mortar and machine-gun fire, and a Finnish group was repulsed on the Karelian front above Leningrad.

## RED ARMY SMASHES NAZIS' OREL BLOWS

### Germans Pour In Fresh Troops as Four-Day Effort Fails to Rewin Mtsensk Zone

### OFFENSIVE REPORTED OFF

### Von Bock Said to Delay Drive on Finding Supplies Short—More Bases Bombed

LONDON, Friday, June 18 (AP)—

JUN 18 1943

The Red Army was reported officially early today to have smashed repeated German efforts to regain lost positions north of Orel for the fourth straight day yesterday, but the enemy is throwing fresh troops into action in this sector, where the Germans have been expected to launch a summer offensive.

In contrast with German High Command reports of only "local activity" in Russia, the midnight Soviet communiqué said the Germans had suffered "heavy losses in manpower and material" northwest of Mtsensk, which is forty miles above Orel, in "unceasing attempts" to regain several villages recently overrun by the Red Army.

The Germans are "bringing fresh troops into action," said the bulletin, recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

**Offensive Reported Delayed**

A foreign source in London, who has reliable contacts inside Germany, said the Germans had planned a powerful offensive in the Orel sector, to begin two days ago, but it was postponed at the last moment when Field Marshal General Fedor von Bock found the supplies at forward bases inadequate.

Berlin, on the other hand, predicted that the Russians were planning a major campaign in the same secor. German broadcasts suggested that the Red Army would strike within three weeks.

The Red air force kept up its pounding of rear-line German bases, an offensive corresponding with Allied blows struck in the west to weaken Axis war-making capacities.

Russian bombers started 100 big fires on German airdromes on Wednesday night, a special Moscow announcement said. Explosions also were touched off in ammunition dumps and hangars and parked planes were damaged in raids that cost the Russians two planes.

The effectiveness of these raids, in conjunction with the heavy British attacks on the Ruhr's munitions factories, would appear to be illustrated in the foreign source's report that Germany's summer offensive has been delayed by lack of supplies.

Moscow's midnight communiqué also pointed out that in one recent raid on Mogilev, German rail and river base on the upper Dnieper 250 miles northwest of Orel, Soviet bombers blew up three ammunition dumps, smashed many railway trains and the bridge over the Dnieper and killed several hundred Germans.

Quoting reports presumably received from the well-organized Soviet guerrillas and agents operating behind the German front, the communiqué said many Germans were killed by a direct bomb hit on a Mogilev shelter.

# ROME FEARS MOVE BY BRITISH TROOPS

## Armies Massing on Frontier of Turkey, Says Italian Broadcast.

JUN 18 1943

LONDON, Friday, June 18—(AP) The Rome radio broadcast a report early today that "large British forces are concentrating along the southern frontier of Turkey," after previously telling its listeners of "many landing craft concentrating from African coasts toward Pantelleria."

The broadcast, recorded by Reuters, apparently was Italy's interpretation of the closing of the Syrian-Turkish border. There was no confirmation from Allied quarters, and none of course was expected even if the report were true.

**Nazi Offensive Called Off**

A foreign source here already had reported that frontline supply shortages born of Allied air attrition had forced the Germans to call off a scheduled Russian offensive.

On this same cheerless day for the Axis, new difficulties were reported in Rumania, and a Turkish ambassador had been recalled to Ankara from Nazi-controlled Vichy in protest against Gestapo restrictions upon the embassy.

In anti-Axis Iraq, Premier-Gen. Nuri Pasha Es Said was reported in a Berlin broadcast to have issued an order of the day to his troops, calling attention to an approaching "hour of decision and active service." The Berlin broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, quoted an Ankara dispatch as saying that this development made it possible that "the Anglo-Saxons in the near future will launch a military action from the levant."

**Rome Uneasy**

Indicative of Italian invasion nervousness, a Rome broadcast told of ar. Axis aerial attack continuing "unrelentingly against many landing craft concentrating from African coasts toward Pantelleria, against a concentration of naval units in that bay ,and against the east."

The broadcast, quoting the newspaper Il Messaggero, asserted that the "difficulties to attack the European fortress are still the same."

From Ankara came word that the Turkish-Syrian border had been closed to "protest troop movements" on the Syrian side.

This eastern Mediterranean area apparently had produced another great worry for Hitler, with the Moscow radio reporting that the chief of the German security police, Ernest Kaltendrunner, had been rushed to Rumania to reorganize the police, and that the situation in Bucharest appeared "very tense". Many leading politicians were reported hiding. A Rome broadcast of a Bucharest "official communique" denied yesterday's Ankara reports that Rumania was seeking peace.

Underground movements in Rumania and Bulgaria were reported ir. Cairo to be becoming stronger, and more outspoken.

Eight more Czechs were executed in Prague, presumably for sabotage, the Czecho-Slovak government in exile announced.

In Stockholm, Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson said all civilian authorities had received instructions for "resistance to the last" in event of invasion of Sweden.

Madrid reported a powerful Allied fleet in Gibraltar harbor.

One Italian commentator said, "British authorities are getting more and more nervous as the zero hour for major operations approaches," and the German radio warned invasion would mean "a blood bath without precedent."

had been lost in the twin attacks on the German shipyards, but an Eighth Air Force announcement today disclosed that the Kiel raiders destroyed "by official count an estimated average of four fighters for every bomber lost, while absorbing the total enemy resistance so successfully as to permit a larger attacking force to bomb its target at Bremen almost without fighter molestation."

Warm praise came from Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the United States Army Air Forces, and Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commander of the air forces in the European theater, for the force which fought off over 200 German fighters at Kiel.

**Only 24 Lost**

[At Washington War Secretary Stimson earlier had placed the toll of German fighters in the Bremen-Kiel raid at sixty-nine and said that it later developed that twenty-four Fortresses, not twenty-six, were lost. Two returned to their bases late, he said.]

While the United States loss was the heaviest suffered in a single day over Europe, Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the Eighth Air Force, asserted: "I'm satisfied with the results of the great battle over Kiel. I have congratulated the flyers who bore the brunt of it, as have Generals Arnold and Devers in a cable from Washington.

"It was a significant victory. German fighter strength is the stoutest shield they have against our bomber offensive. Their war industry is certain to be destroyed.

Brig. Gen. Fred L. Anderson, who led the force that struck at Kiel, said that "the Germans seem to be getting desperate. They want to dissipate mass bombing by ferocity of attack, but not one of my planes has ever been turned back by enemy action."

This was the ninth mission for the Kiel raiders. Officials said "they were experienced men, but on only one of their previous raids—at Antwerp—had they ever experienced even approximately as much fighter opposition."

# *Forts Probably Destroyed 100 German Planes In Raid*

## Kiel And Bremen Attacks Called U. S. Flyers' Greatest Single Battle Of War

*[By the Associated Press]* JUN 18 1943

London, June 17—American Flying Fortresses destroyed probably as Many as one hundred German fighters in the assault on Bremen and Kiel June 13 in what has been officially described as the "American airmen's greatest single battle of the war," it was announced today.

After the raids it was announced that twenty-six Flying For[illegible]

**No Just Dogfight**

"Ours is not primarily an aerial dogfight between bombers and fighters. It's a battle between bombers intent upon destruction of German war industry and the fighters whose existence depends upon delaying that inevitable conclusion."

## *U. S. Troops In Africa Are Praised By Briton*

London, *Friday*, June 18 (AP)—A British war correspondent back from North Africa reports that no country could ask for more than the United States troops gave so cheerfully on the Tunisian battlefields, where "rookies of December" became "veterans of January" by the sheer will to win.

The reporter, A. D. Divine, attached to the American troops on the Medjez-el-Bab sector, wrote in the *Daily Sketch* today that while the Germans held the initiative "there was in America a considerable volume of adverse comment directed both at American leadership and in certain extreme cases at American soldiers."

"Events have answered the critics on the score of generalship and leadership," he wrote.

**Troops Under Stress**

He said he saw American troops "under the stress of calamity" and went on:

"Within four days of firing their first shot against the enemy they had passed through every stage, from overconfidence to disaster and back again to fighting efficiency; and they did it without aid from the outside, did it with their own sweat and their own blood.

"C Company of the Seven Hundred and First Tank Destroyers lived through those days to become one of the finest fighting units in the American army."

# U-BOATS LEAVE OCEAN, REPORT

## Informed Briton Asserts That Nazi Subs Are Being Badly Mauled

## Raiders Now Assigned To Seas With Better Air Protection, It Is Said

JUN 18 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 17—An informed British observer said today that Germany's submarines were being so badly mauled in the Atlantic that they were being withdrawn to seas where they can get a measure of air protection.

There, he said, they likely will prove to be troublesome.

The observer, who would not permit the use of his name, said that great success against submarines in the past weeks indicated that the U-boats had "been measured, but not beaten."

He did not elaborate on the seas where it was expected the submarines could be operated under air-force protection, but others said the Bay of Biscay, the North Sea, possibly the Mediterranean and limited use of the English Channel seemed the likeliest to them.

## *Turk-Syrian Border Reopened, Nazis Claim*

London, June 17 (AP)—The German radio, quoting a DNB dispatch from Ankara said tonight the frontier between Turkey and Syria had been opened again, but the report was not confirmed by any Allied or neutral source.

The German broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said the Taurus express was again operating in the direction of Syria, but did not make it clear whether it was inferred from that alone that the frontier was open.

Ankara dispatches already had disclosed that the Taurus express was permitted to cross the border at least once after the official closing.

**GOVERNMENT RESIGNS**

LONDON, June 17—(AP) Yugoslav quarters reported today that Prime Minister Slobodan Jovanovich had tendered the resignation [illegible]

of his government in London to King Peter and that the King accepted it to enable the expression of Yugoslavia's present and postwar policies through a new government.

## U. S. Red Cross Club Opened in London

London, June 17 (A. P.).—The largest and most elaborate American Red Cross Club for enlisted men in Britain, including a hamburger bar, has been opened in London's West End. Formerly an exclusive club, the six-story building has sleeping accommodations for 2,000 soldiers. The rate is 20 cents a night.

The club has three large lounges, several reading rooms and game rooms, a gymnasium, showers, swimming pool, two dining rooms and a sun deck. There is a ballroom for dances and a concert hall suitable for both movies and stage shows.

## Admiral Glassford at Dakar

LONDON, June 17 (AP).—The Algiers radio reported today that Vice-Admiral William A. Glassford had arrived at Dakar to take up a post as President Roosevelt's personal representative in French West Africa.

## Eight Czechs Reported Executed In Prague

London, June 17 (AP)—The Czecho-Slovak Government in exile announced today that eight Czechs, including one woman, had been executed in Prague on charges of "being harmful to the nation" and committing crimes during blackouts, presumably acts of sabotage. The execution of seven others on the same charges was reported on June 15.

Twenty-nine Czechs were reported executed in May, bringing the total of the first five months of the year to 312. Most of them were sentenced by a "special German court" in Prague on charges of participating in the resistance movement, sheltering "foreign parachutists," sabotage and failure to deliver cereals from the last harvest to the Nazi occupation authorities.

## Open 2nd U. S. Airdrome

**Flying Fortresses Take Over Field in England Costing $8,000,000**

JUN 18 1943

30. 24-5105

LONDON, June 18 (AP).—The second American-built and American-manned airdrome to be completed within the last month in Great Britain was formally taken over by the 8th Air Force yesterday when a formation of Flying Fortresses landed.

The 600-acre, $8,000,000 drome was begun eleven months ago on English forest and farmland by a unit which later was sent to North Africa. It was completed by a unit of Army aviation engineers who worked day and night. The British Air Ministry supplied the material.

## DRIFT INTO LOVE

London, June 17 (A. P.).—A year ago today Margaret Moore, a London girl who was returning from Shanghai, met Capt. Stewart Hutchins of 45-36 Smart street, Flushing, L. I., on the deck of a sinking ship that had been torpedoed in the North Atlantic.

They climbed into the same lifeboat and were adrift twenty-four hours before they were rescued by different boats.

They met later in London, where Capt. Hutchins is assistant quartermaster of the Eighth American Air Force Fighter Command.

They were married today.

## Clive Brook's Daughter Chucks Films for A.T.S.

LONDON—(AP)—Faith Brook, daughter of film star Clive Brook, has exchanged greasepaint for a uniform.

The twenty-one-year-old movie and stage actress left Hollywood to become a private in England's A.T.S. after hearing Lord Halifax broadcast an appeal for British women to return to their own country and take up war work.

On her next leave, Faith's famous father will see her in uniform for the first time.

## BRITISH LABOR'S AIMS

London, June 17 (A. P.).—The British Labor party conference, by a vote of 1,803,000 to 720,000, today adopted a resolution declaring that "no permanent peace will be possible unless Germany is completely disarmed and her aggressive nationalism entirely eradicated." It also welcomed steps for "the r-education of the German people for democracy."

The conference rejected a resolution deploring the false identification of the peoples with their vicious governments" and opposing a "treaty of revenge on the the German people." The latter had been introduced by R. R. Stokes, Laborite member of Parliament, who has protested against what he describes as the bombing of the German civilian population.

## ITALIAN COUNCIL REVAMPED ANEW

JUN 18 1943

London, June 17 (A. P.).—The Rome radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, reported today that Premier Mussolini had ousted six more Fascist national councilors in a continuing shake-up of the party leadership. There have been repeated reports in recent weeks of changes in the Fascist organization and of disciplinary measures taken against members.

Six party officials were reported expelled during the latter part of May for undisclosed reasons.

### Actual Break Reported.

London, June 17 (A. P.).—The Algiers radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, said today that Turkey has broken off diplomatic relations with the Vichy government of France, recalling her Ambassador from the Nazi-dominated French capital. There was no direct confirmation from either Ankara or Vichy, and Algiers did not go into details. In London diplomats who would normally be aware of any such break could not confirm the report. and said they were inclined to doubt it.

A subsequent broadcast from Algiers, recorded by Reuters, said that Germany had asked Turkey to recall her consul in Mytilene, the capital of the Greek island of Mytilene, in the Ægean Sea off the Turkish coast and 170 miles northeast of Athens. The Turkish consul at Salonika was reported already recalled.

This broadcast also was without confirmation from other quarters.

### Bucharest Is Tense.

Meanwhile today Axis anxieties about the Balkans were emphasized by a report that Ernst Kaltenbrunner, chief of the German Security Police, had been hurriedly sent to Rumania to reorganize the police force there. At the same time, the Moscow radio reported that the atmosphere in Bucharest was very tense and that many prominent Rumanian politicians were in hiding. Both of these developments were reported by Tass, the Russian official news agency, in a dispatch from Geneva.

Tass said that various leaders of the Rumanian Security Police had been arrested, that Gen. Ullea, the Court Chamberlain, was in protective custody and that Juliu Maniu, the Peasant party leader, was under supervision of the Gestapo.

On the other hand the Rome radio declared that the Rumanian authorities denied in a communique issued today at Bucharest that Rumania was seeking a separate peace. An Ankara report yesterday had said that Rumania had in fact sent out peace feelers.

### Denies Russo-German Talks.

Also today a Reuters dispatch from Stockholm quoted Mrs. Alexandra Kollontay, the Russian Minister to Sweden, as denying yesterday's story in the Swedish pro-Nazi newspaper Allehanda that German and Russian representatives had met recently in Stockholm to discuss a possible peace. "It is an insolent and ridiculous German propaganda lie," Mrs. Kollontay told the Stockholm Dagens Nyheter, Reuters reported. "Peace negotiations with Germany are unthinkable."

The Algiers radio was quoted in Stockholm dispatches to London newspapers today as having said that the expectation of a separate peace was growing among the Italian masses and that frenzied applause greeted Pope Pius XII every time he mentioned peace in his address last Sunday.

The German radio declared in a broadcast picked up by Reuters that "an invasion will prove a blood-bath without precedent" and that "two-thirds of the landing force will be wiped out even before a decisive battle is joined."

# 'FORT' DOWNED IN SEA BY FOE, CREW ESCAPES

## Shackeroo Victim Of Suicidal Nazi Attack After Bombing Of Kiel

JUN 18 1943

## Yank Flyers Take To Rubber Raft, Picked Up By British Torpedo Boat

BRANHAM

*[By the Associated Press]*

A United States Bomber Station in England, June 17—The Flying Fortress Shackeroo, limping homeward after weathering one of the most savage air battles of the war to bomb Kiel, June 13, was forced down in the North Sea by enemy fighters diving out of clouds in a suicidal attack upon the depleted bomber formation halfway back to the British Isles.

The entire crew, two of whom were wounded, survived.

Ten hours after the battered Shackeroo plunged into the ocean ninety miles from England, British torpedo boats plowing through the rough, high running sea sighted the drenched crew huddled together in a rubber lifeboat.

### Survivors Picked Up

One boat picked up the survivors and returned immediately to England.

Explosion of 20-millimeter cannon shells in the bomber nose wounded Lieut. A. S. Dahl, Columbus, N. D., navigator, and Lieut. Dequindre McGlaun, Columbus, Ga., bombadier, but not seriously. They are Sergt. Charles F. Ferrin, Sioux Falls, S. D., waist gunner, who suffered from exposure, are expected to leave the hopsital in a few days, wing headquarters said.

The Shackeroo was in the thick of a ferocious sky battle over Germany as the Nazis, in an all-out effort to prevent the raiders from reaching the submarine base on the western Baltic, sent up every type of aircraft they could get off the ground—Focke Wulfs, Messerschmitts and Junkers night fighter-bombers.

### 200 Nazi Fighters There

The Fortress crew estimated the enemy fighters numbered well over 200, and said they formed in lines of two, three and four abreast and attacked the Forts in waves from the front and rear.

Although the Shackeroo was badly hit over the target area, Major Lornsby Thorup, Salt Lake City, pilot, continued on to make the bomb run with one engine on fire and the ship filled with smoke from cannon bursts in the nose and radio compartment.

One burst set fire to a parachute on which Sergt. Joseph F. Griffen, of Woburn, Mass., radio-gunner, sat, but he kept the Germans from delivering mortal blows.

### Outdistanced Enemy

The Shackeroo, in a badly thinned group which had borne the brunt of the enemy attack, had outdistanced swarms of enemy fighters and was halfway home on the 1,000-mile round trip when three Messerschmitt 190s dived down out of the clouds and pounced on the formation.

"Our gunners got two of them," said Capt. Howard N. Kirk, Fresno, Cal., copilot, "but that third one was the most persistent devil I have ever seen. He didn't give a damn whether he lived or not. He'd line himself up and come at us with guns blazing. We poured lead at him by the barrel full. So did the other Fortresses.

### Made 4 Suicidal Passes

"He made four suicidal passes right through our entire formation. On the second sweep he knocked out our number one engine. He saw it smoking and made a third pass pointing right at us. On his last pass he really gave it to us—but that was his last one. Sergt. Eugene H. Jones, Grand River, Iowa, one of our waist gunners who was on his first raid, shot his tail clean off and down he went."

The Shackeroo, its control cables shot into flopping shreads, operating on only two engines and with its tail section stabilizer shot out rapidly, lost speed and altitude. For ten minutes it skimmed the waves before it plowed into the ocean.

JUN 18 1943

# NAZIS REPORTED DELAYING PUSH

## Von Bock Said to Block Drive in Russia.

London, June 17 (A. P.).—The invasion-jittery German High Command was reported today to have delayed a summer offensive against Soviet Russia, originally set for June 16, because of front line supply shortages.

A foreign source with reliable contacts inside Germany, who cannot be more fully identified, said June 16 was chosen for a limited attack pivoting around the Oral salient 200 miles south of Moscow. Even this decision to make a limited attack came only after a controversy between Field Marshal Gen. Fedor von Bock, now commander in chief in Russia, and Lieut.-Gen. Eberhard Warlimondt, who succeeded Gen. Granz Halder as Hitler's principal strategist.

Warlimondt and Hitler wished to stake Germany's chances on another full-scale drive against the Red Army, this source said. Von Bock objected, saying that in view of the Tunisian disaster and the growing power of the Allies, it would be madness to mount an offensive that might use the last reserves and denude invasion fronts.

The informant said Von Bock resigned, but later agreed to retain command when the limited offensive plan was substituted, and that Warlimondt then resigned.

Making a quick tour of forward supply depots, Von Bock found essential supplies such as food, fuel and munitions were inadequate, it was declared and, although shock troops were already moving into position, ordered thescheme postponed.

German propaganda agencies shifted emphasis to the possibilities of a Soviet offensive. The Paris radiosaid today the Germans expected a Red Army drive would begin in a few weeks. A transocean dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio said "The mass ing of enemy troops around Kursk (eighty miles south of Orel), which has been recently observed has given rise to a question whether the present tension on the Eastern front would soon be relieved by large scale military developments."

Clashes between scouting parties on the Smolensk front, indicating new stirrings in that long-dormant sector, furnished the principal action last night on the German-Russian battlefront, the Soviet noon communique said today.

The war bulletin, recorded by the London Soviet radio monitor, was silent on fighting above and below Orel, where sizable opposing armies were reported to be massing in activity which communiques of both sides have hinted portended a major offensive.

The German High Command, in its daily communique, spoke only of local fighting activity yesterday on the eastern front. It said German troops repulsed several Soviet thrusts on the northern Finnish front and claimed that twenty-four Soviet aircraft were shot down yesterday, two by Hungarian fighters, on the southern end of the battleline.

# STALIN REPEATS POLISH ASSURANCE

Moscow, June 17 (A. P.).—Renewed pledges of Polish co-operation with Soviet Russia in the war on Germany and of restoration of a strong and independent Poland were made today in an exchange of notes between the Union of Polish Patriots in Soviet Russia and Premier Joseph Stalin.

Premier Stalin's note, an answer to the union's promise of co-operation, declared: "You may rest assured that the Soviet Union will do everything possible to expedite the routing of our common enemy, Hitlerite Germany; to strengthen Polish-Soviet friendship and to contribute by every means to the restoration of a strong and independent Poland. I wish you success in your affairs."

One of the participants of the exchange of notes was Wanda Wassilewska, president of the

JUN 18 1943

union, and wife of a Soviet commissar.

She and her colleagues in the union's Congress thanked Premier Stalin for his consent to the formation of a Polish division bearing the name of Tadeusz Kosciuszko and for aid to Polish refugees.

The formation of a Polish fighting division, as indicated in the union's letter, also forecast a new turn in Soviet-Polish cooperation. One of the Russian complaints before the break in relations with the Polish Government in Exile was that several Polish units were organized and equipped on Russian soil, but declined to go to the front to fight the Germans. The men later left for Iran.

The break came soon after the Polish Government in Exile asked the International Red Cross to investigate a German propaganda charge that 10,000 Polish soldiers had been killed by the Russians, and buried in Katyn forest, near Smolensk.

## U.S. Armored Scout Cars Reach Russian Front

Moscow, June 17 (AP)—American armored scout cars, tough first cousins of the jeep, have just reached the Russian front and are being used effectively against the Nazis.

In a recent action on the Middle Don the speedy little cars dashed into a unit of German infantry after it had been cut off from its protecting tanks and shot up the enemy with a heavy burst of machine-gun fire.

## SWEDEN IS TOLD TO RESIST ATTACK

Stockholm, June 17 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Per Albin Hansson told Parliament today that instructions for "resistance to the last" in the event of an attack on Sweden had been sent to all Swedish civilian authorities.

He said the instructions were the same as those issued by the commander-in-chief of military forces—that "resistance should be made in all circumstances, and that every order to the effect that resistance should cease would be false."

The Premier repeatedly in recent months has warned the Swedish people that they still are in danger of being drawn into the war, and on each occasion has sworn resistance to the end against any aggressor.

Today he told Parliament that his instructions were that all civilian authorities should be inspired "with the strongest possible spirit of resistance to the very last, even in difficult situations. It should especially be impressed on the civilian population its inalienable duty to assist the military and civilian defense organizations," he said.

Stockholm, June 17 (A. P.).—The German occupation authorities have seized two prominent Norwegians as hostages in the town of Raufoss, north of Oslo, in connection with the killing of a German lieutenant, Karl Werrmann, advices from Norway said today. The hostages will be shot if Werrmann's slayer is not found by July 1, the advices said.

Posters asked the population to help find the slayer and offered a reward.

**Ships Mass at Gibraltar.**

Madrid, June 17 (A. P.).—A dispatch from La Linea today said seventy-five Allied ships, including a battleship, two aircraft carriers and ten destroyers, were concentrated in the harbor at Gibraltar. Eight freighters were reported to have arrived today from the United States.

# *Sailors Acclaim King George As He Inspects a U. S. Warship*

### Monarch Meets Admirals, Crew Members and Merchant Seamen at Algiers; British Radio Later Reports His Arrival at Gibraltar

JUN 18 1943

*By The Associated Press*

ALGIERS, June 15 (Delayed).—King George VI came aboard an American warship here today, following a quayside inspection of the personnel of British and American naval and merchant marine units in Mediterranean waters.

[The British radio, in a broadcast heard by the Columbia Broadcasting System, reported Thursday that King George had arrived at Gibraltar. It gave no further details.]

As his majesty was piped aboard, buglers sounded flourishes and drums rolled, ship's officers saluted and an honor guard of marines presented arms.

The King wore the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet with its insignia of the crown, the royal monogram, crossed batons and laurel wreath on the epaulettes. Among the rows of ribbons on his breast was evidence of his participation in the first world war, when he served in the Royal Navy and took part in the Battle of Jutland.

The King smiled warmly as he shook hands with the captain. He inspected the honor guard and passed slowly along the ranks of the crew, drawn up on the deck in the sunshine which followed overcast skies of the morning. After about twenty minutes the inspection was concluded and the King was piped over the side.

**Three Cheers Are Given**

As he departed there was a call from the ship's loud speaker for three cheers. The shout of "God save the King!" which followed the cheers echoed over the harbor as he descended to the quayside to visit one of the most modern British battleships moored alongside.

Later a similar ceremonial took place there, except that at the conclusion the sailors sped the royal guest in the traditional Royal Navy way, by lining the ship rail and waving their caps above their heads as they cheered.

Aboard the British warship there was an illustration of King George's retentive mem[illegible] Although the paymaster, Commander Rutherford M. Moore, had grown a black beard since they were service associates, the King recognized him almost immediately and talked with him of times when they used to play golf together.

Before visiting the warships the King inspected hundreds of American and British naval men and merchant seamen drawn up in a big square. He was received by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, British naval commander in chief in the Mediterranean.

Admiral Cunningham presented to him two high-ranking American naval officers, Vice Admiral H. K. Hewitt and Rear Admiral J. L. Hall, and Rear Admiral Sir Clinton Danby, of the Royal Navy, and Gibson Graham, head of the British Ministry of Transport.

It was at this stage that the secret of the King's visit to Algiers vanished. On the tiered boulevards of this city, which rises from the sea like an ampitheater, crowds had assembled, drawn by the strains of the Royal Marine Band and the scene of naval activity along the docks. Spectators with binoculars could see the King clearly.

In contrast to the tropical whites of American and British naval men and officers was the nondescript attire of hundreds of American and British merchant seamen. The ing passed a longer time with these men than with any other group on parade.

The King inspected a detachment from the American Navy and representatives of several arms of the Royal Navy, men from submarines, minesweepers, tugs, destroyers, landing craft and motor torpedo boats. A place of honor in the parade was given to the Wrens, members of the Women's Royal Naval Service. The King had previously learned that some of the Wrens, while en route to North Africa for special tasks, had been on the ships which were torpedoed. To one or two he asked questions about their adventures.

## ALLIED MEN O' WAR INSPECTED BY KING

### George VI Visited American and British Craft Gathered in North African Port

JUN 18 1943

### VIEWED SAILORS, MARINES

### Hailed Correspondents Whom He Recognized and Paid Honor to Men of Merchant Fleets

By RELMAN MORIN

For the Combined United States Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 16 (Delayed)—Having visited the American Army in training for invasion of Europe and sampled American field rations on the first two days of his North African tour, King George VI of England got around yesterday to inspecting units of the combined British and American Fleet in the Mediterranean and meeting the war correspondents who covered the rout of the Axis in this theatre.

[King George arrived at Gibraltar yesterday afternoon, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported in a Dutch-language broadcast to Europe.

[As recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, BBC added: "He will inspect the fortifications there and be present at army and air force training exercises."]

For more than an hour the British monarch, who flew to North Africa on Saturday, walked slowly up and down a vast space covered with detachments of sailors and marines. They were drawn up in long lines that stretched all the way from the city's warehouses down to the water front.

Accompanying the King as he inspected the fighting men were two American officers, Vice Admiral H. K. Hewitt and Rear Admiral J. L. Hall.

The King then went aboard a large American warship and reviewed the personnel, after which he entered the captain's cabin with some of the ship's officers for a ten-minute breather.

From there he went to a British warship, where more than thirty American and British correspondents were drawn up to meet him.

Each correspondent introduced himself, and from time to time as the King walked down the line of newsmen his face lighted up and he exclaimed: "I know your name very well. I have read many of your dispatches."

**Inspects Allied Units**

By R. MAILLARD STEAD

For the Combined United States Press.

ALGIERS, June 15 (Delayed)—I was on the deck of an American flagship when King George VI came aboard today following a quayside inspection of the personnel of British and American naval and merchant marine units in Mediterranean waters.

As he was piped aboard, buglers sounded flourishes and drums beat, ship's officers saluted and an honor guard of marines presented arms.

The King wore the uniform of admiral of the fleet. Among the rows of ribbons on his breast was evidence of his personal participation in the First World War, when he served in the Royal Navy and took part in the Battle of Jutland.

The King smiled warmly as he shook hands with the captain. He inspected the honor guard and passed slowly along the ranks of the crew drawn up on the deck in sunshine which had followed overcast skies of the morning. After about twenty minutes the inspection was concluded and the King was piped over the side.

As he departed there was a call from the ship's loudspeaker for three cheers. The shout of "God Save the King" which followed the cheers echoed over the harbor as he descended to the quayside to visit one of the most modern British battleships moored alongside.

**Received by Cunningham**

Before visiting the warships the King inspected hundreds of American and British naval men and merchant seamen drawn up in a big square. He was received by Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, British Naval Commander in Chief in the Mediterranean.

On the tiered boulevards of this city, which rises from the sea like an amphitheater, crowds had assembled, drawn by the strains of the Royal Marine Band and the scene of naval activity along the docks. The greatest traffic jam the city has ever known developed.

The King spent a longer time with American and British merchant seamen than with any other group on parade.

The King inspected a detachment from the American Navy and representatives of several arms of the Royal Navy. A place of honor in the parade was given to the Wrens, members of the Womens Royal Naval Service.

The scene of the parade was one emblematic of the Allied sea domination for the "unconditional surrender" task ahead. In the background guns on the warships were pointing up menacingly toward the sky and fire crews were standing by ready for action should the occasion arise.

JUN 18 1943

**Says Nazis Hesitate.**

Somewhere in North Africa, June 17 (A. P.).—Sir Archibald Sinclair, British Air Minister who accompanied King George VI to North Africa, told Allied airmen today that Germany is being forced to concentrate a great mass of fighters in Western Europe and hesitates to strike in another theater.

"We know now that it is Hitler and his generals who are scratching their heads and wondering what the British, Americans, Russians and French are going to do next," Sir Archibald declared.

He asserted that the Allied air forces were tying up twice as many Nazi fighter planes as the Germans were able to spare for the whole Russian front.

## *Wounded Bridgeport Chats With Eisenhower in Africa*

WITH THE FIFTH U. S. ARMY IN NORTH AFRICA, June 17—(AP) General Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of the Allied forces in North Africa, dropped in at a station hospital on the Mediterranean coast today and his first words were:

"Where are the battle casualties?"

The general, who was on an inspection tour of a section of the coast, was led into the wards where he chatted with wounded soldiers on a Jim-to-Joe basis.

"Good luck, and I hope you're out soon," he said to each of them as he patted them on the shoulder.

Among others, he talked with Private Raymond DiMarco of Rochester, N. Y., Corp. Newton Calkins of Buffalo, N. Y., Private T. A. Hancock West of 34 Liberty street, Bridgeport, Conn., and Corp. Gunner Gundersen of Brooklyn.

At another port, he got into a "duck," an amphibious two-and-a-half ton truck, for a ride about the harbor. The duck rolled down the beach into the water, cruised about and rolled ashore two miles from where it had entered.

Gen. Eisenhower, sun-tanned and

JUN 18 1943

30.24 - 5107

obviously in the pink of condition, watched troops being put through toughening exercises over an obstacle course of barbed wire; over a tower hung with nets; making a bayonet charge; and swinging big logs.

Later, Gen. Eisenhower was joined by Lieut.-Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., commander of American combat forces in Tunisia, and together they watched battle practice and reviewed the infantry and a portion of Gen. Patton's armored corps.

# MOSQUITOES FROM MALTA BOMB SICILY

JUN 18 1943

## Enemy Communications In Southern Italy Are Also Attacked

## Allied Planes In North Africa Grounded By Bad Weather

With the Fifth United States Army in North Africa, June 17 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief of the Allied forces in North Africa, was joined by Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., commander of American combat forces in Tunisia, and together they watched battle practice and reviewed the infantry and a portion of General Patton's armored corps.

VORGAARD

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 17—Mosquito bombers from the Malta force—one of the three Allied air arms which have been pounding at the Axis throughout the Mediterranean—have smashed once again at enemy communications and military centers in both Sicily and southern Italy.

This was disclosed today in a Malta communique, while headquarters here was announcing that bad weather had grounded the great northwest Africa bombardment squadrons for the first time in more than two months. From this area, only routine patrol and reconnaissance was possible yesterday.

### Sidings And Docks Hit

The Mosquitoes hit the railway sidings and docks of Terminimerese, a north Sicilian port, with both bombs and cannon fire and raked a half dozen other targets, including railway bridges and stations in southern Italy.

At sea, an Axis destroyer escorting a convoy was gunned and there was a brilliant flash astern; a mine sweeper also was raked with fire.

To the sixteen Axis planes previously reported shot down in heavy Allied offensive air action over Monday night and Tuesday, a headquarters announcement today added five enemy craft for a total score of twenty-one in that period.

# Algiers Parley Cuts 3 Barriers To French Unity

## Full Committee Agrees on Majority Rule, Debates Reorganization of Army

DE LUCE

*By The Associated Press*

ALGIERS, June 17.—The French empire's infant provisional government cleared away today three major obstacles to unity and efficient war-time rule.

Meeting for the first time in plenary session, thirteen members of the French Committee of National Liberation took these steps to eliminate the quarrelsome confusion which had reigned in Algiers for a week:

Organized the committee and agreed on its procedure.

Discussed the issue dividing Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Honore Giraud—the reorganization of the French armed forces and their command—and arranged to make decisions on the basis of majority vote.

Sponsored a study toward the creation of a consultative assembly whereby public opinion could have more forceful expression until a legislative branch of government exists.

By these actions the committee, with Giraud presiding, remedied the political paralysis which had gripped French administration while the committee itself had been a mere paper body and the seven original members had appeared to let the six other appointees wait out in the cold.

The agreement on majority rule was not stipulated in the communique issued after the committee's eighty-minute session, but a committee spokesman told the press it was understood by all participating.

The spokesman added that the necessity for the signatures of both De Gaulle and Giraud on decisions was "purely administrative" and indicated that neither could exercise veto power by refusing to sign matters approved by a committee majority.

The communique issued by the committee said:

"The French Committee of National Liberation met for the first time in plenary session under the chairmanship of General Giraud. The members of the committee agreed on methods of work which will insure the proper working of the various departments and which will bring to a conclusion the various questions now pending and which need to be solved urgently. An exchange of views has taken place on the problems concerning the organization of the French forces.

"The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has informed the committee of various communications which have been received from various governments concerning the recognition of French liberation.

**"The committee has decided to** pursue promptly the study of the creation of a consultative assembly, the organization of which has been foreseen in an exchange of letters between General de Gaulle and General Giraud, which letters are the basis of the formation of the French Committee on National Liberation.

"All members of the committee were present at the meeting except M. Henri Bonnet, whose arrival from the United States is expected."

Adherents of Giraud and De Gaulle appeared equally pleased by what had been achieved and one committeeman—who had been appointed by Giraud—asserted: "An absolutely democratic institution has now been born."

De Gaullists maintained that they could get majority support for his program of drastically purging former Vichy sympathizers from the army and navy, provided this was done without seriously interfering with the French war effort. They added their leader's position would be further strengthened when Henri Bonnet, the fourteenth member of the committee, arrives from America.

De Gaulle has been insisting also on his own appointment as Commissioner of National Defense and the subordination of Giraud as commander in chief, to the committee.

With the Allies engaged in strenuous efforts to equip the French forces for a campaign for liberation of their country, the war situation apparently made it impossible for either De Gaulle or Giraud to continue an uncompromising stand.

It was announced that the official journal of the commander in chief, in which the ordinances and decrees of Giraud's regime have been published, was now replaced by the Official Journal of the French Republic, containing in its first issue the initial ordinance by which the French Committee of National Liberation was established.

Another ordinance modified a law of 1870 so that decrees can be promulgated "in the city where the committee resides" instead of Paris.

## *Turks' Envoy To Russia To Get High Ankara Post*

Ankara, June 17 (AP)—Turkey's Ambassador to Soviet Russia, Cevat Achikalin, is expected to return home to assume a high post in the Foreign Office, informed diplomatic quarters asserted today.

Observers said this development, following almost immediately upon Premier Sukru Saracoglu's speech emphasizing Turkey's friendship for the Allies, indicated that Turkish-Russian relations, which have been on the doubtful list for years, have reached their most amicable point since the beginning of the war.

Achikalin left the second-most-important post in the Turkish Foreign Office when he accepted the ambassadorship to Russia. It was understood that when he went to Moscow in August, 1942, he was charged with the special task of getting Turkish-Soviet relations upon a more friendly footing.

### Gen. Tindall Named Attache

ANKARA, June 16 (Delayed) (AP)—Brig. Gen. Richard G. Tindall, 51, of Columbia, Mo., has been appointed American military attache in Ankara, it was announced today. He replaces Col. Cornelius Jadwin of Washington, D. C., who was assigned to other duties after three years overseas as military observer in Rome, Sofia and Ankara. The appointment places the American attache's office on an equal footing with the other major powers.

### Guderian Studies U. S. Tanks

## Turk Flyers Coming to U.S.

### 11 Officers to Take Advanced Training With Army Air Forces

ANKARA, Turkey, June 16 (Delayed) (AP).—Eleven officers of the Turkish air force will soon arrive in America to begin advanced training with the United States Air Forces, it was disclosed today.

Four of the men will take bombardment training, while five will study fighter tactics and two reconnaissance work. They will be the only Turks taking direct training with the American Air Forces. Two Turkish officers now serving in this country were trained in the United States.

# YANGTZE COST JAPS 40,000

## Less Than Two Thirds Of Enemy Force Escaped Chinese In Forty-Day Battle

JUN 18 1943

## Virtually Entire "Rice Bowl" Area Recovered By Chiang, Chungking Reports

*[By the Associated Press]*

Chungking, *Friday*, June 18—Approximately 40,000 Japanese were killed or wounded in the forty-day battle for the upper Yangtze river, a Chinese army spokesman said today.

"Less than two thirds of the entire Japanese force thrown into the battle managed to escape from the Chinese trap," he declared.

The Japanese, striking below the Yangtze river at points between their big bases at Ichang and Yochow, for a time had seriously threatened China's vital "Rice Bowl," but the Chinese have virtually recovered the entire area in a strong counter-offensive supported by American and Chinese airmen.

### Fighting Near Owchihkow

Chinese troops at present are fighting on the outskirts of Owchihkow, on the right bank of the Yangtze ninety miles southeast of Ichang, and Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced yesterday that United States planes caused many fires and extensive damage there Tuesday in supporting attacks.

The United States bulletin said the Americans attacked the warehouse area of the city at Lotus Pond inlet, and also announced that a greatly outnumbered force of American planes the day before had destroyed six Japanese planes and probably destroyed three others in a battle southwest of Nanchang. No American planes were lost.

### Jap Force Intercepted

The Chinese high command said that Chinese units intercepted Japanese troops near the Canton-Hankow railway, east of the Owchihkow sector, and a fight presumably was still going on in that area where Chinese troops have been constantly harassing Japanese communications.

The army spokesman's declaration of 40,000 casualties had followed his recent assertion that the Japanese had employed 100,000 men in the unsuccessful offensive.

Today he said other Japanese troops west of the Salween river in Yunnan province adjoining the Burma border had begun an offensive, but declared that Chinese troops were checking their advance.

## *BURMA JAPS BOMBED*

New Delhi, June 17 (A. P.).—A United States medium bomber destroyed six medium-sized river craft in Jap service on the Irrawaddy near Mandalay yesterday and wrecked or damaged five large boats, a Tenth United States Air Force communique said today. In other blows at the enemy's Burmese communications railway cars and trackage were reported damaged at Ikan. Direct hits were scored on warehouses and sheds in the Japanese barracks area at Thazi.

The communique reported that a B-24 Liberator bomber flew to Thanbyuzayat, south of Moulmein, and blasted a zone "where the Japanese are extending railroad construction to the east in an attempt to establish rail communications from the Gulf of Thailand."

Japanese radio installations on Diamond Island were declared damaged in another bombing foray. All the raiders returned safely.

# 40 JAP PLANES HIT BENA BENA

## New Guinea Area Northwest Of Lae Is Raided For Third Successive Day

## Four Enemy Aircraft Bomb Port Moresby—One Is Damaged By Flak

JUN 18 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in Australia, *Friday*, June 18—Forty Japanese planes raided the area of Bena Bena, ninety miles northwest of Lae yesterday for the third straight day the High Command announced.

Elsewhere on New Guinea, four Japanese planes raided Port Moresby and one was hit by anti-aircraft fire.

Eight Japanese barges were destroyed and twelve damaged by Allied bombers near Lae.

As on the previous two raids, the communique said little about the Bena Bena attack other than to report it. The sector, which has emergency landing fields, has not been mentioned prior to the raids.

However, a spokesman at headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur said there were no casualties and the raiders' bombs burned four native huts.

JUN 18 1943

### Fifty-Seven Tuesday

Tuesday fifty-seven enemy planes were sent against the area, twenty-seven of them bombers. Wednesday six bombers and six fighters formed the raiding party.

The Bena Bena area, inland from the north coast of New Guinea, is considerably above the Japanese bases of Lae and Salamaua, long threatened by infiltrating Allied troops from the south whose front line is at Mubo, twelve miles below Salamaua.

The Allied attacks near Lae were directed at the type of transportation favored recently by the enemy to bring supplies down the coast to Lae.

On New Britain Island, medium bombers and attack planes went after the airdrome and suppply dumps at Cape Gloucester after which a four-engined bomber got in some blows.

### Wharf Area Raided

On Rooke Island in Vitiaz strait, attack planes and two-engined bombers raided the wharf area near Marien Harbor.

In the sector northwest of Australia, the Japanese-occupied town of Sorong on Dutch New Guinea was attacked by a big bomber. On Ceram, bombers struck at the oil field of Port Boela, starting large fires. The smoke rose 3,000 feet. On the Kai islands, fires were started on the airdrome at Langgoer which could be seen for forty miles. Anti-aircraft guns were put out of action.

Also on New Guinea above Lae, Madang's airdrome was raided by medium bombers which encountered anti-aircraft opposition but no enemy fighter planes.

### Strafed By Bomber

Salamaua and the near-by village of Kela were strafed by a two-engined bomber.

The communique's report on the Bena Bena raiding was:

"Ramu River: At midday, eighteen enemy bombers escorted by twenty-two fighters, raided the native villages of Bena Bena, Asaloka and Atsura."

The plane hit by anti-aircraft fire over Port Moresby was last seen afire and losing altitude.

# Puerto Rican Assails Tugwell

JUN 18 1943

## Says Island Is Governor's Guinea Pig for Theories to Be Tried in U. S.

JOSEPH DYNAM

San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 17 (A. P.).—Manuel Gonzales, spokesman for the Puerto Rican Farmers' Association, declared last night that Gov. Rexford G. Tugwell is using Puerto Rico as a guinea pig for experiments in land and sugar mill regulation and minimum wage laws intended to be transplanted later to the United States mainland, especially in the South.

His assertions were part of a bitter attack on Gov. Tugwell made at a hearing before the Bell Congressional Committee investigating Puerto Rican affairs.

Mr. Gonzales asserted the Tugwell administration's land authority and other regulations threatened the position of the island's small farmers. He declared Gov. Tugwell wants to extend a 500-acre ownership limitation to individuals as well as corporations and called the Governor "more radical than all the radicals in the legislature."

### McGehee Demurs.

When he expressed the belief that Gov. Tugwell planned to transplant the administration's experiments to the United States mainland, Representative Dan R. McGehee (D.-Miss.), remarked: "They may think so."

He bore down heavily on the word "think."

Mr. Gonzales said farmers were paying as much wages as possible under current conditions and insisted minimum wage regulation created a hardship for them. He said farmers were forced to purchase goods in the United States at high prices and that the prices received for agricultural products had failed to rise proportionately.

Slums resulted, Mr. Gonzales said, from the migration of coffee and tobacco plantation labor to the cities, attracted by WPA wages.

### Food Imports Normal.

At an earlier hearing yesterday Edward Bash, local head of the Food Distribution Administration, said the agency had made "many mistakes," but asserted it had succeeded in obtaining adequate food supplies to forestall shortages and in distributing them throughout the island.

The island now has a built-up food reserve to carry it for three months without the arrival of a single ship, he declared, with enough rice to last until October. Food imports from the United States now are virtually normal, he added.

Representative Karl M. Lecompte (R.-Iowa) was to leave here today. Representative McGehee, Representative James Domengeauz (D.-La.) and Representative Fred L. Crawford (R.-Mich.) planned to hold final hearings and depart tomorrow.

## Constantin Oumansky Arrives In Mexico City

Mexico City, June 17 (AP)—Constantin Oumansky, first Soviet diplomat in Mexico in thirteen years, arrived today with ten of the thirty-five persons who will comprise the staff of the new embassy here.

Oumansky was greeted by a crowd of some one hundred persons, including Mariano Armendariz Del Castillo, chief of protocol, on behalf of the Foreign Ministry, and three naval officers on behalf of the Defense and Navy ministries and the general staff.

## MEXICO LACKS MEAT, 1,000 BUTCHERS RIOT

MEXICO CITY, June 17 — (AP) More than 1,000 butchers rioted today at the city slaughterhouse when they were told the supply of meat would satisfy only one third of their needs.

The police dispersed the mob with tear gas.

The rioters stoned the slaughter house and the market where meat is sold. They tried to smash a barricaded door, attacking twice before they were dispersed.

JUN 18 1943

## VOLCANO DOOMS TOWN

Mexico City, June 17 (A. P.).—With molten lava reported advancing at the rate of seventy feet an hour from two craters of Paricutin volcano, all the inhabitants of Parangaricutiro were being removed today to the village of Caltzontzin.

The volcano has been active since last February, but several days ago a second crater opened and the lava flow apparently doomed the village in its path.

New quarters hastily were being built in Caltzonitzin to house the refugees and Government health experts, doctors and nurses were to leave today for the volcano zone to fight possible epidemics.

## Lord Home's Flying Son Reported Missing

Victoria, B. C., June 17 (A. P.).—The R. A. F. reported today that Flying Officer G. G. Douglas-Home, son of Lord Home of Berwickshire, Scotland, has not been heard from since he took off from near here Monday on a routine flight in a twin-engined R. A. F. medium bomber with three other flyers. Douglas-Home was married six weeks ago.

### Italian Withdrawal Reported

A Moscow radio broadcast recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System yesterday said that several incidents among the Italian garrisons of Sicily and Sardinia had led the Italian high command to start withdrawing "its demoralized troops from the islands under the pretext that it is regrouping its forces," The Associated Press reported.

Headquarters of the commander of the German air force in the Mediterranean were declared to have been moved from Sicily to the southern Italian Province of Calabria.

The families of practically all members of the Mussolini government "are reported to have been evacuated to Hungary," where the Hungarian government has placed one of its country resorts at their disposal," the Soviet radio said.

### Rome Reports Fight Raids.

The Italian communique, recorded by the Associated Press from a Rome broadcast, said German planes again raided Pantelleria yesterday.

Rome asserted two Allied planes were shot down into the sea off southwest Sicily. It reported "limited" air actions were carried out against several localities in Calabria and Sicily.

## What's Behind The War News

By GLENN BABB

News from two battlezones half a world apart brings convincing testimony to the already great and rapidly growing superiority of American airmen and planes over both ends of the Axis. No other factor in this war is so sure a pledge of victory. Nothing else, unless it be the continuing Allied success in the battle against the U-boat, can do more to hasten the day of victory.

Over Guadalcanal in the south Pacific American airmen on Tuesday met a great Japanese air armada, probably the greatest single concentration of aircraft in the Pacific war, and shot down 45 Zeros and 32 bombers for a loss of six of our planes missing. The 13-to 1 toll speaks for itself. It was one of the most devastating air defeats suffered by any belligerent in this war.

Word of this battle reached Washington about the time Secretary Stimson was disclosing that American heavy bombers, in their raids of Friday and Sunday on some of Germany's greatest bases, shot down at least 150 and probably 170 German fighters. This was not done without cost, for in the Friday raids on Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven eight Flying Fortresses were lost while from the Sunday attacks on Kiel and Bremen 25 failed to return. This five-to-one ratio in planes means more American airmen were lost than German, for each of the big bombers carried perhaps ten men. But the bag of enemy fighters must be considered more or less a byproduct of the raids, whose main objective was destruction of vital enemy bases and facilities. Secretary Stimson said it seemed likely that even the Kiel-Bremen raid was "as a whole decidedly advantageous to us" despite the cost of 24 Fortresses.

In the south seas it was American fighters against an enemy raiding force; over Germany the American role was reversed. Success in both is proof of the versatility of the American air forces.

These happen to be American triumphs. But the superiority they illustrated is not American alone. It is shared fully by the R. A. F. And recent reports from the Russian front indicate that the Red air force has become more than a match for the once invincible Luftwaffe.

Ever since the R. A. F. at the climax of the Battle of Britain shot down 185 of Goering's planes on Sept. 15, 1940 and ended the threat of invasion there has been no question of British qualitative superiority in the air. Quantitative superiority for the Allies had to wait on the United States' entry into the war and the full mobilization of American industry. For a year now there has been no possible doubt about the outcome of the race for quantity. It was a runaway for the Allies.

But it was not a foregone conclusion that the American airman would establish so quickly and so conclusively that he was the master of both the German and the Japanese. But this has been done. And it is only beginning. The fliers notching up those big bags over Germany, the Mediterranean and the south seas are only the vanguard of scores of thousands more yet to reach the front. In neither Germany nor Japan is there anything like these tremendous reserves.

It is still too early to say there will be no great German or Japanese offensives this year. The numerous suggestions that Hitler has postponed or abandoned his summer drive against Russia may prove only camouflage. The Japanese may yet have their 1943 fling at China, or even Russia.

However, two men who should know say that the British-American air pressure on Germany has compelled Hitler to rob other fronts of air power to protect his vital war industries. Secretary Stimson says the Germans have had to switch hundreds of planes from Russia and the Mediterranean and Britain's air Secretary, Sir Archibald Sinclair, says the western Allies are tying up twice as many German fighter planes as Hitler has been able to spare for the Russian front.

This may explain why the expected German attack in Russia has been withheld. So great has been the attrition on German fighter strength, according to Allied airmen, that the Germans no longer rise to challenge Allied fighter sweeps and it is necessary to send the big American day bombers over to get the Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulfs into the air to be knocked over.

# SIX U. S. AIRCRAFT LOST AS RAIDERS MEET WITH DEFEAT

## 32 Bombers, 45 Zero Fighters from Enemy Force Shot Down.

## TWO SHIPS BOMBED

## Nine Men Killed on One Vessel, Second Beached for Sabotage.

## JAPS RAID NEW GUINEA

## 40 Planes Smash at Allied Outpost Northwest of Lae.

JUN 18 1943

WASHINGTON, June 17.—(AP) American airmen knocked 77 Japanese planes out of the sky over Guadalcanal island in one of the greatest and possibly one of the most significant air battles of the war in the south Pacific, and only six United States aircraft are missing as a result of the engagement.

A Navy bulletin today announcing this 13 to 1 ratio contained no indication as to the Japanese objective in risking so large a force of bombers and fighters in the southeastern Solomons, where they have been consistently and badly defeated in the air.

### 120 Enemy Planes

(From an advanced base in the South Pacific an Associated Press correspondent reported that about 120 Japanese planes were in the raiding squadrons.

(Damage to Guadalcanal was minor. A headquarters spokesman said he assumed the Japanese bombing succeeded in scoring hits on only two vessels, one a Liberty-type cargo carrier and the other a smaller ship. The cargo vessel was beached for salvage. Nine men were killed on the smaller ship. These were the only casualties caused by enemy bombers).

The engagement took place Wednesday. The enemy planes shot down consisted of 32 bombers and 45 Zero fighters. The total strength of the enemy force was not reported but was considered to be somewhat greater than the number of aircraft they lost.

The raiding force was the largest

JUN 18 1943

30.24 - 5109

sent by the Japanese command into the Guadalcanal area since April 7 when 50 bombers and 48 fighters attacked a convoy near the island. At that time 39 of the Nipponese planes were shot down, while American losses consisted of seven planes, two pilots and three ships—a destroyer, a tanker and an Allied corvette.

**Last Raid June 12**

Again June 12 the Japanese made a heavy foray into the American-held part of the Solomons chain, striking with 40 to 50 fighter planes at the Russell islands which lie off the northwestern tip of Guadalcanal and accommodate an advanced American base. The objective at that time obviously was to smother the American defenses with such overwhelming strength that they would be crippled or knocked out. The Japanese lost that trick too, however, because 25 of their planes were definitely shot down and eight were probably destroyed while United States forces lost only six planes and two pilots.

The record in those actions indicated the possibility that some of the pilots of the half dozen American planes lost Wednesday might later turn up safe.

None of the previous actions resulted in a score as heavily in favor of our forces as the 13 to 1 record turned in the latest battle.

**Jap Bases Raided**

The Navy also reported our forces had struck effectively at enemy bases in both the Solomons area and in the Aleutians sector of the north Pacific. Tuesday dive and torpedo bombers, escorted by fighter planes, assaulted Japanese positions in western New Georgia island, the Munda air base area, and started fires and caused heavy explosions, the communique said. Next day dive bombers with fighter escort attacked Japanese positions on Choiseul island, north of the Munda sector, and started fires. Meanwhile in the north Pacific on Tuesday afternoon, the Navy's new Vega Ventura medium bombers attacked the Japanese base on Kiska island and scored hits in the camp area, along the runway and among anti-aircraft batteries.

In the absence of further official information, it was the general expectation here that new American thrusts are in the making in the south Pacific. Secretary of the Navy Knox said only a few days ago at a press conference that it takes a long while to prepare for "any considerable movement," when he was asked why there had been no major fighting in the south Pacific for several months.

One possible direction of such a thrust to which the enemy would of necessity give careful consideration would be northward from the Guadalcanal area. In that direction lie the bases of Rabaul, and still further to the north, Truk, which is the enemy's main naval position in the south Pacific.

The Wednesday action greatly increased the total number of planes which the Japanese have lost in the Solomons and Allied fighting since the American invasion of those islands last August. A report from an advanced south Pacific base yesterday carried an official announcement that 1,337 had been destroyed in that war theater since last July 31.

# NAZI PLANE LOSSES UNUSUALLY HEAVY, STIMSON REPORTS

JUN 18 1943

## U. S. Daylight Raiders Hold Advantage Despite Destruction of 32 Bombers.

WASHINGTON, June 17 — (AP) Secretary of War Stimson today added up the balance sheet of recent American daylight air raids on Germany and found the results "decidelly advantageous to us." While we suffered the "unsually heavy" loss of 32 bombers, he said, the cost of Germany was at least 150 planes and severe damage to industrial establishments.

He referred to raids on Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven June 11 during which 85 — possibly 105 — German fighters were shot down, and to the attacks June 13 on German shipyards at Kiel and Bremen when 69 enemy fighters were destroyed.

**Nazis Must Divert Planes**

"These daylight raids," he told a press conference, "are of the greatest importance, not only because of the destruction of military and industrial installations but also because of the fact that they necessitate the diversion of hundreds of German fighter aircraft from the Russian and Mediterranean fronts.

"The losses of enemy planes in these encounters constitute a serious drain on German air power."

Secretary Stimson expressed the opinion, too, that the Allied High Command has demonstrated a better understanding than the Axis of how air power should be used, and said this augured well for the future.

This came when he commented on the capture of Pantelleria, Lampedusa and two other Italian islands with a loss of only 40 airmen and a few planes. He contrasted the attack on Pantelleria with Axis air attacks on the island of Malta both similarly situated and strongly defended.

**Contrasts Pantelleria, Malta**

"The principal reason why the victory was attained at Pantelleria while failure was registered at Malta," he asserted, "appears to be found in the manner in which the attacks were made. The German and Italian air assaults on Malta were sporadic, and the bombing was inaccurate. Our attacks on Pantelleria were heavy and continuous. Hits on military targets were scored with mathematical precision.

"Just as our planes and pilots had excelled those of the Axis in aerial combat, so it now appears that our tactical and strategic employment of air power is also superior to that of the Germans and Italians. This is a development which holds great promise for the future."

Secretary Stimson reported that complete information on the Kiel and Bremen raids showed loss of 24 bombers instead of the 26 originally reported. Two bombers returned late. In the Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven raids, he said, eight Flying Fortresses were lost.

Discussing the losses in the Kiel-Bremen raids, Secretary Stimson said, "evidently our flight was discovered off England by Axis reconnaissance planes or patrol boats and reported to German headquarters. The Germans apparently correctly deduced that we were going to attack Kiel and disposed their fighter strength accordingly."

## *Nazi Delay In Russia Thought Significant*

Washington, June 17 (AP) — Informed American military opinion tends to view the Nazi slowness in launching a June offensive against Russia as evidence of the straits to which Hitler's war machine has been reduced by converging Anglo-American pressure.

Elmer Davis, director of the Office of War Information, recalled today that German offensives in 1941 and 1942 started respectively June 27 and June 21. Both of those offensives became winter-bogged, so it seemed obvious Hitler would try to get under way earlier this year to give him more time to campaign before winter set in.

Under the "Nazi theory of dynamics, I think there has got to be a Russian offensive this year," Davis said. "Hitler has got to do something pretty soon. If he admits he cannot attack in Russia again and confines himself to the defensive, he will have great trouble with a sag in morale at home and even in the army."

**Estimate Significant**

Coupled with London reports that a Hitler-scheduled offensive in Russia had been overruled by his military high command for lack of supplies and equipment, the Davis estimate is significant.

Davis noted that Hitler had once referred to a similar pause in Nazi offensive operations in Russia as "a creative pause."

"Only this time it is our side that is doing the creating," he added.

Records of the events of June, 1942, to which Davis referred, show that while the Red army attempt below Kharkov to "forestall" the Nazi attack of that year had ended, even by Moscow reports, May 30, the first hint of the German drive to the Don and Stalingrad did not come until June 22. Berlin then reported "bitter fighting" in the Kharkov area.

**NAZIS SAY FRONTIER OPEN**

**LONDON, June 17 — (AP) The German radio, quoting a DNB dispatch from Ankara, said tonight that the frontier between Turkey and Syria had been opened again, but the report was not confirmed by any Allied or neutral source.**

# 278 U.S. SOLDIERS ON WOUNDED LIST

## New Yorkers Among North African Casualties.

Washington, June 17 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 278 United States soldiers wounded in action in North Africa, including these with next of kin in New York and New Jersey:

**NEW YORK.**

ABLOWITZ, BENJAMIN, private; wife, Mrs. Mae Ablowitz, 1512 Townsend avenue, New York.

ABRAMOWITZ, ITZCHUK, private first class; father, Joe Abramowitz, 850 40th street, Brooklyn.

BRENNIE, JOHN B., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Brennie, 15 Baxter street, New York.

BUB, JOHN W., private first class; father, George Bub, Box 352, Seaford.

DESMOND, WILLIAM F., technician, fifth grade; mother, Mrs. William F. Desmond, 186 Beach 129th street, Rockaway Beach, L. I.

DICHIARA, THOMAS, private; father, John D. Dichiara, 30 Belevedre street, Brooklyn.

DOMANSKI, BENNIE, corporal; sister, Miss Pola Domanski, 2198 University avenue, New York.

DONOVAN, GEORGE F., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Myrtle Donovan, 104 West 61st street, New York.

ELLIS, CHARLES A., major; wife, Mrs. Nina L. Ellis, 150 West 18th street, Brooklyn.

GNIATKOWSKI, EDWARD, private; father, Walter Gniatkowski, 73 Driggs avenue, Brooklyn.

HUREWITZ, MORTON M., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Helen Hurewitz, 45 Hawthorne street, Brooklyn.

INFANTE, COSTABILE, private first class; mother, Mrs. Rose Infante, 111 Mott street, New York.

KLABANOFF, LOUIS A., sergeant; sister, Mrs. Lena Brodsky, 956 Fox street, New York.

KUNZ, ALBERT J., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Kathleen Kunz, 116 Crescent street, Brooklyn.

LANKESTER, ERNEST C., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Lankester, 43 Riverdale avenue, Yonkers.

MANNING, JAMES J. JR., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Anna Manning, Nova Road, Huntington Station.

O'NEILL, PATRICK J., private; father, John O'Neill, 3453 Irwin avenue, Bronx.

ORLEMAN, CLIFFORD A., private first class; mother, Mrs. Amy S. Orleman, 168 Morrison avenue, Staten Island.

PIATT, JAMES L., corporal; wife, Mrs. Eileen B. Piatt, 2151 58th street, Brooklyn.

SENFELD, SIDNEY, captain; mother, Mrs. Molly Senfeld, 2122 Quentin Road, Brooklyn.

ZYCH, STANLEY R., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary Zych, 62 Wright avenue, Staten Island.

**CONNECTICUT.**

FERRIS, GEOFFREY C., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Chency Ferris, 625 Whitney avenue, New Haven.

ERFF, PHILIP F., private; father, William C. Erff, Ivy Circle, West Haven.

LA CHANCE, ADALBERT L., private; mother, Mrs. Albina La Chance, 43 Russ street, Hartford.

SQUAGLIA, FRANCIS A., private first class; father, Salvatore Squaglia, Lee street, New Haven.

**NEW JERSEY.**

CINCOTTA, THOMAS J., private; Mrs. Grace Cincotta, mother, 433 72d street, North Bergen.

HENNESSEY, EDWARD F., private first class—Mrs. Mary J. Hennessey, mother, 285 York street, Jersey City.

KOZAR, JOHN P, corporal; Mrs. Anna Kozar, mother, 589 Center street, Trenton.

KULIGOSKI, PAUL E., private—Mrs. Florence Kuligoski, wife, 75 West Harwood Terrace, Palisades Park.

QUILTER, JOSEPH, private—Mrs. Frances Quilter, mother, 5400 Tonnele avenue, North Bergen.

ROBBOLINO, JOSEPH, private first class; Mrs. Anna Robbolino, mother, 403 39th street, Union City.

ROTUNDA, JOSEPH R., Jr., private; Joseph R. Rotunda Sr., father, 34 Mount Prospect avenue, Newark.

RUFF, MORRIS, private; Mrs. Rosie Ruff, mother, 45 Dayton street, Elizabeth.

TAGLIARINE, PAUL, private; Mrs. Carmella Tagliarine, mother, 324 Newark avenue, Jersey City.

TAIBI, JOSEPH, private; Mrs. Francis Taibi, mother, 67 Frederick street, Belleville.

ZICK, LOUIS R., private; Mrs. Caroline Zick, mother, 322 Oak avenue, Woodbridge.

**Reports on Cuba in War**

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—Spruille Braden, United States Ambassador to Cuba, saw President Roosevelt today for what he termed a "general consultation on the situation in Cuba." Braden told reporters that Cuba is cooperating well with the United States in combating the submarine menace, that the shipping situation is good and that more tonnage is being shipped out of Cuba than ever had been hoped for. Mr. Braden, who returned to the United States ten days ago, said he planned to go to New York for two weeks for his first leave since 1934.

# 12 YEARS BACK OF PEACE PLAN

## Fulbright's "Lasting" Resolution Written By Student Of History And Traveler

## Arkansas Representative's 51-Word Paper Called Historic In Capitol

JUN 18 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 17—The Fulbright "lasting peace" resolution which was given the blessing of the House Foreign Affairs Committee is just fifty-one words long, but it took a dozen years to write it.

So says its 38-year-old author, Representative James William Fulbright, from deep in the Ozark hills of northwest Arkansas.

When asked how long it took him to compose the one-sentence statement which House Democratic Leader McCormack has called "historic," Fulbright grinned and replied:

"About twelve years."

**Cites Study And Travel**

He continued seriously:

"I mean that you don't really get vitally interested in this subject until you've studied history. Studying history and government, traveling through Europe, all those things help you to develop an active interest. Of course the actual writing didn't take long."

Fulbright, a Democrat serving his first term, pointed out that the wording was changed slightly at the suggestion of his fellow-members of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and he emphasized the "bipartisan nature of the proposal."

**Approved Unanimously**

The committee gave unanimous approval to the resolution, which says:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), that the Congress hereby expresses itself as favoring the creation of appropriate international machinery with power adequate to establish and to maintain a just and lasting peace among the nations of the world, and as favoring participation by the United States therein.

Chairman Bloom (D., N. Y.) said in announcing the Foreign Affairs Committee action on Tuesday that the committee had not written a report because "you could write and talk about this subject for a week but you couldn't say any more than its resolution does."

Fulbright is a Rhodes scholar, having studied political science and history at Oxford from 1925 to 1928.

He is one of three Rhodes scholars in Congress, the others being Representatives Clason (R., Mass.) and Hale (R., Maine).

He then studied law at George Washington University, became a law professor there, and was president of the University of Arkansas from 1939 to 1941. In private life, he is president of a lumber company and an investment company in Fayetteville, Ark., living on his near-by farm.

## *27-Billion Navy Bill Accepted by Conferees*

### *Record Fund May Be Sent to President Today*

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—A $27,637,000,000 naval appropriation bill, largest in history for the expanding fleet, was made ready today for final Congressional action when House and Senate conferees adjusted differences, and the House accepted the conference report.

Senator John H. Overton, Democrat, of Louisiana, said he hoped to send the measure to the President tomorrow.

The conference added $173,539,000 to the appropriation total approved by the House by accepting Senate amendments providing additional funds for pay, training

JUN 18 1943

and maintenance of naval personnel.

The measure carries $9,118,000,000 for construction of surface vessels and $4,583,000,000 for 29,142 airplanes.

The final draft of the bill carried a Senate amendment authorizing construction of replacements for over-age combat vessels and warships lost in action.

The Senate had written into the bill a clause transferring $2,786,000,000 in direct appropriations into contract authorizations, but at the insistence of the House delegation that provision was removed and the straight cash appropriation left in.

## *Expert Doubts Bombing Could Set Off Vesuvius*

### *Odds 3,000,000 to 1 Against Even Block-Busters*

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—An Allied block-buster bomb conceivably could start an eruption of a volcano such as Mt. Vesuvius in Italy—but the odds are between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 to 1 against it. This calculation was made today by Dr. Gerald F. Loughlin, chief geologist of the Geological Survey.

He described speculation about the possibility of starting up a volcano by bombs as "a good deal of loose talk."

"The earth forces involved," Dr. Loughlin said, "are so enormous as compared with any that man can bring to bear that the latter are wholly inconsequential."

### Hull Cites U. S. Record

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today that slavery of the Philippine people, rather than promised independence, was the intention of the Japanese.

He told a press conference that Premier Hideki Tojo, in promising independence in an address to the Diet yesterday, manifestly meant to raise the question of slavery for the Philippine people under future Japanese rule or complete freedom in 1946 under American collaboration and cooperation.

Asked whether membership of the Philippines among the United Nations was a symbol of good faith on the part of America for achievement of Philippine independence, Mr. Hull said that if any evidence of good faith was necessary he thought the American record of the last forty-five years was enough assurance for anybody.

# TREASURY SLASHES ITS TAXATION GOAL

JUN 18 1943

## Morgenthau Finds No Chance of Meeting His First Estimates.

WASHINGTON, June 17—(AP) The Treasury has abandoned hopes of getting $16,000,000,000 in additional taxes during the next fiscal year and is now aiming at a goal of $12,000,000,000.

Secretary Morgenthau acknowledged today that there is no chance of Congress enacting a tax bill that would yield the higher sum within the fiscal year limits.

### No New 1943 Taxes

The secretary said he agreed with congressional sentiment that no new taxes should be levied on 1943 incomes and concurred with statements that any levies which became effective on January 1, 1944 could hardly yield $16,000,000,000 by the end of the fiscal year the following June 30.

Meanwhile, the House Ways and Means committee failed to agree on the time to begin consideration of the new tax bill, although Secretary Morgenthau told reporters his tax experts are already working with the joint congressional tax committee on recommendations for new levies.

Secretary Morgenthau told his press conference the Treasury's aim is to finance half the cost of the war out of revenues. With present war costs running about $100,000,000,000 a year and revenues estimated to bring in about $38,000,000,000, that would leave $12,000,000,000 to be raised by additional taxes, he said.

The important thing, he said, is to come as near as possible to the goal of meeting half the war costs with taxes.

### Will Push Bond Sales

Secretary Morgenthau said the Treasury, in its war financing activities, would concentrate on a campaign to siphon off into war bonds 25 per cent of the people's total earnings during the last half of this year.

He explained that this does not mean that every one will be expected to put 25 per cent of his income into war bonds.

"We are going to aim to get one quarter of what the people earn in total," he said. "This means that some war workers, who may be getting $100 a week and has several members of his family working, that family can invest a quarter of their earnings as a family."

In the case of a white collar worker who hasn't enjoyed an increased wartime income, he said, "we can't expect it."

# PLAN TO INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION OFFERED BY ICKES

## Five-Year Program Would Provide U. S. Contribution to World Needs.

WASHINGTON, June 17 — (AP) A five-year plan for increasing food production by an amount sufficient to feed 10,000,000 persons for one year is proposed by Secretary of the Interior Ickes.

The Senate Appropriations committee today released a letter from Secretary Ickes to Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, suggesting the progressive expansion of food production "as a maximum contribution to the world food pool, for meeting the most pressing deficiencies, to help feed civilian populations and the united nations armed forces at home and abroad in the years 1943 to 1947."

"It contemplates," he wrote, "increased production aggregating in the five years 1 1-2 billion pounds of meat, 1 3-4 billion pounds of fish, 11,000,000,000 pounds of milk, almost a billion pounds of beans, and more than 100,000,000 bushels of potatoes.

"These commodities are not offered as a balanced diet by themselves, and their translation into over-all caloric value (enough for 10,000,000 persons for a year) is indicative only of the scope of the program."

Secretary Ickes said he had asked subdivisions of his department for reports on what they could contribute to the war food program.

The Fish and Wildlife service suggested increasing the yield of commercial fisheries, development of farm fish pounds, encouragement of the raising of domestic rabbits and greater consumption of wild game meat.

The Bureau of Reclamation told of plans to provide water for millions of acres of land in western states; the Office of Indian Affairs proposed bringing idle Indian land into cultivation and increasing livestock production; the grazing service and the General Land office dwelled on better management of grazing, and the Geological Survey concerned itself with the supply of mineral fertilizers and irrigation water.

## Halifax Asks Post-War Cooperation In Exports

Washington, June 17 (AP)—Lord Halifax, British Ambassador, urged today a post-war economic order free from "cut-throat competition in export markets" and based instead on a cooperative drive to expand the volume of world trade and create new opportunities for all.

Speaking at a luncheon of the Washington Junior Board of Commerce, Halifax stressed that post-war responsibility will rest particularly on Britain and the United States.

"It is an inescapable law of life," he said, "that neither to individuals nor to nations is great power given without great responsibility."

# ANTI-STRIKE BILL ASSAILED

## Labor Leaders Tell President It Is Vicious, Wicked And Would Kill Unions

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 17—Three of organized labor's leading spokesmen advised President Roosevelt today that the labor disputes bill now before him would hamstring the War Labor Board (WLB) and might force the AFL and the CIO to withdraw from it.

They said the bill would virtually destroy unions and minority rights, violate the guarantee of free speech and encourage strikes.

These assertions were made in an analysis of the bill signed by William Green, AFL president; Philip Murray, CIO president, and David B. Robertson, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, an independent union.

### Called Wicked And Vicious

The three leaders said the measure "is a wicked, vicious bill; it is the worst anti-labor bill passed by Congress in the last hundred years. It is born of revenge and malice.

"It is the very essence of Fascism.

"It destroys the philosophy of voluntarism on which free trade unionism is founded.

"It destroys the foundation on which the principles of collective bargaining rest. Compulsion, civil damages and criminal penalties are the unholy trinity by which this act accomplishes its evil purpose."

### Call It Limitation

Their memorandum cited a section of the bill which provides that no member of the WLB shall participate in any decision in which he has a direct interest "as an officer, employe or representative of either party to the dispute."

"We," said the labor leaders, "are of the opinion that under this section officers and representatives of the American Federation of Labor cannot participate in any decision involving a dispute between an AFL affiliate and an employer. Officers and representatives of the Congress of Industrial Organizations cannot sit upon and decide any dispute of a CIO affiliate. . . .

"It affords a splendid opportunity to hamstring the functioning of the board by attacking decisions in which union officials participated.

### Doubt They Could Remain

"We seriously question whether AFL or CIO officials can remain on the board, since they could not participate in any case involving one of their affiliated organizations."

The memorandum said the bill "reestablishes the reprehensible doctrine of conspiracy" in its prohibition against encouraging a strike in a Government-operated plant, or providing funds to conduct such a strike or for unemployment benefits.

"The fact that two or more (workers) quit at the same time would be evidence of a conspiracy upon which a conviction could be had," it added.

### "Innocent May Be Caught"

The union presidents said the bill used broad language by which many innocent persons "may be caught in the dragnet of conspiracy."

"Indeed, a discussion of grievances at a union meeting, or for that matter, a discussion of them in the public press can, under the terminology of this section, constitute crimes," they asserted.

The statement said sponsors of the bill during debate contended it would prohibit WLB from granting a maintenance of membership or closed shop to any group of workers.

"Because of the ambiguity created by the language of the section," said the memorandum, "and the statements made by the sponsors of the bill in debate, it is quite likely that reactionary judges will so hold."

### Prompt Reply By AFL

The AFL promptly replied that the action "was undoubtedly taken to prevent the NLRB from deliberately throwing the Kaiser yards into a state of labor turmoil, and because members of Congress who have heard the board members have been amazed at the apparent fiendishness with which they are acting."

The NLRB has been investigating closed-shop contracts between the Kaiser yards and AFL metal trades unions. It has issued a complaint charging the contracts were made in advance the employment of any substantial number of workers and that the workers therefore were denied their statutory right of choosing their own bargaining agent. The AFL metal trades department sponsored the amendment.

# *NLRB Attacks Closed-Shop Legislation Okayed By House*

JUN 18 1943

## Proposed Protection For AFL In Kaiser Shipyards Assailed as Immunizing "Lucrative Labor Racket"

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 17—House-approved legislation which would protect the AFL's closed-shop agreements in the Kaiser shipyards was attacked by the National Labor Relations Board today as immunizing "a lucrative labor racket" and defended by the AFL as Congress' reply to the "apparent fiendishness" of the NLRB.

The legislation would prohibit the board from considering complaints against a labor agreement which had been in existence more than three months. It was adopted as an amendment to a measure appropriating funds for the NLRB.

Commenting on the House's action, the NLRB said in a statement, "it is inconceivable that a branch of Congress which has so recently passed such legislation as the Hobbs bill and Connally bill, aimed at curbing oppressive practices by union organizers at the expense of individual workers, would intentionally immunize the most lucrative labor racket which has perverted the war production program. Yet that is precisely the effect of the amendment."

approved by the House.

### Terms Of Amendment

The NLRB said that under the terms of the amendment "no contract, regardless of whether made with a completely company-dominated union, or made with other unions as a result of collusion, fraud or duress — and completely, regardless of whether the contracting union has any members whatever among the employes affected—can any longer be challenged if it has been in effect three months."

It declared this would permit sweeping away of all restrictions on closed-shop contracts "by the simple device of keeping the contracts secret for the required ninety days."

"Thereafter, the most vicious and patently illegal contracts," the statement continued, "would be beyond the reach of any Federal agency, and employes would be utterly helpless, except by striking, to protect themselves from discharge or any other penalties if they refused to meet requirements of membership, initiation fees, work permits, dues or assessments.

JUN 18 1943

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### Union Revenue Cited

"What such license would mean to professional labor organizers may be illustrated by the reported fact that in the Kaiser cases alone the annual revenue of a single AFL local union has reached some $3,000,000 a year."

Carlisle Bargeron, publicity representative of the AFL metal trades department, issued a statement saying "the board is not, as it claims, attempting to prevent any gigantic fraud or labor racketeering. The Kaiser yards have been operating for two years under contract with the AFL. The board's sole purpose is, at this late date, to throw these contracts out and give the CIO an opportunity to agitate and see if it can organize the workers.

"The over-all accomplishment of the House action is to prevent raiding by rival labor organizations in time of war, with its attendant labor strife and disruption of production."

## *Jeffers to Investigate New Source of Rubber*

### *Waste By-Product of Paper Found to Produce Alcohol*

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP).—The successful war-time production of alcohol for synthetic rubber and explosives from sulphite liquor, formerly a waste by-product in the manufacture of newsprint and other papers, was announced today by the Ontario Paper Company, a subsidiary of "The Chicago Tribune."

Government interest has been whetted over the broad possibilities of the new alcohol project by forecasts that other alcohol sources may decline as grain and petroleum shortages become more acute.

Three members of the Gillette rubber investigating committee—Senators Burton K. Wheeler, Democrat, of Montana; Raymond E. Willis, Republican, of Indiana, and George D. Aiken, Republican, of Vermont—planned to leave tonight and tomorrow, along with William M. Jeffers, rubber director, and several other high government officials, on an inspection trip to the new plant, located at Thorold, Ont. Canadian government officials will join the party there.

Company officials said that this freshly pioneered source of alcohol might be tapped as supplemental automobile fuel in addition to its other war-time uses.

Scientists estimate that if all the sulphite liquor now dumped in lakes and streams by woodpulp mills in the United States and Canada were utilized, the annual yield would be approximately 86,000,000 gallons of alcohol—enough for 94,600 long tons of synthetic rubber, or the equivalent of 36,766,000 bushels of corn or wheat.

# CRITICISM OF OWI REFUTED AS 'BUNK' BY DIRECTOR DAVIS

JUN 18 1943

## Agency's Chief Answers Charges by Senator Bridges, Rep. Short.

WASHINGTON, June 17 — (AP) Lashing back at two congressional critics, Elmer Davis said today that statements made by Senator Bridges (R-NH) about the Office of War Information were false and that criticism from Rep. Short (R-Mo) was "mostly nonsense."

"Bunk" was another comment interpolated by the OWI director as he read to a press conference from statements by Senator Bridges and Rep. Short printed in the Congressional Record.

### Criticized Boston Speech

The two Congress members criticized Mr. Davis for his speech in Boston last Monday to the American Newspaper Guild in which the OWI director expressed the opinion that Washington news is "less adequately covered than any other news in the world."

Senator Bridges asserted that Mr. Davis was seeking "to silence the nation's press to cover the sins of maladministration on the part of the New Deal in the war effort," and also declared that OWI had "prevented industry from telling the full story of production."

"That is false," Mr. Davis emphatically told his press conference. "I do not know what evidence he could have twisted into that conclusion."

Rep. Short said that Mr. Davis' Boston speech made it evident that the OWI director "conceives his real title to be that of American propaganda minister." He also said Mr. Davis should "return to his office as chairman of the New York American Labor party."

### Served on Committee

After terming Rep. Short's remarks "mostly nonsense," Mr. Davis said his highest office in the Labor party was membership on a county committee which had more than 2,000 members." He called Rep. Short's reference to him as a former New York chairman of the party "an example of his accuracy."

When reporters pressed him for an elaboration on his statement that news from the national capital is not adequately covered, Mr. Davis said, "that, perhaps, was a large statement," but contended that news from overseas is "better covered."

In his Boston speech, Mr. Davis complained particularly about the publicity given to disagreements among Washington bureaucrats. Today, he conceded that official bickering is legitimate news, but said over-emphasis created the impression that Washington is principally the scene of dog fights.

Asked for specific examples where the press had failed to cover adequately important war developments, Mr. Davis replied that his speech was based on "general impressions."

During the press conference newsmen asked Mr. Davis about reports of a possible personnel shakeup in the OWI high command. Told that there were reports of a conflict within OWI, which might lead to his departure, Mr. Davis said they were "news to me." A reporter then asked whether he proposed to "dispense with the services of Lowell Mellett."

"I don't know," Mr. Davis replied.

Mr. Mellett, formerly head of the Office of Government Reports which was absorbed by OWI, now heads the OWI motion picture bureau. He long has been close to President Roosevelt, and currently is listed in the congressional directory as an administrative assistant to the chief executive.

# NAVY WILL CANCEL ITS ELK HILLS DEAL WITH STANDARD OIL

## Company Tells Knox of Willingness to Terminate Agreement.

## CONTRACT UNDER FIRE

## Justice Dept. Official Declares Arrangement Violated 1938 Law.

JUN 18 1943

WASHINGTON, June 17.—(AP) Secretary Knox announced tonight that prompt steps will be taken to terminate the Navy's contract with Standard Oil Company of California for operation of the Elk Hills naval oil reserve and that "necessary adjustments" will be made.

The announcement came after the company notified Secretary Knox of its willingness to end the arrangement, called "illegal and invalid" by a Justice department official.

### Exceeded Authority

The decision to cancel resulted from a legal decision of the Department of Justice that the proposed arrangement exceeded authority granted by law, the Navy said.

Secretary Knox declared his own investigation had established the fact "that no improprieties had been employed by either parties to the negotiations."

"The acting attorney general has asked me to say that the Department of Justice wishes to join in the latter statement and concurs fully and emphatically," Secretary Knox added.

A press release by the Navy called "unwarranted and false" statements that it was "not intended to make the contract public." The agreement was announced in a Navy news release last December and was discussed in trade journals, the Navy said. It added that copies were submitted to the Navy sub-committee of the House Appropriations committee last February.

### Operation as a Unit

The announced agreement provided for operation of the field as a unit owned in part by the Navy and in part by the company. The proposed contract enabled the Navy to conserve the field by controlling future production by Standard, the Navy asserted, adding:

"It has been the settled policy of the government for many years to acquire control of these lands and to conserve the oil in the land."

Congress in 1938 authorized the Navy secretary to make agreements with private owners for conservation purposes or to purchase or condemn their lands, the Navy recalled, and except for one small tract Standard Oil company was the only remaining private owner in the reserve.

"Without cooperation between the parties, the operation of Standard Oil company's wells would drain oil from Navy-owned lands, impairing their value," the Navy declared.

The contract was negotiated, the Navy said, by Rear Admiral H. A. Stuart, director of naval petroleum reserves, "in good faith and mutual anxiety to resolve this problem which has been a major concern of the Navy for many years."

### Land Conveyed to Navy

It provided for conveyance of the Standard land to the government, for operation of the field as a unit, for limited production for the next five years to contribute to current war needs, and for shutting in the wells thereafter if the Navy saw fit to do so.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes was requested by Secretary Knox last March to review the contract, the Navy said. As a result of Secretary Ickes' review, Secretary Knox then referred the contracts to President Roosevelt, who sent it on to the attorney general on March 26 for an investigation and report.

"It was in consequence of this action by the President that the attorney general reached the opinion above referred to," the Navy said.

"The Navy regards the protection of the future petroleum supply for the fleet as a primary responsibility. It proposes to pursue this objective until this end is assured."

### House Probes Contract

The House Public Lands committee opened an investigation of the contract today. It later postponed hearings until next Tuesday, with committee members saying they wanted to give President Roosevelt time to study the Justice department's report of its investigation, and make recommendations.

In San Francisco, President H. D. Collier of the Standard Oil Co. of California issued a statement saying, "It would appear from information so far available to this company that the sole question is one of interpretation of the law under which the Navy department and this company proceeded to negotiate.

"Fundamentally the agreement was fair to both parties, accomplished the Navy department's long desired objective, and was in the public interest."

Mr. Collier pointed out that "If the Navy, in the light of the Justice department's opinion, desires to terminate the contract, this company will of course continue to own and operate its lands in the Elk Hills pending further negotiations with the Navy."

### Sees Violation of Law

Norman M. Littell, assistant attorney general, told the House Public lands committee that the agreement violates a 1938 act empowering the Secretary of Navy to provide for conservation of Navy oil reserves and to allow the Navy to exchange its oil lands for lands private companies own in the same reserve. Rep. Elliott, Democrat whose California district includes the reserve, said the transaction had "something of the inkling of the Teaport Dome scandal of some years ago."

The committee, after hearing Mr. Littell, postponed hearings until Tuesday to permit President Roosevelt to study the report of Justice department investigators.

### Only Private Owner

Standard Oil has been the only private owner in the Elks Hills oil field. Last December the Navy announced that Secretary Knox and the company had agreed:

1—The Navy would acquire the 8,300 acres owned by Standard Oil.

2—Standard Oil would operate the field in behalf of itself and the Navy.

3—The oil produced would go roughly one-third to Standard and two-thirds to the Navy.

### Regulated Production

The contract called for payment of $1,748,408 by the Navy department. It allowed a production of 15,000 barrels of oil daily, but not more than 27,375,000 barrels over a five-year period unless specifically authorized by the Navy.

Some officials who declined use of their names expressed belief the company would have had to exhaust the shallow oil zone of the reserve in order to carry out the contract. This was contrary to the 1938 act, they said, asserting the contract would exhaust rather than conserve the naval reserve.

Naval officials, on the other hand, have declared the contract is designed to protect and conserve naval petroleum lands in the reserve.

Under the contract, which became effective Nov. 20, eight wells have already been completed and Standard has started pumping oil for the war program, government officials explained.

# *Davis Informs Dairymen's League Of Further Food Cut*

## Slash In Civilian Supplies Seen In Near Future—Association Opposes Subsidies To Farmers

*[By the Associated Press]*

New York, June 17—Civilians are due for an additional food cut "in the near future," Chester C. Davis, War Food Administrator, said today as he declared bluntly that the food supply would be "large enough for health and strength for all—but not for waste."

Readjustments of food allocations soon will increase supplies to lend-lease and the armed forces and cut civilian allocations, Davis told 1,100 members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association at its twenty-fourth annual membership meeting.

Following the food chief's address, the league adopted a resolution opposing Government grants of subsidies to farmers on the basis that such grants would not be a good substitute for "fair prices."

### Burden On Taxpayers

The resolution, termed "more vigorous" than a similar one adopted at the morning session, said that subsidies would create greater confusion in price structures, would discourage farmers in the production of food, and would impose a great burden on taxpayers.

Another resolution favored the induction, followed by the immediate discharge, of farm workers of draft age into military service. The resolution stated that farm boys thus would be placed "in the same patriotic status as the boys who are wearing a uniform."

Davis told the group that the American civilian, because of increased income, was "the biggest food claimant," and that in 1942 civilians "ate more than eighty-five per cent. of all our record-breaking production. . . . But the proportion for military and lend-lease will be greater in the future."

### Must Cope With Supply

Americans, he added, must now plan to cope with a supply "calculated far in advance and . . . set up to be nutritionally adequate to

JUN 18 1943

maintain health and production at a wartime tempo."

Asserting that "correct use of food is the cheapest way we can hasten the end of the war," the food administrator said that the total food program called for equitable food distribution to all those whom we must supply; production of the greatest amount of food in proper nutritional balance; and full Government aid to farmers.

"We will produce and market much more meat in the coming twelve months than in the past twelve months," he said. He added, however, that "since we can't meet all . . . food claims with animal products we must increase production of bread grains and dried beans and peas, and potatoes, and the oil seeds."

# OUTRIGHT GIFTS OF RELIEF GOODS URGED BY LEHMAN

JUN 18 1943

## Rehabilitation Chief Favors Full Aid for Nations Needing Help.

NEW YORK, June 17.—(AP) Americans cannot live with security in a world "half rich, half pauperized", Director Herbert H. Lehman of the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations said here tonight.

In an address for delivery before the Foreign Policy association, Mr. Lehman urged outright gifts of relief supplies to liberated nations whose credit for future reconstruction loans might otherwise be impaired by their inability to repay relief advances.

Recalling the system of American relief loans after the last war, he said that:

"Most of these loans were subsequently defaulted, and our government thus was no better off than if the loans had been outright gifts. On the other hand the country receiving relief suffered an impairment of its credit and was less able to borrow for sound projects of reconstruction so long as these loans still complicated its finances."

The ultimate result, he continued, was an impairment of economic recovery which helped to put those forces in motion which led to another world conflict.

"To avoid the danger of permitting relief to cause fundamental economic derangements which might generate a third World war," Mr. Lehman said, "a careful balance must be maintained between relief by outright gift and relief by sale or exchange. None of the liberated nations will be seeking the charity of this country. But in some instances it certainly will be the course of prudence and wisdom to advance the goods for relief and rehabilitation as outright gifts."

Mr. Lehman cited the North African situation as evidence that relief of civilians behind the lines is a military necessity; but, he added, it is not military necessity alone that calls for adequate relief and rehabilitation measures.

"If we have learned anything from the decades just behind us it is this: That we can not, even if we would, make ourselves secure in a world in which millions of men, women and children are dying of want or by epidemic.

"We can not live with security," he emphasized, "in a world half rich, half pauperized. International trade can not flourish or sound economic expansion take place in a world tormented by expectations of the violence that is born of suffering and misery."

## Last Moral Rearmament Member To Be Drafted

New York, June 17 (AP) — Col. Arthur V. McDermott, New York city selective service director, has announced receipt of instructions from Washington to "procede with the induction" of Dr. James Albert Cooper, last of thirty-two members of the moral rearmament group who filed deferment appeals last winter.

The selective service office said Dr. Cooper, 31-year-old British subject, would be ordered to report for induction July 7.

The appeals were filed by the alien MRA members on the grounds that they aided the war effort by morale work. All cases but Dr. Cooper's had been settled previously, most of them by inductions.

## Mrs. Norgaard a Lieutenant

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa, June 17 (AP).—Mildred H. Norgaard, wife of Nolan D. Norgaard, Associated Press war correspondent now in North Africa, has been commissioned a Waac third officer (second lieutenant). She joined the corps in New York on Jan. 4.

# W.L. Hamilton, Coral Sea Hero, Killed in Action

## Began Naval Career at 15, Led Dive-Bombing Unit With Carrier Lexington

SAN DIEGO, Calif., June 16 (AP).—Lieutenant Commander Weldon L. Hamilton, formerly of Rumford, R. I., a hero of the Battle of the Coral Sea, has been killed in action in the South Pacific, the Navy Department notified his wife, Mrs. Inez E. Hamilton, of Coronado, Calif., today. He was thirty-six years old.

His death ended a naval career that began at the age of fifteen and was climaxed with the awards of the Navy Cross and Distinguished Flying Cross for his exploits as a dive-bomber squadron commander on the carrier Lexington.

Commander Hamilton was credited with planting the first heavy bomb on the flight deck of the Japanese aircraft carrier Ryukaku in the Coral Sea battle. The carrier later was sunk by Hamilton's squadron.

Although the Lexington was lost in the battle, the commander brought every one of his squadron members to safety and had the distinction of never having lost one of his pilots in battle.

## TO INSTRUCT R.A.F. CADETS

LOS ANGELES, June 17 — (AP) Actor Brian Aherne said today he was quitting film work to become a flight instructor for the Royal air force at Falcon field, Mesa, Ariz. He recently finished a refresher instructor's course and was given leave to finish his current picture.

## ALASKA HIGHWAY GETS NEW NAME

Whitehorse, Y. T., June 17 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. James A. O'Connor of the United States Army's Northwest Service Command today settled the controversy surrounding the name of the Alaska Highway by announcing the name Alcan had been abandoned and the 1,600-mile route to the north would be known officially as the Alaska Military Highway.

THE WAR TODAY

- - -

(WHILE DEWITT MACKENZIE IS ON VACATION, THIS DAILY COLUMN IS BEING WRITTEN BY MAX HILL, FORMER CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN TOKYO).

- - -

JUN 18 1943

BY MAX HILL

TURKEY HAS PICKED HER WINNER IN THE WAR. THERE NO LONGER CAN BE ANY DOUBT THAT SHE HAS CLIMBED DOWN OFF THE DIPLOMATIC FENCE AND DECIDED THE UNITED NATIONS ARE THE BEST BET.

THIS PROBABLY DOES NOT SURPRISE EITHER THE AXIS OR THE ALLIES, BUT JUST THE SAME IT IS A BODY BLOW TO HITLER, AND IT EXPOSES ONE OF THE SOFT SPOTS IN HIS VAUNTED FORTRESS OF EUROPE TO ATTACK--THE BALKANS.

TWO YEARS AGO TURKEY WOULD NOT HAVE DARED TREAT THE AXIS WITH SUCH CHILLING SCORN AS PREMIER SUKRU SARACOGLU DID YESTERDAY. HE EXPRESSED WARM FRIENDSHIP FOR AMERICA BRITAIN AND RUSSIA, AND THEIR AIMS IN THE WAR. HIS REMARKS CONCERNING GERMANY WEERE TEPID AND RESTRAINED, TO SAY THE LEAST.

IT HAS BEEN EVIDENT FOR SOME TIME THAT WE HELD THE WHIP-HAND IN TURKEY, AND THAT FRANZ VON PAPEN HAS FAILED UTTERLY AND COMPLETELY IN ANOTHER MISSION FOR HITLER. BUT IT WAS NOT AN OPENLY ADMITTED FACT. NOW IT IS.

JUN 19 1943

30.24 — 5113

TURKEY HASN'T EVEN VOICED A TECHNICAL PROTEST OVER THE CLOSING OF THE SYRIAN BORDER, A MOVE WHICH WAS SAID BY BRITISH EMBASSY SOURCES IN ANKARA TO BE NECESSARY TO SHIELD TROOP MOVEMENTS.

IT IS KNOWN THAT BOTH BRITAIN AND AMERICA HAVE GREAT QUANTITIES OF WAR MATERIALS AND LARGE ARMIES IN INDIA. NOT TOO FAR AWAY. MIGHT THIS BE THE SOURCE OF A GOOD PART OF THE OFFENSIVE POWER THE UNITED NATIONS SEEM TO BE MASSING IN THE NEAR EAST?

THIS LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN THE GLOBAL WAR IS A DEFINITE THREAT TO HITLER'S VITAL OIL SUPPLY IN RUMANIA, MUCH MORE IMPORTANT TO HIM THAN THE SUPPORT OF ITALY, AND THE UNCERTAINTY IN BERLIN SHOULD HAVE DOUBLED WITH THE SEMI-OFFICIAL REPORTS FROM ANKARA THAT RUMANIA HAD PUT OUT PEACE FEELERS. THROUGH A NEUTRAL DIPLOMAT SHE WANTED TO KNOW WHAT THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED NATIONS TOWARD HER WOULD BE, SHOULD SHE WITHDRAW FROM THE WAR. HITLER CAN HOLD SUCH COUNTRIES AS RUMANIA ONLY BY FORCE AND BY WINNING, WHICH ISN'T THE CASE JUST NOW.

JUN 18 1943

THE AXIS FINALLY HAS HAD TO SWALLOW A TRIPLE DOSE OF ITS OWN MEDICINE--PROPAGANDA. BERLIN, TOKYO AND ROME HAVE NEEDLED THE WORLD WITH THREATS AND RUMORS FOR YEARS. IT WAS A MALICIOUS AND ADROIT SORT OF PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE.

NOW IT IS THE DICTATORS WHO ARE WEARING A SHOE THAT PINCHES IN SO MANY PLACES THEY CAN'T TELL WHERE IT HURTS THE WORST. EVEN THE USUALLY CALM AND DELIBERATE PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO OF JAPAN IS UPSET, AND NO WONDER.

HE TOLD THE JAPANESE DIET IN TOKYO THAT THE ENEMY (MEANING THE UNITED NATIONS) WAS "MOBILIZING ALL HIS RESOURCES FOR A COUNTER OFFENSIVE." OF COURSE HE MEANT AGAINST JAPAN.

THAT WAS AN ANGLE WHICH HASN'T EVEN BEEN SUGGESTED FOR THE PRESENT MOMENT BY THOSE DIRECTING THE STRATEGY OF THE UNITED NATIONS. BUT THERE AREN'T MANY OTHERS THEY HAVE NEGLECTED.

HINTS AND SECOND-HAND RUMORS OF AN INVASION OF EUROPE, OR OF A SECOND FRONT, HAVE BEEN HEADLINE NEWS FOR MANY WEEKS. THOSE WHO COULD ACTUALLY SAY WHAT WAS HAPPENING WERE SILENT AND DISCREET.

THEN THE PSYCHOLOGICAL ATTACK AGAINST THE AXIS SWUNG IN THE OTHER DIRECTION. THERE WASN'T GOING TO BE ANY INVASION IN EUROPE THIS YEAR, AFTER ALL.

THE RESULT HAS BEEN THAT THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN STRATEGISTS--IF THE SHORT WAVE BROADCASTS FROM THOSE NATIONS CONTAIN EVEN A SHATTERING OF TRUTH--HAVE BECOME SO BEWILDERED THAT THEY FINALLY HAVE HAD TO RESORT TO NOTHING MORE THAN WILD GUESSES. IT IS A REPETITION OF THE NORTH AFRICA PRE-LANDING CAMPAIGN ON A GRAND SCALE.

THE STRATEGY OF THE UNITED NATIONS MUST BE QUITE CLEAR EVEN TO THE AXIS. IT IS TO CONFUSE AND DECEIVE, AND THEN STRIKE. THAT PUTS GERMANY IN A TOUGH SPOT.

JUN 18 1943

SHE IS VIRTUALLY COMMITTED TO AN OFFENSIVE CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA, BUT SHE DARE NOT MOVE UNTIL SHE IS SURE WHAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES ARE PLANNING.

GERMANY, RIGHT NOW, IS IN THE POSITION OF A MAN WITH MANY MINOR KNIFE WOUNDS. NO SINGLE WOUND IS IMPORTANT, BUT TAKEN TOGETHER THI ARE SAPPING THE STRENGTH AND VIRILITY OF THE NATION.

TASSAEW

JUN 18 1943

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 18-(AP)-A LARGE FORCE OF RUSSIAN PLANES ATTACKING GERMAN AIRDROMES WEDNESDAY NIGHT STARTED 100 BIG FIRES AND TOUCHED OFF DAMAGING EXPLOSIONS, MOSCOW ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR. TWO RUSSIAN PLANES WERE LOST.

LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)-A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM TODAY QUOTED MRS. ALEXANDRA KOLLONTAY, SOVIET MINISTER TO SWEDEN, AS DENYING A STORY IN THE PRO-NAZI SWEDISH NEWSPAPER ALLEHANDA SAYING THAT GERMAN AND RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVES HAD MET RECENTLY IN STOCKHOLM TO DISCUSS A POSSIBLE PEACE.

JUN 18 1943

"IT IS AN INSOLENT AND RIDICULOUS GERMAN PROPAGANDA LIE," MRS. KOLLONTAY TOLD THE STOCKHOLM PAPER DAGENS NYHETER, REUTERS REPORTED. "PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH GERMANY ARE UNTHINKABLE."

LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE REPORTED TODAY THAT PASHKO KATILERLA, ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE CROAT PEASANT PARTY IN DALMATIA, HAD BEEN SHOT AS A HOSTAGE FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION OF THE ITALIAN VICE PREFECT, GIOVANNI SAVO, BY PATRIOTS LAST MARCH.

LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)-FLYING OFFICER F.M.FISHER, OF LEWISTOWN, PA., A PILOT IN THE RAF, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TODAY FOR HIS PARO IN THE 1,000-MILE DAYLIGHT RAID ON THE ZEISS OPTICAL WORKS IN JENA, GERMANY, MAY 25.

FOUR OTHERS ALSO WERE DECORATED FOR THE OPERATION WHICH THE OFFICIAL CITATION SAID "CALLED FOR A HIGH DEGREE OF SKILL AND NECESSITATED A FLIGHT OVER STRONGLY-DEFENDED AREAS AND DIFFICULT TERRAIN."

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 18-(AP)-BERLIN OVERSEAS RADIO TRANSMISSION WAS INTERRUPTED AT 1:43 A.M., B.W.T., (7:43 P.M., E.W.T. THURSDAY) FOR "TECHNICAL REASONS," REUTERS REPORTED.

THIS GERMAN RADIO SILENCE USUALLY IS THE FORERUNNER OF ALLIED AIR RAIDS ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)-WARTIME TRANSPORT FLYING BOATS CAPABLE OF BEING CONVERTED INTO 200-PASSENGER SKYLINERS FOR POSTWAR USE WERE DISCLOSED TONIGHT TO BE UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT A BRITISH AIRCRAFT FACTORY.

FIRST WORD CONCERNING THE GIANT AIRSHIPS WAS GIVEN BY SIR ALLIOTT VERDON-ROE, BRITISH AVIATION PIONEER, WHO ANNOUNCED THEY WERE BEING MADE AT THE WORKS OF SAUNDERS-ROE,LTD., OF WHICH HE IS PRESIDENT.

HE SAID THE NEW CRAFT WOULD CARRY 23 TONS OF GASOLINE FOR A FLIGHT RANGE OF 4,000 MILES. THE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS WOULD DEPEND UPON THE DISTANCE TRAVELLED, HE SAID, ADDING THEY COULD ACCOMMODATE UP TO 200 ON A "SHORT JOURNEY -- FOR EXAMPLE FROM BRITAIN TO THE MEDITERR-ANEAN."

JUN 18 1943

FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, JUNE 17-(AP)-A LARGE FORCE OF ALLIED PLANES WAS HEARD HEADING ACROSS THE STRAIT OF DOVER THIS AFTERNOON INTO NORTHERN FRANCE. THE AIRCRAFT FLEW AT A GREAT HEIGHT AND THEIR ROAR WAS LOST AS THEY WENT TOWARD CALAIS.

TA1021AEW

LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)-H.V.EVATT, AUSTRALIAN MINISTER FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, EXPRESSED THE BELIEF TODAY THAT JAPAN WOULD COLLAPSE QUICKLY AFTER ADOLF HITLER IS DEFEATED AND SAID "THE

JUN 18 1943

30.24-5115

CERTAINTY OF THE ENEMY'S DEFEAT APPLIES TO THE PACIFIC AS WELL AS TO EUROPE."

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE EVATT SAID HE BELIEVED THAT BY THE ECONOMICAL EMPLOYMENT OF THE INCREASING ALLIED RESOURCES THE INTERVAL BETWEEN THE DEFEAT OF HITLER AND THE DEFEAT OF JAPAN CAN BE MADE SHORT, IF INDEED THERE NEED BE ANY INTERVAL AT ALL."

"THE SUCCESS OF THE AXIS IS NO LONGER POSSIBLE," EVATT SAID. "OUR ULTIMATE TRIUMPH IS ASSURED, PROVIDED WE GUARD AGAINST ALL FORMS OF WAR WEARINESS AND NEVER FORGET HOW CLOSE WE WERE TO THE ABYSS ONLY THREE YEARS AGO."

JUN 18 1943

LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)-CLASHES BETWEEN SCOUTING PARTIES ON THE SMOLENSK FRONT, INDICATING NEW STIRRINGS IN THAT LONG DORMANT SECTOR, FURNISHED THE PRINCIPAL ACTION LAST NIGHT ON THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN BATTLE-FRONT, THE SOVIET NOON COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

THE WAR BULLETIN, RECORDED BY THE LONDON SOVIET RADIO MONITOR, WAS SILENT ON FIGHTING ABOVE AND BELOW OREL, WHERE SIZEABLE OPPOSING ARMIES WERE REPORTED TO BE MASSING IN ACTIVITY WHICH COMMUNIQUES OF BOTH SIDES HAVE HINTED PORTENDED A MAJOR OFFENSIVE.

THE PARIS RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, CITED A BERLIN MILITARY SPOKESMAN AS SAYING:

"THE SOVIET SUMMER OFFENSIVE WILL BEGIN IN A FEW WEEKS'

E. BERLIN QUARTERS EXPECT THE OFFENSIVE WILL START ON THE CENTRAL FRONT WHERE THE SOVIETS ARE MASSING STRONG FORCES.

"CONTINUED SOVIET LOCAL ATTACKS IN THE OREL SECTOR ALSO POINT TO THE FACT THAT THE SOVIETS ARE INTENDING TO USE THE CENTRAL FRONT AS THE STARTING POINT OF THEIR OFFENSIVE."

JUN 18 1943

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, IN ITS DAILY COMMUNIQUE, SPOKE ONLY OF LOCAL FIGHTING ACTIVITY YESTERDAY ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

IT SAID GERMAN TROOPS REPULSED SEVERAL SOVIET THRUSTS ON THE NORTHERN FINNISH FRONT AND CLAIMED THAT 24 SOVIET AIRCRAFT WERE SHOT DOWN YESTERDAY, TWO BY HUNGARIAN FIGHTERS, ON THE SOUTHERN SECTOR OF THE BATTLELINE.

JUN 18 1943

THERE WAS NO MENTION OF ACTION IN THE SMOLENSK AREA ANNOUNCED IN THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE.

RUSSIAN SCOUTS SMASHED THROUGH ENEMY DEFENSES BEFORE SMOLENSK, KILLED SEVERAL DOZEN GERMANS AND CAPTURED EQUIPMENT, AND SPED BACK TO THEIR OWN LINES AFTER THE SORTIES, THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED.

IN ANOTHER SECTOR OF THE SAME FRONT, A GERMAN SCOUTING PARTY WAS MOWED DOWN BY GUN FIRE AND RETREATED, LEAVING THE BODIES OF 40 DEAD IN FRONT OF THE RUSSIAN BARBED WIRE, IT WAS SAID.

GUERRILLAS IN THE SAME REGION WERE CREDITED WITH KILLING ABOUT A COMPANY OF GERMANS IN AN ATTACK ON A RAILWAY STATION, AND WITH DESTROYING TRUCKS, RAILWAY CARS, BARRACKS AND SUPPLIES. THE RAILWAY TRACK ALSO WAS BLOWN UP, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

RUSSIAN GUN BATTERIES SANK FIVE BOATS FILLED WITH GERMAN SOLDIERS IN ACTION ON THE VOLKHOV FRONT SOUTHEAST OF LENINGRAD, AND SMASHED GERMAN BLOCKHOUSES AND DUGOUTS AND BLEW UP AN AMMUNITION DUMP, COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED.

TWO GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN DUELS OVER THE LISICHANSK AREA OF THE UPPER DONETS RIVER, WHERE ARTILLERYMEN POUNDED AN ENEMY SUPPLY COLUMN AND DESTROYED MORE THAN 10 TRUCKS, THE BULLETIN DECLARED.

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JUN 18 1943

LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)-A STORMY SESSION OF THE BRITISH LABOR PARTY CONFERENCE ON THE POST-WAR TREATMENT OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE TODAY WAS FOLLOWED TONIGHT BY AN "INDIGNATION MEETING" OF 100 DELEGATES.

THE MEETING FOLLOWED THE APPROVAL BY THE CONFERENCE BY A VOTE OF 1,809,000 TO 720,000 A RESOLUTION WHICH IDENTIFIED THE MASS OF THE GERMAN POPULATION WITH THE SPIRIT OF NAZI AGGRESSION.

JUN 18 1943

WITH ANEURIN BEVAN IN THE CHAIR, THE MEETING ADOPTED A RESOLUTION EXPRESSING "SURPRISE AND INDIGNATION THAT THE LABOR MOVEMENT OF THIS COUNTRY SHOULD BE MADE TO SHARE THE DETESTABLE VIEWS WHICH HAVE COME TO BE KNOWN AS 'VANSITTARTISM'."

(THIS REFERRED TO LORD ROBERT VANSITTART WHO HAS REPEATEDLY SAID THAT THE MASS OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE ARE TO BLAME FOR THE WAR JUST AS MUCH AS THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY.)

THE RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE DECLARED THAT "NO PERMANENT PEACE WILL BE POSSIBLE UNLESS GERMANY IS COMPLETELY DISARMED AND HER AGGRESSIVE NATIONALISM ENTIRELY ERADICATED."

IT ALSO RECOMMENDED STEPS FOR THE "RE-EDUCATION OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE FOR DEMOCRACY."

A RIVAL RESOLUTION OFFERED BY R.R.STOKES, M.P., WAS REJECTED. STOKES' RESOLUTION DEPLORED "THE FALSE IDENTIFICATION OF THE PEOPLES WITH THEIR VICIOUS GOVERNMENT" AND OPPOSED THE IMPOSITION OF A "TREATY OF REVENGE ON THE GERMAN PEOPLE."

STOKES, AN OPPONENT OF WHAT HE HAS TERMED THE RAF BOMBING OF CIVILIAN POPULATIONS, REFERRED IN HIS SPEECH TO "OUR BROTHERS AND SISTERS IN GERMANY."

THE SUCCESSFUL RESOLUTION WAS INTRODUCED BY LINCOLN EVANS, IRON AND STEEL TRADES DELEGATE.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 18-(AP)-RUSSIA TODAY FORMALLY DENIED A REPORT PUBLISHED IN THE PRO-NAZI STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER ALLEHANDA THAT GERMAN AND RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVES HAD MET IN THE SWEDISH CAPITAL TO DISCUSS POSSIBLE PEACE.

THE REPORT EARLIER WAS REFUTED BY MRS.ALEXANDRA KOLLONTAY, SOVIET MINISTER TO SWEDEN.

THE FORMAL DENIAL, ISSUED THROUGH TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, SAID IN PART:

"IT (THE REPORT) ALLEGED THAT THESE DISCUSSIONS DEALT WITH TERRITORIAL QUESTIONS AND TASS IS AUTHORIZED TO DENY THIS REPORT AS CLEARLY CLUMSY AND LAUGHABLE."

June 18

LONDON--~~SECOND ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD~~ RUSSIAN) X X X

JUN 18 1943

HUNDRED GERMANS.

QUOTING REPORTS PRESUMABLY RECEIVED FROM THEIR WELL-ORGANIZED GUERRILLAS AND AGENTS OPERATING BEHIND THE GERMAN FRONT--A FACTOR IN ITSELF THAT HAS CAUSED THE ENEMY ACUTE SUPPLY TROUBLES--THE COMMUNIQUE SAID ONE LARGE GROUP OF GERMANS WERE KILLED BY A DIRECT BOMB HIT ON A MOGILEV SHELTER.

RUSSIAN

THE BULLETIN ADDED THAT DURINGWEDNESDAY'S OPERATIONS ON VARIOUS SECTORS OF THE LONG RUSSIAN FRONT, THE RED AIR FORCE DESTROYED AT LEAST 20 GERMAN TRUCKS CARRYING TROOPS AND SUPPLIES; SILENCED THREE ARTILLERY BATTERIES, AND BLEW UP FIVE AMMUNITION AND FUEL DUMPS AND SEVERAL ENEMY TRAINS.

RUSSIAN PILOTS ALSO SHOT DOWN TWO GERMAN PLANES YESTERDAY ON THE SMOLENSK FRONT, WHILE SOVIET INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY KILLED SEVERAL HUNDRED GERMANS AND DESTROYED A LOCOMOTIVE AND SIX FREIGHT CARS.

30.24-5117

OUTNUMBERED RUSSIAN TROOPS DEFENDING A HEIGHT IN THE BELGOROD SECTOR BELOW OREL WERE REPORTED TO HAVE KILLED 125 GERMANS IN A SUCCESSFUL LOCAL FIGHT; ON THE VOLKHOV FRONT SOUTHEAST OF LENINGRAD ANOTHER 150 GERMANS FELL TO SOVIET MORTAR AND MACHINEGUN FIRE, AND A FINNISH GROUP WAS REPULSED ON THE KARELIAN FRONT ABOVE LENINGRAD.

BUT THE MAIN SECTOR STILL WAS AROUND OREL, 200 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MOSCOW, AND GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS INSISTED THAT THE RUSSIANS WERE GETTING READY FOR AN OFFENSIVE OF THEIR OWN IN THAT AREA.

JUN 18 1943

THE RUSSIANS, MEANWHILE, WERE REPORTED HOLDING THEIR GAINS NORTHWEST OF MTSENSK IN THE OREL AREA AGAINST GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS. HERE THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO HAVE LAUNCHED 14 ATTACKS IN TWO DAYS, SUFFERING HEAVY LOSSES.

DISPATCHES TO RED STAR TOLD OF REPULSE OF A FINNISH ATTACK AFTER THE FINNS SET FIRE TO THE KARLEIAN FORESTS, AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE SOVIET FRONT, WITH THERMITE SHELLS.

ABOUT A BATTALION OF FINNISH TROOPS ATTACKED IN THE SMOKE AND CONFUSION, RED STAR SAID, BUT AFTER A LONG BATTLE THE RUSSIANS PUT OUT THE FIRE AND DROVE OFF THE FINNS, WHO LOST 200 DEAD AND WOUNDED.

THE SOVIET NOON COMMUNIQUE REPORTED NEW ACTIVITY ON THE SMOLENSK FRONT, WITH BRISK BATTLES BETWEEN SCOUTING GROUPS.

BY RICE YAHNER

JUN 18 1943

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 18-(AP)-KEEPING UP A WEEK-LONG POUNDING WHICH CULMINATED WEDNESDAY NIGHT IN THE 116TH RAID ON THE INDUSTRIAL CITY OF COLOGNE, A LARGE FORCE OF HEAVY RAF BOMBERS WAS HEARD PASSING OVER THE COAST EARLY TODAY, APPARENTLY HEADING AGAIN FOR GERMANY.

THEY FOLLOWED A NUMBER OF FAST PLANES WHICH STRUCK OUT FOR FRANCE ABOUT MIDNIGHT, RETURNING A SHORT TIME LATER.

AN INDICATION THAT THE ALLIED PLANES WERE AGAIN HEADING TOWARD GERMANY WAS SEEN WHEN THE BERLIN RADIO INTERRUPTED ITS OVERSEAS TRANSMISSION FOR "TECHNICAL REASONS," ITS USUAL WAY OF ANNOUNCING THAT RAF PLANES WERE ATTACKING

JUN 18 1943

LAST NIGHT'S RAID ON COLOGNE WAS AGAIN AIMED AT THE HEAVY CONCENTRATION OF NAZI WAR INDUSTRY ALONG THE RHINE RIVER, ALREADY HEAVILY HAMMERED.

THE ROME RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY REUTERS, QUOTED OFFICIAL ADVICES FROM GERMANY AS SAYING THAT AIR RAIDERS HAD CAUSED AN ALERT IN BERLIN DURING THE NIGHT BUT THAT THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES OR DAMAGE IN THE CITY.

THE BERLIN RADIO WENT OFF THE AIR FOR A TIME, INTERRUPTING ITS OVERSEAS TRANSMISSION FOR "TECHNICAL REASONS"--THE CUSTOMARY GERMAN EXPLANATION WHEN INTERRUPTIONS ARE CAUSED BY AIR RAIDS.

**THE AIR MINISTRY ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT RAF HURRICANES AND TYPHOONS SWOOPED INTO A THREE-SHIP ENEMY CONVOY EARLY TODAY OFF THE NETHERLANDS COAST AND DAMAGED ALL OF THEM, ONE SO SEVERELY IT WAS STATED SHE PROBABLY SANK. THE PLANES SUFFERED NO LOSS AND LEFT ALL THE SHIPS SMOKING FROM BOB HITS AND BULLETS.**

BY LEO BRANHAM

(ADD)

A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, JUNE 17-(AP)-~~THE~~ FLYING FORTRESS 'SHACKEROO,") ~~LIMPING HOMEWARD AFTER WEATHERING ONE OF THE MOST~~

JUN 18 1943

THE CREW MEMBERS: WERE

MAJOR LOUIS G.THORUP, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, PILOT.

CAPT.HOWARD N.KIRK, FRESNO, CALIF., CO-PILOT.

FIRST LIEUT.DEQUINDRE MCGLAUN, COLUMBUS,GA., BOMBARDIER.

FIRST LIEUT.ARVID S.DAHL, COLUMBUS,N.D., NAVIGATOR.

SERGT.JOSEPH F.GRIFFEN, WOBURN, MASS., RADIO-GUNNER.

SERGT.EUGENE H.JONES, GRAND RIVER,IA., WAIST GUNNER.

SERGT.DAVID F.BROWN, DURANT,OKLA., TOP TURRET GUNNER.

SERGT.WARREN W.EVANS, FLEMINGTON,MO., BALL TURRET GUNNER.

SERGT.CHARLES C.FERRIN, SIOUX FALLS, S.D., WAIST GUNNER.

SERGT.WARREN F.HOFFMAN, MUNDELEIN,ILL., TAIL GUNNER.

CAPT.FRANKLIN COLBY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIF., PILOT OF ANOTHER
RTRESS WHICH DIVED DOWN TO OFFER COVER TO THE "SHACKEROO," SAID
ORUP'S SHIP FLEW SO LOW THAT THE PROPS WERE THROWING UP SPRAYS
WATER. IT LOOKED LIKE THE FORTRESS WAS SAILING THROUGH THE SEA
) WITH HALF ITS TAIL SHOT OFF IT REALLY WAS A HELLUVA SIGHT."

97 JUN 18 1943

A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND--FIRST ADD SHACKEROO
(BY BRANHAM) X X X HELLUVA SIGHT."

CREWMEN OF COLBY'S BOMBER TOSSED OUT ONE OF THEIR RUBBER RAFTS
ND RADIOED THE LOCATION OF THE WATER LANDING TO THE AIR-SEA RESCUE
OMMAND.

THE "SHACKEROO", WITH ONLY ONE ENGINE FUNCTIONING AT THE END,
INALLY HIT THE WATER AND THE CREW PILED OUT. THEY TIED TWO RAFTS
OGETHER AND TRIED ROWING, BUT THE WIND AND WAVES WERE SO HIGH THEY



ADE NO PROGRESS.

HEARING PLANES MANY HOURS LATER THE CREW FIRED A FLARE AND WERE
EEN BY TWO BOSTONS FLYING ON A MISSION. THE PLANES CIRCLED THE RAFT,
NDICATED THEY HAD RADIOED THE POSITION, AND THEN CONTINUED ON THEIR
AY.

"IT WASN'T LONG AFTER THE BOSTONS LEFT," KIRK SAID, "WHEN WE SAW
FOUR TORPEDO BOATS PLOUGHING DEAD ON INTO US. THEY WEREN'T AFTER US
BUT THEY TOOK US ABOARD."

BROWN SAID THE BRITISH OFFERED TO SPLIT THEIR PARTY AND TAKE SOME
OF THE AMERICANS ALONG, "BUT WE HAD OUR FILL OF SALT WATER FOR ONE
DAY PLUS THE RAID, PLUS THE BATTLE, AND WE ELECTED TO BE MADE INTO
ONE PARTY AND GO BACK WITH ONE OF THE BOATS."

"IT TOOK US A LONG TIME TO GET BACK TO LAND AND IT SURE LOOKED
GOOD TO ME," SAID EVANS.

JUN 18 1943

DN958PEW

BY EDWARD D.BALL

A POLISH PARACHUTE BASE SOMEWHERE IN SCOTLAND, FRIDAY, JUNE 18-
(AP)-POLAND'S COMPACT BRITAIN-BASED ARMY HAS ITS OWN PARACHUTE
INVASION FORCE READY TO POUNCE UPON THE GERMANS ON "INVASION DAY."

THESE SUPERBLY TRAINED, BATTLE-HARDENED MEN, WEARING THE PEARL-
GRAY BERET AND SILVER EAGLE OF THE POLISH AIRBORNE CORPS, HAVE
COMPLETED THEIR TRAINING HERE ON SCOTLAND'S BROAD MOORS. THEY ARE
WAITING ONLY FOR THE INVASION SIGNAL.

AT JOINT MANEUVERS JUST COMPLETED WITH BRITISH PARACHUTE TROOPERS
BACK FROM NORTH AFRICA THE POLES DEMONSTRATED THEIR ABILITY AND
EAGERNESS TO REPAY--WITH INTEREST--THEIR DEFEAT IN 1939.

JUN 18 1943

USING A TECHNIQUE ALL THEIR OWN, THEY PLUNGED BY THE HUNDREDS FROM THE BELLIES OF TRANSPORT PLANES SKIMMING OVER THE MOORS AT UNDER 500 FEET. IN A MATTER OF SECONDS THEY HAD HIT THE GROUND AND SURGED FORWARD THROUGH EXPLODING CHARGES UNDER BATTLE CONDITIONS.

A SORT OF AIRBONE COUNTERPART OF THE FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION, THIS OUTFIT INCLUDES MEN OF MANY NATIONALITIES, BUT WITH ONE COMMON AIM. THE POLES PREDOMINATE BUT THERE ARE ALSO FRENCHMEN AND NORWEGIANS--AND TWO AMERICANS, RICHARD KRESGE TICE, OF ALLENTOWN, PA., AND JAMES BURNHAM, OF CONNEAUT, O., BOTH 20,WITH NOT A DROP OF POLISH BLOOD IN THEIR VEINS.

JUN 18 1943

THEIR 50-YEAR-OLD MUSTACHIOED COMMANDER IS A FORMER INFANTRY OFFICER AND HERO OF THE BATTLE OF WARSAW. HE CALLS HIS PARACHUTE TROOPERS THE TOUGHEST, HITLER-HATINGEST OUTFIT ON EARTH. THE HATRED IS UNDERSTANDABLE, FOR MANY OF THEM ONLY RECENTLY ESCAPED FROM GERMAN PRISON CAMPS.

PLUCKING A CLUSTER OF HEATHER FROM THE SEAT OF HIS MARTIAN ZOOT SUIT AFTER A NEAT, ONE-POINT PRACTICE LANDING, TICE EXPLAINED HOW HE AND BURNHAM CAME TO JOIN THE POLISH ARMY.

"I ENLISTED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY WHEN I WAS 18,/ TICE RELATED. "AFTER 13 MONTHS WITH THE 34TH INFANTRY HEADQUARTERS COMPANY AT FORT MEADE, AND TANK OUTFITS AT FORT BENNING AND FORT KNOX, THEY DISCHARGED ME BECAUSE OF A BUSTED EARDRUM. THAT WAS THREE MONTHS BEFORE PEARL HARBOR.

"FOR AWHILE I KNOCKED AROUND THE RACETRACKS AT LOUISVILLE,

JUN 18 1943

30.24 - 5119

ST.LOUIS AND CLEVELAND HANDLING HORSES. WHEN I GOT TO DETROIT I PICKED UP JIMMY BURNHAM AND WE HEADED ACROSS THE BORDER TO CANADA, BOTH DETERMINED TO GET INTO SOMEBODY'S ARMY.

"THE FIRST THING WE SAW WAS A POLISH ARMY TRUCK. WE ARE BOTH OF ANGLO-FRENCH STOCK AND WE DIDN'T SPEAK A WORD OF POLISH, BUT THE DRIVER UNDERSTOOD WHAT WE WANTED AND TOOK US TO A RECRUITING STATION. THEY SIGNED US UP AND BROUGHT US OVER HERE IN MARCH, 1942."

TICE, A STRAPPING SIX-FOOT 200-POUNDER, IS NOW TRAINING FOR AN OFFICER'S COMMISSION. HE IS THE SON OF SYLVESTER TICE, A LANDSCAPE GARDENER LIVING AT 1821 1/2 CEDAR ST., ALLENTOWN. BURNHAM (STREET ADDRESS UNAVAILABLE) WENT TO SCHOOL IN NEW KINGSVILLE, OHIO, BEFORE MOVING TO CONNEAUT.

JUN 18 1943

A 25-YEAR-OLD TROOPER NAMED JAN TOLD THROUGH AN INTERPRETER THAT HE, TOO, WAS AN AMERICAN CITIZEN, BUT THAT HIS FAMILY TOOK HIM TO POLAND WHEN HE WAS THREE YEARS OLD. HE SAID HE WAS BORN IN 1918 IN ALTOONA, PA., WHERE HIS FATHER WORKED ON A FARM.

JAN SAID HE WAS PREPARING TO GO BACK TO THE UNITED STATES WHEN THE WAR BROKE OUT. BUT HE LOST HIS CITIZENSHIP PAPERS WHILE ON THE WAY TO BRITAIN BY WAY OF RUSSIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST.

MOSCOW, JUNE 16-(AP)-THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY THAT RUSSIA AND MEXICO HAVE DECIDED TO RAISE THEIR RESPECTIVE DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS TO EMBASSIES.

CONSTANTINE OUMANSKY, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES, HAS BEEN NAMED AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO AND LOUIS QUINTANILLA AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW, THE AGENCY TASS SAID.

OUMANSKY, NOW ON HIS WAY TO MEXICO, WAS IN WASHINGTON FROM 1936 - 1941. QUINTANILLA HAS BEEN IN RUSSIA SINCE LAST APRIL.

June 17 (AP)

MOSCOW--INSERT AFTER FIRST GRAPH (POLISH-RUSSIAN) X X X JOSEPH STALIN.

(THE UNION OF POLISH PARTRIOTS IS AN ORGANIZATION OF POLES LIVING IN RUSSIA AND HAS NO CONNECTION WITH OR RECOGNITION FROM THE POLISH GOVERNMENT IN EXILE. AFTER THE MOSCOW GOVERNMENT BROKE OFF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THAT GOVERNMENT LAST APRIL 26, SOVIET LEADERS BEGAN TO TREAT THE UNION OF POLISH PATRIOTS INFORMALLY AS REPRESENTATIVE OF THE POLISH PEOPLE.)

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 17-(AP)-AMERICAN GENERAL SHERMAN TANKS PROVED SO FORMIDABLE IN AFRICA THAT COL. GEN. HEINZ GUDERIAN, INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE GERMAN TANK FORCE, IS PUTTING CAPTURED MODELS THROUGH ELABORATE TESTS IN HOPES OF DISCOVERING A WEAKNESS BEFORE THE ALLIES INVADE EUROPE, THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF AFTONBLADET REPORTED TODAY.

JUN 18 1943

NAZI TANK SPECIALISTS OPENLY EXPRESS ADMIRATION FOR THE GENERAL SHERMAN, THE CORRESPONDENT SAID, AND GUDERIAN WAS STATED TO HAVE FORMED AN EXPERIMENTAL TANK REGIMENT EQUIPPED BOTH WITH CAPTURED SHERMANS AND GENERAL LEES, THE LATTER THE SHERMAN'S IMMEDIATE PREDECESSOR AMONG AMERICAN TANK MODELS.

THE CORRESPONDENT REPORTED THE SPECIAL REGIMENT WOULD BE STATIONED SOMEWHERE ON THE GERMAN NORTH COAST, WHERE IT IS BEING PUT THROUGH ITS PACES AGAINST NAZI ANTI-TANK WEAPONS.

SPEED AND MANEUVERABILITY ARE CITED AS TWO OF THE GENERAL SHERMAN'S OUTSTANDING CHARACTERISTICS NECESSITATING NEW DEFENSIVE TACTICS AGAINST IT.

...n H. COLBURN

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE GERMANS ARE RATIONING TROLLEY AND BUS TRANSPORTATION IN MOST OF THEIR INDUSTRIAL CITIES AS A RESULT OF HEAVY DAMAGE FROM ALLIED AERIAL BOMBARDMENTS, BERLIN DISPATCHES REPORTED TODAY AS NEW RAIDS REVIVED NAZI TALK OF LARGE-SCALE RETALIATI AGAINST BRITAIN.

JUN 18 1943

THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO BE "SPREADING" AVAILABLE EQUIPMENT BY SHIFTING IT FROM ONE TOWN TO ANOTHER, RESULTING IN SUCH A SHORTAGE THAT RATIONING OF PASSENGERS IS NECESSARY, ESPECIALLY AT PEAK PERIOD

DURING THE MORNING AND EVENING ONLY SOLDIERS AND PEOPLE WITH WAR PLANT EMPLOYMENT CARDS MAY USE TROLLEYS AND BUSES, THE DISPATCHES SAID. CHILDREN MUST WALK TO AND FROM SCHOOL.

THE RUHR WAS SAID TO BE AFFECTED WORSE THAN OTHER DISTRICTS.

HEAVY RAIDS ON THIS AREA IN THE PAST 10 DAYS HAVE PROMPTED BERLIN SOURCES TO THREATEN AGAIN THAT "IT IS ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME" WHEN THE NAZI AIR FORCE WILL RETALIATE, THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER SVENSKA DAGBLADET REPORTED.

"THEN THE GERMAN AIR FORCE WILL GO BACK TO ENGLAND STRONGER THAN BEFORE, WITH NEW TYPES OF PLANES, NEW TACTICS, NEW STRATEGY AND NEW KINDS OF BOMBS," THE WRITER QUOTED ONE SOURCE AS SAYING.

RELIABLE REPORTS FROM THE REICH SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE GERMANS HA BEEN FORCED TO SHIFT THEIR PLANE OUTPUT FROM BOMBERS TO FIGHTERS IN IN ORDER TO COMBAT THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE.

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JUN 18 1943

30.24- 5121

MADRID. JUNE 17-(AP)-THE NEW 3,000-MAN "FIRST REGIMENT" WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE AUTHORIZED PIERRE LAVAL TO ORGANIZE AS THE ONLY LEGAL ARMED FORCE OF THE VICHY GOVERNMENT WILL BE UNDER PERSONAL ORDERS OF LAVAL HIMSELF, DISPATCHES TO SPAIN SAID TODAY.

ONLY THROUGH THE "SECRETARY OF STATE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE" WILL MARSHAL PETAIN BE ABLE TO COMMAND THE FORCE AND THAT SECRETARY-SHIP IS HELD BY LAVAL IN ADDITION TO HIS POSITION AS CHIEF OF GOVERNMENT.

JUN 18 1943

INFORMED SOURCES WHO CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED BY NAME SAID THE VEST ROCKET ARMY'S REAL DUTIES WOULD BE TO FORM A SPECIAL EMERGENCY GUARD FOR LAVAL.

ALGIERS, JUNE 17-(AP)-THIRTEEN MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL LIBERATION COMMITTEE, WITH GEN. HENRI GIRAUD PRESIDING, REACHED AN AGREEMENT AT AN 80-MINUTE MEETING TODAY ON PROCEDURE AND COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

RENE MASSIGLI, COMMISSIONER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, INFORMED THE FIRST PLENARY SESSION OF COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED FROM OTHER GOVERNMENTS CONCERNING RECOGNITION OF THE COMMITTEE AS THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.

THE COMMITTEE BEGAN THE FIRST STEPS TOWARD THE CREATION OF A "CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY."

IT WAS ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT AN EXCHANGE OF VIEWS HAD TAKEN PLACE ON THE PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF FRENCH MILITARY FORCES, ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF FRICTION BETWEEN GIRAUD AND GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE.

THE COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE SAID:

"THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION MET FOR THE FIRST TIME IN PLENARY SESSION UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF GEN. GIRAUD. THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE AGREED ON METHODS OF WORK WHICH WILL ENSURE THE PROPER WORKING OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AND WHICH WILL BRING TO A CONCLUSION THE VARIOUS QUESTIONS NOW PENDING AND WHICH NEED TO BE SOLVED URGENTLY. AN EXCHANGE OF VIEWS HAS TAKEN PLACE ON THE PROBLEMS CONCERNING THE ORGANIZATION OF THE FRENCH FORCES.

"THE COMMISSIONER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS HAS INFORMED THE COMMITTEE OF VARIOUS COMMUNICATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS CONCERNING THE RECOGNITION OF FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION.

"THE COMMITTEE HAS DECIDED TO PURSUE PROMPTLY THE STUDY OF THE CREATION OF A CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY, THE ORGANIZATION OF WHICH HAS BEEN FORESEEN IN AN EXCHANGE OF LETTERS BETWEEN GEN. DE GAULLE AND GEN. GIRAUD, WHICH LETTERS ARE THE BASIS OF THE FORMATION OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION.

JUN 18 1943

"ALL MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE WERE PRESENT AT THE MEETING EXCEPT M. HENRI BONNET, WHOSE ARRIVAL FROM THE UNITED STATES IS EXPECT."

EDITORS--COMPLETE TEXT.)

ONE COMMITTEEMAN TOLD THE PRESS "EVERYTHING WENT ADMIRABLY -- AN ABSOLUTELY DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTION HAS NOW BEEN BORN."

HE SAID THE SIX COMMISSIONERS ATTENDING THE COMMITTEE MEETING FOR THE FIRST TIME ACCEPTED, LIKE THE ORIGINAL SEVEN COMMITTEEMEN, THE PRINCIPLE OF COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY AND THE PLEDGE TO RELINQUISH THE COMMITTEES' POWERS WHEN FRANCE IS FREED.

JUN 18 1943

WHILE MASSIGLI TOLD THE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED FROM VARIOUS GOVERNMENTS ON RECOGNITION OF THE COMMITTEE, IT WAS NOT SPECIFIED WHICH GOVERNMENTS HAD ALREADY DEALT WITH HIM. BOTH GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES WERE REPORTED PREVIOUSLY TO HAVE AGREED TO GRANT THE COMMITTEE DE FACTO RECOGNITION IF IT SEEMED TO THEM CERTAIN THAT DE GAULLE AND GIRAUD WOULD COMPOSE THEIR DIFFERENCES.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT THAT AGREEMENT ON PROCEDURE TODAY "WILL BRING TO A CONCLUSION THE VARIOUS QUESTIONS NOW PENDING WHICH NEED TO BE SOLVED URGENTLY" WAS INTERPRETED AS THE MOST HOPEFUL INDICATION THAT THE QUARREL OVER MILITARY POWER BETWEEN DE GAULLE AND GIRAUD MIGHT SOON BE SOLVED.

JUN 18 1943

THE COMMITTEE SET NO DATE FOR ITS NEXT SESSION.

CALLED TO THE MEETING WERE NOT ONLY THE ORIGINAL SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE BUT ALSO THE SIX COMMISSIONERS WHO OCCUPY THE STATUS OF MINISTERS IN THE NEW FRENCH REGIME.

SUMMONING OF THE FULL MEMBERSHIP WAS REGARDED BY OBSERVERS AS IN ITSELF SOMETHING OF A VICTORY FOR DEGAULLE, WHO HAS REFUSED TO ATTEND MEETINGS OF THE SEVEN-MAN COMMITTEE FOR THE PAST WEEK.

A SESSION OF THE ENTIRE GROUP HAD BEEN SUGGESTED BY DEGAULLE TO BREAK THE DEADLOCK OVER APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSIONER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, AND IT WAS ASSUMED THAT HE FELT CONFIDENT HE COULD MUSTER A MAJORITY OF THE 13 VOTES. GIRAUD HAD BEEN RELUCTANT TO CALL THE MEETING.

DEGAULLE HAS BEEN REPORTED DESIROUS OF TAKING OVER THE PORTFOLIO OF NATIONAL DEFENSE HIMSELF, BUT HE HAS BEEN OPPOSED BY GIRAUD.

THE COMMITTEE MEETING PRECEDED BY ONLY 24 HOURS THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF DEGAULLE'S DECISION TO KEEP THE FIGHTING FRENCH IN THE WAR--A DATE WHICH HIS FOLLOWERS WILL CELEBRATE AS A GREAT NATIONAL FETE.

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NSIDE THE BALKANS (5)

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EW GREEK ARMY

IGHTS GERMANS

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JUN 18 1943

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IDE BASIS (800)

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(GREECE, STARVED ALMOST INTO COLLAPSE A YEAR AGO, NOW HAS A NATION-WIDE GUERRILLA ARMY FIGHTING THE AXIS AND PREPARED TO HELP HER ALLIED DELIVERERS WHEN THEY CAN COME. THIS STORY OF GREECE'S COMEBACK IS THE FIFTH IN A SERIES ON THE SITUATION INSIDE THE BALKANS.)

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BY FRANK J.O'BRIEN

(ADVANCE) ANKARA, TURKEY-(AP)-GREECE HAS SECRETLY ORGANIZED A NATION-WIDE ARMY AND IS FIGHTING BACK AT HER CONQUERORS WITHOUT WAITING FOR ALLIED SUPPORT.

AXIS FORCES, SCATTERED BEHIND DEFENSIVE RAMPARTS FROM CRETE TO GREECE'S NORTHERN BORDERS, WATCHING CONSTANTLY FOR THE SHIPS AND PLANES OF AN ALLIED INVASION FORCE, ARE HAMPERED, HARRIED AND HAUNTED BY THE GHOST OF THE LITTLE NATION THEY THOUGHT THEY HAD KILLED IN 1941.

GREECE, WITH SLENDER BRITISH SUPPORT, HAD REPELLED ITALY'S INVADING

JUN 18 1943

30.24- 5123

FORCES WHEN GERMANY, WITH BULGAR HELP, KNIFED HER IN THE BACK. THEN SHE WAS SUBJECTED TO A PROGRAM OF DELIBERATE STARVATION FOR MORE THAN A YEAR, UNTIL SHE REACHED A STATE APPROACHING PERMANENT COLLAPSE.

BUT, DURING THE PAST YEAR, THE GHOST OF THE GREECE WHICH DEFEATED ITALY HAS ARISEN. ANDART (GUERRILLA) FORCES WERE ORGANIZED AT FIRST IN SCATTERED LOCALITIES, THEN ON A REGIONAL BASIS. THEY SPECIALIZED IN ANNIHILATING BLOWS AT MILITARY CONVOYS ON THE MOUNTAIN ROADS, IN BLASTING IMPORTANT RAILROAD AND HIGHWAY BRIDGES, AND IN ATTACKING AXIS MUNITIONS DUMPS, AIRPORTS AND ENCAMPMENTS.

JUN 18 1943

EN, ON LAST MAY 20, ANDART BECAME A NATIONAL MOVEMENT. ITS REGIONAL LEADERS MET SECRETLY AND ORGANIZED A HIGH COMMAND WHICH OPERATES THROUGH FIVE DIVISIONAL COMMANDERS IN MACEDONIA, THRACE, CENTRAL GREECE, THE PELOPONESE AND EPIRUS. CRETE'S ANDARTS OPERATE SEPARATELY UNDER GENERAL MANDAKAS.

WITH FOOD CONDITIONS IMPROVED BY MONTHLY SHIPMENTS OF 20,000 TONS OF CEREALS AND DRIED FRUITS FROM CANADA, GERRILLA WARFARE IS TODAY THE CORE OF GREEK LIFE AND IS PRODUCING SOME AMAZING RESULTS.

THE FIRST BIG SUCCESS CAME ALMOST A YEAR AGO WHEN THEY PUT THE GEORGPOTAMOS RAILROAD BRIDGE, ON GREECE'S SINGLE FULLSCALE NORTH-SOUTH LINE OUT OF ACTION FOR THREE MONTHS. DESPITE AN ITALIAN GUARD, AN ESTIMATED 350 ANDARTS WRECKED THE BIG STEEL STRUCTURE AT THE BASE OF MOUNT PARNASSUS.

LATER 300 ANDARTS ATTACKED THE KEY AXIS AIRPORT AT LARISSA AND REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF 20 GERMAN PLANES AND A GREAT QUANTITY OF EQUIPMENT AND GASOLINE.

A SMALL BAND OF ANDARTS IS REPORTED TO HAVE CLIMBED MOUNT OLYMPUS RECENTLY AND PLANTED A GREEK FLAG ON THE SUMMIT.

THESE ARE SOME OF THEIR MORE SENSATIONAL EXPLOITS, BUT THE AXIS FEELS THEM MOSTLY IN THE UNCEASING DESTRUCTION OF SMALL MOTORDRAWN CONVOYS CARRYING AMMUNITION, GASOLINE, AND FOOD ALONG THE WINDING MOUNTAIN ROADS. NO TRANSPORTS ARE SAFE ANY LONGER, AND THESE ATTACKS ARE SERIOUSLY HAMPERING AXIS PREPARATIONS FOR DEFENSE.

GERMAN THREATS EARLY IN MAY OF THE "SEVEREST REPRESSIVE MEASURES" WERE FOLLOWED BY THE BURNING OF THE VILLAGE OF DOMENICO IN THESSALY AND THE EXECUTION OF ALL MEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 18 AND 50 IN AN ATTEMPT TO HALT THE GROWING ANDART EFFECTIVENESS.

JUN 18 1943

THE LATEST AND MOST RELIABLE ESTIMATES PLACE 20 DIVISIONS, A THIRD OF THEM GERMAN AND THE REST ITALIAN, IN THE REGION. GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS CONTINUE TO ARRIVE, THE LATEST REPORT BEING THAT THE ATHENS REGIMENT WAS BROUGHT THERE FROM SEVASTOPOL.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND IN GREECE IS UNDER COLONEL GENERAL ALEXANDER LOEHR OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE. GERMANY IS COMPLETE CONTROL OF GREECE NOW. MACEDONIA, PART OF THE PELOPONESE AND ATHENS, THE COASTS, PORTS AND AIRPORTS AND MOST OF CRETE ARE UNDER DIRECT GERMAN OCCUPATION. THE ITALIANS ARE MOSTLY IN THE INTERIOR AND HOLD NO VITAL POSITIONS.

THE DEFENSES OF CRETE ARE VERY STRONG AND THE GERMAN PLAN SEEMS TO BE TO DEFEND CRETE AT ALL COSTS, TRY TO PREVENT A LANDONG ON THE PELOPONESE WITH ITALIAN FORCES STIFFENED WITH GERMAN UNITS, AND PREPARE FOR EVENTUAL RETIREMENT TO A DEFENSE LINE ROUGHLY RUNNING WEST FROM SALONIKA AT THE TOP OF THE MAIN GREEK PENINSULA.

JUN 18 1943

THIS LINE IS STRONG AND IS BEING STRENGTHENED. ITS CENTER IS BEING HELD BY A SPECIAL MOUNTAINEER DIVISION AND BOTH WING HAVE RECENTLY BEEN REINFORCED. IT IS HERE THAT THE AXIS INTENDS TO MAKE A LAST DITCH ALL-OUT DEFENSE OF SOUTHEAST EUROPE IF NECESSARY.

SCORES OF AIRCRAFT ARE IN THE SKY OVER ATHENS DAILY AND AT NIGHT SEARCHLIGHTS WORK UNCEASINGLY. ALL ALONG THE GREEK COAST SECURITY MEASURES ARE STRENGTHENED AND ESPECIALLY IN THE PORT AREAS, WHERE BOATS ARE UNABLE TO ENTER AFTER NIGHTFALL UNDER ANY PRETEXT. LARGE NUMBERS OF SMALL BOATS PATROL THE PORTS AND COASTLINES.

THE GOVERNMENT IN ATHENS IS COMPOSED OF GREEKS OF LITTLE CONSEQUENCE. THEY ARE COMPLETELY IN THE HANDS OF THE GERMANS AND DO NOT COMMAND THE LEAST BIT OF RESPECT FROM THE PEOPLE. MEANWHILE THEY WAIT WITH HOPE AND FAITH--ALMOST TOO MUCH OF BOTH--FOR THE DAY OF DELIVERANCE WHICH THEY ARE CERTAIN IS VERY NEAR NOW.

BY R.MAILLARD STEAD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED UNITED STATES PRESS

DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 18 1943

ADD KING GEORGE

ALGIERS, JUNE 15-(DELAYED)--I ~~WAS ON THE DECK~~ OF AN AMERICAN WAR-

LATER WE COULD SEE A SIMILAR CEREMONIAL TAKING PLACE THERE, EXCEPT THAT AT THE CONCLUSION THE SAILORS SPED THE ROYAL GUEST IN THE TRADITIONAL ROYAL NAVY WAY---BY LINING THE SHIP RAIL AND WAVING THEIR CAPS ABOVE THEIR HEADS AS THEY CHEERED.

ABOARD THE BRITISH WARSHIP THERE WAS AN ILLUSTRATION OF KING GEORGE'S RETENTIVE MEMORY. ALTHOUGH THE PAYMASTER, COMMANDER RUTHERFORD M.MOORE, HAD GROWN A BLACK BEARD SINCE THEY WERE SERVICE ASSOCIATES, THE KING RECOGNIZED HIM ALMOST INSTANTLY AND TALKED WITH HIM OF TIMES WHEN THEY USED TO PLAY GOF TOGETHER.

BEFORE VISITING THE WARSHIPS THE KING INSPECTED HUNDREDS OF AMERICAN AND BRITISH NAVAL MEN AND MERCHANT SEAMEN DRAWN U

JUN 18 1943

WITH HIM OF TIMES WHEN THEY USED TO PLAY GOLF TOGETHER.

ADMIRAL CUNNINGHAM PRESENTED TO HIM TWO HIGH-RANKING AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS, VICE ADMIRAL H.K.HEWITT AND REAR ADMIRAL J.L.HALL, AND REAR ADMIRAL SIR CLINTON DANBY OF THE ROYAL NAVY AND GIBSON GRAHAM, HEAD OF THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT.

ALGIERS HAD THE GREATEST TRAFFIC JAM THE CITY HAS EVER KNOWN. ON ONE MAIN BOULEVARD THE TRAFFIC BLOCK WAS NEARLY A MILE LONG AT ONE TIME, AND THE WAR CORRESPONDENTS ON THEIR WAY TO BE PRESENTED TO THE KING AT THE VILLA HE WAS OCCUPYING FOUND THEMSELVES OBLIGED TO MAKE WIDE DETOURS.

THEY ARRIVED AT THE VILLA IN SMALL GROUPS, THE LATER ONES EXTREMELY PRESSED FOR TIME, AND WERE LINED UP IN SINGLE FILE WITH THE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICERS ON THE TERRACE TO WHERE THE KING MET THEM. HE SHOOK HANDS WITH ALL, CHATTED WITH SOME AND REMEMBERED SEVERAL FROM MEETING THEM ON PREVIOUS OCCASIONS IN THE UNITED STATES OR IN BRITAIN.

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JUN 18 1943

30.24-5125

BY JOSEPH MORTON

AN ADVANCED BASE WITH THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIR FORCE, JUNE 17--(AP)--CAPTAIN OLLIE J.CORDILL, 1940 FOOTBALL STAR AT RICE INSTITUTE, IS KEEPING HIS FINGERS CROSSED. THE VETERAN PILOT OF A B-26 MARTIN MARAUDER HAS BEEN CHEATING THE AXIS AND GETTING AWAY WITH IT.

CORDILL, WHOSE HOME IS AT (920 WOODLAND AVENUE) DALLAS, TEX., IS SITTING AROUND NOW WAITING FOR HIS PLANE TO BE FIXED UP. THE END OF ITS LEFT WING IS MISSING ALONG WITH ALL THE SURFACE COVERING ON THE FUSELAGE. THERE ARE TWO CANNON HOLES THE SIZE OF A GRAPE-FRUIT IN ONE OF THE GAS TANKS, A 10-INCH HOLE IN THE WING AND INSIDE PLENTY OF BROKEN CABLES AND WIRES. ONE GENERATOR IS WRECKED AND THERE ARE HALF A DOZEN HOLES BELOW THE TURRET AND IN THE RIGHT WING A FEW OTHER THINGS HAVE TO BE FIXED UP TOO, BUT CORDILL DOESN'T CONSIDER THEM IMPORTANT.

JUN 18 1943

IN VIEW OF ALL THIS DAMAGE A TEAM OF MESSERSCHMITT 109'S THOUGHT THEY HAD CORDILL'S NUMBER OVER SICILY EARLY THIS WEEK BUT HE MANAGED TO MAKE A FORCED LANDING--ON LITTLE MORE THAN A PRAYER--MADE EMERGENCY REPAIRS AND FLEW TO HIS BASE THE SAME DAY.

THE ASSAULT BEGAN WHEN HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FLAK CAUGHT THE LEFT WING TIP AS CORDILL'S PLANE LEFT THE SICILIAN TARGET AFTER DROPPING A LOAD OF BOMBS LAST TUESDAY. BURSTS ALSO RIDDLED THE ALUMINUM HOUSING AROUND THE ENGINE NACELLES. TRUCKING IN AFTER A FORMATION OF THREE OTHER CRIPPLED MARAUDERS, HE STARTED FOR HOME SLOWLY. HIS WAS THE LAST PLANE--REAR-END CHARLIE WHO ALWAYS GETS IT IN THE NECK.

TEN TO TWELVE OF THE ME-109'S LOST NO TIME IN ATTACKING AND MADE THEIR PASSES AT THE REAR WHERE THE OTHER BOMBERS COULDN'T BRING THEIR GUNS TO BEAR. THE FIRST FIGHTER THOUGHT HE HAD AN EASY TOUCH.

STAFF SGT.WILSON J.BARONET, R.F.D. 2, CROWLEY, LA., TRIED TO OPEN FIRE WITH THE TAIL MACHINEGUNS BUT BOTH JAMMED BEFORE HE COULD GET OFF A GOOD BURST. THE TURRET GUNNER, STAFF SGT.LORAL H.HALL OF NEWKIRK, OKLA., DID WHAT HE COULD BUT THE ME-109 WOULD APPROACH SO THAT THE TAIL BLOCKED HIS SIGHTS AND THEN DIVED OFF UNDERNEATH. ALL IN ALL IT LOOKED AS IF REAR END CHARLIE WAS IN A TIGHT SPOT.

AFTER FIVE MINUTES ONE OF THE ATTACKERS MADE A FATAL MISTAKE. HE ROARED UP ABOVE THE BOMBER AND SERGEANT HALL CAUGHT HIM IN HIS SIGHTS AND BORE DOWN HARD ON THE TRIGGERS. TRACERS POURED INTO THE MESSERSCHMITT FOR NEARLY 30 SECONDS AND THE SHIP THEN EXPLODED IN MIDAIR.

JUN 18 1943

June 17-(AP)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--ADD MEDITERRANEAN (ORIGINAL) X X X AND SICILY.)

SIX UNITED STATES AIRMEN WERE GIVEN OFFICIAL CREDIT TODAY FOR VICTO IN COMBAT WHICH HAD BEEN INCLUDED IN EARLIER TOTALS OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT DESTROYED BUT WERE NOT OTHERWISE RECORDED.

SERGT. JOE MICHAELEK OF SOUTH LYON, MICH., SERGT. LOY G.MEYER OF HUME, O., SERGT. WILLIAM M.DONALDSON OF 1562 NORTH HIGH STREET, COLUMBUS, O., AND SERGT. GEORGE F.SKYPECK OF HOLYOKE, MASS., WERE CREDI WITH SHOOTING DOWN ONE MESSERSCHMITT-109 EACH.

SERGT. RICHARD J.COTHELL OF WHITMAN, MASS., DESTROYED A FONIE BULV-190 AND LIEUT. RAY CRAWFORD OF ALHAMBRA, CALIF., BAGGED A MACCHI-202, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

JUN 18 1943

BY RELMAN MORIN

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED UNITED STATES PRESS

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-HAVING LEAVING HEADQUARTERS ON MONDAY MORNING, THE KING SPENT NEARLY A ULL DAY WITH AN AMERICAN ARMY WHERE HE MET LIEUT. GEN. MARK W.CLARK, OMMANDING GENERAL OF THE U.S. FIFTH ARMY, LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE S.PATTON, R., COMMANDER OF AMERICAN COMBAT FORCES IN TUNISIA, LIEUT. GEN.OMAR N.BRADLEY, COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES 2ND ARMY CORPS, MAJ. GEN. EOFFREY KEYS, COMMANDING AN ARMORED UNIT, MAJ. GEN. MANTON S.EDDY AND MAJ. GEN. HUGH GAFFEY.

JUN 18 1943

AS HE REVIEWED ONE PARTICULAR GROUP OF AMERICAN TROOPS, THE KING REMARKED TO MAJOR JAMES D.JOHNSTON OF BARIUM SPRINGS, N.C., COMMANDER OF THE KING'S GUARD, THAT THE MEN'S UNIFORMS LOOKED NUSUALLY CLEAN. HE ASKED HOW THEY WERE ABLE TO DO IT AMID THE UST AND DIRT WHICH WAS INEVITABLE IN ALL NORTH AFRICAN CAMPS.

JOHNSTON REPLIED PROMPTLY: "WITH LOTS OF SOAP AND PLENTY OF ELBOW REASE, YOUR MAJESTY."

THE KING ASKED IF THESE UNITS HAD SUFFERED VERY HEAVY CASUALTIES N THE TUNISIAN FIGHTING. HE SAID HE HAD VISITED A CONVALESCENT CAMP HE PREVIOUS DAY AND SEEN HIMSELF WHAT GOOD CARE THE WOUNDED WERE ETTING.

THE KING THEN PLACED A WREATH AT THE BASE OF A FLAGSTAFF IN THE MERICAN CEMETERY.

IT WAS ANOTHER BIG DAY FOR SGT. FRAZIER WOODARD OF ALABAMA, GA., HO SUPERVISED THE COOKS THAT PREPARED THE LUNCHEON FOR PRESIDENT OOSEVELT WHEN HE WAS IN AFRICA. THE ARMY COOKS WON THE PRESIDENT'S RAISE AND THE KING WAS NO LESS OUTSPOKEN IN HIS PRAISE.

AIDING WOODARD WERE JAMES R.KNOX OF 7310 MONTICELLO ST., ITTSBURGH, PA., W.J.CABBAGESTALK OF DALZELL, S.C., PFC JAMES NELSON FORT PIERCE, FLA., AND PVT. GILBERT LATTIMORE OF HIGH POINT, .C.

UNDER WOODARD'S DIRECTION THEY PREPARED A LUNCHEON THAT COMBINED OME OF THE BEST FEATURES OF SOUTHERN COOKING AND BRITISH MENUS. HE MAIN COURSE WAS ROAST BEEF THAT WOULD HAVE DONE CREDIT TO THE EST PICCADILY CHEF. THEN CAME CREAMED CORN, STRING BEANS, CANNED RUIT SALAD AND HOT BISCUITS THAT WERE LIGHT AS COTTON BALLS. TEA AS SERVED INSTEAD OF COFFEE.

AFTER LUNCHEON AMERICAN COMBAT TEAMS GAVE A DEMONSTRATION OF STREET IGHTING AND OTHERS WENT THROUGH SPECIAL TRAINING EXERCISES. THE EN WENT AT IT SO HARD ONE OF THE OFFICERS WAS ASKED IF THEY ERE PUTTING EXTRA VERVE INTO THEIR WORK BECAUSE OF THE KING'S PRESENCE

THE OFFICER REPLIED: "NO SIR, THAT'S THE WAY THEY ALWAYS DO T. THEY KNOW THEY'RE PRETTY HOT TEAMS AND THEY LIKE TO PROVE IT EVERY TIME THEY GET A CHANCE."

JUN 18 1943

THE KING'S CHAUFFEUR DURING THE TOUR WAS A BRITISH ARMY ERGEANT--BUT HE IS AN AMERICAN FROM BRIDGEPORT, CONN. HE IS SGT. .A.WELLS WHO ENLISTED IN THE BRITISH FORCES IN 1916 AND "HAS BEEN N AND OUT OF THE BRITISH ARMY EVER SINCE." THE SERGEANT SAID E OFTEN THOUGHT OF TRANSFERRING TO THE AMERICAN FORCES "BUT I IGHT NOT GET QUITE SUCH A GOOD JOB SO I GUESS I'D BETTER STAY HERE I AM."

AXIS SATELLITES (NEW)

BY STEPHEN BARBER

JUN 18 1943

CAIRO, JUNE 17-(AP)-INCREASING RESISTANCE BY OPPOSITION

JUN 18 1943

30. 24- 5127

GROUPS WITHIN AXIS SATELLITE COUNTRIES OF SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, A SITUATION WHICH NAZI AUTHORITIES APPARENTLY ARE HANDLING WITH UNUSUAL LIBERALITY, WAS REPORTED TODAY IN INFORMATION REACHING CAIRO.

UNDERGROUND LEADERS IN COLLABORATIONIST RUMANIA AND BULGARIA ARE BECOMING MORE AND MORE OUTSPOKEN, IT WAS SAID, AND IN BULGARIA, WHERE MANY ELEMENTS HAVE STRONG TIES WITH THE SOVIET, THERE HAS BEEN A RESURGENCE OF THE OLD "MOTHER RUSSIA" SENTIMENT.

THE EXTENT TO WHICH DISAFFECTED GROUPS IN RUMANIA ARE PERMITTING THEMSELVES TO GIVE VOICE TO THEIR DISSATISFACTION WAS INDICATED IN A RECENT SPEECH BY BARON MANFRED VON KILLINGER, GERMAN MINISTER TO BUCHAREST.

"WE LAUGH AT ALL THESE DWARFS," HE DECLARED, "THESE ANTI-GERMANS, POLITICIANS WHO ARE NOTHING BUT TALKATIVE LOAFERS, JEWS, PRO-JEWS AND THOSE WHO ARE SERVANTS OF JEWS."

THEN HE ADDED: "ALL THESE MUST TAKE CARE X X X, OUR PATIENCE WILL END."

JUN 18 1943

SOME QUARTERS HERE EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT THE VARIOUS UNDERGROUND MOVEMENTS MAY BE MOVING TOO FAST FOR THEIR OWN GOOD, FOR GERMAN TECHNIQUE FREQUENTLY HAS BEEN TO ALLOW THE OPPOSITION SUFFICIENT ROPE TO HANG ITSELF.

THE IDEAL MOVEMENTS FOR THE ALLIES, IT WAS POINTED OUT, ARE THOSE WHICH WOULD REACH THEIR PEAK AT THE MOMENT OF INVASION OF EUROPE.

(THESE REPORTS OF DISSATISFACTION WITHIN THE SATELLITE COUNTRIES WERE HIGHLIGHTED BY A ROUNDABOUT REPORT YESTERDAY THROUGH TURKEY THAT RUMANIA WAS SOUNDING OUT THE ALLIES ON WHAT SHE MIGHT GAIN BY WITHDRAWING FROM THE WAR.

JUN 18 1943

(SEMI-DIPLOMATIC SOURCES IN ANKARA SAID RUMANIA HAD APPROACHED ALLIED AUTHORITIES THROUGH A NEUTRAL DIPLOMAT AND SUGGESTED THAT RUMANIA WOULD DESERT THE GERMANS IN RUSSIA IF RUMANIA WERE ALLOWED TO KEEP AT LEAST PARTS OF BESSARABIA AND BUKOVINA, BOTH CLAIMED BY RUSSIA.

JUN 18 1943

(IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, THE MILITARY CRITIC OF THE BERLINER BOERSENZEITUNG DECLARED, HOWEVER, THAT RUMANIA "THIS TIME HAS CLEARLY RECOGNIZED HER TRUE HISTORIC MISSION."

"DECLARING THE ATLANTIC FRONT "MAY BE CONSIDERED IMPREGNABLE," THIS COMMENTATOR SAID THAT "THERE REMAINS IN THE ENEMY PRESS ONE HOPE OF POSSIBLE ATTACK--IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE." HE ASSERTED THIS HOPE IS VAIN BECAUSE THE BALKANS HAVE BEEN MADE A BULWARK.

(THIS BROADCAST WAS ONE OF SEVERAL GERMAN STATEMENTS BETRAYING CONCERN OVER THE POSSIBILITY OF DOUBLE ALLIED ASSAULTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, A PLAN OF CAMPAIGN THAT WAS POINTED UP BY CONFIRMATION IN ANKARA YESTERDAY THAT THE TURKISH-SYRIAN FRONTIER HAD BEEN CLOSED "TO PROTECT TROOP MOVEMENTS" ON THE SYRIAN SIDE. THIS AREA WOULD PROVIDE A BASE FOR STRIKING INTO SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.)

REPORTS REACHING HERE INDICATE THAT HUNGARY IS LAYING PLANS TO ABANDON HITLER'S "NEW ORDER" IF THE NECESSITY ARISES.

RECENT SUSPENSION OF THE BUDAPEST PARLIAMENT, EARLIER BELIEVED DUE TO INCREASING LEFTWING AGITATION, NOW IS THOUGHT TO HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PREMIER NICOLAS KALLAY TO CHECK POSSIBLE QUESTIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF KALLAY'S RECENT SECRET TALKS IN ROME. THESE TALKS WERE THOUGHT TO HAVE MAPPED OUT A COMMON ITALIAN-HUNGARIAN POLICY IN THE EVENT OF AN AXIS BREAKUP.

THE ASSASSINATION IN APRIL OF COL. ATHANAS PANTEFF, FORMER BULGARIAN

POLICE DIRECTOR WHO ONCE TOOK SEVERE MEASURES AGAINST THE JEWS, AND THE SIMULATNEOUS SLAYING OF OTHER OFFICIALS WERE VIEWED AS THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF A NEWLY-FORMED UNDERGROUND MOVEMENT WHEREBY AGRARIANS AND DEMOCRATS FORMED A UNITED FRONT WITH THE EXTREME LEFT AGAINST THE FORCES OF KING BORIS.

JUN 18 1943

ANKARA, JUNE 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-REFUGEES ARRIVING IN TURKEY FROM THE ITALIAN ISLAND OF CASTELLROSSO IN THE DODECANESE GROUP REPORTED TODAY THAT THE ITALIANS ARE PREPARING TO EVACUATE THE ISLAND.

ALLIED PLANES RECENTLY RECONNOITERED THE ISLAND BUT DROPPED NO BOMBS, THE REFUGEES SAID. THEY REPORTED THAT NEAR FAMINE CONDITIONS PREVAIL THROUGHOUT THE DODECANESE.

(CASTELROSSO IS ONE OF THE EASTERNMOST OF THE DODECANESE GROUP AND IS ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE OFF THE TURKISH COAST.)

NEW DELHI, INDIA, JUNE 17-(AP)-WELLINGTON BOMBERS OF THE RAF LASHED ACK LAST NIGHT WITH ANOTHER ATTACK ON BUTHEDAUNG IN WESTERN BURMA, HE BRITISH ANNOUNCED TODAY.

COUPLED WITH THAT RAID WAS THE NIGHT BOMBING OF THE RAILWAY STATION AT MYAHAUNG, SOUTH OF PROME, IN CENTRAL BURMA, A COMMUNIQUE SAID.

EARLIER IN THE DAY, MOHAWK FIGHTER-BOMBERS ATTACKED INDAINGGY IN THE MYITTHA VALLEY, AND BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS JOINED TO POUND AT ATET HANRA AND SINCH, ON THE MAYU PENINSULA, COMPLETING THEIR RAID WITH LOW-LEVEL MACHINE-GUNNING OF THE TARGET AREA.

CHUNGKING, JUNE 17-(AP)-UNITED STATES PLANES SUPPORTING CHINESE FORCES TRYING TO TAKE THE HUPEH PROVINCE TOWN OF OWCHIHKOW CAUSED MANY FIRES AND EXTENSIVE DAMAGE TUESDAY, A COMMUNIQUE FROM LIEUT. GEN. JOSEPH W.STILWELL'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

OWCHIHKOW IS NEAR THE YANGTZE RIVER NEARLY 40 MILES SOUTH OF SHASI. CHINESE FORCES REACHED ITS OUTSKIRTS EARLY THIS WEEK.

THE WAR BULLETIN SAID THE AMERICANS ATTACKED THE WAREHOUSE AREA OF THE CITY AT LOTUS POND INLET.

IT ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT GREATLY OUTNUMBERED AMERICAN PLANES THE DAY BEFORE DESTROYED SIX JAPANESE PLANES AND PROBABLY DESTROYED THREE OTHERS IN A BATTLE SOUTHWEST OF NANCHANG. THE AMERICANS SUFFERED NO LOSS.

JUN 18 1943

THE CHINESE HIGH COMMAND MEANWHILE SAID THAT THE CHINESE HAD INTERCEPTED JAPANESE TROOPS WHICH HAD ADVANCED EASTWARD WITH ARTILLERY FROM YANGLOWSU, ON THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE JAPANESE PRESUMABLY WERE TRYING TO MOP UP CHINESE WHO HAVE BEEN HARASSING THE YOCHOW-HANKOW STRETCH OF THE RAILWAY, DOWN THE YANGTZE FROM OWCHIHKOW, WITH CONSTANT ATTACKS. PRESS DISPATCHES SAID THE HARASSING ATTACKS HAD TOTALLY DISRUPTED TRAFFIC ON THAT RAILWAY STRETCH.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 17-(AP)-DESPITE THE ESTRUCTION CAUSED BY 209 TONS OF ALLIED BOMBS IN EIGHT RECENT AIDS, THE JAPANESE PERSISTENTLY ARE BUILDING UP THEIR AIR MIGHT T RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, AND WEWAK, NEW GUINEA, AS WELL AS IN HE NORTHERN SOLOMONS.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED TODAY IN A STUDY OF PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN OF THE AIRDROMES BY ALLIED RECONNAISSANCE PLANES.

RABAUL'S AIRDROMES, PARTICULARLY THE LAKUNAI FIELD, HAVE BEEN POUNDED WITH 135 TONS OF BOMBS IN FOUR RAIDS, STARTING A WEEK AGO. IN EACH CASE, THE RETURNING BOMBER CREWS REPORTED LARGE

JUN 18 1943

FIRES, SOME APPARENTLY BURNING PLANES. AFTER THE LATEST RAID TUESDAY, FLIERS ON RECONNAISSANCE CAME BACK SAYING THEY HAD NOTED REPAIR ACTIVITY AT LAKUNAI.

AT WEWAK, ON THE NORTH COAST OF NEW GUINEA 450 MILES NORTHWEST OF THE ALLIED BASE OF PORT MORESBY, 74 (CORRECT) TONS OF BOMBS HAVE BEEN DROPPED IN FOUR RECENT RAIDS, THE FIRST ON MAY 28 AND THE LAST ON JUNE 4.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWED OTHER CONCENTRATIONS OF ENEMY PLANES ON BOUGAINVILLE ISLAND IN THE NORTHERN SOLOMONS. IN THAT GENERAL AREA YESTERDAY, A FLYING FORTRESS ON A PHOTOGRAPHIC MISSION WAS ATTACKED BY 15 JAPANESE ZEROS, SUFFERED FIVE CASUALTIES AMONG ITS CREW, BUT GOT HOME SAFELY.

JUN 18 1943

TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF A RAID TUESDAY NIGHT ON KENDARI, DUTCH CELEBES, REPRESENTING A FLIGHT OF MORE THAN 1,000 MILES FROM AUSTRALIA, IN WHICH ALLIED PLANES DROPPED 16 TONS OF BOMBS AMONG PARKED PLANES. SOME FIRES STARTED COULD BE SEEN 50 MILES AWAY.

FOR THE SECOND STRAIGHT DAY, JAPANESE PLANES STRUCK YESTERDAY AT VILLAGES WITH EMERGENCY LANDING FIELDS 90 MILES NORTHWEST OF LAE, NEW GUINEA. SIX BOMBERS AND SIX FIGHTERS MADE THE RAID. THREE OTHER ENEMY PLANES RAIDED WEAKLY THE BUNA SECTOR ON NEW GUINEA'S PAPUAN PENINSULA.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA--~~FOURTH~~ (ADD NIGHT LEAD AUSTRALIAN ~~XXX ALTITUDE~~.

THE FORMATION OF MITCHELL BOMBERS AND BOSTON ATTACK PLANES WHICH STRUCK THE BLOWS AT THE ENEMY BARGES OFF THE HUON PENINSULA WAS

JUN 18 1943

30.24-5129

THE SAME ONE WHICH RAIDED CAPE GLOUVESTER AND ROOKE ISLAND.

AN EVEN STRONGER FORMATION OF MITCHELLS PARTICIPATED IN THE RAID ON MADANG, DARINGLY FLYING DOWN TO TREETOP HEIGHT DESPITE THE FACT IT WAS A DAYLIGHT ATTACK. IT WAS ONE PLANE OUT OF THIS FORMATION WHICH STRUCK AT SALAMAUA.

THE RAID ON LANGGOER ON THE KAI ISLANDS WAS MADE BY CATALINAS AND LASTED NEARLY FIVE HOURS.

JUN 18 1943

A SMALL FLIGHT OF LIBERATORS WERE IN THE RAIDING PARTY SENT AGAINST BOELA WHICH IS ON THE WESTERN END OF THE ISLAND OF CERAM. THE LIBERATORS REPORTED SEEING TWO MEDIUM MERCHANTMEN IN THE HARBOR AS WELL AS A NUMBER OF SMALLER VESSELS BUT MADE NO MENTION OF HITTING THE SHIPS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT-CONTROLLED AGENCIA NACIONAL ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 75 PASSENGERS AND CREWMEN ABOARD THE BELEM RIVER SHIP "MOACIR" WERE REPORTED MISSING AFTER THE VESSEL SANK LAST NIGHT ENROUTE FROM BELEM TO MANAOS.

IT WAS BELIEVED THAT THE SINKING WAS CAUSED BY AN EXPLOSION OF THE OIL CARGO. THE SHIP IS ONE OF THE NEWEST ON THE BELEM-MANAOS line.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 1 (AP)-AN RED
PERSONS WERE REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE DROWNED ALONG THE RIO LAY IN A FLOOD THAT DROVE AT LEAST 250 FAMILIES FROM THEIR HOMES.

THE AQUEDUCT SUPPLYING SAN JUAN WAS PUT TEMPORARILY OUT OF COMMISSION AND THE FLOODING OF THE TWO POWER PLANTS HAMPERED THE ELECTRICITY SUPPLY TO THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE ISLAND.

THE FLOOD WAS REPORTED WORST IN THE VICINITY OF CAGUAS AND BAYAMON. RELIEF SUPPLIES WERE SENT INTO THE AREA BY ANTONIO R. SILVA, RED CROSS DIRECTOR.

JUN 18 1943

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 17-(AP)-SOURCES FAMILIAR WITH THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN OIL AGREEMENT BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND THE UNITED STATES SAID TODAY PROSPECTIVE BENEFITS FOR BOTH PARTIES WERE MATERIAL AND THAT THEY WERE VIRTUALLY BARREN OF POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS.

THE AGREEMENT, WHICH IS AWAITING CONFIRMATION IN WASHINGTON, WOULD PROVIDE DELIVERY OF 350,000 CUBIC METERS OF ARGENTINE OIL TO THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES OF PARAGUAY, URUGUAY AND BRAZIL IN RETURN FOR 36,000 TONS OF DRILLING MACHINERY FROM THE UNITED STATES. THE NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN IN PROGRESS SINCE LAST SEPTEMBER, WITH THE PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION.

JUN 18 1943

A DRAFT OF THE AGREEMENT HAD BEEN SUBMITTED TO WASHINGTON FOR APPROVAL BEFORE JUNE 6. NO FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED WITH THE RAMIREZ GOVERNMENT AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL SEGUNDO R.STORNI, MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, THAT HE WAS PREPARED TO CONCLUDE THE AGREEMENT MERELY RATIFIED WHAT HAD ALREADY BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

THE AGREEMENT, IF FINALLY APPROVED BY WASHINGTON, WOULD ENABLE ARGENTINA TO MAINTAIN HER PRESENT OIL PRODUCTION AND PROBABLY INCREASE IT SLIGHTLY. OIL TECHNICIANS SAY THAT ARGENTINA'S OUTPUT IS SERIOUSLY THREATENED BECAUSE OF LACK OF EQUIPMENT. FURTHERMORE, IT WAS SAID, ONCE PRODUCTION BEGAN TO DECLINE THERE WAS DANGER THAT IT COULD NOT LATER BE RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL VOLUME.

FROM THE UNITED NATIONS VIEWPOINT A VITAL CONSIDERATION IS THE QUANTITY OF TANKER TONNAGE WHICH WOULD BE RELEASED BY ARGENTINA'S PROMISE TO SUPPLY THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES' OIL REQUIREMENTS.

FORMERLY THESE COUNTRIES WERE CARED FOR UNDER THE SOUTH AMERICAN POOL ARRANGEMENT, BY WHICH THEY ARE ASSURED SUFFICIENT TANKER TONNAGE TO COVER THE SAME PERCENTAGE OF THEIR OIL NEEDS AS IS ALLOCATED THE EASTERN SEABOARD OF THE UNITED STATES.

DELIVERIES FROM ARGENTINA WOULD MAKE AVAILABLE FOR WAR SUPPLY ROUTES A CERTAIN NUMBER OF THE TANKERS THUS EMPLOYED.

ONE OF THE STUMBLING BLOCKS OF THE LENGTHY NEGOTIATIONS WAS THE QUESTION OF WHETHER MACHINERY WOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ENTIRELY THROUGH THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT OIL MONOPOLY OR SHARED BETWEEN IT AND FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES ON A PREDETERMINED BASIS. IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE DRAFT CONTAINS A MUTUALLY SATISFACTORY SOLUTION OF THIS PROBLEM.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY OF JAIME BENITEZ, CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO, WAS THE SUBJECT OF A LIVELY DISCUSSION AS THE BELL CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING INSULAR AFFAIRS HELD ITS FINAL SESSION HERE TODAY.

BENITEZ TESTIFIED THAT THE PEOPLE OF PUERTO RICO DID NOT KNOW WHAT STATUS THEY WANTED FOR THE ISLAND BECAUSE THEY WERE STILL IGNORANT OF WHAT THE POSSIBILITIES FOR ITS FUTURE MIGHT BE.

REP.JAMES DOMENGAUX (D-LA) PRESSED BENITEZ FOR A REPLY TO HIS QUESTION AS TO WHETHER HE FAVORED INDEPENDENCE, BUT THE CHANCELLOR INSISTED THAT IT WAS THE DUTY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO FIRST CLARIFY THE POSSIBILITIES.

JUN 18 1943

"INDEPENDENCE," BENITEZ SAID, "IS SOMETHING WHICH NO NATION SHOULD HAVE, BUT, FROM AN OTHER ANGLE, IT IS SOMETHING WHICH ALL NATIONS SHOULD HAVE."

DOMENGAUX QUESTIONED BENITEZ CLOSELY REGARDING THE MANIFESTO, WHICH THE CHANCELLOR HELPED TO DRAW AND SIGNED IN 1936 AND WHICH CITED THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AS THE BASIS FOR EXPRESSING

JUN 18 1943

3024 - 5131

3024 - 5131

PUERTO RICAN GRIEVANCES.

"MANY THINGS HAVE HAPPENED SINCE THEN," BENITEZ REPLIED. HE CITED THE "CHANGE IN ATTITUDE" ON THE PART OF AMERICAN GOVERNORS FROM MAJOR GENERAL BLANTON WINSHIP TO REXFORD G.TUGWELL WHOM BENITEZ TERMED "CERTAINLY BETTER."

JUN 18 1943

REP.DAN R.MCGEHEE (D-MISS) BROUGHT UP THE PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BENITEZ AND TUGWELL.

"OF COURSE YOU THINK HE'S BETTER, HE'S ELEVATED YOU TO AN $8,COO JOB," MCGEHEE POINTED OUT.

BENITEZ FLARED UP AND EXPRESSED HIS RESENTMENT AT MCGEHEE'S IMPLICATIONS WHICH HE TERMED "ENTIRELY UNJUSTIFIED."

THE COMMITTEE ALSO HEARD TESTIMONY FROM WILLIAM MEAD, FORMER LOCAL DIRECTOR OF THE OPA, WHO TESTIFIED IN A CLOSED SESSION ON PRI IN THE PUERTO RICAN BLACK MARKET. MEAD IS NOW SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO PRENTISS BROWN AND CAME TO THE ISLAND ESPECIALLY FOR THE HEARING.

MCGEHEE, DOMENGAUX AND THE OTHER REMAINING MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE, FRED L.CRAWFORD (R-MICH), ARE SCHEDULED TO LEAVE FOR THE UNITED STATES TOMORROW.

IN THE MORNING SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE CRAWFORD AND MCGEHEE DISAGREED IN THEIR VIEW ON THE PROPRIETY OF THE FEDERAL FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION'S PRACTICE OF RECEIVING STOCK FEED PACKED IN BARRELS.

CRAWFORD, WHO HAD THE ROLE OF CHIEF INTERROGATOR IN THE ABSENCE OF REP.C.JASPER BELL (D-MO.), COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, QUIZZED EDWARD BASH, LOCAL HEAD OF THE FDA, ON THE DEAL, WHICH BASH ASSERTED SAVED SHIPPING SPACE.

CRAWFORD OBJECTED TO THE INFERENCE THAT THE GOVERNMENT WAS FORCED TO BUY FEED PACKED IN BARRELS, EXCLAIMING, "THIS IS THE FIRST TIME IN MY EXPERIENCE THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAS HAD TO MEET THE VENDOR'S SPECIFICATIONS."

"I DIFFER WITH MY COLLEAGUE ON THIS," MCGEHEE INTERRUPTED. "IT LOOKS TO ME LIKE THE PROPOSITION HAS ITS MERITS." HE SAID HE UNDERSTOOD THE PUERTO RICAN RUM DISTILLERS NEEDED THE BARRELS IN ORDER TO CONTINUE IN BUSINESS AND FURNISH EMPLOYMENT, WHILE THE FARMERS NEEDED THE FEED FOR THEIR LIVESTOCK. MCGEHEE THEN INSTRUCTED THE COMMITTEE CLERK TO KEEP HIS REMARKS OFF THE RECORD.

MEANWHILE PUERTO RICO COMMERCIAL IMPORTERS, WHO UNDER MORE LIBERAL FDA RULES ARE NOW ALLOWED TO IMPORT 1,500 TONS MONTHLY DIRECT FROM FIRMS IN THE UNITED STATES, MET WITH THE HEAD OF THE INSULAR GENERAL SUPPLIES ADMINISTRATION, ANTONIO VICENS RIOS, WHO APPOINTED A COMMITTEE OF THREE IMPORTERS TO ALLOCATE IMPORT QUOTOS FOR EACH COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

JUN 18 1943

SARNIA, ONT., JUNE 17-(AP)-ON A TOUR OF ALL SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANTS IN AMERICA, WILLIAM MARTIN JEFFERS, U.S. RUBBER DIRECTOR, AND A PARTY OF U.S. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TODAY INSPECTED THE SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANT OF THE POLYMER CORPORATION HERE WHICH WAS BUILT WITH CANADIAN GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

JEFFERS SAID HE WAS NOT IN A POSITION AS YET TO COMMENT ON THE ADVENTURE OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENO INTO THE PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER. THE SITUATION AS A WHOLE, THOUGH, HE SAID, WAS IMPROVING.

EARLIER TODAY JEFFERS WAS AT TOLEDO, O. HE HAS COMPLETED A TOUR OF PLANTS IN LOUISIANA, LOS ANGELES AND WEST VIRGINIA, FINDING PROGRESS

BEING MADE AT ALL OF THEM. HE SAID PRODUCTION WAS EXCEEDING SCHEDULE AT BATON ROUGE, LA.

JEFFERS SAID HE EXPECTED STOCK PILES OF NATURAL RUBBER IN THE U.S. TO BE ALMOST DEPLETED BY THE END OF THIS YEAR BUT FELT THAT BY THAT TIME PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER WOULD BE SUFFICIENT FOR IMMEDIATE WAR PURPOSES. HE WAS NOT ABLE TO GIVE ANY ASSURANCE THERE WOULD BE ANY RELAXATION ON THE SUPPLY OF RUBBER FOR CIVILIAN PURPOSES.

THE QUALITY OF RUBBER FROM PETROLEUM AS COMPARED WITH THAT WITH ALCOHOL AS A BASE SEEMED TO BE ABOUT EQUAL, HE SAID, BUT ADDED THAT THE RELATIVE PRODUCTION COST HAD YET TO BE DETERMINED. JEFFERS WAS FIRM IN HIS CONVICTION THAT WHATEVER MIGHT BE THE PRODUCTION OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER DURING THE WAR PERIOD, IT WOULD NOT RELIEVE THE CIVILIAN SITUATION.

JUN 18 1943

JEFFERS TRAVELLED BY PLANE FROM WASHINGTON TO DETROIT AND CAME TO SARNIA BY AUTOMOBILE VIA PORT HURON, MICH., AND THE BLUE WATER BRIDGE OVER THE ST.CLAIR RIVEC.

J.W.GEMMELL, MANAGER OF THE LOCAL PLANT, WAS ONE OF A PARTY WHICH WENT TO DETROIT TO MEET JEFFERS AND ACCOMPANY HIM TO THE PLANT, WHERE HE WAS OFFICIALLY WELCOMED BY R.C.BERKINSHAW, PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION, W.R.CAMPBELL OF THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA AND A DIRECTOR OF THE RUBBER FIRM, AND JOHN R.NICHOLSON, MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE CORPORATION. ALSO PRESENT HERE WAS H.J.CARMICHAEL, HEAD OF THE PRODUCTION COMMITTEE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY, OTTAWA.

ACCOMPANYING JEFFERS WERE: COL.BRADLEY DEWEY, DEPUTY RUBBER DIRECTOR OF THE U.S.; MOOREHEAD PATTERSON, ASSISTANT TO JEFFERS; JOHN WILSON, ASSISTANT TO DEWEY; BRUCE BROWN OF THE OFFICE OF PRODUCTION ADMINISTRATION; HOWARD KLOSSNER, WASHINGTON, IN CHARGE OF ALL SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANTS IN THE U.S. AND S.CROSSLAND, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE RUBBER RESOURCES COMPANY OF WASHINGTON. HOWARD BEZENRATH OF MIDLAND, MICH., REPRESENTED THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY AND DR.WILLARD DOW, THE PRESIDENT.

LATER IN THE DAY JEFFERS AND HIS PARTY TRAVELLED ACROSS THE BORDER TO BE GUESTS AT A DINNER AT ST.CLAIR, MICH. THEY ARE SPENDING THE NIGHT IN PORT HURON.

JUN 18 1943

OTTAWA, JUNE 17-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER NORMAN RICHARD CHAP, WHOSE FATHER, K.F.CHAP LIVES AT 6628 ARTESIAN AVE., CHICAGO, AND WHO HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING AND BELIEVED KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE, IS NOW FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED TO BE DEAD, AN RCAF CASUALTY LIS' SAID TONIGHT.

LETHBRIDGE,ALBERTA, JUNE 17-(AP)-ABOUT 5,000 PRISONERS OF WAR NOW ARE HELPING SUGAR BEET FARMERS THROUGH A CRITICAL LABOR SHORTAGE IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA AND ARE DOING A "GOOD DAY'S WORK," COL.E.S.DOUGHTY OF OTTAWA, LIAISON OFFICER FOR THE CANADIAN FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, SAID TODAY.

COL.DOUGHTY ADDED THAT EVERY OPPORTUNITY TO USE VOLUNTEER WORKERS FROM AMONG PRISONERS OF WAR NOW WILL BE PURSUED, BUT SUCH ACTION WOULD BE GOVERNED STRICTLY BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.

ALL THE PRISONERS OF WAR DOING AN EIGHT-HOUR SHIFT IN THE SUGAR BEET FIELDS ARE VOLUNTEERS. THEY WERE SELECTED BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES AFTER VOLUNTEERING AND ARE TRANSPORTED BY TRUCK CONVOY TO THE FIELDS EACH MORNING AND TAKEN BACK TO THEIR MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT AT NIGHT.

JUN 18 1943

30.24 - 5133

A GUARD IS MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES.

BEET GROWERS PAY FOR THE WORK AT STANDARD CONTRACT RATES. THE MONEY IS PLACED IN A POOL FROM WHICH THE MEN ARE PAID WAGES AND EXPENSES ARE TAKEN FOR TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER COSTS.

COL.DOUGHTY SAID PRISONERS OF WAR COULD BE EXPECTED TO WORK IN THE BEET FIELDS THROUGHOUT THE GROWING AND HARVESTING SEASONS.

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16)

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UNITY FOR PEACE
URGED BY BONNET

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JUN 18 1943

NEW MINISTER ON
WAY TO JOIN
COMMITTEE (575)

BY MAX HILL

(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK, JUNE 16-(AP)-HENRI BONNET, MINISTER OF INFORMATION IN THE NEWLY-FORMED FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, BELIEVES THAT "NATIONS UNITED IN WAR MUST REMAIN UNITED IN PEACE TO SOLVE THE COMPLEX PROBLEMS FACING A WORLDWIDE REORGANIZATION ONCE THE ACTUAL FIGHTING IS OVER."

BOTH IN AN INTERVIEW IN NEW YORK AND IN AN ARTICLE HE WROTE FOR THE FIRST ISSUE OF "MONDRE LIBRE," THE MONTREAL-PUBLISHED FRENCH EDITION OF "FREE WORLD," AN INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE WHICH HAS AS ITS PURPOSE A GLOBAL UNITY OF ALL RACES, M. BONNET STRESSED THE NECESSITY OF THIS POST-WAR COOPERATION.

30.24 - 5133

IN THE ARGICLE HE SAID: "MILITARY PROBLEMS ENJOY PRIOR[illegible] BUT THEY MUST NOT MAKE US FORGET THE NUMEROUS AND DAILY COMPLEX PROBLEMS THE UNITED NATIONS MUST SOLVE IN THE DIVERSE POLITICAL FIELDS AND THE IMMENSE TASK FACING A LIBERATED EUROPE AND ASIA" WHICH HAVE BEEN "RUINED, DEVASTATED AND FLATTENED BY A SAVAGE ENEMY."

PRIOR TO TAKING OVER HIS NEW DUTIES WITH THE FRENCH LIBERATION COMMITTEE, M. BONNETT WAS DOING RESEARCH WORK FOR A POST-WAR COMMITTEE IN CHICAGO. HE ALSO WAS ACTIVE IN THE FRANCE FOREVER COMMITTEE, WHICH IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FIGHTING FRENCH DELEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES. BEFORE COMING TO THE UNITED STATES HE WAS CONNECTED WITH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

JUN 18 1943

IN THE NEW YORK INTERVIEW, M. BONNET SAID THE IMPORTANT THING TODAY WAS THAT THE FRENCH WERE UNITED.

"TODAY," HE SAID, "THE QUESTION AS TO WHETHER ONE IS A GIRAUDIST OR A DE GAULLIST IS NOT IMPORTANT. WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AS A UNIT FOR FRANCE, AND WE WILL SERVE AS SUCH. I BELIEVE UNITY HAS BEEN ACHIEVED IN A COMPLETELY SATISFACTORY WAY."

M. BONNET, WHO IS 55 YEARS OLD AND TALL AND TANNED, HAS [illegible] 3,49753 59 -14834". HE HAS BEEN IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1940. ONE OF HIS KEY MOTIVES IN HIS NEW JOB, HE SAID, WILL BE TO DO "ALL I CAN TOWARD DRAWING STILL CLOSER, IF POSSIBLE, THE BONDS BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES."

HE WAS RATHER VAGUE IN DISCUSSING POSSIBLE REPRESENTATION IN POST-WAR PLANNING GROUPS OF THE CONQUERED NATIONS, AND SAID HE HAD NOT GIVEN MUCH THOUGHT TO THE PROBLEM.

JUN 18 1943

IN THE ARTICLE HE WENT INTO THE PROBLEMS WHICH WILL COME WITH PEACE RATHER FULLY, SAYING:

"NATIONS UNITED IN WAR MUST REMAIN UNITED IN PEACE X X X. NOT ONLY WILL THE FOUR FREEDOMS HAVE TO BE RESPECTED ABOVE EVERY OTHER CONSIDERATION, BUT OUR DUTY SHALL ALSO BE TO ADAPT THE GREAT DOCTRINES OF LIBERTY TO THE NECESSITIES OF THE INDUSTRIAL ERA AND TO SOLVE SOCIAL PROBLEMS."

JUN 18 1943

A NEW WORLD-WIDE MOVEMENT HAS BEEN ORGANIZED, HE WROTE, AND IT IS MADE UP OF "ALL WHO NOW WANT TO BUILD MODERN SOCIETIES IN FREEDOM AND DIGNITY.

"MEMBERS OF THAT NEW MOVEMENT MUST REMAIN UNITED AND GIVE TO GOVERNMENTS AND REGIMES THE STRENGTH TO SUCCEED WHERE THEIR PREDECESSORS FAILED".

AFTER THE DEMOCRACIES HAVE WON THE WAR HE BELIEVES "THEY MUST BE ABLE THIS TIME TO REAP ALL THE FRUITS OF VICTORY. AND THIS IS THE MAIN REASON WHY EVERYONE MUST BE PREPARED FOR PEACE JUST AS MUCH AS WE HAD TO BE READY TO FIGHT.

"EVER MORE CONSCIOUS OF HER HISTORICAL DESTINY, FRANCE WILL ALSO KNOW HOW TO CONSOLIDATE AND MAINTAIN UNITED THE OLD AND THE NEW CONTINENTS MERGED INTO A REALLY FREE WORLD."

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR PMS OF WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16. SENT JUNE 15)

WE33AEW

LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)-THE YUGOSLAVN GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE REPORTED TODAY THAT PASHKO KATILERLA, ONE OF THE LEADERS OF THE CROAT PEASANT PARTY IN DALMATIA, HAD BEEN SHOT AS A HOSTAGE FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION OF THE ITALIAN VICE PREFECT, GIOVANNI SAVO, BY PATRIOTS LAST MARCH. ##

london, friday, june 18-(ap)-a movement is under way in political circles for another debate in parliament on the postwar currency discussions, it was reported today.

a financial news political writer said that some members of parliament were "concerned with the possibility that the treasury may be willing to make somewhat far-reaching concessions to the point of view of the united states treasury." JUN 18 1943

the fact that the washington conference had reached a formal state, they were quoted as saying, would provide the opportunity for questions to the chancellow of the exchequer. ##

london, june 17-(ap)--In all probability, the only two civilians in the world who know the military plans of the allies "are president roosevelt and prime minister churchill," an informed source said today.

JUN 18 1943

3024 - 3135

the comment occurred during a discussion of the closing of the border between turkey and syria by the allies.

"german troops are doing a lot of traveling around in europe right now," the informant added, "and the allies naturally intend to fox them and fool them as much as possible." #

JUN 18 1943

LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)- THE SWISS RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT HEINRICH REUTLINGER, SENTENCED TO DEATH ON A CHARGE OF TREASON, WAS EXECUTED TODAY. THE BROADCAST, CARRY OF FURTHER DETAILS, WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. #

LONDON, JUNE 17-(AP)- FLYING OFFICER F.M.FISHER, OF LEWISTOWN, PA., A PILOT IN THE RAF, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TODAY FOR HIS PART IN THE 1,000-MILE DAYLIGHT RAID ON THE ZEISS OPTICAL WORKS IN JENA, GERMANY, MAY 25.

FOUR OTHERS ALSO WERE DECORATED FOR THE OPERATION WHICH THE OFFICIAL CITATION SAID "CALLED FOR A HIGH DEGREE OF KSILL AND NECESSITATED A FLIGHT OVER STRONGLY-DEFENDED AREAS AND DIFFICULT TERRAIN." #

madrid, june 17-(ap)-a portugues naval mission headed by rear admiral alvaro maro, invited by spanish navy minister admiral salvador moreno to inspect spanish naval bases, will arrive here saturday, it was announced today.

at the same time, it was announced that lieut.-gen. luis mornas, high commissioner of spanish morocco, had left tetuan by plane for madrid. #

PALESTINE, JUNE 15--(DELAYED)--(AP)--HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF JEWS IN PALESTINE SIGNED A PETITION TODAY ADDRESSED TO THE UNITED NATIONS URGING THEM NOT TO MISS THE "LAST OPPORTUNITY" FOR THE RESCUE OF THE REMNANT OF EUROPEAN JEWRY REMAINING IN NAZI-OCCUPIED EUROPE.

JUN 18 1943

ALL JEWISH FACTORIES AND OFFICES IN THE COUNTRY--EXCEPT THOSE ENGAGED IN WAR EFFORT--RESTAURANTS AND PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT CLOSED AT NOON AND LONG LINES OF JEWS QUEUED UP TO SIGN THE PEITION.

JUN 18 1943

SPECIAL PRAYERS WERE RECITED IN ALL THE SYNAGOGUES IN MEMORY OF THOSE KILLED IN THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES AND AN ENDLESS STREAMER VISITED JERUSALEM'S WAILING WALL. #

by harold v. boyle

a lied headquarters in north africa, june 17-(ap)--the crew of a marauder bomber told today how they flew 60 miles on one engine, knocked down a messerschmitt 109 on the way and made a safe emergency landing at 170 miles an hour at a fighter base.

JUN 18 1943

"just after we opened our bomb bay doors on a run over pantelleria I had trouble with the right engine and it started smoking," said lieut. kenneth g. ross, pilot of 1006 n. la fontaine st., huntington, ind. "our ship fell slightly behind formation, and about then at least two messerschmitts hit us.

"I looked out of my window and saw a big bullet hole in the cowling above my left engine. Tracers were flying past the cockpit. Right then I forgot about the target and cut across our course to catch up with the formation."

But, although the german fliers shot up one engine and a wing trip, the marauder's gunners dropped one foe and escorting warhawk fighters got another.

The bombardier-navigator, staff sergt. edward l. baker of 2121 Clay st., murphysboro, ills., was the first of the crew to see the enemy fighters.

JUN 18 1943

"tracers went by my window and I looked into the sun and saw a messerschmitt up there," he said. "that must have been the one that got the engine. I saw another making a pass at the tail."

"I saw those old black crosses as plain as day," said the tailgunner, sergt. james r. villiam of 1103-A north milwaukee st., milwaukee, wis., who poured in three good bursts and said he saw tracers go into him.

"I think I hit the pilot, because he headed right down. I was

JUN 18 1943

30.24- 5137

30.24- 5137

too busy with another baby to keep my eyes on him all the time, but I looked at him three or four times and each time he was going straight down," william said. "but I didn't see him hit."

"As he started he turned his belly toward me and I got a shot at it," chimed in staff sergt. john k. moberly of 118 patrick st., frederick, md., turret gunner. He thought, however, that his bullets missed. #

JUN 18 1943

THE GERMAN GUNNER PUT A COUPLE OF BULLETS JUST BENEATH WILLIAMS DURING THE BRIEF,STORMY BATTLE BUT "HE DIDN'T DO ANY SERIOUS DAMAGE TO ME OR THE PLANE,"WILLIAMS GRINNED.

PROTECTED BY OTHER MARAUDERS AND P-40S LIEUT.ROSS BEGAN HIS FIGHT TO GET BACK TO THE AFRICAN COAST ON ONE ENGINE.HE WAS LOSING ALTITUDE ALL THE WAY,BUT WAS STILL AT 2,500 FEET WHEN HE SAW THE ALLIED FIGHTER FIELD ALONG THE CAP BON COAST.HE BROUGHT THE PLANE DOWN IN WHAT CREW MEMBERS SAID WAS THE RISKIEST MANEUVER OF THE TRIP.

"I HAD TO MAKE A HOT LANDING,THE PILOT SAID."MY AIR SPEED INDICATOR,WHICH IS ESSENTIAL TO LANDING A B-25 WENT OUT WHEN THE PLANE'S WING TIP WAS SHOT UP.WHEN I TRIED TO PUT THE FLAPS DOWN I COULD GET THEM ONLY A QUARTER OF THE WAY OPEN.I FIGURED THAT MEANT THAT MY LANDING SPEED WAS ABOUT 170 MILES PER HOUR.

JUN 18 1943

"IT WAS A NICE LANDING.THERE'S NOTHING WRONG WITH THAT SHIP THAT A NEW ENGINE AND A LITTLE SHEET METAL WONT FIX UP." #

JUNE 17--

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO--(AP)--TODAY WAS A BIG DAY IN THE LIFE OF PETE MC KNIGHT, 26, ORIGINALLY OF SHELBY, N.C., FORMER REPORTER AND COPYREADER OF THE CHARLOTTE, N.C., NEWS.

THIS MORNING HIS WIFE, MARGOT HENDERSON MC KNIGHT OF HICKORY, N.C., GAVE BIRTH TO A 7½ LB. SON, THEIR FIRST BORN. LATER IN THE DAY ANGEL RAMOS, PUBLISHER OF THE PUERTO RICO WORLD-JOURNAL, PROMOTED MCKNIGHT TO EDITOR OF THE ISLAND'S ONLY ENGLISH DAILY. #

JUN 18 1943

JUN 18 1943

30.24- 5137

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30.24- 5137

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JUN 18 1943

JUN 18 1943

buenos aires, june 17-(ap)-german, italian and japanese diplomatic representatives have asked the foreign office here to arrange separate interviews with president ramirez, government sources said tonight, and the action promptly was linked with the government ban on the use of code messages in international radio communications.

JUN 18 1943

the ban was adopted in compliance with resolutions made at the rio de janeiro conference. #

undated

by the associated press

JUN 18 1943

the rome radio yesterday (thur) depicted italy as a nation with an unbending will to resist and a puncture-proof morale.

referring to an article in the swiss newspaper, de lausanne, about allied pleas to italians to oust their fascist leaders, an italian broadcast and join the allies,

recorded by the associated press said "these offers are undoubtedly tempting but a bit of reflection will show that their realization is not simple x x."

"a very recent story," it was said, "has shown that no people that ceased to fight can be pleased of its decision. the belgian, dutch and french armies have capitulated but not one of the war sorrows have been spared to those civil populations, and probably italy would have to share the same fate."

the broadcast declared that italy showed "signs of a strengthening of morale" and that "official italy and the population seem to be firmly decided to resistance till the end in case of a direct invasion." #

(advance for use at 5 p.m. eastern war time today, thursday, june 17)

ciudad trujillo, dominican republic, june 17-(ap)--The schooner jaragua, second of six to be built under the government's program to help relieve the shipping shortage in the caribbean, was launched today. The first schooner was launched late in march.

JUN 18 1943

30.24 -5139

30.24- 5139

(end advance for use at 5 p.m. eastern war time today, thursday, june 17

meskus gt 1240p

NEW YORK, JUNE 17--(AP)---A MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST RECORDED BY CBS SAID TODAY THAT SEVERAL INCIDENTS AMONG THE ITALIAN GARRISONS OF SICILY AND SARDINIA HAD LED BY THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND TO START WITHDRAWING "ITS DEMORALIZED TROOPS FROM THE ISLANDS UNDER THE PRETEXT THAT IT IS REGROUPING ITS FORCES."

HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN WERE DECLARED TO HAVE BEEN MOVED FROM SICILY TO THE SOUTHERN ITALIAN PROVINCE OF CALABRIA.

JUN 18 1943

THE FAMILIES OF PRACTICALLY ALL MEMBERS OF THE MUSSOLINI GOVERNMENT "ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN EVACUATED TO HUNGARY, WHERE THE HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT HAS PLACED ONE OF ITS COUNTRY RESORTS AT THEIR DISPOSAL," THE SOVIET RADIO SAID. #

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, JUNE 18)

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RUSSIANS NOT

BEARDED, BUT

REALLY BOOTED

---

AND THEY'RE HAPPY

ABOUT BEING SO

AWFULLY SAD (500)

---

JUN 18 1943

(EDDY GILMORE, WHO GIVES THE FOLLOWING LITTLE TIPS ABOUT THE LITTLE RUSSIANS, HAS JUST RETURNED AFTER NEARLY TWO YEARS AS AN ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT IN MOSCOW.)

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BY EDDY GILMORE

(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK, JUNE 17-(AP)-RUSSIA IS NOT A LAND OF BEARDS. I HAVEHORE BEARDS

JUN 18 1943

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BY EDDY GILMORE

(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK, JUNE 17-(AP)-RUSSIA IS NOT A LAND OF BEARDS. I HAVE SEEN MORE BEARDS IN NEW YORK IN THE FEW DAYS I'VE BEEN BACK HERE THAN DURING THE 20 MONTHS I LIVED IN THE SOVIET UNION.

RUSSIA IS A LAND OF BOOTS. EVERYONE WEARS BOOTS WHO CAN FIND THEM. AND THIS IS A VERY SOUND IDEA BECAUSE RUSSIA IS VERY COLD.

"RUSSIANS" AS LIEUTENANT GENERAL MALINOVSKY, THE CAPTOR OF ROSTOV, SAID TO US IN A LITTLE COSSACK SCHOOLHOUSE ON THE BANKS OF THE DON. "ARE A LOT LIKE AMERICANS."

JUN 18 1943

RUSSIANS LIKE LIFE. AMERICANS LIKE LIFE. WHEN RUSSIANS HAVE A PARTY THEY HAVE A PARTY. THEY START THEM EARLY AND THEY CLOSE THEM LATE. IN FACT, I DON'T REMEMBER A RUSSIAN EVER SUGGESTING THAT HE WAS SLEEPY OR THAT IT WAS TIME TO GO HOME. THEY'VE GOT GREAT STAYING POWER, AS WHO DOESN'Z KNOW FROM ONE LOOK AT THE RED ARMY.

JUN 18 1943

RUSSIANS LIKE TO MAKE SPEECHES AND EXPRESS THEMSELVES JUST LIKE AMERICANS DO. THEY ARE VERY FOND OF TELLING JOKES AND SOME OF THEM ARE VERY FUNNY, AND SOME OF THEM ARE NOT -- JUST LIKE SOME OF OURS.

AS A RACE, RUSSIANS ARE VERY FAR FROM HAVING AN INFERIORITY COMPLEX. THEY THINK THEY'RE PRETTY GOOD, AND, IF YOU GO TO THE RECORD, YOU KNOW THEY ARE.

JUN 18 1943

B130

RUSSIANS ARE BEAUTIFULLY CRUEL PEOPLE. I MEAN BY THAT WHEN THEY NEED TO GET TOUGH THEY GET TOUGH, AND THEY DO IT WITH BEAUTIFUL DISDAIN. AND AGAIN I POINT TO THE RECORD -- THERE IS NO FIFTH COLUMN IN RUSSIA, AND I DON'T THINK THERE WILL BE ONE.

AS A RACE I THINK THEY ARE THE MOST HOSPITABLE PEOPLE I KNOW AND I COME FROM THE DEEP SOUTH WHERE WE DEAL IN THAT COMMODITY, ALSO.

I HAVE GONE INTO A RUSSIAN HOME AND HAVE FAIRLY BEEN PUSHED AND HELD INTO A CHAIR AT THE DINNER TABLE WHEN I KNEW THE RATIONS FOR THE EVENING WERE, TO PUT IT POLITELY, SLIM.

THE HOST HAS DUG INTO OLD BAGS AND SACKS AND TRUNKS AND DISHED OUT HIDDEN DELICACIES SIMPLY BECAUSE HE WAS ENTERTAINING AN AMERICAN. THESE HE HAS SERVED WITH HIS RATION OF THE EVENING.

THE PEOPLE OF THE SOVIET UNION ARE VERY MUSICAL. THEY -- LIKE AMERICANS -- LIKE ALL KINDS OF MUSIC. HOT, SWEET AND SYMPHONY. THEY LIKE TO DANCE.

RUSSIANS ARE VERY EMOTIONAL. THE ONE BIG DIFFERENCES BETWEEN RUSSIAN PEOPLE AND AMERICAN PEOPLE IS THE DEPTH OF RUSSIAN SADNESS.

ONE TIME ON A VOLGA STEAMBOAT I WAS LISTENING TO A FELLOW NAMED MISCHA PLAY A PIANO. HE PLAYED IT DELICATELY. HE PLAYED IT BLUNTLY. HE PLAYED IT FAST AND HE PLAYED IT SLOW. BUT IT WAS ALWAYS A SAD PIANO.

JUN 18 1943

"WHY," I ASKED A GIRL NAMED VALYA MIKHAILOVNA PESHKOVA," IS YOUR MUSIC SO SAD?"

"WORD OF GOD" SHE ANSWERED "WE HAVE ALWAYS HAD SO MUCH SADNESS. AND, JUST AS WE WERE GETTING GOING, ALONG CAME THIS TERRIBLE WAR. TO HELL WITH HITLER!"

THEN VALYA MIKHAILOVNA PESHKOVA GOT EVEN SADDER THAN MISCHA'S SAD PIANO.

"WHY ARE YOU GETTING SAD" I ASKED. "IS IT THE PIANO?"

"OH, NO," SAID VALYA MILHAILOVNA PESHKOVA, "I'M THINKING OF MOTHER RUSSIA AND I'M SAD BECAUSE THIS MAN PLAYING THE PIANO IS NOT SAD ENOUGH."

BUT THE RUSSIANS -- LIKE THE AMERICANS, DON'T GET SAD WHEN THEY TALK ABOUT HITLER.

"SVALICH!" THEY SAY, WHICH IF YOU KNOW RUSSIAN IS QUITE AN

JUN 18 1943

1943

30. 24 - 5141

30. 24 - 5141

UNSAD THING TO CALL A MAN.

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, JUNE 18, SENT JUNE 14)

MK150AEW

# Wavell Named Viceroy Of India, Yields Army Command to Auchinleck

JUN 19 1943

## British Field Marshal to Replace Lord Linlithgow Who Retires in October

## Seen as Paving Way For Blow at Japan

## Britain Will Set Up New East Asia Command; Nationalists Are Pleased

LONDON, Saturday, June 19.—(AP) Britain appointed Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell, commander in chief in India, as Viceroy of India today, and disclosed her intention to create a separate East Asia military command to wage an offensive against Japan.

Gen. Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck was appointed to succeed Marshal Wavell as commander in India. The separate command decision is presumably one of the major products of the Washington strategy conferences between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

Who would head the proposed East Asia command was not disclosed.

**U. S. to Collaborate**

It was presumed that the United States would collaborate fully with Britain in the East Asia command as she does with the Australians in the southwest Pacific, and the British in North Africa.

The announcement from 10 Downing street of Marshal Wavell's appointment to a five-year term succeeding Lord Linlithgow, and designation of Gen. Auchinleck to return to his former command in India concluded:

"It is proposed to relieve the commander in chief in India of responsibility for the conduct of operations against Japan and to set up a separate East Asia command for that purpose. Further announcement on this subject will be made soon."

**Will Press Fight on Japan**

This was taken by unofficial observers as a concrete expression of Britain's intention to prosecute the war against Japan with full vigor once Hitler is defeated.

It appeared to put into a concrete plan the assurances given by Mr. Churchill in an address to Congress that Britain had an equal interest with the United States in avenging Japanese aggression.

There was every reason to believe that this plan germinated in Washington, where Sir Archibald and the air and naval commanders of the Indian theater joined Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill in exhaustive strategy talks.

The action seemed to indicate that the Allied leaders were indeed looking beyond the end of the European war, and already laying the groundwork for an offensive to drive the Japanese back for final defeat in their home islands.

The terms of the Wavell and Auchinleck appointments suggested that new vigor would be injected immediately into the job of creating a strong forward base in the sub-continent of 400,000,000 for the reconquest of the Orient.

It appeared that Gen. Auchinleck, India commander in 1940-41, would have mainly a defensive task, while Marshal Wavell, whose position roughly would be that of a prime minister in relation to strategy, would apply his military knowledge as well as his political tact to the complex task of the offensive.

**Wavell Now in Britain**

Marshal Wavell is now in Britain and will return to India in the autumn to assume the post of Viceroy, which pays $75,000 a year.

Gen. Auchinleck takes command in India immediately. Little has been heard of him since he was replaced in 1942 as Middle East commander.

With growing emphasis upon the "experiment" to bomb the Axis out of the war, it was rumored that one of the R.A.F.'s aggressive air marshals might be considered to direct all Allied forces operating from India against Japan.

The terms of United States collaboration in the East Asia command are not known, but it would be a joint operation similar to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's highly successful campaign. There is no suggestion that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's command would be subordinated to the East Asia effort.

The creation of a command under an air officer would seem to imply a more direct assault on Japan, rather than a slow painful island by island advance.

The fact that Marshal Wavell will not assume his new duties until the fall, however, suggested no immediate major advance in the Far East.

# *Shift in Command in India Hints War Action in Burma*

JUN 19 1943

## Anglo-American Squeeze Play May Nip Japs in East Asia.

WASHINGTON, June 18 — (AP) Impending shifts in British commanders in India stirred conjecture tonight that an Anglo-American squeeze play against Japan is in the making.

Coming just as American air power in the south Pacific had dealt a heavy new blow to Nipponese raiders at Guadalcanal, scoring a virtual 13-to-1 victory, the forthcoming changes in the British command in India have double significance. They clearly forecast an aggressive campaign in Burma late this year, after the wet monsoon season ends in October, to match expected developments in the Pacific.

**Auchinleck to Take Command**

To that end Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell, now British commander-in-chief in India, will surrender that post to General Sir Claude Auchinleck in the fall, stepping up to viceroy of India. Even more definitely fixing the purposes behind these changes was the London disclosure that a separate East Asia military command is to be created to wage offensive war on Japan.

It follows the pattern of the North African command under General Eisenhower which is now poised for amphibious advance against Italian bastions of the Axis fortress of Europe. The make-up of the new East Asia attack army and its commander are yet to be disclosed. That the changes represent concrete results of the recent Anglo-American joint staff conferences in Washington is not open to doubt.

Prime Minister Churchill made no secret of the fact that a principal purpose of his visit was to aid in stepping up action against Japan as well as Germany and Italy. Aside from the fact that the Anglo-American war production effort is reaching the point where simultaneous major actions on fronts half the world apart can be charted, the North African victory cut thousands of sea miles off the war supply routes to India. By use of the Mediterranean to ship men, equipment and stores to the East Asia front, weeks if not months of the time necessary to prepare for a post-monsoon drive in Burma have been eliminated.

**Weather Bad Until Fall**

Weather conditions in Burma probably will prevent aggressive action there until late fall or early winter. However, there is no similar bar to American attacks in the Pacific, north, south or central. The massing of an estimated 120 enemy planes in the Guadalcanal raid that met stunning disaster strongly indicates that Tokyo believes a new and formidable American thrust to crack her insular defense ring is now impending.

On the basis of facts thus far disclosed, the raid attempt is explainable only as an effort to find and attack American surface convoys. Tokyo apparently believed such convoys were mustering in that sea sector for a new amphibious advance.

There has been much to suggest that Tokyo has regarded the American recapture of Attu in the Aleutian sector, far to the northeast as designed for diversion purposes primarily. The success of that move raises an ever-growing threat to Japan's northern island outposts and to Japan itself as bombers of greater range and hitting power, promised by American air chiefs, extend the radius of air action in the Pacific.

**Must Shift Planes**

To meet that threat, greater concentration of Japanese air strength at home and on the northern sector of her far-flung island outposts in the Pacific would seem essential. It could come only from the south Pacific zone or from China. In that light the Guadalcanal raid looks like a scouting operation in force, attempted in the hope of finding and attacking American naval and convoy shipping believed in Tokyo to be preparing for further offensive action.

Pieced together, the British preparations for an East Asia attack and Japan's obvious belief that an American sea-air attack is already brewing in the south Pacific strongly suggest that the Washington strategy deliberations produced plans for the same sort of two-front attacks on Japan that proved so conclusively effective against the Axis in Africa. Knowledge of that well may have prompted the Australian minister of external affairs, Herbert B. Evatt, to voice in London yesterday his belief that there will be no great lapse of time between the defeat of the Axis in Europe and that of Japan "if, indeed, there will be any interval at all."

# *Wavell In New Post, Report*

New York, June 18 (AP)—The German agency Transocean broadcast today a dispatch asserting that Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell had been appointed Viceroy of India in succession to the Marquess of Linlithgow.

The broadcast, from Berlin, was recorded here by the Associated Press.

It said that General Sir Claude Auchinleck had been named Wavell's successor as commander in chief of the forces in India.

And as the Axis were kept guessing where the invasion blow might fall, one possible barometer of Italian nervousness came in a Reuters report that a rumor of Allied invasion of Sicily had surged through the town of Tolmino in northern Italy, with the garrison dashing into the streets "to welcome the end of the war."

**Provinces In War Zone**

Nine more Italian provinces were declared to be "operational zones" on orders of Mussolini, the Rome radio reported, as Italy prepared for invasion. The provinces affected are Foggia, Bari, Brindisi, Lecce, Taranto, Cosenza, Catanzara, Matera, and part of Reggio Calabria.

The Turkish-Syrian border was reopened at 6 a.m. Thursday after a 48-hour news blackout, but the Rome radio declared that the British still were keeping sealed a 62-mile stretch in nrothern Syrian and the Lebanon coastal area, designating it a military area closed to civilians.

Rome reported the Allied troop concentrations in Syria. In Ankara, a British source said the frontier had been closed to guard Allied troop movements from Axis agents. Officers in the border area, however said the closure might have had some conncetion with King George VI's visit to North Africa.

**Reinforcements In Balkans**

The Germans have sent strong reinforcements to the Balkans, said a Stockholm report to Reuters, and Rome warned the Allies that "the Bulgarian High Command began

# *Germans Dispatch Troops To Reinforce Balkan Area*

JUN 19 1943

## Axis Reports Allied Armies Massing in Syria for Invasion.

LONDON, June 18.—(AP) Reopening of the Turkish-Syrian frontier and Axis reports of large Allied troop concentrations in Syria boosted enemy worry today over the shaky "southeastern wall" in the Balkans, where the Germans were said to have sent strong reinforcements.

to examine the possibilities of an Allied landing on the Balkan coast near the end of the Tunisian campaign," and was ready for "any eventuality."

The German radio, quoting Swedish correspondents, said military experts in London believed the "probability" of an Allied offensive in the eastern Mediterranean was "ever more imminent," with all the signs "now pointing to a coming Balkan offensive to be undertaken in by attempts to conquer Crete and the Dodecanese."

The Germans clamped tight the lid on Greece. The Morocco radio, in a broadcast also recorded by the

JUN 19 1943

Associated Press, reported from Istanbul that machinegun nests had been constructed every few miles on the Athens-Salonika railway, and that armed patrols constantly guarded the line. A strict curfew wsa said to be in effect in Salonika.

**Outbreak In YugoSlavia**

A Budapest broadcast disclosed that for six weeks YugoSlav patriots, men and women, had besieged Gospic, railway center southeast of Fiume, and that the siege was finally broken by Italians using more than 20 planes and dropping 15 tons of bombs. The guerrillas were reported to have used three tanks in their heaviest attack, lasting 13 hours.

The Algiers radio broadcast a warning, which it said came from Allied headquarters in North Africa, to the Italian people that they should move to safer places as "Allied forces have received orders to bomb war industries and your communication lines which are working for the Axis."

The broadcast, recorded by Reuters, said the Allies "intend to destroy your factories and communication lines," but "we do not want to harm the population."

**Commands Air Force**

Moscow, in a Tass dispatch from Geneva, said Marshal Albert Kesselring had been made commander of all Axis air forces in the "southern defensive area," with the general staff of the Italian air force abolished because the Italian force had "displayed utter confusion and helplessness during the recent operations in the central Mediterranean and over southern Italy."

A Berlin broadcast, likewise recorded by the Associated Press, quoted the Stockholm correspondent of the Italian newspaper Il Piccolo as saying that because of popular belief in Britain that an invasion was near, the British High Command had been "placed in the position of a chess player who had to make a compulsory move." Allied invasion talk, it said, was "a propagandistic maneuver set in motion by London and Washington."

Axis nerves were jumpy in Sicily where, according to a Moscow broadcast heard by the Soviet monitor, the Italians were panic-stricken over withdrawal of military stores and food. Only enough was left for the minimum needs of the defenders, the broadcast added.

Germany's gains early in the war, said a Berlin broadcast quoting Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, enable the Nazis to "look forward with imperturbability to the impending storm from the west."

Another broadcast, reporting Goebbels speech today at a mourning service for victims of the air raid on Wuppertal, asserted that "the hour will come when terror will be broken by counter-terror," and that enemy raids might "raze towns and villages, but will never break the hearts of Germans."

"The insane brains of the plutocratic world destroyers," said the Reich's propaganda expert, "invented this kind of air terror." The Fuehrer did everything possible to avoid war. . . ."

# TURKISH FRONTIER TRAFFIC RESUMED

Ankara, June 17 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The long, winding frontier between Turkey and Syria was reopened at 6 A. M. today by the British, who, for forty-eight hours, had stopped all traffic except Allied diplomatic and military personnel between the Middle East and neutral Turkey.

A British informant here said that the cross-border movement had been halted to shield Allied troop movements from Axis agents, but officers in the border area thought that the order had some connection with the visit of King George VI to the African front.

[The German radio announced yesterday, without Allied confirmation, that the border, closed on Tuesday, had been reopened yesterday. But the Rome radio said that a sixty-two-mile stretch in northern Syria and the coastal area of Lebanon had been declared military areas by the British and had been closed to all traffic.]

Planes operating from Africa and the Middle East into Turkey hardly were affected by the order, since they are used mainly for transportation of diplomatic personnel and Allied officers and technicians entering Turkey to assist in Army training and development of military defenses.

The Taurus express, which was held up by the order, resumed its journey today and was expected to reach Ankara more than a day late.

There were no signs of disorder.

JUN 19 1943

Brig.-Gen. Richard G. Tindall of Missouri has been appointed military attache of the American embassy at Ankara.

# AXIS INVASION WARNINGS GROW

JUN 19 1943

## Radios Tell of Threat From Eastern Mediterranean.

**Axis Talks Of Invasion**

London, June 18 (AP)—Invasion-conscious Axis broadcasters continued today to talk at some length about great concentrations of Allied forces in the Mediterranean area and glibly bragged about their own plans to repel any landing attempts.

The Berlin radio quoted German Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels as writing in *Das Reich* that Germany looked forward "with imperturbability to the impending storm from the west."

**Critics Urged To Hush**

His editorial ordered "our noisy critics" to keep quiet and argued that Germany's early successes gave her the opportunity to expand her war potential in time.

The Berlin radio also said that Goebbels spoke today at a mourning service for victims of the raid on Wuppertal.

The radio quoted him as saying the Allied raids were crying out for retaliation and "everything possible was being done to bring about this hour soon."

Dispatches from La Linea, Spain, near Gibraltar, said that three United States destroyers joined a British fleet of two airplane carriers, two battleships and twelve destroyers already in Gibraltar's harbor.

**Turkish Frontier Mentioned**

The Rome radio, which previously had told listeners of "many landing craft concentrating from African coasts toward Pantelleria," declared in a post-midnight report recorded by Reuters that "large British forces are concentrating along the southern frontier of Turkey."

Allied sources, understandably silent about the next major move, gave no confirmation of this report, which presumably was Italy's interpretation of the closing of the Syrian-Turkish border.

**"Hour Of Decision"**

The Rome radio reported, however, that a sixty-two-mile stretch in Northern Syria, as well as the coastal area of Lebanon, had been declared military areas — by the British and had been closed to all traffic and to civilians.

Berlin, taking note of a possible Allied lunge from that quarter, reported in a broadcast heard by the Associated Press than Premier-General Nuri Pasheas Said of Iraq had informed his troops of an approaching "hour of decision and active service."

Goebbels' admonition to Nazi critics to keep their objections to themselves was relayed by the Rome radio in a broadcast recorded by the Ministry of Information. He was quoted as writing in an article in *Das Reich:*

"Silence above all should be observed by our noisy critics. In this world no one is infallible, and this applies equally well to the Government and chiefs of staff, who are just as liable to make mistakes as anyone else."

**"Fire" Technique Revealed**

In one of several Axis pep talks about the invincibility of continental defenses, a military commentator on the Paris radio told of "an ingenious German method" of setting landing boats ablaze by pouring oil over coastal waters and setting it afire.

In this broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, the Paris commentator declared:

"Both Germany and Italy have prepared detailed anti-invasion plans. Squadrons of planes are ready to take off and munitions plants have been transferred to safety."

**Italian Damage Revealed**

The Rome radio gave an indication of the destruction being spread through Italian territory by steady Allied bombing. The broadcast said all except 6,000 or 7,000 persons had been evacuated from Cagliari, Sardinian capital, a city with a normal population of nearly 100,000.

"Civil service officials who remained in the town are bravely attending to their duties among the ruins," the broadcast said.

Dispatches from Ankara, meantime, said the Berlin *Boersen-Zeitung* had published a long article assaying Balkan defenses and declaring that "German and Italian troops already have occupied all important positions in this new theater of war and have strongly fortified them."

**Concedes Invasion Possibility**

Offering no definite assurance invasion can be prevented—and intimating that the Balkans furnish the most probable point of Allied attack—the article said hopefully: "In any case, it is certain everything possible has been done for defense of the European continent."

## *'War's End' Cheered*

London, June 18 (AP)—Reuters said today a rumor of an Allied invasion of Sicily had swept the Italian town of Tolmino, in the Julian Alps near the Austrian frontier, and the garrison rushed into the streets "to welcome the end of the war."

## *Cyprus 'Reinforced'*

London, June 18 (AP)—The Berlin radio, perhaps fishing for information, broadcast a dispatch reporting that additional British and Indian troops had been moved to Cyprus. Axis sources say that Americans are among the garrison of Cyprus, a potential base for invasion of the Balkans, Crete or the Dodecanese Islands.

# RAF Raids Poix; London Hit By One Bomb

JUN 19 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 18—The RAF carried its current offensive against Axis targets across the Channel last night while the German air force dropped bombs in London and on a south coast town.

Intruder planes ranging over northern France dropped their nightly packet of bombs on the airfield at Poix, near Amiens; peppered a speeding E-boat off the French coast with bombs and cannon fire and shot up railway trains and barges, the Air Ministry news service said.

One Mosquito pilot reported that he believed he had hit an ammunition train standing at a station, so he went back and fired through the trainshed, touching off more explosives.

**Nazis Drop One Bomb**

Nazi raiders, meanwhile, running at top speed and low over London rooftops, plopped down a single bomb in a major street, wrecking a postoffice and killing two persons. Two others were seriously injured and several were slightly hurt.

The explosion sounded before any gunfire was heard and hundreds gathered to watch rescue workers extricate men and women trapped in the postoffice shelter.

The postoffice fire, extinguished after several hours, gave London's civil-defense workers their biggest test in months. Home Guardsmen were among the injured.

**Three Other Casualties**

Three or more persons were killed in another raid on a south England coastal town, which Berlin said was Portsmouth.

The Berlin radio acknowledged that Allied aircraft were over "Reich territory" last night, but did not say whether its reference was to Germany or occupied soil.

An early report by Reuters from a recording of a Rome broadcast quoted the Italian radio as saying that Berlin was one of last night's targets, but later Reuters declared that the Italians evidently were referring to an alert in the German capital the night before.

**Second American Airdrome**

Meantime, as another forerunner of the obliteration air offensive still to be unleashed against Germany, it was disclosed today that the second American-built American-manned airdrome to be completed within the last month was formally taken over by the Eighth United States Air Force.

It is a 600-acre, $8,000,000 plant, eleven months in the making. Americans built it with materials supplied by the British Air Ministry.

Commenting on the Eighth's part in the aerial war, Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker, commander of the force, said he was "satisfied with the results of the great battle over Kiel. I have congratulated the flyers who bore the brunt of it, as have Generals Arnold and Devers. . . . It was a significant victory."

**Had No Fighter Escort**

The force, without fighter escort, bombed Kiel and Bremen in a double-barrelled attack last Sunday, during which twenty-six heavy bombers were reported lost while probably 100 German fighter planes were destroyed.

"Ours is not primarily an aerial dogfight between bombers and fighters," General Eaker said. "It's a battle between bombers intent upon destruction of German war industry and the fighters whose existence depends upon delaying that inevitable conclusion."

# 4,198 Planes Bagged In Britain

London, June 18 (AP)—Lord Croft, parliamentary under secretary for the War Office, reported today that 4,198 Axis planes were destroyed over Great Britain from the start of the war to June 1.

He said anti-aircraft guns had accounted for at least 732 of the number.

Lord Croft spoke at the opening of an army exhibition of anti-aircraft weapons.

# *Fire In Rome Reported*

London, June 18 (AP)—The Vichy radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Ministry of Information, said today in a Rome dispatch that "a great fire is raging in the central market in Rome.

"The amount of damage is not yet known," it added.

The account failed to give the cause of the blaze.

# Imperialism Hit By Laborites

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 18—Without dissent, the Labor party conference, representing the strongest political minority in Britain today, adopted a resolution advocating liquidation of "all forms of political and economic imperialism" in English colonial policy.

JUN 19 1943

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The resolution also declared that the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms should be incorporated in a special colonial charter. It added that colonial status should be abolished and "genuine partnerships" realized between the colonies and Britain.

**"Should Be No Color Bar"**

Noel Baker, a member of Parliament, giving the indorsement of the party's executive committee to the resolution, said it would establish the principle that "government of backward peoples is a trust exercised by a ruling nation for the world at large."

"The executive committee agrees with Mr. Sumner Welles that there should be no color bar," he declared.

## BRITONS GET MORE BUTTER—IN 1946

London, June 18 (A. P.)—Lord Woolton, the Food Minister, asked by a housewife at an Edinburgh gathering today when the British butter ration of two ounces weekly would be increased, responded:

"You'll get more butter—probably in 1946."

JUN 19 1943

# 2,000 NAZIS SLAIN IN FIERCE BATTLES ALONG OREL FRONT

### Numerous German Counter-attacks Hurled Back by Red Troops.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19. — (AP) Russia announced early today that Soviet forces had killed more than 2,000 German troops in hurling back numerous enemy counterattacks this week in the vital Orel sector, where the Nazis were reported using semi-trained reservists and rear-line troops.

In one area, northwest of Mtsensk, the Germans "drew forward reserves" yesterday but "showed no activity," said the Moscow midnight communique recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

**2,000 Nazis Slain**

"In a few days of fighting in this sector the Germans lost over 2,000 in killed alone," the bulletin said.

"Our troops burned or disabled 17 enemy tanks and destroyed 12 guns, 18 mortars including three six-barrel mortars, and over 40 machine-guns."

The communique said the Russians shot down 15 German planes during this fighting and captured prisoners and some material.

**Nazi Airdrome Raided**

A special Soviet announcement also said that Russian bombers raided a German airdrome near Leningrad yesterday and followed up their Thursday night attack on an airfield in the Donets basin with a daylight raid on the same field yesterday.

The communique said that Soviet air units Thursday destroyed or damaged about ten trucks carrying troops and supplies, blew up several ammunition dumps, smashed one train and partly wiped out a company of German infantry.

On the front west of Moscow, Red army troops were reported to have killed about 200 Germans yesterday in addition to destroying six machineguns, a mortar battery and an ammunition dump.

Three German planes were downed in air combats over the Belgorod area, where the communique said Soviet snipers and scouts were active. Artillery and mortar units of both sides exchanged fire west of Rostov, with the Russians dispersing about two companies of enemy infantry and destroying several German guns.

Red army troops on the Volkhov front southeast of Leningrad killed about 150 Germans and knocked out several field pieces and machineguns.

In the Minsk area, Russian guerrillas were reported to have wrecked three German troop trains, destroying 56 cars carrying troops and equipment and killing many of the enemy soldiers.

Front line dispatches reported earlier that the Nazis were using semi-trained reservists and rear-line units in their desperate thrusts to regain lost positions northwest of Mtsensk, 40 miles above Orel.

# Reds Punish Nazis Near Orel

### Enemy Is Said to Use Semi-trained Reservists —Air Fight Near Leningrad.

Moscow, June 18 (A. P.)—German efforts to recapture lost positions northwest of Mtsensk, above the Russian battlefront hinge at Orel, have been smashed and the Red Army has inflicted heavy losses on semi-trained Nazi reservists and rear-line troops thrown into the struggle, front line dispatches said today.

The Soviet midnight communique said that several German attacks in the area were repulsed yesterday and that enemy man power and equipment were cut.

The dispatches from the front quoted one German prisoner as admitting that his division was composed entirely of reservists because all of the highly trained regular troops had been killed.

The bulletin told of heavy punishment dealt to Mogilev, a German-held river and rail base on the Upper Dnieper, in a recent air raid.

A special Moscow broadcast declared long-range Russian bombers, continuing the offensive to smash Nazi war supplies, set a hundred big fires in raids on German airdromes Wednesday night.

Both the Germans and the Russians have said that the other side intended to begin the summer offensive in the Orel region.

The German radio said that Nazi bombers ranged eastward last night to attack Soviet concentrations at Astrakhan and to bomb armament plants on the lower Volga River. Astrakhan is on the Caspian Sea at the mouth of the Volga River, 225 miles southeast of Stalingrad. The Germans said four Soviet freighters totaling 11,000 tons were sunk, another medium-sized freighter was damaged and extensive fires were left burning in the attacks on the armament plants.

**Planes Combat Near Leningrad.**

London, June 18 (A. P.).—Russian Army artillery and mortar batteries smashed two companies of German infantry on the Leningrad front and seven Nazi bombers were brought down in aerial combat and by anti-aircraft fire on the city's approaches last night, the Russian noon communique announced today.

Nineteen German blockhouses and observation posts also were destroyed in the Leningrad area by Russian gunfire, the war bulletin at Moscow broadcast.

Clashes between reconnaissance parties were reported all along the line. One Red Army unit was credited with destruction of about a company of Germans in the Sevsk area, west of Kursk. It was in this region that the Berlin radio said the Russians were massing troops for another offensive, a claim not borne out by any Russian announcement.

**Nazis Suffer Heavily.**

Two German planes were brought down in the Sevsk sector and one Russian pilot destroyed fourteen Nazi supply trucks in the campaign to cut down the German stores on the Russian front, the noon bulletin said.

The midnight communique said that that despite fresh troops thrown into the attack, the Germans northwest of Mtsensk have been unable to regain lost positions and have suffered heavily in man power and material losses.

This action is in the area around Orel, the battlefront hinge where each side has asserted the other has offensives in the making.

## Under The Nazis

JUN 19 1943

**Maginot Line Going**

Stockholm, June 18 (AP)—A Berlin dispatch to the Stockholm newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* reported today that the Germans are rapidly completing demolition of the Maginot Line in France to make more land available for cultivation. Approximately 1,000 concrete barriers are being removed daily from the broad fortified zone, the dispatch said.

Previously the Nazis were reported to have removed much of the armament from the Maginot Line, transferring it to their new fortifications of the French coast.

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**Baltic Opposition**

Stockholm, June 18 (AP)—Opposition to German occupation authorities in the Baltic countries has increased to such an extent that the Nazis have been forced to restrict all travel, the *Svenska Dagbladet* reported today.

The paper said the Germans had established rigid guards over all Baltic frontiers, even limiting traffic between Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia in a hunt for partisans and for persons who have evaded compulsory labor service.

German authorities were reported to be halting persons on the streets to examine their passports and papers. Many workers were said to have fled to the forests, causing serious disruptions in industry.

**U. S. Warships at Gibraltar**

MADRID, June 18 (AP). — Dispatches from La Linea, which is near Gibraltar, said today that three American destroyers had joined a British fleet of two airplane carriers, two battleships and twelve destroyers already in Gibraltar's harbor.

**King Sees Fortifications**

MADRID, June 18 (AP).—Dispatches from La Linea said today King George VI had arrived at Gibraltar by plane, following his inspection of allied forces in North Africa.

The dispatches said that King George was greeted upon his arrival by Lieutenant General F. N. M. Macfarlane, military governor of Gibraltar, and that they and other military and naval officers immediately inspected fortifications and garrison quarters deep in the rock.

# TWO AIRPORTS HIT IN RAIDS ON SICILY

### 124 Tons of Bombs Hurled at Italian Bases of Comiso, Biscari.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 18.—(AP) American Liberator bombers of the Middle East command have smashed again at Italian Sicily in the campaign to destroy the last of its air cover, dropping 125 tons of exploding steel on the airdromes of Comiso and Biscari to follow up another heavy night attack by British Wellingtons on the home Italian port of Naples.

The Liberators, estimated in Cairo dispatches at about 50, were escorted by R.A.F. Spitfires based on Malta, and all Allied planes from these and the operations against Naples returned safely.

**Hangar, Workshops Destroyed**

At Comiso, a hangar was destroyed and workshops, dispersal areas and the runway were covered with explosions. At Biscari, only a few miles away, many hits were scored. Several grounded enemy planes were believed destroyed at both fields. The Spitfires destroyed an Italian interceptor plane.

The Biscari-Comiso raids were thrown in yesterday; the Wellington attack on Naples was delivered the previous night.

Of this latter raid, the communique, from Allied headquarters said only that the Naples docks were attacked. Two enemy planes were destroyed last night in operations in this theater.

An Axis sailing vessel in the Aegean sea was reported damaged by R.A.F. long-range fighters in the continuing patrol of those waters.

The French High Command, in its first communique since the conquest of Tunisia, announced that a French submarine had sunk a 5,000-ton Axis cargo ship in the Mediterranean.

It also disclosed that the French had been supplied by the British with Spitfire planes. This was made known in an official report that French pilots flew 140 individual flights in both Warhawks and Spitfires to protect debarking British troops during the occupation of Pantelleria.

# Allied Flyers Hit Sicilian Bases And Naples

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 18—United States Liberators flew from Middle East bases to bomb the Sicilian airdromes at Comiso and Biscari by daylight yesterday after a night attack by Wellingtons of the northwest African air force on the Naples docks, it was announced today.

(Nearly fifty Liberators, protected by Malta-based Spitfires during the attacks, dropped 125 tons of explosives on the two airdromes, a Cairo dispatch said. The British fighters destroyed a Macchi 202. Large columns of black smoke arose as the raiders headed home.

**Runway Blasted**

(Workshops, disperal areas, a hangar and the runway of the Comiso field were covered by explosive bursts, a Cairo communique said. At Biscari, which lies a few miles from Comiso near the southeastern corner of the invasion-threatened island, attacks were concentrated on the northeast and northwest corners of the airdrome.)

Cannon and machine-gun fire from RAF long-range fighters was reported to have damaged an Axis sailing vessel in the Aegean.

**Naples Docks Attacked**

The RAF Wellingtons dropped several two-ton blockbusters along the Naples waterfront and showered other explosives on the docks and railway yards of that Italian supply port before dawn yesterday.

Official sources gave no information on the results of the Naples raid, but said one bomber fired 200 rounds in driving off an enemy night fighter which attempted to intercept it. Heavy explosives had last been dropped on the Naples docks and industrial area by Wellington squadrons the night of June 1.

RAF Coastal Airforce Beaufighters shot down two Axis planes off the Algerian coast last night.

**No Allied Craft Lost**

Bad weather over the target areas halted the heavy daylight operations of Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle's United States bombers for the second successive day and only patrolling and reconnaissance flights were reported.

Communiques said that neither the Middle East nor the Northwest African air forces lost a plane.

(The Italian high command, without reference to Naples, said

JUN 19 1943

"enemy aviation yesterday directed attacks against localities of Sicily and Calabria and against small centers in the Vesuvius area, among which was Pompei. There was limited damage."

**South Of Naples**

(The communique, broadcast by the Rome radio, was recorded by the Associated Press. The modern town of Pompei lies on a railway twenty-five miles south of Naples.

(German airmen were reported by the Italians to have bombed harbor installations of Djidjelli, 150 miles east of Algiers. The communique declared a Spitfire raider was shot down near Comiso, Sicily.)

# U. S. AIR FORCE SMASHES HARD AT FOE IN SICILY

## 125 Tons of Bombs Fall on Airfields in Big Daylight Attack.

JUN 19 1943

## NAPLES BATTERED BY R. A. F.

## Italians Report Villages in Vesuvius Area Are Under Assault.

Cairo, June 18 (A. P.).—Nearly fifty United States Liberator bombers smashed by daylight yesterday at the airdromes of Comiso and Biscari, Sicily, dropping 125 tons of bombs, it was announced today.

A United States communique said that they scored hits on runways, hangars and dispersal areas.

All the aircraft, which flew with a protective cover of Spitfires operating from Malta, returned safely. The fighters destroyed one Macchi 202.

Several enemy planes on the ground at both airdromes were reported destroyed.

At Comiso a hangar was destroyed. Fires and large explosions resulted from the Biscari attack, with long columns of black smoke rising when the raiders headed home.

**Praises Spitfire Cover.**

Major Robert Hoover of Dallas, Tex., who led the formation against Comiso, paid tribute to excellent Spitfire cover which, he said, probably was responsible for the lack of enemy fighter opposition there.

"The Spitfires gave us perfect cover," he said. "I saw two Messerschmitt 109s lurking in the distance waiting to make an attack. When they saw the Spits they peeled off and went home."

These fields, two of many with which the Axis has ringed invasion-threatened Sicily, are located within a few miles of each other near the southeastern corner of the Italian island.

Direct hits were scored on the hangar at the northern end of the Comiso Field, a Middle East air communique said, and dispersals were covered by bomb bursts. Hits also were observed on workshops in the southern end and on an eastern runway.

The air-borne explosives were concentrated on the northeast and northwest corners of the Biscari Field, the bulletin said.

At the same time, Royal Air Force long-range fighters made another sally over the Ægean

**R. A. F. Bombs Naples.**

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 18 (A. P.).—Wellington bombers, striking from bases in Northwest Africa, hammered the Italian port of Naples Wednesday night as the Allies continued to carry the war to Germany's junior partner, an allied communique announced today

The Wellingtons, which frequently lug block busters, were reported to have blasted the Naples docks. In the most recent big-scale assault on that port Wellingtons dumped 4,000- and 2,000-pound bombs on the docks and industrial area the night of June 1.

The war bulletin said no aircraft were lost by the Royal Air Force in these operations and that two enemy planes were destroyed last night.

**Vesuvius Area Mentioned.**

The Italian High Command, without reference to Naples, said: "Enemy aviation yesterday directed attacks against localities of Sicily and Calabria and against small centers in the Vesuvius area, among which was Pompei. There was limited damage."

The communique, broadcast by the Rome radio, was recorded by the Associated Press. The modern town of Pompei lies on a railway, twenty-five miles south of Naples.

## *OWN BOMB MENACES 4*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 18 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Col. John D. Stevenson, 28 years old, and three fighter bomber pilots under his command, narrowly escaped death today when a bomb accidentally dropped from his ship as they were skimming over the Metiterranean.

They were returning from Pantelleria. Col. Stevenson, who lives in Laramie, Wyoming, had tripped his bomb release. Although he did not know it, only one of the bombs dropped. The other suddenly fell into the sea beneath his formation of four planes on their way back when they were only 150 feet above the Mediterranean.

# Fighting-French Anniversary

JUN 19 1943

Algiers, June 18 (AP)—In its first war communique since the Allied conquest of Tunisia, the French high command announced today that a French submarine had sunk a 5,000-ton enemy cargo vessel in the Mediterranean.

*[By the Associated Press]*

Algiers, June 18—"Our country hears the cannon of her liberators approaching," Gen. Charles de Gaulle declared tonight in a speech for broadcast to the French marking the third anniversary of the birth of Fighting France.

Three years after he announced that Fighting France would surmount disaster and continue to victory, he said "our aims are the vanquishing of the enemy, liberation of territory and national rejuvenation by democracy and liberty."

He said that "events of the war have given proof day after day of English heroism, Russian valor and American power."

Earlier 30,000 cheering French crowded midtown Algiers as de Gaulle placed a wreath on the tall monument to the war dead.

# COMPROMISE PLAN MAY MEND BREACH IN FRENCH SET-UP

## Separate National Defense Committee to Be Named at Algiers.

ALGIERS, June 18—(AP) Signs of a compromise partitioning French military power among followers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud developed today as the Committee of National Liberation arranged to hold a second plenary session Monday.

In a speech for broadcast to France marking the third anniversary of the Fighting French, Gen. de Gaulle said tonight that "union of the French, provided it is achieved by the French themselves and in the way the French people desire it, is a reinforcement for the United Nations and a guarantee for cooperation among the Allies today and the building of peace tomorrow."

**Advanced as Compromise**

The newest solution to the leaders' political problems was advanced by "moderates" of the 13-man Committee of National Liberation, which now has become the supreme governing authority in the overseas empire, and was reported acceptable in most respects to the co-presidents, Gen. de Gaulle and Gen. Giraud.

As made known in political circles, the plan calls for the appointment of a separate Committee of National Defense which will include Gen. de Gaulle as defense commissioner, Gen. Giraud as commander in chief, Jean Monnet as commissioner of armament and supply, Andre Philip as commissioner of interior and resistance in France, and either Gen. Alphonse Georges or Gen. Georges Catroux.

The Committee of National Defense, under the current scheme, would have a sub-committee composed of Gen. de Gaulle and the chiefs of staff of the army, navy and air force. This group would undertake the actual work of reorganizing and remodeling French armed forces, subject to approval by the Committee of National Defense.

**Juin to Get Post**

Observers believed it was almost certain that the Giraud factor would be able to place Gen. Alphonse Juin, fresh from successes in Tunisia, as army chief of staff while the de Gaullists made a strong case for General Bouscat as air chief of staff. Admiral Ernest Michelier now is the highest ranking French naval officer in North Africa but it was reported that another would be named to represent the navy on the sub-committee.

Difficulties attending the establishment of the full Committee of National Liberation in power yesterday seemed almost forgotten today as both sides engaged in friendly informal discussions. Gen. de Gaulle personally participated in the third anniversary celebration of his momentous creation of Fighting France.

"Our country hears the cannon of her liberators approaching," he declared in his broadcast speech. "The events of the war have given proof day after day of English heroism, Russian valor and American power."

"Our aims," he said, "are the vanquishing of the enemy, liberation of territory and national rejuvenation by democracy and liberty.

"Victory will be in vain if all the people who wish to take part in it are not closely linked, one with another like soldiers in ranks.

**Empire Liberated**

"We see at this moment the empire liberated from Algiers to Tananarive, Tunis to Brazzaville, Dakar to Djibouti and Rabat to Noumea, where our soldiers, sailors and aviators are gathering their efforts for national resistance."

Earlier in the day, Gen. de Gaulle laid a wreath at the tall sculptured monument to the war dead amid the cheers of 30,000 Frenchmen who crowded midtown Algiers.

The enthusiastic cries of de Gaullists far back in the huge throng packing Memorial square near the waterfront almost drowned out the singing of the Marsaillaise which ended the ceremony. A scheduled one minute of silence was observed only by those close to the honor guard of native troops surrounding the monument. Confetti showered from buildings along the Rue Michelet as Gen. de Gaulle drove off in a limousine.

JUN 19 1943

**Spellman Arrives in Uganda**

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, June 18 (AP)—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York, Catholic military vicar for the United States armed forces, has reached Uganda in his tour of United States military establishments and plans to go from there to South Africa by way of Madagascar, a Reuter dispatch said today.

# U. S. PLANES RAID BURMA ROAD TOWN

## Bomb Japanese Barracks and Installations at Lashio, Northeast of Mandalay

## RAF ALSO ON ATTACKS

## Enemy Said to Have Slain 5,000 Civilians and 5,000 Wounded Chinese in Tungting Town

NEW DELHI, India, June 18 (AP)—Liberators of the Tenth United States Air Force dumped ten tons of bombs yesterday on Japanese barracks and installations at Lashio, railhead of the Burma Road 130 miles northeast of Mandalay, it was announced today. Considerable damage was reported in a communiqué.

The Lashio raid followed a fire-setting attack on railroad yards and buildings at Mandalay by heavy bombers Wednesday, American headquarters announced.

Blenheim bombers raided the Japanese Burma base at Indainggyi yesterday morning while others attacked Buthedaung, a British communiqué said today.

At the same time Mohawks bombed and machine-gunned targets in the upper Chindwin district. The announcement said that at Indainggyi all bombs were seen to fall in the target area but clouds prevented observation of results. The operations were carried out without loss.

Chungking, June 18—Chinese troops, credited with killing or wounding 40,000 Japanese in pushing the invaders back from the Hunan rice bowl, were reported today to have completed the encirclement of Owchihkow, ninety miles southeast of the Japanese base at Ichang.

Owchihkow is one of the last important Japanese-held strongholds west of Yochow and south of the Yangtze.

**Yanks Bomb City**

American planes, which bombed the city Tuesday in support of ground forces, further paved the way for the success of the ground action, dispatches said.

Chinese headquarters reported that a Japanese three-columned drive, started last Monday against Chinese positions near the coastal port of Swatow in Kwangtung province, had been "intercepted." An enemy column which began moving in Yunnan province on June 8 was reported to have been halted.

**100,000 Men Used**

A Chinese army spokesman announced that the Japanese threw an army of 100,000 into the forty-day battle of the Yangtze valley above and below Ichang and added "less than two thirds of the entire Japanese force managed to escape from the Chinese trap."

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced yesterday that United States planes raided warehouses in the Japanese base at Owlchihkow Tuesday and that an outnumbered American force destroyed six Japanese planes and probably destroyed three others in a battle Monday southwest of Nanchang.

One Chinese force now is fighting on the outskirts of Owchihkow and other Chinese units have struck east of that city to hamper Japanese communications on the Canton-Hankow railway, Chinese headquarters said.

**Surveyors Captured**

Chinese sources reported that two Japanese marine surveyors were captured by Chinese authori-

# American Bombers Hit Enemy-Held City

JUN 19 1943

30.24-5'145

30.24-5'145

ties June 10 as they sought sites on the coast of Fukien province for the construction of drydocks to repair sea-going craft.

It was presumed they were operating in disguise, spotting sites where the Japanese could land troops and occupy the country and then begin building docks.

The report testified indirectly to the activities of Allied submarines off the China coast which, according to arrivals from occupied China, are causing Japanese authorities serious concern.

**10,000 Massacred**

The Central News Agency, which has connections with the Chinese Government, asserted meanwhile that the Japanese massacred more than 10,000 civilians and wounded Chinese soldiers during their occupation of Nanhsien, on Tungting Lake.

It said that Chinese troops who recently recaptured the town found it in utter ruins and that the bodies of 5,000 Chinese were hanging from willow trees.

Nanhsien normally had a population of 50,000.

## Chiang's Son, Captain, Baptized

CHUNGKING, China, June 18 (AP)—Captain Chiang Wei-kuo, second son of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek by his first wife, was baptized yesterday by Bishop Wy Chen, Methodist Bishop of West China and general secretary of the National Christian Council. Chiang Kai-shek became a Methodist some years ago. Captain Chiang, who is attached to the Chinese Army on the Yellow Riverfront, was one of the officers who conducted Wendell Willkie during his visit there last year.

## VENGEANCE DIVEBOMBER NEW U. S. DIVEBOMBERS

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Saturday, June 19 — (AP) Vultee Vengeance divebombers made their first reported appearance in the southwest Pacific war zone yesterday, ranging 300 miles above Australia to hit two Japanese-held villages on Selaru island in the Tanimbar group.

The Vengeances, manned by Australians, were accompanied on the raid by Beaufighters which strafed small enemy vessels off shore. Use of the land - based Vengeances hitherto had not been mentioned in the communiques from headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur.

## Spitfires Down 22 Jap Planes

Melbourne, Australia, June 18 (AP)—Australian Spitfire pilots in the limited number of combats they have had with the Japanese to the north of Australia, have destroyed twenty-two enemy planes thus far.

The total includes five bombers, fifteen fighters and two reconnaissance planes.

Wing Commander Clive Caldwell tops the score with three fighter planes and a bomber, making his total bag for the war twenty-four and a half planes.

**Jap Barges Raided.**

Somewhere in New Guinea, June 18 (A. P.).—In one of their first night strikes in this area, Boston A20s joined Mitchell B-25s in a successful game of barge-busting along the Huon Peninsula last night.

They spotted twenty barges, destroying eight and damaging the remainder.

## Downs a Zero at Cost of $3.80

AN ADVANCED ALLIED BASE IN NEW GUINEA, June 18 (AP).—Staff Sergeant Joseph Clark, a B-25 Mitchell bomber gunner, shot down a Zero May 15 and calculates it cost Uncle Sam only $3.80. Clark said he expended only thirty-eight rounds of .50-caliber ammunition, which he estimated cost $3.80. Estimated loss to the Japanese in plane and pilot: $60,000.

# Flyer Bails Out Into Middle Of Dogfight

JUN 19 1943

By J. Norman Lodge

*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

Guadalcanal, June 14 (Delayed). A birthday present in the form of two Zeros fell to the lot of Lieut. Henry E. Matson, of Perry, N. Y., a week ago today on the eve of his twenty-third birthday. The saga of it is fantastic.

Matson, the son of a coal dealer, was leading a flight of P-40s on routine patrol over Russell Island when he was notified that numerous enemy craft were in the vicinity.

Five miles east of Buraku Island he saw fifteen Zeros. From here on, this is his narrative:

"My flight dove and passed through the flight, then returned to engage the enemy. On the third pass, I attacked a Zero which burst into flames. Soon I was attacked by another in a head-on pass. He fired at me, but my burst started him burning and pieces flew off his plane in all directions.

"A collision of our ships followed and my engine and prop chewed through him near the right wing root.

"After the crash there was a marked rise in the temperature of my cockpit. (His plane was afire.) I released my safety belt and found myself promptly thrown clear of my wrecked ship. This was at about 18,000 feet.

"The 'chute opened and I descended right down through the middle of a terriffic dog fight. Three Zeros formed a Lufberry (dog-chase-dog) around me as I floated down.

**Planes Roll Away**

"After waving vigorously, jutting out my teeth at times to look like Tojo, and making other gestures of friendship (!), giving them the old overhead handclasp like a fighter after telling mom he'll be right home, the Zeros rolled away and disappeared.

"On the way down I noted four Zeros crash into the sea and three going toward New Georgia, their props windmilling (just turning over without power) and their engines smoking considerably.

**Arms Burned Black**

"I looked at my wrist to see the time because I knew operations would give me hell unless I had an accurate check. I discovered then both my hands and arms were burned black.

"I got out a mirror to see how I looked and found both cheeks puffed up, and my mouth filled with plexiglass from a shattered windscreen. I spat out the glass, took off my helmet and found my head thoroughly burned and most of the helmet missing. I reached for my first aid kit, extracted a morphine syrette and administered myself a shot of dope before reaching the water.

"Upon landing, I inflated my boat and made myself as comfortable as I could, knowing I'd doze off from the effect of the morphine. I did doze off for a while, using the seat of my 'chute to cover my face from the sun. (Matson's face already was so badly burned that the sun couldn't have made it much worse.)

**Rescued After Two Hours**

"After two hours in the water a crash boat picked me up."

He was badly burned about the head, face and arms, hi sright knee was dislocated and his shinbone splintered, but today — a week later—he was hobbling about the camp fretting because the medicos refused to let him get near the planes.

## 75 LOST IN SINKING

Rio De Janeiro, June 18 (A. P.).—The government-controlled Agencia Nacional announced today that seventy-five passengers and crewmen aboard the Belem river ship "Moacir" were reported missing after the vessel sank last night en route from Belem to Manaos.

It was believed that the sinking was caused by an explosion of the oil cargo. The ship is one of the newest on the Belem-Manaos line.

**2 U. S. Fliers Die in Ecuador**

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, June 17 (Delayed) (AP)—Two United States fliers were killed yesterday when their plane crashed after taking off from the Guayaquil airport. They were identified as Capt. Leo S. Warner, 40, of the Army, and Naval Lieut. William Webbe, 28. They had come to Guayaquill to make purchases for the Navy base at Salinas, Ecuador.

## *Ramirez Calls Off Argentine Elections*

By The Associated Press.

BUENOS AIRES, June 18—Gen. Pedro Ramirez's government issued a decree tonight suspending Presidential elections scheduled for Sept. 5, and also banned the word "provisional" in referring to the present government.

"The establishment of the provisional government interrupted the regular terms for normal renewal of the Executive and decided that elections must be conditioned to a fulfillment of the aims that motivated the military movement," said a decree issued by the government, which overthrew that of President Ramon Castillo's "prudent neutrality" regime.

Another order said use of the word "provisional" no longer applied to General Ramirez's government, since it had been recognized by the Supreme Court and by countries maintaining diplomatic relations with Argentina.

# 'Waste' Alcohol Plant Opened In Canada

JUN 19 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Thorold, Ont., June 18—American and Canadian officials today inspected a new industrial alcohol plant, developed by the Ontario Paper Company, a subsidiary of the Chicago *Tribune*, to use waste liquor from the manufacture of sulphite pulp.

The 600,000-gallon annual output of the plant will be chiefly exported to the United States for use in that country's synthetic rubber program.

**First Use In America**

The new manufacturing process, although in use in Europe since 1916, never before had been used in the Americas. It involves production of alcohol from waste sulphite liquor, a by-product of the manufacture of sulphite pulp. The waste liquor from the North American sulphite industry previously has been discharged as waste.

Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago *Tribune*, said refinements and betterments of the European processes which have been developed at the Thorold plant, would be made available to all woodpulp manufacturers in the United States and Canada.

**Other Uses Possible**

Officials of the Ontario Paper Company said this new source of alcohol might be tapped as a supplemental automobile fuel in addition to its other wartime uses.

Among those participating in the inspection of the plant, the only one of its type in the Americas, were William A. Jeffers, United States rubber director; Senator Wheeler (D., Mont.), Senator Willis (R., Ind.) and E. T. Stone, Canadian chemical controller.

H. F. Roland, chief engineer, alcohol division, United States War Production Board; Senator Aiken (R., Vt.), Dr. J. Alfred Hall and A. L. Forsling, of the United States Forest Service; Ernest W. Pittman, president of the Inter-Chemical Corporation; Dr. R. P. Dinsmore, of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, and a score of other prominent Americans and Canadians.

von unit, had been allocated to unknown and undeveloped processes from petroleum. And that one alcohol unit was planned to make synthetic alcohol from petroleum.

"Investigation showed that the one well-known commercial process for making synthetic rubber was from industrial alcohol using as a base forestry waste or surplus agricultural products, whichever was the most available. Belatedly the program was changed so that about one-third of the total synthetic rubber program calls for industrial alcohol as the raw material.

"Near the end of the hearing Mr. Nelson, head of the War Production Board, testified that, had he known from the outset what he knew then he would have arranged to have 60 per cent of the rubber made from alcohol and only 40 per cent from oil."

Recalling that the dye shortage of the last war resulted in the establishment of "the world's greatest and finest chemical business," the Senator said it would be natural to suppose that when this war ends, Canadians and Americans would wish to insure this continent against another rubber shortage. Then he cautioned:

"There are those who would lay this new industry on the international table for bargaining and trading over plantation rubber."

# Demands U. S. Keep Its Rubber

## Senator Wheeler Voices Fear Industry May Be Traded Across Peace Table.

Thornold, Ont., June 18 (A. P.).—Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.) told a Canadian audience today that America's new rubber industry must not be abandoned after the war or traded across the peace conference table.

In an address at the opening of the Ontario Paper Company's alcohol plant at Thornoed, Ont., he predicted that, in peacetime, the greater portion of the continent's rubber will be produced from forestry waste and surplus farm products, rather than from oil.

Explaining that he was speaking as a member of a congressional committee which has been studying the utilization of surpluses and wastes of farm and forest, the Senator said:

"When our committee started its work in March last year, the entire synthetic rubber program, with the exception of one 20,000-

# U. S. CUTTER LOST WITH CREW OF 60

'Escanaba' of the Coast Blasted by Explo-

JUN 19 1943

## sion on Convoy Duty.

WASHINGTON, June 18 — (AP) Loss of the Coast Guard cutter Escanaba and all but two of her crew was disclosed today by the Navy. Her normal complement is 60 officers and men.

The announcement said the 718-ton vessel was torn amidships by an explosion of undetermined origin while on convoy duty in the North Atlantic and sank so quickly distress signals could not be sent.

Officials here said the Escanaba could have been blown up by a torpedo, a mine or some internal mishap, but the two survivors, picked up the Coast Guard cutter Raritan, said they had no idea what happened. They were Melvin Baldwin, 21, boatswain's mate, second class, of East Grand Forks, Minn., and Raymond F. OMalley, Jr., 23, boatswain's mate, second class, of Chicago.

### Captain Lost With Ship

Lieut. Cmdr. Carl Uno Peterson of Newtonville, Mass., captain of the Escanaba, went down with his ship.

Persons aboard the Coast Guard cutter Storis, which was near the Escanaba when she blew up, said a large cloud of smoke went up and the ship sank, leaving only small bits of wreckage.

The Escanaba distinguished itself earlier in the year by rescuing 133 men from a torpedoed ship in the north Atlantic. This was reported previously, but the Escanaba was not then identified.

The rescues were accomplished by members of the crew who went over the side in the icy waters to fasten lines around victims of the torpedoed ship and crewmen who went out in rubber suits and towed life rafts to the cutter.

The Navy said that while the Escanaba normally carried 60 men, this did not fix the actual number that might have been aboard.

### 99th Vessel Destroyed

Loss of the Escanaba brings to 99 the number of American war vessels reported sunk, overdue or destroyed to prevent capture in this war.

Commander Peterson entered the Coast Guard service as an ensign in May 1930 from the academy at New London, Conn. Aside from his sea going experience he had been especially interested in radio engineering and had done some special work in that field.

In March last year he took command of the Escanaba, serving first in the Great Lakes area and later moving into the Atlantic.

[illegible] class, of Chicago.

Observers aboard the Coast Guard cutter Storis, which was the vessel nearest the Escanaba when she blew up, said a large cloud of smoke went up into the air and the cutter went down leaving only small bits of wreckage afloat.

The Escanaba had distinguished itself earlier in the year by rescuing 133 men from a torpedoed ship in the North Atlantic.

Navy communique No. 417 said:

"The United States Coast Guard cutter Escanaba, assigned to convoy duty in the North Atlantic, has been reported lost.

"All hands except two enlisted men were lost with the ship. Next of kin have been notified."

The skipper of the vessel was Lieut.-Commander Carl Uno Peterson, 36, of Newtonville, Mass.

The loss of the ship raised to a total of ninety-nine the number of American war vessels so far reported sunk, overdue or destroyed to prevent capture in this war.

The manner in which the cutter was lost was not revealed by the Navy, but further details were expected later.

One of six of her class and built at the Defoe Works, Bay City, Mich., the Escanaba was completed in 1932. She displaced 718 tons and was 165 feet long. Her normal complement was sixty men, but that did not fix the number actually on board at the time she was lost.

She carried two three-inch 50 caliber guns and two six-pounders. Before entering convoy duty, the Escanaba, especially strengthened for ice breaking was used on the Great Lakes with Grand Haven, Mich., as her station.

# 76 U.S. CASUALTIES REPORTED IN RAID ON GUADALCANAL

JUN 19 1943

Japs Suffer Crushing Defeat with Loss of 77 Planes.

JUN 19 1943

WASHINGTON, June 18 — (AP) New reports from the south Pacific disclosed today that the Japanese suffered an aerial disaster Wednesday when they sought to raid American-held Guadalcanal island and near-by shipping with a force of about 120 planes, and succeeded in doing relatively little lamage.

Amplifying yesterday's announcement that 77 enemy planes had been shot from the skies, the Navy said the Japanese striking group was estimated at 60 bombers and 60 fighters. This armada, possibly the largest ever thrown against a single objective in a single raid by the Pacific enemy, did the following damage:

### Casualties Total 76

Twenty-five Americans killed, 2a injured and 22 missing afloat and ashore — total casualties 76.

One U. S. merchant ship and one landing barge damaged.

Six U. S. planes lost. However, the pilot of one of the planes was saved and experience in the Solomons area indicated some of the others might later turn up.

The raid, on the basis of the estimated Japanese strength, was the greatest ever attempted by the enemy in the fighting around Guadalcanal, which began last Aug. 7 with the American invasion. The nearest previous approach to it in size of enemy power was on April 5 when the enemy employed 98 aircraft.

### U. S. Force Large

While no figures were given on the size of the American fighter force which intercepted the Japanese foray it seemed certain this also was relatively large.

The purpose which prompted the Japs to employ many planes in a single action still was not disclosed. Speculation here continued to revolve around the belief that they were anticipating new blows against their bases in the northwestern Solomons and were seeking to impede or disrupt the organization of forces to be employed in the next American move.

The communique also announced that Wednesday night, after the enemy had been driven off from Guadalcanal, Army Liberator heavy bombers attacked Japanese positions on Ballali island in the Chortland island area of the northwestern Solomons. Results were not observed. One bomber was reported missing.

In the north Pacific Wednesday three additional Japanese soldiers were captured in the Cape Khlebnidof area at the northeastern tip of Attu. This brought to 24 the total of enemy troops taken prisoner on Attu.

# GLORIOUS VICTORY IN SOLOMON FIGHT IS HAILED BY KNOX

## Jap Raiders Sought to Blunt Growing American Power, Navy Chief Believes.

WASHINGTON, June 18—(AP) The unprecedented Japanese aerial thrust at Guadalcanal island Wednesday—in which they suffered a 77 to 6 disaster—probably was designed to blunt the edge of growing American offensive power in that area of the south Pacific, Secretary of the Navy Knox said today.

The great air battle was a "godawful pasting for them" and a "glorious victory for us," Secretary Knox declared at his press conference.

### Knox Elated By Victory

The secretary was obviously in a jubilant mood at the news which had come in on the battle. Earlier in the day the Navy had issued a communique supplementing yesterday's brief report. It showed that while the Japanese suffered destruction of 77 planes—32 bombers and 45 Zero fighters—American losses had been only six planes and from those one pilot was rescued. Total American casualties afloat and ashore were 76 men, consisting of 25 killed, 29 injured and 22 missing. Two surface craft were damaged. One was a merchant vessel and the other a landing barge.

The communique said the Japanese force was estimated at 60 bombers and 60 fighters.

### Planes, Fliers Superior

Secretary Knox attributed the small cost of the success for American airmen to the superiority of our air personnel and planes and he said that "we have a lot of new planes down there—the very best type."

Immediately aft[illegible]ess conference the Navy [illegible]l that a 10-day meeting of [illegible]p-ranking air training directors had been held here this week for the purpose of further increasing the effectiveness of Navy airmen and their tactical organization.

An official statement reported that two generations of experienced airmen were guiding the training of the young fliers in a program now designed to produce 30,000 pilots a year.

The older generation consists of the "flying admirals" who have been identified with naval aviation for many years. The younger generation consists of fliers brought back from the war zones to impart the knowledge they gained in practical experience to the men who will fight tomorrow's battles.

One of those mentioned in the latter connection was Lt. Commander John S. Thach, a hero of the Coral sea and Midway battles of last summer who is now gunnery officer at the air operational training command at Jacksonville, Fla., where advanced fighter instruction is given. Another is Lt. (j.g.) Donald Francis Mason, who reported a successful attack on a submarine last year with the famous message "Sighted sub, sank same." He is now teaching anti-submarine warfare at Quonset Point, R. I.

## WLB Says Legal Contest Could Determine Right to Travel Wage.

## CONCESSIONS OFFERED

## Previous Decision on Vacations, Equipment Proposed as Contract Basis.

WASHINGTON, June 18—(AP) Work stoppages began developing at the government-operated soft coal mines tonight almost immediately after the War Labor Board refused to order payments to the miners for underground travel, saying any legal claims for such pay are a matter for a law suit or an out-of-court settlement with the mine owners.

Three mines in Alabama, normally employing 2,200, had to close when evening shifts failed to report for work. Some 200 men on the night shift of a Johnstown, Pa., mine milled about for an hour, discussing the WLB decision, then decided not to go to work.

### New Contract Ordered

In refusing to order payments for underground travel, the WLB directed that the United Mine Workers sign a new contract embracing the old terms, concessions amounting to about 20 cents a day previously approved by the board—and a pledge of no strike for the duration.

John L. Lewis, the leader of the United Mine Workers, sent word to reporters that he would have no comment until after a meeting tomorrow of the union's policy committee. The 500,000 miners are working now under a "truce" which expires at midnight Sunday.

### Labor Members Dissent

In its order, approved by an 8 to 4 vote with the labor members dissenting, the WLB said the question of whether the miners have a legal claim, as Mr. Lewis contends, for pay for underground travel is beyond its jurisdiction. It pointed out, too, that its refusal to order such payments did not bar the miners from resort to legal processes. It said:

"The mine workers remain free to press their demand before the administrator of the Fair Labor Standards act and in the Federal court; and the operators also retain their rights to seek pertinent administrative and court rulings.

"The parties also remain free to agree to a settlement of their prospective lawsuit. If they should agree to a settlement, the board, as the agency of government charged with administration of the wage stabilization program, will rule whether the agreement is a genuine settlement of the lawsuit compatible with the stabilization program."

If the U.M.W. decided on litigation, the action probably would take the form of civil suits brought in Federal court by [illegible] unions under the Fair Labo[illegible] Standards act. That was the procedure taken by the C.I.O. Mine, Mill and Smelter workers in the iron ore mill portal-to-portal case against the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad company and two other steel companies in the South. The Wage and Hour division of the Department of Labor assisted the unions.

The Federal district court and the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans upheld the contention that all time spent underground was working time. The companies had not included the travel time in computing the miners' work week. When the court ordered this time included, the work week exceeded the statutory 40 hours and time and a half was required for the excess. The court ruled that back pay was due the miners on that basis.

### Different Circumstances

The soft coal case presents a

# WLB Rejects Lewis' Portal Pay Demands

JUN 19 1943

# NIGHT SHIFT FAILS TO MINE COAL IN SEVERAL DISTRICTS

## Strike Begins in Alabama, Pennsylvania Following Board's Ruling.

## COURT ACTION SEEN

JUN 19 1943

30-24-5147

30.24-5147

modified set of circumstances in that the miners' basic work week is 35 hours." Their contract provides for time and a half after 35 hours. The mine owners contend, too, that wage rates have taken into consideration the travel time.

In their dissenting opinion, the labor members disagreed with the majority ruling that the matter of portal-to-portal pay was outside the board's jurisdiction. They noted that the majority said the board would consider any out-of-court settlement and commented, "If it can approve the settlement without conflict with the Wage-Hour act, it certainly has the power to determine in the first instance whether increases are due."

On their part, the labor members declared:

**Sure of Jurisdiction**

"We believe that the issue of compensation for travel time, or portal-to-portal pay, is a labor dispute over which this board has jurisdiction, and we believe that an order allowing compensation to the miners for such travel time is not violative of the orders, rules and formulas governing this board now in force and effect. An order should be made allowing reasonable compensation for travel time."

The entire board held a press conference to announce the decision. At that time, Van Bittner, C. I. O. member, said that while the labor members disagreed with the ruling it was now a "government decision" which all should support.

He went on to say that the labor members, "representing the overwhelming majority of organized labor, are just as firmly convinced that the no strike pledge we made to the American people, through the President of the United States, must be carried out today as it was the day we made it."

John Brophy, also a C. I. O. member, expressed the opinion that the "failure of the United Mine Workers leaders to appear before the labor board was a disservice to the rank and file of the miners."

Mr. Lewis, who contends the board is without jurisdiction over the dispute, neither appeared at nor sent representatives to its hearings.

Both Mr. Brophy and Mr. Bittner are former officials of the U. M. W. but broke with Mr. Lewis when the U. M. W. president withdrew from the C. I. O. which he had been instrumental in founding.

In announcing the ruling, the board made public its directive order, a majority opinion written by Chairman William H. Davis, the dissenting opinion by the labor members, and a special concurring opinion by Wayne L. Morse, public member. In addition, Mr. Davis gave out a lengthy written statement discussing the case. Later it was announced that Dr. Frank Graham and Dr. George W. Taylor, public members, were subscribing to Mr. Davis' statement and that it would go into the WLB record as a special concurring opinion in which they joined.

**Discusses Wage Demands**

Mr. Davis discussed in the majority opinion not only the portal-to-portal issue but also the U.M.W.'s demand for a general wage increase of $2 a day which the board denied on May 25.

In that earlier decision the board approved the concessions which it directed today be included in the new contract. Among them were elimination of charges for tools, certain safety equipment, and blacksmithing. It also directed an increase from $20 to $50 in payments made to the miners in lieu of vacations.

On the matter of portal-to-portal pay, Mr. Davis found fault in the majority opinion both with the amount asked by Mr. Lewis and the union leader's proposal that it take the form of a flat payment to each miner irrespective of the individual's actual amount of travel time.

**Inequality Remains**

"The inequality in the present 'face to face' (of coal seam) system of payments," Mr. Davis said, is measured by the actual time spent by the individual mine workers traveling to and from his working place in the mine. It cannot be removed by a general increase to all mine workers. After such an increase the inequality would remain just what it was before. Sam Smith who works seven hours at his working place in the mine and has to spend two hours a day getting in and out would still get the same wage as John Jones who works seven hours at his working place in the mine and has to spend only 20 minutes getting in and out."

As for the payments asked by Mr. Lewis, Davis said he understood the first demand was for $2 a day, that this was later reduced to $1.50 and that a tentative agreement, which later fell through, finally was reached with the central Pennsylvania coal producers on $1.-30. Mr. Davis commented:

"It is obvious that these figures are out of all proportion to any amount that could possibly be due to the mine workers under the Fair Labor Standards act, even if the courts should decide all questions in controversy in favor of the mine workers. The demand is plainly and unmistakably a demand for an "indirect wage increase in violation of the wage stabilization policies," contrary to the board's directive order of May 25, 1943."

# 71 Billion More Asked For Army

JUN 19 1943

**Washington, June 18 (AP)—The largest naval appropriation in history, a $27,637,000,000 measure carrying $9,118,000,000 for new warships and auxiliary craft as well as funds for other naval operations, went to the White House today for expected quick approval.**

**The Senate completed legislative action on the measure by a voice vote.**

**A $4,583,000,000 item in the huge bill will provide funds for building 29,142 more fighting and training airplanes.**

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 18—The House Appropriations Committee fired a financial broadside at the Axis today, sending to the floor a $71,510,438,873 War Department supply bill to equip and maintain an army of 7,500,000 enlisted men and blacken enemy skies with warplanes by the end of the year.

Largest appropriation bill in history, it boosted to almost $200,000,000,000 the War Department's funds since July 1, 1940, and to an estimated $400,000,000,000 the outlay for defense and war purposes since that date. And all the money carried in the bill, army officials said, will be spent or obligated during the twelve months beginning July 1.

**"Decisive Budget"**

"The decisive budget" was the label given the measure by Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, deputy chief of staff, during hearings on the bill. "These decisive dollars will be translated into decisive strategic and tactical plans."

Commenting that the bill carried more than three times the total outlay of the War Department during the entire World War, the committee said it was "determined that the armed forces shall have every dollar essential for the early attainment of an unconditional surrender by all of the Axis powers."

**23 Billion For Air Forces**

It shaved only $387,986,827 from budget estimates and left untouched the $23,655,481,000 estimate for the air forces.

"The cost is frightful," the committee observed. "Global warfare and modern implementation is the answer. . . . Guns, tanks, airplanes, ammunition, chemicals and war munitions of every kind and description are provided for in accordance with the department's recommendations."

With the bill, the committee made public a letter from Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, asserting that funds provided were "necessary in order to carry on aggresive warfare around the globe" and to "hasten the destruction of the enemy."

**None Guess At End Of War**

None of the high army officials who testified during the committee's hearings hazarded a guess as to how long it would take to deliver the knockout blow to the Axis, but all were agreed that no stone would be left unturned to expedite the day of reckoning.

"We are planning now without any definite termination date in mind," said Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somerville, commanding general of the Army Service Forces, "and we are planning on putting the maximum we can into the work, within the limits of your appropriation. In other words, we are planning to go all out, which is the best we could do if you want to be ready for three years or four years more."

**Evidence Stricken Out**

Throughout the 589-page record of the hearings there were notations of confidential testimony stricken out.

The committee wrote in a clause to prohibit use of any of the funds for payment of agriculture subsidies.

This restriction has been inserted into a number of appropriation bills since sharp differences of opinion arose in Congress over the Administration's food subsidy program.

**12 Billion Carry-Over**

The funds — $59,037,599,673 in new appropriations and $12,472,839,200 of previous funds continued available—will, General McNarney told the committee, do this:

Provide a fighting air force of 273 groups and 3,000,000 ground troops, 36,000 bombers, 38,000 fighters, 12,000 transport planes and 9,000 training planes, with spare engines and parts to keep them in action.

Furnish combat divisions with enough ammunition, tanks, small arms, cannon, combat vehicles and other equipment "to enable us to come to grips with and destroy the enemy."

Permit the maintenance of more than 900 airfields, 4,500 army posts, and 700,000 hospital beds, and provide for internment camps for 325,000 war prisoners.

**Now On The Offensive**

"We have passed from defensive to offensive action," McNarney said after recalling that when last year's supply bill was passed the army had less than 2,500,000 men only partly trained and equipped and "we were in a precarious position, confronted with two aggressive, well-equipped and well-trained enemies on two fronts."

"Having driven the Axis from Africa, we intend to deliver the knockout blow on the enemy's home grounds," he continued. "We have stemmed the forward movement of the Japs and are now in the process of evicting them from their conquests. Aerial warfare is being intensified. . . . This will be followed at the propitious time by an all-out blow by both land and air. We will bring the war home to Japan, Germany and Italy."

**Does Not Include Officers**

The 7,533,000 enlisted strength of the army is the goal set for the end of this calendar year and includes an estimated 140,000 WAACs. It does not include 603,000 army and 10,000 WAAC officers.

The army's enlisted strength by the end of this month, General Somervell declared, will be 6,500,000 men, or almost twice its size at the end of the World War.

For the WAACs, both General McNarney and the committee voiced words of praise.

**WAAC Is Commended**

The committee wrote into its formal report "unqualified indorsement" of the women's organization and condemned "in no uncertain terms those who indulge in maligning this splendid group of patriotic women, who are doing all they can to aid in the war effort."

Expressing a "hope that none of the Axis powers will resort to chemical warfare," the committee approved for the Chemical Warfare Service a budget estimate of $1,154,734,000, including an $812,474,000 carryover from this year. The committee said it was "determined that our own and Allied forces shall be at all times and in all theaters completely ready, defensively and offensively, should our enemies elect to engage in this diabolical form of attack," and added that it had "every assurance that our forces are ready for any eventuality."

# Short Hits Davis For Attack On Press

JUN 19 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 18—Representative Short (R., Mo.) said in a statement today that Elmer Davis, chief of the Office of War Information, "is not the man to coordinate the press and radio of the United States if he has come to the conclusion that they are incompetent."

"He has commandeered all four of the national networks once each week," the Missourian charged, "so that he can personally overcome the 'inadequacy' of the radio newscasters. And following the same pattern, he presumably would now like to do the same thing with the press."

**Bayonets Kept Press Away**

Short's statement added:

"Mr. Davis' attack on the press, coming as an aftermath of the Hot Springs food conference, where soldiers with bayonets were ordered out by the President to keep the press at a distance, places upon this Congress an obligation to be vigilant and militant in guarding the free press and free radio of America.

"Regarding Mr. Davis' left-wing affiliations, which he now attempts to becloud with the careful use of words to conceal rather than inform, I repeat that he has been an active leftist politician in New York.

**"Supported Norman Thomas"**

"In 1932 he publicly supported the candidacy of Norman Thomas, the Socialist candidate for President.

"Later, according to Stanley High, former high-placed New Dealer, Davis worked with Adolf A. Berle, New Deal political organizer and now Assistant Secretary of State, and David K. Niles, currently the White House director of the fourth-term campaign, in the creation of the American Labor party.

**Resigned From ALP Office**

"According to the press of June 20, 1942, he was a member of the New York county committee of the American Labor party, and resigned, in his own words only because it was necessary as a Federal employe. There is nothing on the record to show that he renounced his beliefs which led him to support Thomas or to participate in this left-wing organization's councils, and on the contrary he did so only because the law required it.

"The number of employes of OWI who have worked and written for radical magazines and newspapers in the past, such as the *Daily Worker*, the *New Masses* and *PM* would indicate that Mr. Davis has changed his status, but not necessarily his views."

# HOUSE VOTES BAN ON FOOD SUBSIDY, KILLS PART OF OWI

## Price Rollback Supported by Roosevelt Meets Setback, 160 to 106.

## BUDGET SLASHED

## 20 Per Cent Cut Ordered in Price Control Agency's Funds.

WASHINGTON, June 18. — (AP) In a surge of bitterness against OPA and OWI policies, the House voted tonight—

To ban continuance of OPA subsidy program beyond July 1.

JUN 19 1943

1943

To slash 20 per cent from the price agency's 1943-44 budget.

To abolish domestic operations of the Office of War Information.

**Rollback Vote Is 160 to 106**

The vote against continuance of the food rollback, which has the support of President Roosevelt and James F. Byrnes, was 160 to 106. It came on an amendment by Rep. Dirksen (R-Ill) to bar the payment of salary or expenses for any government worker involved in a subsidy program.

The Senate has still to act on the subsidy ban, but 14 Republican senators on that side of the Capitol only today demanded that the Senate leadership provide an opportunity immediately for an expression of sentiment on the OPA plan, designed to roll back the cost of living to last September's basis. It is already in effect on meat and butter.

The cut in OPA's appropriation was voted 185 to 147. The Budget bureau asked $177,000,000 for OPA in the next fiscal year; the House Appropriations committee cut this to $165,000,000; the House slashed the total to $130,000,000.

**Vote Curbs On OPA**

Then, giving voice to accumulated opposition to OPA policies, the House decided:

1. To forbid use of any of the funds for rollbacks on foods which have not reached parity prices, or on non-necessity commodities. Offered by Rep. Sauthoff (Prog-Wis), this amendment was adopted 229 to 105.

2. To require all OPA price policy officials, except Administrator Prentis M. Brown, to have at least five years of actual business experience. This amendment by Rep. Dirksen was adopted 188-144.

3. To forbid use of any of the funds for programs involving grade abeling or standardization of foods, clothing or other civilian commodities. This amendment by Rep. Andresen (R-Minn) was approved 140-85.

**Fears Black Market**

In moving the 20 per cent slash in OPA's budget Rep. Dirksen said the agency ignored the wishes of Congress. "Black markets will spread throughout the country," he argued, unless Congress curtails OPA's activities.

Opponents pleaded that too deep a cut would make difficult or impossible the administration of price control laws.

There was no roll call vote on the subsidy ban. On the amendment to cut OPA's funds the lineup was:

For the amendment—26 Democrats, 156 Republicans, 3 minor party members.

Against it—135 Democrats, 11 Republicans, 1 minor party member.

The vote to abolish OWI's domestic branch (leaving foreign propaganda endeavors intact) was 218 to 114. This cut $5,500,000 off OWI's appropriation, already sliced $12,869,496 by the House Appropriations committee. The Budget bureau had recommended $47,342,000 for Elmer Davis' agency; with the House cuts this is reduced to $28,972,504.

The party lineup on abolition of OWI's domestic operations was:

To abolish—Democrats 55, Republicans 160, minor parties 3.

Against—Democrats 108, Republicans 5, minor parties 1.

**Senate Yet To Act**

The Senate has yet to act on the OWI appropriation and the other parts of the bill; it may either restore the domestic branch's money or make further cuts in the appropriation.

Leading the attack on OWI, Rep. Starnes (D-Ala.) declared that America needs no Goebbels or Virginio Gayda in Washington.

"The type and character of the domestic propaganda foisted upon the American people, through publications printed and distributed at government expense by the OWI, is a stench to the nostrils of a democratic people," he said. "The character and context of the propaganda foisted upon our people by the media of the radio and screen insult the intelligence of an average six-year-old.

"It is an insult to the American people to say they do not know what we are fighting for until they are told what and why by the OWI under the direction of Mr. Elmer Davis of the American Labor party.

**Sees Waste of Funds**

"It is more than a waste of public funds to permit the Office of War Information to spend $5,500,000 to inform the American people why we are at war and how to win it, when we have the only free and untrammeled press in the world to give us the facts without distortion.

"We should thank God in our daily prayers for America's free press. It is the strongest guardian of our liberty. When it is controlled by the government our democracy will perish.

"I affirm my faith in the accuracy, character and truth of the information furnished concerning the conduct of the war and our domestic policies by The New York Times, The Baltimore Sun and newspapers of their kind.

"I submit the OWI with its distinct socialistic tinge has no business telling me or any other American citizen x x x why we are at war or how we should look upon domestic programs."

OWI's domestic branch employs about 1,500 persons, and disseminates government agencies' news in the United States. Palmer Hoyt, Portland (Ore.) newspaperman, is scheduled to take over its direction next week, succeeding Gardner Cowles, Jr., of the Des Moines publishing family.

The branch includes a news bureau which coordinates the government war information program except for communiques of the Army and Navy; a radio bureau, which seeks to carry the government's story to those who prepare radio programs; a bureau of graphics which handles posters and pamphlets; and a motion picture bureau which works with producers.

The domestic branch field service has 42 offices throughout the nation, each a little OWI in itself, working on a regional basis.

All the House action on OPA and OWI came as the chamber completed action of the war agencies appropriation bill and sent it to the Senate.

**Other Budgets Not Disturbed**

Sections of the bill carrying funds for the following agencies were left intact:

Board of Economic Warfare, $36,150,000; Office of Censorship, $27,800,000; Petroleum Administration for War, $5,473,000; Office of Strategic Services, $85,000,000; Division of Central Administrative Services, $9,567,200; Office of Civilian Defense, $4,000,000; Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, $30,685,000, plus contract authority for $18,000,000; Office of Defense Transportation, $14,650,000; Office of Economic Stabilization, $100,000; National War Labor board, $13,841,300; Office of Scientific Research and Development, $135,982,500; War Prod. board, $88,200,000; Smaller War Plants corporation, $12,006,000 (from corporation's capital stock) War Relocation authority, $48,170,000; War Shipping administration, $2,272,350,000.

The total in the bill, allowing for the deductions in OPA and OWI funds, was $2,880,941,504, in addition to $18,000,000 in contract authorization.

# Father-Drafting Again May Be Postponed

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 18—Don't be surprised if the delay in drafting fathers, now presumably put off until October, is extended again, and—without official announcement—perhaps indefinitely.

For that, according to a well-informed capital news source, is the present prospect for the nation's dads—barring unforeseen and adverse changes in the current war picture.

"There are three reasons behind that prediction," said this source, "and the first one may hurt the dads' feelings. They aren't wanted—if their sons and younger brothers can fight instead.

**"Planned Quotas Nearly Full"**

"Second reason, of course," it was said, "is that the planned quotas now are nearly full, and the new crops of 18-year-olds are expected to supply most replacements, aided by the single and childless married men who have occupational or minor physical deferments.

"But the third reason is a combination of increased emphasis on aerial warfare and a turning-point trend toward sharpening the present striking force rather than continuing to expand it.

"In both cases, the result should be about the same: Lessened military demand for men, and one that will affect even older men who are not fathers."

**Hinges On Casualties**

This source said the whole question hinged on casualties and the replacement problem, that it concerned the available forces of all United Nations. A major setback on any front would change the picture, it was said, but that otherwise much drafting may ease off after the first of the year.

"Even the replacement problem up to now has been less troublesome than anticipated," this source said, adding that North African casualties were considerably less than had been expected.

# Army Sums Up Axis Handling Of Prisoners

JUN 19 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 18—The Axis powers generally are respecting provisions of the Geneva convention governing the treatment of prisoners of war and recognition of hospital ships, War Department officials say, it was disclosed in printed hearings of the army supply bill sent to the House today.

Witnesses told the appropriations committee they had no reports of shackling of American prisoners by the Germans, but on the contrary had heard that prisoner treatment was "very good." However, they added, the execution of American aviators who bombed Tokyo definitely was a violation of the convention agreement.

**Hospital Ships Respected**

Testimony that the Germans and Japanese have respected hospital ships transporting wounded soldiers home from the far-flung war fronts was given by the army surgeon general's office.

Maj. Gen. James C. Magee, until recently the surgeon general, declared that the recent sinking of an Australian hospital ship was "a departure from Japanese practice."

Earlier, in response to a question, Maj. Gen. Larry B. McAfee, the new surgeon general, said flatly that the Germans have respected the hospital ships.

**U. S. Keeps Agreement**

The United States, said Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, has abided by the agreement and "we intend to adhere" to it, including provisions for the payment of nominal sums to war prisoners and for furnishing adequate food rations.

Other high lights in the 590 pages of testimony included:

During the first year of the war the Transportation Corps shipped overseas six times the volume of supplies and two and one half times as many men as were transported in the first year of World War I.

**Full Equipment**

All United States troops overseas have full equipment, and in many cases have had full equipment supplied twice.

Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, chief of services, believes the United States tank M-4 "is the best tank on the battlefield today," superior to the big German M-6.

Army expenditures will reach a peak of $6,000,000,000 monthly along about the end of this year.

The Quartermaster Corps buys 50,000,000 pounds of food every day; the Ordnance Department has produced enough ammunition to supply 2,000 .30-caliber and .50-caliber bullets to every soldier in the army.

**80,000 Pilots**

During the coming fiscal year, the Air Corps progam calls for an output of 80,000 pilots, 12,000 bombardiers and 18,000 navigators.

(The cost of outfitting a ground force infantry soldier, complete with rifle and medical equipment, is $299,47, the rifle accounting for $70.

The Ordnance Department has developed a new explosive described only as being "much more powerful than anything we have had in the past" and "quite high" in cost.

The cost of the daily ration furnished each soldier has increased from 66 cents last June to 72 cents today.

# CUBA TO EXPORT ALCOHOL TO U. S.

JUN 19 1943

## Use of Neutral Spirits in Whisky, Gin Will Boost Prices, Says OPA.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—(AP) Diminishing stocks of whisky and gin may be stretched a little farther by imports of Cuban neutral spirits, although this will boost prices as much as 30 cents a quart.

This news came out today amid an Office of Price Administration investigation into liquor prices and reported violations of price ceilings.

The OPA said Cuba has a surplus of neutral spirits and ruled that manufacturers and distributors may pass onto consumers the cost of importing it. This cost, including taxes, war risk insurance and freight, will be a minimum of $2.50 per proof gallon.

Neutral spirits, a fancy name for alcohol, is the main ingredient in gin and is used extensively in blended whisky, some of the brands running as high as 72 per cent neutral spirits. It is also used in cordials.

The increase in price will be restricted to blenders using imported spirits, and then only in proportion to the amounts used. OPA emphasized. It estimated that retail prices may be boosted 30 cents a quart, or 26 cents a fifth.

Blending makes straight stocks of whisky go up to four times as far as they would if sold as straight whisky.

Distilleries, now in war production of alcohol exclusively, have not made neutral spirits for some time, and the shortage has resulted in heavy sales of unblended whisky stocks.

# SENATORS READY FOR WAR ZONE TRIP

## Chandler, Lodge Wait for Final Approval by Majority Leader Barkley.

WASHINGTON, June 18 — (AP) Senators Chandler (D-Ky) and Lodge (R-Mass) practically had their bags packed today for an around-the-world inspection trip of American armed forces at the far-flung battle fronts.

Chairman Reynolds (D-NC) of the Senate Military Affairs committee appointed them as a special committee after receipt of a letter from Gen. George C. Marshall, Army chief of staff, offering to provide aerial transportation for two inquiring senators on a trip that first would take them to the southwest Pacific and later to North Africa and England.

Thus Senator Chandler and Senator Lodge appeared to have the inside track in a long time dispute with members of the Truman war investigating committee as to which group should make the contemplated inspection trip.

Senator Chandler and Senator Lodge face one more hurdle, however. Gen. Marshall specified that Majority Leader Barkley (Ky) and Minority Leader McNary (Ore) should pick the travelers. Senator McNary approved the choice of Senator Lodge, but Barkley has delayed a decision until he returns from a rest at Hot Springs, Ark.

"And that may be two weeks," Senator Chandler commented.

# SAY FOE RESPECTS HOSPITAL SHIPS

Washington, June 18 (A. P.).—Testimony that the Germans and Japanese have respected hospital

JUN 19 1943

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30-24-5149

ships transporting wounded soldiers home from the far-flung war fronts was laid before Congress today by the Army Surgeon-General's office.

In a statement made public by the House Appropriations Committee, Major-Gen. James C. Magee, until recently the surgeon-general, declared that the recent sinking of an Australian hospital ship was "a departure from Japanese practice."

Earlier, in response to a question, Major-Gen. Larry B. McAfee, the new surgeon-general, said flatly that the Germans have respected the hospital ships.

# U. S. RUSHED SHELLS TO HALT ROMMEL

Washington, June 18 (A. P.).—How the United States Army Air Transport Command saved the day for the British when Marshal Rommel was pushing them back toward Cairo was disclosed today in published hearings of the War Department's record appropriation bill.

Gen. H. L. George, head of the command, told the story to the House Appropriations Committee:

The British were just about out of anti-tank ammunition and the nearest supply was five or six weeks away by water. They appealed to the War Department here and Gen. George received an order to move as much ammunition as possible.

"Within twenty-four hours from the time we received that order," he said, "we had airplanes loaded down to capacity with anti-tank ammunition. The crews flew through some of the worst weather ever flown through, and within seventy-two hours they arrived in Cairo."

# Battle-Painter Curb Urged

JUN 19 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 18—A $120,000 army project to provide historical paintings of American troops in action provoked criticism today in the House Appropriations Committee.

Congress got word from Maj. Gen. Eugene Reybold, chief of engineers, that the artist's easel and paint brush had taken a place in the nation's war kit.

### 42 Engaged In Work

Testifying before the committee, Reybold disclosed that the project was set up on a "directive" from the army service forces, that there were twenty-three in the armed services and nineteen civilians engaged in the work, and that between $20,000 and $30,000 had been spent thus far.

American artists are sent to the battlefronts to record in oil scenes of American fighting men in action. Among those now engaged in the work is George Biddle, a brother of the Attorney General, he said.

### Civilian Painters Banned

The committee wrote into the bill a ban against use of any of the funds for payment of military or civilian personnel employed outside the United States to paint war scenes or engaged in this country in decorative art projects to the exclusion of regular military duties.

While "not opposed to art," the committee explained, it "questions the propriety of diverting funds for the prosecution of the war to such uses or of enlisting or commissioning persons in the army for such class of employment."

detection of ships, planes or other objects. It played a stellar part in the battle of Britain by detecting the approach of German planes.

It was by radar, Olmstead said, that the Japanese planes approaching Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941 were detected while 132 miles off shore. (However, the detection was not officially reported at the time, and the Pearl Harbor debacle followed.)

The officer predicted that "when the war is over radar is going to save many lives," adding: "a great and new field is opening up, and I do not think that even the scientis tsrealize where it will lead."

# 140 U. S. SOLDIERS LISTED AS MISSING

Washington, June 18 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of 140 United States soldiers missing in action, including these with next of kin in New York:

**NEW YORK.**
**(European Area.)**

HARRISON, CHARLES B., second lieutenant; mother, Mrs. Clara B. Harrison, 190 Washington avenue, Pleasantville.
MACINSKY, MICHAEL, staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Helen Macinsky, 309 First avenue, New York.
ROSE, RUSSELL B., second lieutenant; father, Arthur R. Rose, Baycrest avenue, Westhampton, L. I.
TASHJIAN, JOSEPH G., sergeant; father, George Tashjian, 669 Prospect avenue, the Bronx.

**(Southwest Pacific.)**

BANDARIK, WALTER, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Ahaphia Bandarik, 1970-72 Washington avenue, New York.

# Troops Landed On Attu By Use Of Radar

JUN 19 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 18—Radar—the most publicized secret weapon of the war—enabled America's successful landing on Attu in the Aleutians, Congress learned today.

Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead of the Signal Corps told the House Appropriations Committee:

### A Radio Device

"In the battle of Attu, in Alaska, when our forces arrived and wanted to get men ashore in small boats, the weather made visibility so bad that the water could not be seen from the deck of a ship. The ships were berthed and the men landed by the use of radar."

Radar is a radio device used for

# NAVY GIVES OUT LIST OF 31 MISSING MEN

## *Lieut. Commdr. J. A. Bole Jr. of New London Is Included*

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—The Navy announced today thirty-one casualties, all reported as missing, and changed the status of two other men from missing to dead.

This brings to 23,060 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 7,446 dead, 4,725 wounded and 10,889 missing.

Included in the casualties announced today, all missing, are:

### New York

BARTOLI, RENATO; father, Hugo Bartoli, Tukahoe.
ULLSTROM, JOHN H.; mother, Mrs. Elsie M. Ullstrom, 49 Lincoln St., Port Richmond, S. I.

### New Jersey

BATHGATE, WALTER K. W.; parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Bathgate, 5 Glen Road, Rutherford.

### Connecticut

ALLMON, MERVIN W.; wife, Mrs. Elaine Allmon, New London.
BOLE, JOHN A., Jr., lieutenant commander; wife, Mrs. Constance Bole, New London.
HILL, WILLIAM M. O.; mother, Mrs. Helen Hill, Niantic.
ST. JOHN, FRANCIS T.; wife, Mrs. Dorothy May St. John, New Britain.

### Richelieu Captain Is Replaced

WASHINGTON, June 18 (AP)—Capt. P. J. Deramond has been replaced as commander of the French battleship Richlieu in New York, it was learned today from the French Military Mission here. Capt. Roger Lambert is the new commander.

# May Tour South America

JUN 19 1943

## Mrs. Roosevelt Said to Be Planning Trip This Summer—Is Studying Spanish.

Washington, June 18 (A. P.).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt is reported planning to tour South America this summer.

Although there has been no official announcement of the proposed trip sources which cannot be identified said today that details are taking shape. The Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs is known to be working on plans for Mrs. Roosevelt's appearances in Latin America.

The trip—unless canceled—will be her second abroad since she became mistress of the White House ten years ago.

More than six months ago the newspaper La Razon of La Paz, capital of Bolivia, reported that its Government had extended an invitation to Mrs. Roosevelt to visit Bolivia.

The First Lady told her press conference the following day that she had not then received such an invitation. She said she would like to visit Bolivia but would want also to visit more than one Latin American country.

Early in March Mrs. Roosevelt signed up for 200 hours of Spanish lessons at a Washington school and within the last month she has said that she still was studying Spanish in her spare time.

# *Japs Define Zoot Suiters*

New York, June 18 (AP) — Japanese propagandists have their own explanation for recent American "zoot suit" incidents.

In a Tokyo broadcast reported today to the Office of War Information, A Japanese commentator declared:

"The American zoot-suiters are isolationists and anti-war fighters. They are strong, courageous young men who have banded together into a nation-wide army to express by physical force their disapproval of the war."

# *Tokyo Revives Invasion Idea*

New York, June 18—The late Fleet Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto's idea of invading the United States and dictating peace terms at the White House was emphasized again today as a Japnese war aim in a Tokyo broadcast covering proceedings of the Imperial Diet.

Dr. Ryutaro Nagai, director of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, was quoted as telling the Diet: "The departed soul of the late fleet admiral will not rest until we have carried the war over his body to American shores and we have won our terms of peace in the very chambers of the White House."

The broadcast was recorded here by the Associated Press.

# Bulletin

### Kuhn Paroled, Interned

New York, June 18 (AP)—Fritz Kuhn, former national leader of the German-American Bund, was paroled from Clinton Prison, Dannemora, N. Y., today by the State Parole Board for internment by the Federal Government for the duration.

Kuhn, 47, was convicted in 1939 of grand larceny of Bund funds and forgery and sentenced to two and one-half to five years in prison. He had appeared before the parole board twice previously and both times he was denied his freedom.

## JOB AWAITS AIR HERO, 16

### Martin Has Place for Wherley, Discharged by Army for Youth

BALTIMORE, June 18 (AP)—Glenn L. Martin cabled a job offer today to Staff Sgt. Clifford R. Wherley of Elmwood, Ill., 16-year-old hero of twenty-one combat missions in North Africa. Mr. Martin said he made the offer after he learned the much-decorated turret gunner had been discharged from the Army because he is under 17.

Sergeant Wherley had declared he wanted to work "in a factory building Martin Marauders." To that Glenn Martin replied: "There is a place here in the Martin factory for Sergeant Wherley whenever he chooses to take it."

The youth wears the Air Meda with three oak leaf clusters.

# GEN. WAINWRIGHT WELL FED, HE SAYS

Skaneateles, N. Y., June 18 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Jonathan Wainwright, hero of Corregidor, is getting "enough to eat" as a Japanese prisoner, but has lost thirty-three pounds since the start of the war.

Mrs. Wainwright said today that this information was contained in a letter from her husband received yesterday, dated October 13, 1942, the first direct word she has had from him since a letter last June.

Mrs. Wainwright said the general, believed to be interned on the island of Formosa, stated, "I have enough to eat," but mentioned that he weighed "about what I did in 1911." He weighed 127 pounds then, she said, and 160 pounds at the start of the war.

"I could tell from the letter that he has no idea in what admiration and respect he is held by the American people. But, of course, he wouldn't," she stated, adding that she was constantly reminded of the fact by thousands of letters from all over the nation.

# Peace Principles Of Popes Cited In New Book

*[By the Associated Press]*

Chicago, June 18 — Publication of "Principles for Peace," a 900-page compilation of pronouncements by the recent Popes on peace, war and human rights, was announced today by the Most Rev. Samuel A. Stritch, Archbishop of Chicago and chairman of the bishops' committee on the Pope's peace points.

The Vatican documents, in chronological order from 1878 to the present, cover the encyclicals, letters, allocutions and radio broadcasts of Pope Leo XIII, Pius X, Benedict XV, Pius XI and Pius XII.

### Only Broad Principles

In the preface Archbishop Stritch said the work presented only the broad principles of peace, not detailed political applications to specific problems.

"Some may be disappointed," he wrote, "in finding that these state-

JUN 19 1943

ments are not detailed specific applications of principles to particular political problems of our times. They forget that the church recognizes and defends the independence and sovereignty of the state in its own sphere and that the Popes do not enter the domain of statesmen.

"They are the witnesses of religious and moral truth. Peace involves this truth and the Popes have spoken within their own sphere, leaving to statesmen to add what is purely social, purely political."

### His Own Part

Speaking as an American religious leader, Archbishop Stritch wrote:

"Our country has proclaimed its war objectives—the defense of the four freedoms and the making of them the basis for neighborly international collaboration. This is the language of honest peacemakers. We recognize the rights of other nations, large and small, strong and weak. We have no ambition to dominate the world. Every nation has its own individuality, its own cultural inheritance. We shall not attempt to impose our political institutions on other nations.

"We do believe, however, that there is a necessary common denomination in all national institutions and that is the recognition of basic native human rights under moral law, and we intend to use our full international influence to securing men everywhere in their native rights. History has bestowed on us a great grave world responsibility."

### Pope's Plan Recommended

Turning to comment on the United Nations' post-war program and the Papal peace plan, he said:

"When the Pope's peace plan is read and studied in the light of these statements, it is clear that it offers to statesmen a safe guide in formulating the peace in justice and charity which we are demanding as the fruits of our victory. Our own peace aims, which are enunciated only in large outline, are complemented and supplemented by the Papal plan. Not only is there no contradiction between our aims and the Papal plan, but that plan comprehends our aims and gives them the weight of sound philosophy and moral right."

Archbishop Stritch, and the most Rev. James Ryan, Bishop of Omaha, and the Most Rev. Aloysius Muench, bishop of Fargo, N. D., constituted the committee which, three years ago, assumed the task of collecting, translating and editing the material for "Principles for Peace." A score of scholars and linguists assisted them.

## Arabs Fancy Yank Long Underwear

Oklahoma City, Okla., June 18 (AP)—A soldier in North Africa can lose all but his underwear in a friendly game—and still have legal tender for a good meal.

Natives are crazy about underwear, says Staff Sergeant Woodrow Armstrong, "particularly the long-handled variety.

"Any Arab will trade you a nice sheep or goat, some eggs and a chicken for it—and think he's getting the best of the deal."

### Dakota Crash Kills 6.

Rapid City, S. D., June 18 (A. P.).—The names of six dead and four injured in a four-engined bomber crash just off the Rapid City Army air base Thursday were announced today by the commanding officer, Major Ellis E. Eno.

Five men were killed instantly in the blazing wreckage and one died later in the base hospital. They were:

BILLMEN, RICHARD R., second lieutenant, El Paso, Tex.
COMPTON, SAMUEL, staff sergeant, Nashville, Tenn. Sergt. Compton died in the hospital.
PICCOLO, WILLIAM L., staff sergeant, Buffalo, N. Y.
WILLIAMS, CHARLES, staff sergeant, Youngstown, Ohio.
PLAYFORD, WILLIAM E., staff sergeant, Syracuse, N. Y.
ESTEP, HOWARD, corporal, Corbin, Ky.

The injured:

CLARK, LLOYD T., lieutenant, Lakewood, Colo.
MITTUCH, EMERY M., lieutenant, Newark, N. J.
PANNELL, JOHN S., lieutenant, Boston, Tex.
ANTOLOCK, DANIEL, staff sergeant, Hazeltine, Pa.

### 8 Killed in Texas.

Laredo, Tex., June 18 (A. P.).—Two officers and six enlisted men were killed in the crash of a medium bomber two miles north of the Laredo Army air field late yesterday, the Public Relations Office announced today. The accident occurred during a routine flight.

The dead were listed as including Pfc. Julius Forman, 19 years old, of 394 Rockaway Parkway, Queens, New York city.

## Food Storing By Japs Denied

*[By the Associated Press]*

Hart Mountain Relocation Center, Cody Wyo., June 18—Guy Robertson, director of the Heart Mountain Relocation Center, said today that no food had been secreted by Japanese in attics of camp building, contrary to testimony given a Dies sub-committee in Los Angeles.

Clarifying a statement made yesterday, Robertson said there had been food in attics, but that it was in storage and not in hiding.

He also said there was no evidence that Japanese at the camp had traded stored food for whisky and chickens, as Earl A. Best, former camp employe, had told the sub-committee.

### Best Asked To Resign

Robertson asserted in a statement that Best had been found negligent in the matter of investigating reports of stored foods, and had been asked to resign.

Robertson said in his statement: "When the administration learned of food stored in the attics, Best, assistant project steward, was asked to inventory the food and have it removed to proper storage.

### Food Stored In Mess Hall

"The food was not secreted in the attic but was stored in a mess hall feeding 300 to 500 people, and was for use in this mess hall.

"Best neglected to have the food removed and for their many other evidences of inefficiency he was asked to resign. The present assistant project steward is keeping all attics cleared of food stuffs."

"The War Relocation Authority has made a complete investigation of Best's charges and has found no evidence to support such accusations," he said.

### Six Japs In Prison

At Florence, Ariz., Warden A. G. Walker said today that six Japanese from relocation centers in Arizona have been sentenced to the State prison since February 1 for crimes against their fellow evacuees.

Five were arrested, according to prison records, for assaulting another Japanese at the Poston camp. Although eight were apprehended for the crime, records at the Florence prison do not show what happened to the other three.

Wade Head, Poston camp director, said Sunday that two of them were in Federal custody and the eighth was released for lack of evidence.

The incident was brought to the attention of the Dies Committee hearing in Los Angeles last week when a witness testified that the group had gone unpunished for attacking Sabruo Kido, Japanese attorney.

## U. S. Japs Not Wanted In Arizona

Los Angeles, June 18 (AP)—Gov. Sidney P. Osborn of Arizona, where 40,000 Japanese are now quartered in relocation centers, says residents of his State believe American-born Nipponese should be sent back, after the war, to the States whence they came.

"We don't want them turned loose on us, and we don't know if our peace officers could handle the situation of they were turned loose," he said in an interview yesterday.

## What's Behind The War News

JUN 19 1943

By GLENN BABB

The sweeping changes in the setup of British rule in India have tremendous importance for the whole war effort of the United Nations. It means that the Herculean task of Japan's defeat is to be approached with a new directness and energy. Its immediate significance is that it is designed to free Allied striking power in the Asiatic-Pacific theater from the deadening, shackling effect of India's ceaseless poltical turmoil.

Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell is named viceroy, succeeding the Marquess of Linlithgow. General Sir Claude Auchinleck succeeds Marshal Wavell as commander in chief in India. Marshal Wavell's military career, one of checkered lights and shadows, with more of failure perhaps than success, is ended by his elevation.

But the most important appointment of all is still to be disclosed.

"It is proposed," said the official announcement, "to relieve the commander-in-chief in India of responsibility for the conduct of operations against Japan and to set up a separate East Asia command for that purpose. Further announcement on this subject will be made soon."

The selection of a man for this command and the definition of his mission may well prove one of the most important decisions of the war. It will involve the strategy and means by which the Allies, chiefly the United States and Britain, hope to encompass the destruction of Japan and will go far toward determining how long the job will take.

It seems logical to assume that the decision is one in which the United States will share or already has shared. It is even possible that the man chosen will be an American. Equally strange things have happened in this war. There is little doubt that this new military arrangement was agreed upon at last month's Washington war council, to which Prime Minister Churchill brought Marshal Wavell and other British commanders in the India theater. Probably the whole shift, including Marshal Wavell's removal from the military scene, was decided there. The new East Asia commander may have been chosen there too.

What is the East Asia command to be? Will it be limited to those British and Indian forces assigned to the promised campaign to recover Burma?

Possibly it will not be so restricted, or, if it is, that it will be part of a much larger American-British-Chinese-Dutch alignment working in coordination at the job of knocking the Japanese out of southeastern Asia and the island empire that fringes it. This will be a task of hemispheric proportions, one to which far the greater part of the military power of the United States may be committed before it is done.

The attack from India and the Bay of Bengal probably will be only the western arm of a vast pincers designed to slash across Japan's new empire at the waist. The advance across Burma will be more than a drive to reopen the Burma road for aid to China. It should establish the avenue by which great Allied armies can reach the eastern shores of Asia for the final assault on Japan herself.

The eastern attack obviously would be delivered from the American area of operations in the Pacific. It might strike from any or all of the centers of power already established, General MacArthur's southwest Pacific command, Admiral Halsey's in the south Pacific or Admiral Nimitz' Pacific command. It might advance by reduction of such Japanese bases as Rabaul and Truk or it might leave these to be neutralized by holding forces and reach directly for the Philippines, Formosa or the south China coast.

Such an operation would require overwhelming naval and air power. But it will not be long before the United States will have such power in the Pacific, and the opening of the Mediterranean, of which the destruction of the Italian navy may be a corollary, may permit Britain to send comparable fleets through the Indian ocean.

The coordination of these mighty blows logically calls for a unified command. Certainly both Washington and London have given careful thought to this matter. The ranking Britons in India, Marshal Wavell and Gen. Auchinleck, already associated with Allied misfortune, have been removed from consideration. General Sir Harold Alexander, of the brilliantly successful team of Alexander and Montgomery which took over after Marshall Wavell and Gen. Auchinleck had failed in Africa, also is associated with the bitter 1942 defeat in Burma and moreover his talents seem marked for another theater. The United States has a greater interest in the success of this operation than any of the Allies. Why then is it unreasonable to suggest that it will be directed by an American? Allied successes in the southwest and south Pacific already have nominated candidates, MacArthur, Nimitz, Halsey.

JUN 19 1943

JUN 19 1943

ADD London - Wavell

LONDON OBSERVERS HOPED THAT, WHILE WAVELL WAS CHOSEN PRIMARILY
FOR HIS MILITARY ABILITY, THE NEW VICEROY MIGHT BE ABLE TO ESTABLISH
BETTER RELATIONS WITH MOHANDAS K. GANDHI.

(ADVANCE) LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 19—(AP)—FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND
RAILWAY EMPLOYES IN BRITAIN WERE GIVEN AN INCREASE OF FOUR SHILLINGS
SIXPENCE A WEEK (NINETY CENTS) IN AN AGREEMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

1943

30.24- 5151

3024-5151

I. [illegible], RETROACTIVE TO APRIL 26, CAME AFTER A FIVE-HOUR MEETING O[illegible] RAILWAY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND THE EXECUTIVE OF THREE RAILWAY TRADE UNIONS.

THE UNIONS HAD ASKED AN INCREASE OF 10 SHILLINGS ($2) A WEEK.

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 1 A.M. EASTERN WAR TIME SATURDAY, JUNE 19.)

JR1210AEW

ADD London — Russian

THIS, SAID SOVIET MILITARY EXPERTS, WAS THE FIRST INDICATION THAT HITLER HAD BEEN COMPELLED TO DEPEND UPON RESERVISTS FOR ATTACK IN A VITAL SECTOR, ALTHOUGH THEY SAID THE GERMANS FOR A LONG TIME HAD HAD TO USE LESS WELL TRAINED TROOPS AT POINTS ON THE EASTERN BATTLEFRONT TO REPLACE CRACK TROOPS WIPED OUT.

JUN 19 1943

THE MTSENSK SECTOR IS IMPORTANT, THE RUSSIANS SAID, BECAUSE IT IS HERE THAT THEY FORESEE A POSSIBLE OFFENSIVE BY THE GERMANS. THE SOVIETS SAID THE NAZIS' ATTACK PLANS MIGHT HAVE BEEN UPSET BY RUSSIAN CAPTURE OF A STRONGPOINT WHICH THE GERMANS COULD HAVE USED AS A JUMPING-OFF POINT. THIS LOCALITY WAS NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED, BUT WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN IN GERMAN HANDS FOR A YEAR.

HEAVY LOSSES WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN INFLICTED UPON THE GERMAN TROOPS ATTACKING NEAR MTSENSK.

THE NOON COMMUNIQUE REPORTED THAT RUSSIAN ARTILLERY HAD BROKEN UP TWO COMPANIES OF GERMAN INFANTRY ON THE LENINGRAD FRONT, AND DESTROYED 19 ENEMY BLOCKHOUSES AND OBSERVATION POSTS. SEVEN GERMAN BOMBERS ALSO WERE REPORTED SHOT DOWN IN AIR BATTLES AND BY GUNFIRE LAST NIGHT ON APPROACHES TO LENINGRAD.

PATROL ACTION OCCURRED AT VARIOUS POINTS ALONG THE FRONT, SAID THE WAR BULLETIN RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, AND ABOUT A COMPANY OF GERMAN TROOPS WERE DESTROY[illegible]D IN THE SEVSK AREA, NORTHWEST OF KURSK.

KK415PEW

A MOSCOW BROADCAST SAID RUSSIAN AIRMEN SHOT DOWN 24 GERMAN PLANES WHICH ATTEMPTED TWICE TO ATTACK VOLKHOV, BELOW LENINGRAD, YESTERDAY. THE RUSSIANS WERE SAID TO HAVE LOST FOUR PLANES.

**LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO ASSERTED TONIGHT THAT RUSSIAN CASUALTIES IN TWO YEARS OF WAR WITH GERMANY TOTAL "MORE THAN 20 MILLION" MEN IN DEAD, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED.**

**A DNB BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID THAT RUSSIAN PRISONERS ALONE TOTALLED 5,500,000.**

**THE PROPAGANDA BROADCAST ALSO DECLARED THAT THE RED ARMY HAS LOST 36,000 TANKS, 50,000 GUNS AND MORE THAN 40,000 PLANES.**

JUN 19 1943

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$6,000 TANKS, 50,000 GUNS AND MORE THAN 40,000 PLANES.

JR1112PEW

**LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE RUSSIANS ANNOUNCED EARLY TODAY THAT RED ARMY UNITS IN ONE AREA OF THE VITAL OREL SECTOR HAD KILLED MORE THAN 2,000 GERMAN TROOPS IN THE LAST FEW DAYS.**

**IN THIS AREA, NORTHWEST OF MTSENSK, THE GERMANS BROUGHT UP**

JUN 19 1943

RESERVES YESTERDAY BUT MADE NO NEW MOVES, MOSCOW DECLARED IN THE REGULAR MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

IN ADDITION TO WIPING OUT MORE THAN 2,000 TROOPS IN RECENT DAYS, THE RUSSIANS SHOT DOWN 15 GERMAN PLANES, AND KNOCKED OUT 17 TANKS, 30 BIG GUNS AND MORE THAN 40 MACHINEGUNS, THE BULLETIN SAID.

KA703PEW
WX BA

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.FRED L.ANDERSON JR., OF WASHINGTON HAS BEEN AWARDED THE SILVER STAR, THIRD HIGHEST AWARD FOR VALOR IN THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE. THE CITATION MADE FOR "GA

JUN 19 1943

THE AMERICAN AIR FORCE. THE CITATION READ FOR "G/ LAN- -RY IN AC-TION WHILE LEADING HIS BOMBARDMENT WING ON FOUR S. - -MTE MISSIONS OVE ENEMY-OCCUPIED CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

ANDERSON PERSONALLY LED HIS WING OF HEAVY BOMBERS ON EACH MISSION, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, AND WAS "EXPOSED TO HEAVY ENEMY FIGHTER ATTACKS."

HE IS A NATIVE OF KINGSTON, N.Y.

PRIOR TO JOINING THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE IN ENGLAND, GENERAL ANDERSON WAS DIRECTOR OF BOMBARDMENT OF ARMY AIR FORCES AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE CITATION SAID HE PLANNED AND LED "ONE OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PRECISION BOMBING RAIDS EVER MADE IN THIS THEATER OF OPERATIONS" ON MAY 14, WHEN AMERICAN PLANES RAIDED KIEL, COURTRAI, VELZEN AND ATWERP ON THE SAME DAY.

ANDERSON WAS DECORATED BY BRIG.GEN.NEWTON LONGFELLOW, HEAD OF THE BOMBER COMMAND OF THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE.

FH1046AEW

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY IN A TOKYO BROADCAST THAT "A LARGE FORMATION" OF JAPANESE NAVAL FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS SANK EIGHT VESSELS, INCLUDING A DESTROYER, OUT OF AN ALLIED CONVOY OFF GUADALCANAL ON WEDNESDAY.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, ADMITTED LOSS OF 29 PLANES AND DECLARED AT LEAST 32 ALLIED AIRCRAFT WERE SHOT DOWN.

(THE OFFICIAL U.S.NAVY DEPARTMENT SAID YESTERDAY THAT 77 JAPANESE PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN OVER GUADALCANAL WEDNESDAY FOR AN AMERICAN LOSS OF SIX. ADVICES FROM THE ISLAND SAID TWO ALLIED VESSELS WERE DAMAGED, ONE BEING BEACHED AND THE OTHER SET AFIRE.)

TOKYO ASSERTED THAT FOUR LARGE-SIZED TRANSPORTS, TWO MEDIUM TRANSPORTS, ONE SMALL TRANSPORT AND A DESTROYER WERE SUNK WHILE A LARGE TRANSPORT WAS HEAVILY DAMAGED.

JUN 19 1943

THE BROADCAST SAID THE ACTION TOOK PLACE OFF "LUNGE" AND HAS BEEN DESIGNATED "THE AIRBATTLE OFF LUNGE."

(IT WAS BELIEVED THE REFERENCE MAY HAVE BEEN TO LUNGA POINT ON THE NORTHERN COAST OF GUADALCANAL.

PS558AEW

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-- A VATICAN RADIO BROADCAST SAID TODAY THE CARDINALS OF FRANCE HAD ISSUED A JOINT STATEMENT OPPOSING LABOR CONSCRIPTION OF FRENCHMEN FOR GERMANY.

"FROM THE ETHICAL POINT OF VIEW WE CANNOT LOOK ON WITH INDIF-

JUN 19 1943

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"FROM THE ETHICAL POINT OF VIEW WE CANNOT LOOK ON WITH INDIF-

JUN 19 1943

30.24-5153

FERENCE IF YOUNG MEN ARE BEING SEPARATED FROM THEM THEIR FAMILIES" SAID THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. "WE CANNOT AGREE TO THESE X MEN BEING SUBJECTED TO CONDITIONS WHICH DO NOT CORRESPONDE WITH THE NORMAL CONDUCT OF LIFE."

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-- A CAMPAIGN TO CHECK LOOSE TALK BY AMERICAN FORCES IN BRITAIN WAS XX LAUNCHED TODAY BY THE X ARMY, WHICH SAID THAT TROOPS WHO HAD BEEN OVERSEAS MORE THAN THREE MONTHS WERE THE WORST OFFENDERS.

JUN 19 1943

LIEUT. COL. MARVIN CHARLTON OF DEL RIO, TEX., PROVOST MARSHAL IN LONDON, THE MOST POPULAR LEAVE CENTER, ORDERED THE DRIVE AS A RESULT OF REPORTS KNOW OF TROOP MOVEMENTS, AND TYPES OF TRAINING EQUIPMENT LEAKING OUT THROUGH CARELESSNESS.

HE WARNED THAT JUST BECAUSE A MAN IS WEARING THE U. S. ARMY UNIFORM IS NOT POSITIVE PROOF THAT HE IS A SOLDIER.

"SOLDIERS LEAVE THEMSELVES WIDE OPEN AFTER THEY HAVE A FEW DRINKS," SAID CHARLTON. "ORDINARILY THEY MIGHT HESITATE TO

30.24-5153

TALK OF ANYTHING CONCERNING MILITARY INFORMATION, BUT BOOZE IS A GREAT LOOSENER OF TONGUES."

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)-KING PETER OF XX YUGOSLAVIA CONSULTED WITH HIS ADVISERS TODAY ON THE FORMATION OF A NEW GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE AFTER ACCEPTING THE RESIGNATION OF PRIME MINISTER SLOBODAN JOVANOVICH AND HIS ENTIRE CABINET YESTERDAY.

THE RESIGNATION CLIMAXED A SERIES OF CRISES IN THE GOVERNMENT, WHICH SOME YUGOSLAV LIBERALS HAD LABELED AUTHORITARIAN, AND A CABINET VOTE OF NO CONFICENDE IN JOVANOVICH. SOME CRITICS SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS NOT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE YUGOSLAV PEOPLE.

JUN 19 1943

IT WAS EXPECTED SOME OF THE RESIGNED MINISTERS WOULD BE RETAINED IN THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

JOVANOVICH CONTINUED TO SERVE PENDING SELECTION OF HIS SUCCESSOR.

INFORMED QUARTERS SAID THE CRISIS WAS ALMOST WHOLLY CONCERNED WITH DOMESTIC RELATIONS AMONG THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES FORMING THE YUGOSLAV NATION.

JUN 19 1943

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)--FIVE ARMED AXIS TRAWLERS WERE SHOT UP AND DAMAGED EARLY TODAY BY RAF MUSTANG FIGHTERS DURING SWEEPS OFF THE COAST OF HOLLAND, THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE REPORTED.

LAP 01922 GT 137P

LONDON, JUNE 18-(AP)R-THE ITALIANS USED MORE THAN 200 PLANES AND DROPPED 15 TONS OF BOMBS TO BREAK UP A SIX-WEEK SIEGE BY XEW X YUGOSLAV PATRIOTS AT GOSPIC, XXXXXXXX RAILWAY CENTER SOUTHEAST XXXX X OF FIUME, THE BUDAPEST RADIO REPORTED TODAY.

THE BROADCAST, QUOTING THE CONTROLLED CROAT PRESS AND RECORDED BY THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION, SAID THE SIEGE STARTED EASTER SATURDAY AND CONTINUED UNTIL MAY 30 WITH BOTH MEN AND WOMEN ENGAGING IN THE FIGHTING.

JUN 19 1943

THE REPORT SAID THE PARTISANS WERE CONSTANTLY SUPPLIED WITH FOOD AND EQUIPMENT BY AIR. THREE TANKS AND AUTOMATIC WEAPON WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN USED IN THE GUERRILLAS' BITTEREST ATTACK, WHICH LASTED 13 HOURS AND WAS SPREAD OVER A THREE-MILE FRONT.

THE ANNOUNCER ADDED THAT "AXIS FORCES ARE FIGHTING IN ALMOST IMPENETRABLE COUNTRY AND IT WILL BE SOME TIME BEFORE THE PARTISANS CAN BE FINALLY ANNIHILATED."

-APL-JAMESONS 01310-RPS-725A

BY JOHN COLBURN

JUN 19 1943

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 18-(AP)-- A NEW XXXXXXXINTERNAL CRISIS IS DEVELOPING IN FINLAND, THE HELSINKI CORRESPONDENT OF THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER REPORTED TODAY, WITH THE AGRARIAN PARTY THREATENING TO WITHDRAW ITS REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE GOVERNMENT IN A CONTROVERSY OVER GREATER INCOME FOR FARMERS.

THE CLASH BETWEEN THE AGRARIAN AND SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT, WHICH RECONVENED XXXXXX TWO DAYS AGO, XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX NOW THREATENS TO RESULT IN A TEST OF CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT, THE CORRESPONDENT SAID.

BEHIND THE SCENES OF THIS PURELY DOMESTIC ISSUE THERE IS SPECULATION THAT SHOULD AN OUBRIGHT SPLIT OCCUR THE OPPOSITION MIGHT SEIZE THE

JUN 19 1943

30.24-5155

OPPORTUNITY TO TRY FORCE A CHANGE IN FINNISH FOREIGN POLICY--WHICH APPARENTLY IS COMMITTED TO CONTINUING THE WAR AGAINST RUSSIA AS GERMANY A PARTNER OF GERMANY.

ACCORDING TO HELSINKI DISPATCHES, THE FARM LEADERS HAVE THREATENED TO WITHDRAW THEIR SUPPORT FROM THE GOVERNMENT IF THEY FAIL TO WIN A GREATER INCOME FOR THE FARMERS WITHOUT THE NEW PROPERTY TAX BACKED BY THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS .

THE PROPOSED TAX, AMOUNTING TO ONE PER CENT ON PROPERTY VALUED AT MORE THAN 100,000 THOUSAND MARKS , WAS SUGGESTED TO HELP OFFSET THE COAST OF SUBSIDIES WHICH THE GOVERNMENT PLANNED TO PAY FARMERS TO GIVE THEM GREATER INCOME WITHOUT INCREASING DIRECT COSTS TO CONSUMERS.

JUN 19 1943

(THE FINNISH MARK HAS A NOMINAL VALUE OF ABOUT FOUR CENTS, THOUGH IT IS NO LONGER QUOTED ON THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND ACCURATE CONVERSION INTO AMERICAN CURRENCY IS IMPOSSIBLE.)

30.24-5155

THE FARMERS HAVE CONTENDED THAT THE TAX WOULD AFFECT THEM MORE THAN OTHER GROUPS AND WOULD VOID ANY ADDITIONAL INCOME BENEFITS FROM THE PROPOSED SUBSIDY.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS CONTROL 90 OF THE 200 SEATS IN PARLIAMENT, WHILE THE AGRARIANS HOLD 56. THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS PREVIOUSLY HAD THREATENED TO WITHDRAW FROM THE GOVERNMENT IF THE FARMERS CONTINUED TO PRESS THEIR DEMANDS.

JUN 19 1943

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRAT MEMBERS HAVE BEEN S ACTIVE IN ADVOCATING A MORE FRIENDLY POLICY TOWARD THE UNITED STATES.

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 18-(AP)-NEUTRAL TRAVELERS FROM ROME ASSERTED TODAY THAT ANTAGONISH BETWEEN ITALIAN AND GERMAN SOLDIERS IN ITALY HAS GROWN TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT CLASHES BETWEEN THEM ARE FREQUENT.

ONE SWEDE SAID IT WAS DANGEROUS FOR HIM TO SPEAK HIS OWN LANGUAGE ON ROME STREET CARS BECAUSE IT SOUNDED LIKE GERMAN TO THE ITALIANS.

HE RELATED AN INCIDENT WHICH OCCURRED WHEN TWO GERMAN OFFICERS ENTERED A BUS THROUGH THE EXIT DOOR INSTEAD OF THE REGULAR ENTRANCE. HE SAID AN ITALIAN OFFICER RUSHED UP TO THEM SHOUTING EXCITEDLY: "GET OUT OF THIS BUS--GET OUT OF ITALY." HE SAID THE GERMANS LEFT THE BUS.

JUN 19 1943

TRAVELERS SAID THE POPULATION OF ROME HAD DOUBLED BECAUSE OF THE BELIEF IT WAS IMMUNE FROM AERIAL BOMBARDMENT, AND THAT THIS HAD CREATED MANIFOLD FOOD SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS.

FRUIT IS EXTREMELY SCARCE IN ROME, THE RETURNING TRAVELERS SAY, AND IT IS NECESSARY FOR HOUSEWIVES TO STAND IN LINE FOUR OR FIVE HOURS TO GET WHAT FEW VEGETABLES ARE FOR SALE. BREAD IS RARE IN THE ITALIAN CAPITAL, THEY SAY, AND WHAT LITTLE THERE IS DOES NOT TASTE SO GOOD.

JUN 19 1943

THE INFORMANTS AGREED THAT ITALY IS HEAVILY GARRISONED WITH GERMAN TROOPS, MANY OF WHOM APPARENTLY REACHED THE COUNTRY SINCE ALLIED INVASION BECAME IMMINENT. ONE SAID THAT JUST BEFORE THE COLLAPSE OF PANTELLERIA GERMAN TROOP TRAINS WERE PASSING THROUGH ROME AT THE RATE OF ONE EVERY 15 MINUTES.

AN UNCENSORED LETTER FROM A SWEDE IN ROME TO THE NEWSPAPER AFTON TIDNINGEN DECLARES THAT BECAUSE OF THE ANTAGONISM SHOWN BY THE ITALIAN POPULATION MANY GERMAN OFFICERS ARE WEARING CIVILIAN CLOTHES IN PUBLIC TO AVOID ATTENTION.

JR1217AEW

MOSCOW, JUNE 18-(AP)-A NEW MAGAZINE, "WAR AND THE WORKERS' CLASS," PUBLISHED BY LABOR UNIONS OF RUSSIA, DECLARED IN AN ARTICLE TODAY THAT "IT IS CLEAR THAT THE BALTIC COUNTRIES ARE LINKED WITH OUR COUNTRY AND THAT THEY WERE ONLY SEPARATED FROM US DURING THE TEMPORARY WEAKENING OF RUSSIA AT THE TIME OF THE CIVIL WARS."

(ESTONIA, LATVIA, AND LITHUANIA WERE ESTABLISHED AS INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR, AND WERE TAKEN OVER BY RUSSIA BEFORE GERMANY ATTACKED RUSSIA. THE GERMANS NOW HOLD THEM."

THE MAGAZINE'S VIEW WAS EXPRESSED IN CONNECTION WITH WHAT WERE CALLED THE EFFORTS OF "PEACEMAKERS" TO DISRUPT THE ANGLO-AMERICAN-SOVIET COALITION BY RAISING POST-WAR QUESTIONS.

"WHAT WOULD AMERICA THINK," THE ARTICLE ASKED, "IF FLORIDA, FOR INSTANCE, WERE SEPARATED FROM THE REST OF THE UNITED STATES AFTER THE CIVIL WAR, AND THEN POLITICIANS OF OTHER COUNTRIES WOULD DISCUSS WHETHER FLORIDA CAN JOIN THE UNITED STATES?"

"THE PEACEMAKERS ARE INTERESTED IN THE QUESTION OF WHAT THE U.S.S.R. IS GOING TO DO AFTER THE DEFEAT OF HITLER. THE MOST BREATHTAKING GUESSES ARE BEING MADE.

JUN 19 1943

"BUT IT SHOULD BE CLEAR THAT THE PEOPLE OF THE U.S.S.R. ARE INTERESTED ABOVE ALL IN PEACEFUL AND FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH OTHER PEOPLES. BESIDES, THE U.S.S.R. WILL BE BUSY IMPROVING, AND LIQUIDATING THE TREMENDOUS LOSS INFLICTED BY THE OCCUPANTS."

JR1204AEW

BY WILLIAM McGAFFIN

MOSCOW, JUNE 18-(AP)-CITING THE UNITED STATES COAL STRIKE, THE SOVIET LABOR MAGAZINE "WAR AND THE WORKERS' CLASS" EXPRESSED ALARM TODAY AT WHAT IT SAID WAS "A LACK OF UNITY IN AMERICAN WORKERS' MOVEMENTS."

"ISN'T IT CLEAR THAT HE WHO CALLS AMERICAN WORKERS TO STRIKE AT THE PRESENT TIME X X X HELPS THE ENEMIES OF AMERICA?" THE MAGAZINE ASKED. "X X X IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT NEWS OF THE COAL INDUSTRY STRIKE IN AMERICA WAS ANNOUNCED WITH GREAT DELIGHT BY THE BERLIN RADIO."

JUN 19 1943

30-24-5157

30-24-5157

THE PUBLICATION NAMED NAMES.

"THE STRUGGLE FOR UNITY IS ENCOUNTERING THE OPPOSITION OF A GROUP OF REACTIONARY LEADERS OF SOME LABOR UNIONS SUCH AS LEWIS, WOLL AND HUTCHINSON," IT SAID.

(JOHN L. LEWIS HEADS THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA. MATTHEW WOLL IS VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. THE DISPATCH DID NOT IDENTIFY "HUTCHINSON.")

THE MAGAZINE DECLARED THESE LABOR LEADERS "OBVIOUSLY ARE USING THEIR OWN PERSONAL IDEAS AS A MEANS OF KEEPING JOBS AND ARE PUTTING PERSONAL INTERESTS ABOVE THE INTERESTS OF THE AMERICAN LABOR UNION MOVEMENT."

JUN 19 1943

SOVIET MINERS AND THE ENTIRE WORKING CLASS OF THE U.S.S.R. WERE DECLARED TO HAVE RECEIVED REPORTS OF THE COAL STRIKE SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES "WITH GREAT AMAZEMENT AND A FEELING OF ALARM."

"EACH TON OF COAL LOST BECAUSE OF THE STRIKE MEANS AN UNPRODUCED TANK OR PLANE AND THE INTERRUPTION OF THE SHIPMENT OF WAR MATERIALS TO THE FRONT," THE MAGAZINE CONTINUED.

IT CRITICIZED THE SPLIT OF THE LABOR MOVEMENT INTO TWO UNIONS--THE AFL AND CIO. IT SAID PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WAS ENDEAVORING TO ATTAIN UNITY AND APPLAUDED HIS EFFORTS. IT DENOUNCED WHAT IT SAID WERE THE EFFORTS OF LABOR LEADERS TO "AVAIL THEMSELVES OF SOME BACKWARD GROUPS OF WORKERS TO TRY TO STIMULATE STRIKES WHICH DISORGANIZE THE WAR EFFORTS OF AMERICAN PEOPLE FRIENDLY TO THE U.S.S.R."

"IT IS BEING SAID THAT THIS DOUBTFUL POSITION OF SOME AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS IS A BELATED EXPRESSION OF AMERICAN ISOLATIONISM WHICH STILL SURVIVES IN SOME CIRCLES," THE MAGAZINE SAID.

"BUT THE ISOLATIONISM OF REACTIONARY AMERICANS IS NOTHING BUT A LIFESAVER TOSSED TO HITLER BY PEOPLE WHO PRETEND TO BE GOOD AMERICAN PATRIOTS. THIS ISOLATIONIST THEORY SHOULD BE ESPECIALLY INTOLERABLE TO THE RANKS OF THE WORKERS' CLASS.

"REACTIONARY AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS CRITICIZE SOVIET LABOR UNIONS BECAUSE OF THEIR DIFFERENT POINT OF VIEW ON DEMOCRACY, COMPARED, FOR INSTANCE, WITH WOLL'S VIEWS. THIS CRITICISM SEEMS STRANGE IN THE MOUTHS OF PEOPLE CALLING THEMSELVES DEMOCRATS."

JUN 19 1943

THE MAGAZINE SAID THAT IF AMERICAN LABOR UNIONS REJOICED IN THE FIRMNESS OF THE RED ARMY "THEY OUGHT TO REALIZE THIS QUALITY DID NOT DESCEND ON US FROM THE SKY, BUT RATHER THAT WE HAVE BEEN TRAINED AND PREPARED BY A GOVERNMENT WHICH IS FRIENDLY TO THE UNITED STATES."

GERMAN AGENTS WERE DECLARED BY THE PUBLICATION TO BE CONCEALING THEIR ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES "UNDER THE DISGUISE OF 'MODERATE DEMOCRATS,' DISCREDITING THE U.S.S.R. AND SPREADING FEAR EVERYWHERE WITH THE PHANTOM OF COMMUNISM."

"NOT ONLY WOLL AND HUTCHINSON WERE CAUGHT BY THE BAIT, BUT HERE IS ALSO WILLIAM GREEN, WHO SEEMED TO IGNORE ENTIRELY THE SOVIET CONSTITUTION," THE PUBLICATION SAID. "A FAVORITE ARGUMENT OF SOME REACTIONARY ELEMENTS IN THE AFL IS THAT THE SOVIET LABOR UNION MOVEMENT IS NOT FREE, BUT RATHER IS A GOVERNMENT ORGAN. GREEN AND WOLL PROVED A COMPLETE LACK OF KNOWLEDGE, BECAUSE RUSSIAN LABOR UNIONS WERE FOUNDED LONG BEFORE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT."

JUN 19 1943

(THE AFL CONVENTION IN TORONTO LAST OCTOBER MADE CLEAR THAT IT FAVORED ALL AID TO RUSSIA SHORT OF DIRECT ASSOCIATION WITH THE SOVIET TRADE UNIONS; GREEN SAID THE ORGANIZATION'S POLICY WAS TO GIVE THE U.S.S.R. A "FULL AND COMPLETE MEASURE OF SUPPORT.")

"WHEN DR.GOEBBELS CRITICIZES THE SOVIET LABOR UNIONS NO ONE IS SURPRISED, BUT WHEN THIS IS DONE BY SOME AMERICAN LABOR UNION LEADERS SOVIET WORKERS ASK 'AGAINST WHOM ARE THESE LEADERS FIGHTING--HITLER OR THE SOVIET UNION?'" THE MAGAZINE COMMENTED.

DA-KA913PEW

JUN 19 1943

SEVILLE, SATURDAY, JUNE 19-(AP)-A GROUP OF 20 AMERICANS, SAILORS FROM A TORPEDOED MERCHANT SHIP, AND AIRMEN FORCED DOWN IN SPANISH TERRITORY, PASSED THROUGH SEVILLE YESTERDAY ENROUTE TO GIBRALTAR. FROM THERE THEY WILL GO TO NORTH AFRICA.

JR1223AEW

LISBON, JUNE 18-(AP)-ROME RESIDENTS HAVE BEEN BARRED FROM STAYING IN THAT CITY'S HOTELS BECAUSE SO MANY WERE FLOCKING THERE TO GET EXTRA FOOD, MADRID DISPATCHES FROM THE ITALIAN CAPITAL REPORTED TODAY.

IN THE OUTLYING CITIES, HOTEL RESIDENCE HAS BEEN LIMITED TO 15 DAYS FOR THE SAME REASON, THE DISPATCHES SAID.

-APR23-LUPIS 01936-RPS-350A

OAS IIV

ADD Madrid — King

THEY ADDED THAT THE KING'S PLANE WAS MINUTELY INSPECTED AND HEAVILY GUARDED AS IT SAT ON THE GIBRALTAR FIELD AND THAT THE KING WAS EXPECTED TO PROCEED TO ENGLAND FROM GIBRALTAR.

GH1251PEW

Insert Ankara — — — — military defenses

I LEFT CAIRO ON ONE OF THESE TRANSPORT PLANES SHORTLY AFTER DAWN JUNE 15. THERE WAS A SINGLE HALT BETWEEN EGYPT AND TURKEY, AT THE AIRPORT NEAR TEL AVIV, PALESTINE, WHERE A BRITISH RAF OFFICER INFORMED ME I WOULD NOT BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE.

HE DECLINED ANY EXPLANATION, EXCEPT TO SAY THAT NO CIVILIAN WAS ALLOWED TO TRAVEL.

JUN 19 1943

I CONVINCED HIM I DID NOT COME UNDER THE BAN AND CONTINUED THE JOURNEY. IT WAS NOT UNTIL THE PLANE REACHED TURKISH SOIL THAT THE PASSENGERS LEARNED THE FRONTIER WAS CLOSED.

ALGIERS, JUNE 18-(AP)-ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF FIGHTING FRANCE, GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE CONFERRED TODAY WITH A NUMBER OF FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION.

IT WAS REPORTED HE WOULD PARTICIPATE IN A WORLDWIDE FRENCH CELEBRATION OF THE 1940 ANNOUNCEMENT IN FRANCE'S DARK HOUR THAT "FRENCH RESISTANCE MUST NOT DIE."

GH1229PEW

Insert Allied ADS No. AFRICA — — — before dawn in Italy

(THE CONTINUED AERIAL PRESSURE UPON ITALY AND HER GUARDIAN ISLANDS WAS ACCOMPANIED BY AN ANNOUNCEMENT FROM ANKARA THAT THE TURKISH-SYRIAN FRONTIER HAD BEEN REOPENED YESTERDAY AFTER 48 HOURS IN WHICH ONLY ALLIED DIPLOMATIC AND MILITARY PERSONNEL WERE PERMITTED TO CROSS. A BRITISH SOURCE IN ANKARA SAID THE CLOSING

JUN 19 1943

30-24-5159

30-24-5159

HAD BEEN INTENDED TO SCREEN TROOP MOVEMENTS IN SYRIA FROM AXIS AGENTS.

(THE BERLIN RADIO, PERHAPS FISHING AGAIN FOR INFORMATION, BROADCAST A DISPATCH REPORTING THAT ADDITIONAL BRITISH AND INDIAN TROOPS HAD BEEN MOVED TO CYPRUS. AXIS SOURCES SAY THAT AMERICANS ARE AMONG THE GARRISON OF CYPRUS, A POTENTIAL BASE FOR INVASION OF THE BALKANS, CRETE OR THE DODECANESE ISLANDS.)

JUN 19 1943

ADD Algiers — de Gaulle

DE GAULLE, ACCOMPANIED BY CATROUX, ACKNOWLEDGED THE PLAUDITS OF THE CROWD BY LIFTING HIS ARMS IN HIS OWN VERSION OF THE V-FOR-VICTORY SIGN.

GIRAUD DID NOT ATTEND, BUT HIS CHIEF OF SECURITY, VICE ADMIRAL EMILE MUSELIER, WAS IN CHARGE OF POLICE ARRANGEMENTS.

SOME EXCITABLE DE GAULLISTS SHOUTED "CLEAN UP," AND "DISMISS GIRAUD," BUT THE ONLY ARRESTS BY POLICE FOR DISORDERLY CONDUCT WERE TWO MEN WHO YELLED, "DOWN WITH DE GAULLE--THE GERMANS WILL WIN."

THE ALGIERS PRESS HAILED THE FIRST MEETING OF THE FULL COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION, WHICH WAS HELD YESTERDAY ON DE GAULLE'S INSISTENCE, AS "ESTABLISHING THE SOLID FOUNDATIONS OF GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE WHICH NOW SUPPORT THE DESTINIES OF THE EMPIRE AND FRANCE."

AN EDITORIAL IN LA DEPECHE ALGERIENNE ASSERTED THAT SOLIDARITY HAD BEEN FORGED "IN THE PRESENCE OF EVENTS WHICH EFFACED ALL PERSONAL CONCEPTIONS IN THE UNANIMOUS DESIRE FOR UNION OF COUNTRY."

FAVORABLE ALLIED COMMENT WAS HEARD ON THE FULL COMMITTEE'S ASSUMPTION OF COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY, THE AGREEMENT TO RESOLVE DISPUTED QUESTIONED BY A MAJORITY VOTE AND THE PROMISE TO ESTABLISH A "CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY."

KK433PEW

JUN 19 1943

Add Allied HQ RAF RCAF — Stevenson-bomb

"I HAD NO IDEA THE BOMB WAS STILL THERE OR I WOULDN'T HAVE BEEN THAT LOW," SAID STEVENSON. "MY WING MAN HAD SEEN IT AND HE TRIED TO WARN ME SO THAT I COULD FOLLOW THE REGULAR PROCEDURE IN MAKING THE BOMB HARMLESS AND THEN DROP IT BUT MY RADIO WASN'T WORKING WELL. WHEN THE THING WENT OFF BELOW US I THOUGHT I HAD BEEN HIT BY A CANNON. IT TORE ONE HOLE IN MY PLANE AND TWO IN THAT OF MY WING MAN'S. WE WERE LUCKY THAT WE WERE OVER THE WATER. IF WE HAD BEEN OVER LAND I FEEL SURE THAT ALL FOUR PLANES IN THE FORMATION WOULD HAVE BEEN BLOWN SKY HIGH."

JUN 19 1943

GW1222PEW

ADD Allied HQ RAFRCA —

THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE REPORTED ALLIED AIR ATTACKS AT SEVERAL POINTS IN SICILY AND ON CALABRIA IN SOUTHERN ITALY PROPER.

(SOME INDICATION OF THE DAMAGE SPREADING IN ITALY WAS GIVEN IN A ROME BROADCAST WHICH ANNOUNCED THAT ALL SAVE 6,000 TO 7,000 OF THE 100,000 RESIDENTS OF CAGLIARI IN SARDINIA HAD BEEN EVACUATED BECAUSE OF ALLIED BOMBING.

("CIVIL SERVICE OFFICIALS WHO REMAINED IN THE TOWN ARE BRAVELY ATTENDING TO THEIR DUTIES AMONG THE RUINS," THE BROADCAST ADDED.)

GW311PEW

(AP SPECIAL FOR PMS)

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

JUN 19 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE WORK HORSES OF THE UNITED STATES FIGHTER COMMAND IN NORTH AFRICA--THE FIRST AMERICAN OUTFIT TO ENGAGE THE GERMAN AIR FORCE IN COMBAT--GOT AN OFFICIAL NOD OF APPROVAL TODAY. SUPPORTING THE BIG BRITISH-CANADIAN RAID ON

JUN 19 1943

DIEPPE, THEY WERE THE FIRST AMERICANS TO ENGAGE THE GERMANS IN EUROPE.

AN ARMY AIR FORCE STATEMENT CREDITED THE SPITFIRE GROUP COMMANDED BY LIEUT.COL.FRED M.DEAN OF ST.PETERSBURG, FLA., WITH "ONE OF THE BEST RECORDS OF ANY UNIT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCES."

THAT WAS A MILD STATEMENT OF THE CASE AND SO WERE THE BARE STATISTICS OF THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS--84 ENEMY PLANES DESTROYED IN COMBAT, 4,688 MISSIONS FLOWN AND 11,664 COMBAT HOURS IN THE AIR.

DEAN AND HIS VETERANS, WERE AMONG THE FIRST TO LAND IN NORTH AFRICA AND THEY NEVER HAD A CHANCE TO FATTEN THEIR SCORE BY WHAT FLIERS CALL "SITTING DUCKS"--STUKAS AND OTHER GERMAN AND ITALIAN BOMBERS, AS WELL AS THE LUMBERING AXIS TRANSPORTS WHICH ARE EASY TARGETS. EIGHTY OF THEIR 84 VICTIMS WERE ENEMY FIGHTERS, MOSTLY GERMANY'S BEST MESSERSCHMITT-109'S AND FOCKE-WULF-190S.

THE GROUP HAD ONLY ONE RICH OPPORTUNITY FOR REAL SALUGHTER AND THEY MADE THE MOST OF IT, SHOOTING DOWN 28 GERMAN AND ITALIAN FIGHTERS OVER PANTELLERIA IN TWO AND ONE-HALF DAYS IN EARLY JUNE. JUN 19 1943

LIKE THEMGROUP, THE INDIVIDUAL PILOTS ALSO HAD SCANT CHANCE OF BECOMING LEADING ACES. THE TOP SCORER FOR THE OUTFIT IS 24-YEAR-OLD MAJOR FRANK A.HILL, FORMER PLUMBER AND GLIDER ENTHUSIAST FROM HILLSDALE, N.J., WHO HAS DESTROYED SIX ENEMY PLANES.

THE GROUP'S FOUR OTHER ACES, EACH OF WHOM IS CREDITED WITH FIVE VICTORIES, ARE LIEUT.COL.HARRISON R.THYNG, OF FITTSFIELD, N.H., WHO RECENTLY RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES; FIRST LIEUT.J.D.COLLINSWORTH, OF BORGER, TEX.; SECOND LIEUT.CHARLES R.FISCHETTE (OF 90 CAYUGA ST.) CLYDE, N.Y. AND FIRST LIEUT. JOHN H.WHITE, OF HARDY, ARK.

DEAN'S GROUP SHOT DOWN A FOCKE-WULF-190 OVER DIEPPE. SINCE THEN, HOWEVER, ITS VICTIMS HAVE COME SLOWLY, BUT FOR A GOOD REASON. FOR MONTHS DURING THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN, THEIR JOB WAS TO ESCORT BOMBERS. IN DEAN'S OWN WORDS TO HIS MEN, "OUR DUTY IS TO GET THE BOMBERS TO THE TARGET AND BACK AGAIN." JUN 19 1943

I WAS AT THE GROUP'S TUNISIAN AIRBASE ONE DAY WHEN A PILOT DID FORGET. HE LEFT HIS FORMATION TO CHASE AND SHOOT DOWN A STUKA DIVE BOMBER, BUT IN SO DOING HE LEFT THE WINGMAN IN HIS FLIGHT WIDE OPEN TO POSSIBLE ATTACK FROM ENEMY FIGHTERS. DEAN GROUNDED HIM AND LATER ARRANGED HIS TRANSFER TO ANOTHER GROUP AND TOLD THE OTHERS:

"IF ANY OF YOU JUST WANT TO BE HEROES BY KNOCKING OFF THE EASY ONES AND EXPOSING YOUR OWN MEN I CAN ARRANGE MORE TRANSFERS."

AT THE SAME BASE A FEW DAYS LATER, DEAN, WHO INSISTED ON PARTICIPATING PERSONALLY IN EVERY MAJOR MISSION, RETURNED FROM A JOB IN LOW SPIRITS. ONE OF THE BOMBERS HIS SPITFIRES WERE ESCORTING HAD DROPPED OUT OF FORMATION AND WAS SHOT DOWN BY LURKING MESSERSCHMITTS. HIS SPITFIRES HAD BAGGED FOUR NAZIS, BUT EVEN THAT FAILED TO CONSOLE HIM.

"THAT'S THE FIRST BOMBER WE'VE LOST IN DOZENS OF ESCORT JOBS," HE SAID. "I WOULDN'T HAVE TRADED IT FOR 20 JERRIES."

FH1125AEW

JUN 19 1943

30-24-5161 30-24 — 5161

ADD Chungking — Chiang's son

THE CEREMONY, A PRIVATE ONE, TOOK PLACE IN THE GENERALISSIMO'S HOME. THE GENERALISSIMO BECAME A METHODIST SOME YEARS AGO, AND TODAY HE AND HIS SON WERE ALONE IN PRAYER AND MEDITATION.

AS A CAPTAIN IN THE CHINESE ARMY HE GETS THE AMERICAN EQUIVALENT OF $4 A MONTH.

JUN 19 1943

CH1202PEW

ADD ALLIED HQ Australia — MacArthur OVR

A SINGLE JAPANESE PLANE DROPPED BOMBS AT HORN ISLAND, CAPE YORK, AUSTRALIA, BUT THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THEY CAUSED NO DAMAGE.

IN THE RAID ON SELARU, WHICH IS 300 MILES NORTH OF DARWIN, THE PLANES STRUCK AT THE VILLAGES OF LINGAT AND WERAIN. OFF THE SHORE, THREE LUGGERS AND TWO POWER BARGES WERE STRAFED. ONE OF THE BARGES WAS FORCED AGROUND.

ALSO IN THE SECTOR NORTHWEST OF AUSTRALIA, A TWO-ENGINED ALLIED BOMBER ON RECONNAISSANCE INTERCEPTED AND SHOT DOWN A JAPANESE FLOAT PLANE OVER THE ARAFURA SEA.

AT LAHA, ON AMBOINA, MEDIUM BOMBERS ATTACKED THE AIRDROME DISPERSAL AND BUILDING AREAS. RESULTANT FIRES COULD BE SEEN FOR 40 MILES.

TWELVE MILES BELOW SALAMAUA, NEW GUINEA, ON THE GROUND FIGHTING FRONT AT MUBO, ALLIED ATTACK PLANES POURED FIRE INTO JAPANESE POSITIONS NEAR GREENS HILL, A FREQUENT TARGET.

ANOTHER OFTEN-BOMBED TARGET, CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW BRITAIN, WAS VISITED AT NIGHT BY MEDIUM BOMBERS WHICH STRAFED THREE JAPANESE POWER BARGES, SINKING ONE AND BADLY DAMAGING THE OTHERS.

(ALLIED PLANES HAVE THEIR GREATEST SUCCESS AT NIGHT AGAINST THESE BARGES BECAUSE THE JAPANESE SEEK TO USE THEM UNDER THE PROTECTION OF DARKNESS FOR THE MOVEMENT OF SUPPLIES)

ON UNEA ISLAND, OFF NEW BRITAIN, A FOUR-ENGINED BOMBER ON RECONNAISSANCE DESTROYED THE JETTY AT THE WATERFRONT WITH A DIRECT HIT.

JUN 19 1943

IN THE MUBO SECTOR, THE STRAFING BOSTONS MADE 37 PASSES AT THE ENEMY POSITIONS.

CATALINAS DROPPED THE BOMBS ON LAHA; A BEAUFORT BOMBER SHOT DOWN THE FLOAT PLANE, A MITCHELL HIT THE BARGES OFF CAPE GLOUVESTER; AND A FLYING FORTRESS DESTROYED THE JETTY ON UNEA.

FR1003PCW NM

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 18-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN REITERATED TODAY HE WAS CONVINCED THE JAPANESE WERE NOW UNABLE TO INVADE AUSTRALIA.

REPLYING TO CRITICISM OF HIS RECENT STATEMENT TO THIS EFFECT, CURTIN DECLARED:

"I REPEAT MY STATEMENT THAT THE ENEMY CANNOT INVADE AUSTRALIA. THAT IS NOT BASED ON ANY MILITARY VIEW OF MY OWN BUT UPON KNOWLEDGE OF THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE AND UPON COMPETENTLY-MADE MILITARY ASSESSMENTS.

"THERE HAVE BEEN VAST CHANGES IN THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST PACIFIC SINCE I MADE PREVIOUS STATEMENTS THREE MONTHS AGO OF JAPANESE CONCENTRATIONS OF 200,000 MEN IN THE PERIMETER NORTH OF AUSTRALIA.

WW212APW

JUN 19 1943

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 18-(AP)-FRANCIS M.FORDE, DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER, TOLD THE AUSTRALIAN TRADES UNION CONFERENCE TODAY THAT THE ELIMINATION OF STRIKES AND INDUSTRIAL STOPPAGES IS IMPERATIVE IF AUSTRALIA IS TO ACHIEVE 100 PER CENT EFFECTIVENESS IN HER WAR EFFORT.

NEVERTHELESS, FORDE PAID TRIBUTE TO "THE MAGNIFICENT WORK DONE BY THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF WORKERS" IN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES.

IMPORTANT POINTS LIKELY TO BE RAISED AT THE CONFERENCE INCLUDE THE CONTINUED OPERATION OF THE GOVERNMENT'S WAGE PEGGING REGULATIONS WITHOUT A LIMIT ON PROFITS, AND THE RECENT INTRODUCTION OF ANTI-STRIKE REGULATIONS WITHOUT CONSULTATION WITH THE AUSTRALIAN COUNCIL OF TRADE UNIONS.

JUN 19 1943

FR455ACW

ADD Somewhere in New Guinea ... the rest

A VETERAN A-20 PILOT, D.P.HALL, OF KINGSVILLE, TEX., WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT CORPUS CHRISTI, DESTROYED AT LEAST SIX BARGES IN THE FINSCHHAFEN AREA. CAPT. DONALD GOOD, (9! EUGENE, ORE., ALSO PARTICIPATED IN THE NOCTURNAL STRAFING SWEEP.

"I SIGHTED SEVEN BARGES IN A LINE IN THE MOONLIGHT," HALL SAID, "DROPPED A BOMB BETWEEN TWO AND GOT THEM BOTH. I STRAFED AND BOMBED THE OTHER BARGES TOO, GOT THEM ALL EXCEPT MAYBE ONE THAT WENT UNDER AN OVERHANGING BANK."

SEVEN OTHER BARGES WHICH HALL SIGHTED WERE BEACHED, APPARENTLY WRECKED.

THE JAPANESE HAVE BEEN DEPENDING HEAVILY UPON BARGES TO SUPPLY THEIR GROUND-MENACED NEW GUINEA BASES AT LAE AND SALAMAUA UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS AND THE MITCHELLS HAVE BEEN ATTACKING THEM REGULARLY

JUN 19 1943

THE BOSTONS RARELY HAVE PARTICIPATED IN NIGHT ATTACKS BUT DID HIT LAE ONCE IN DARKNESS.

(THE BARGE ATTACKS WERE FIRST REPORTED IN TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE FROM ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA. THE COMMUNIQUE ALSO TOLD OF THE THIRD STRAIGHT DAY OF RAIDING YESTERDAY BY JAPANESE PLANES ON AN AREA OF VILLAGES 90 MILES NORTHWEST OF LAE WHICH IS KNOWN TO HAVE SEVERAL EMERGENCY LANDING FIELDS. THE COMMUNIQUE SAID 40 JAPANESE PLANES TOOK PART, WHICH MAKES A TOTAL OF 109 PLANES SENT BY THE ENEMY AGAINST THAT PREVIOUSLY UNMENTIONED SECTOR IN THE THREE RAIDS)

WW110APW

JUN 19 1943

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JUNE 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SGT. JOSEPH BAIRD KNOWS HOW IT FEELS TO RIDE IN THE TAIL GUNNER'S POSITION ON A BURNING B-17 BOEING FLYING FORTRESS WITH THE PAIN OF SHRAPNEL WOUNDS MAKING DIFFICULT THE TASK OF FIRE-FIGHTING.

HE KNOWS, AND CAN GIVE AN UNUSUALLY GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE ORDEAL, BECAUSE HE REMAINED CONSCIOUS UNTIL HE SUCCEEDED IN BEATING OUT THE FLAMES.

THE SERGEANT, OF LOS ANGELES, RECALLED THE INCIDENT IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY IN A BASE HOSPITAL.

HE CRAWLED FORWARD INTO THE MAIN COMPARTMENT OF THE PLANE AFTER OVERCOMING THE FLAMES. THERE FELLOW CREW MEMBERS ADMINISTERED A SEDATIVE. FROM THEN ON BAIRD REMEMBERED NOTHING.

FIRST LIEUT.JOSEPH NIECE OF BEACH, N.D., THE PILOT, BROUGHT THE PLANE, VETERAN OF MANY MISSIONS, SAFELY BACK TO ITS BASE.

JUN 19 1943

30-24-5163

AS SERGEANT BAIRD TOLD IT:

"A BRILLIANT YELLOW BURST FROM AN ACK-ACK SHELL MOMENTARM

30-24-5163

AS SERGEANT BAIRD TOLD IT:

"A BRILLIANT YELLOW BURST FROM AN ACK-ACK SHELL MOMENTARILY BLINDED ME AND I SENSED A RIPPING SOUND OF SHRAPNEL ALL ABOUT ME. BUT, A FUNNY THING, I DIDN'T PASS OUT -- JUST A SUDDEN PAUSE LIKE WHEN A FAST TRAIN ROARS PAST AND LEAVES YOU STANDING ALONGSIDE THE PLATFORM.

JUN 19 1943

"I WENT BACK TO FIRING AWAY AT THOSE SEARCH LIGHTS WHEN THE STRONG ODOR OF BURNING RUBBER FILLED MY COMPARTMENT. LOOKING DOWN, I NOTICED ALL THE RUBBER FLOORING WAS AFIRE -- AND, WITH THE WIND RUSHING THROUGH BROKEN GLASS, I KNEW I HAD TO GET IT OUT OR THE REST OF THE PLANE WOULD BE GONE IN A MATTER OF MINUTES."

FJ231ACW NM

(BY STAFF SERGEANT HARRY S.BOLSER, U.S. MARINE CORPS, 312 MACON AVENUE, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

(WX)-SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, JUNE 1-(DELAYED)-MANY MARINE CORPS FIGHTER PILOTS WHO SURVIVED THE AIR MELEE ABOVE GUADALCANAL LAST NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER WHEN THE JAPS SENT DOWN MANY HEAVILY SUPPORTED TROOP AND SUPPLY SHIPS SAY IT WAS LUCK THAT SAVED THEM. BUT FIRST LIEUTENANT ROY A.THORSON, U.S.M.C., 1201 SAINT OLAF AVENUE, NORTH-FIELD, MINNESOTA, THINKS DIFFERENTLY.

"IT WAS MY FIGHTER THAT BROUGHT ME OUT OF THAT BATTLE," RECOUNTED LIEUTENANT THORSON, AT HIS BASE.

"OUR FIGHTER PLANES ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. DON'T LET ANYONE TELL YOU DIFFERENTLY."

LIEUTENANT THORSON, MEMBER OF A MARINE FIGHTER UNIT, BROUGHT HIS PLANE THROUGH THE BATTLE UNTOUCHED. HE HAS 150 COMBAT HOURS IN THE AIR.

JUN 19 1943

IN MID-DECEMBER LIEUTENANT THORSON WAS IN A FIGHTER FORMATION ESCORTING BOMBERS WHEN THEY JUMPED A 12-SHIP JAP TASK FORCE AT DUSK, 190 MILES NORTH OF GUADALCANAL. THE 26-YEAR-OLD OFFICER STRAFED SEVERAL JAP CRUISERS AND ESCAPED BEING HIT BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

LIEUTENANT THORSON ENLISTED IN THE NAVY SHOROLY AFTER HE WAS GRADUATED FROM SAINT OLAF COLLEGE, NORTHFIELD, MINNESOTA, IN 1938. HE WON HIS WINGS APRIL 29, 1942, AND TRANSFERRED TO THE MARINE CORPS.

MD517AEW

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT JIM LUCAS, U.S. MARINE CORPS OF 25131 EAST 14TH PLACE, TULSA,OKLAHOMA, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

JUN 19 1943

(WX)-SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, JUNE 1-(DELAYED)-FOR REPEATEDLY RISKING HIS LIFE TO HELP MAINTAIN AN AERIAL "BURMA ROAD" OF SUPPLIES TO HENDERSON FIELD DURING THE SOLOMON ISLANDS CAMPAIGN, FIRST LIEUTENANT EDWARD R.THOMAS, U.S.M.C., 309 ROSEMARY AVENUE, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, HAS BEEN COMPLIMENTED BY HIS COMMANDING OFFICER.

JUN 19 1943

BETWEEN SEPTEMBER 7 AND DECEMBER 1, 1942, LIEUTENANT THOMAS PILOTED HIS NAVY CARGO TRANSPORT PLANE, LOADED WITH BOMBS, HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND GASOLINE, INTO GUADALCANAL, HELPED TO UNLOAD IT ON HENDERSON FIELD'S RUNWAYS UNDER FIRE, AND TOOK OFF WITH A LOAD OF WOUNDED MARINES.

THE SAGA WRITTEN BY HIS SQUADRON HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED BY ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY, COMMANDER SOUTH PACIFIC AREA AND SOUTH PACIFIC FORCE, AS AN "EXAMPLE OF COURAGE AND SKILL."

COLONEL P.K.SMITH, COMMANDER OF A MARINE AIRCRAFT GROUP IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, RECENTLYPLIMENTED LIEUTENAN

JUN 19 1943

COLONEL P.K.SMITH, COMMANDER OF A MARINE AIRCRAFT GROUP IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, RECENTLY COMPLIMENTED LIEUTENANT THOMAS "FOR OUTSTANDIN HEROISM IN THE LINE OF HIS PROFESSION WHILE OPERATING NAVAL TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS AREA" AND SET OUT:

"DURING THE PERIOD OF SEPTEMBER 7 TO NOVEMBER 1, 1942, LIEUTENANT THOMAS WAS CO-PILOT ON NAVY CARGO TRANSPORTS OPERATING IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS AREA WITH EMERGENCY SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR TROOPS AND EVACUATED WOUNDED FROM THAT AREA.

"LIEUTENANT THOMAS DISPLAYED EXCEPTIONAL SKILL, COURAGE AND DEVOTION TO DUTY IN SUCCESSFULLY OPERATING IN AN AREA KNOWN TO HAVE COMBATANO AIRCRAFT AND CONTINUAL GROUND FIRE FROM ENEMY TROOPS.

"DESPITE THESE CONDITIONS, LIEUTENANT THOMAS SUCCESSFULLY ACCOMPLISHED EACH MISSION."

MD512AEW

DC Kx (THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT JIM LUCAS, U.S. MARINE CORPS, OF 25131 EAST 14TH PLACE, TULSA, OKLAHOMA, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

(WX)-SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, JUNE 1-(DELAYED)-TECHNICAL SERGEANT WILLIAM T.MESKELL, U.S.M.C., 21, OF 17 1/2 WEST CHARLES STREET, OELWEIN, IOWA, HAS BEEN COMPLIMENTED BY HIS COMMANDING OFFICER FOR HIS PART IN KEEPING OPEN AN AERIAL SUPPLY ROUTE TO HENDERSON FIELD DURING THE SOLOMON ISLANDS CAMPAIGN.

TECHNICAL SERGEANO MESKELL, THEN A STAFF SERGEANT, REPEATEDLY RODE INTO GUADALCANAL AS MECHANIC ON A NAVY CARGO TRANSPORT PLANE LOADED WITH BOMBS, HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND GASOLINE. HE HELPED TO UNLOAD UNDER FIRE ON HENDERSON'S SHATTERED TUNWAYS, THEN TOOK OFF WITH WOUNDED MARINES.

JUN 19 1943

ON ONE OCCASION, MARINES WERE CRITICALLY SHORT OF SUPPLIES WHEN HELP ARRIVED FROM THE SKIES. THE FEAT OF TECHNICAL SERGEANT MESKELL'S SQUADRON HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED BY ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY, U.S.N., AS "AN EXAMPLE OF COURAGE AND SKILL."

TECHNICAL SERGEANT MESKELL'S MOTHER, MRS.MARY ELLEN MESKELL, RESIDES AT 920 LINDEN AVENUE, LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA. HE ENLISTED ON JANUARY 4, 1940, AT DES MOINES.

COLONEL P.K.SMITH, IN COMPLIMENTING TECHNICAL SERGEANT MESKELL "FOR OUTSTANDING HEROISM," SAID:

"DURING THE PERIOD OF SEPTEMBER 7 TO NOVEMBER 1, 1942, STAFF SERGEANT MESKELL MADE SIX TRIPS AS FLIGHT MECHANIC OF NAVY CARGO TRANSPORT-AIRCRAFT IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS AREA.

JUN 19 1943

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"HIS ZEAL, EXCEPTIONAL COURAGE AND DEVOTION TO DUTY DURING THESE FLIGHTS, UNDER EXOREMELY HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS, ENABLED THIS GROUP TO SUPPLY COMBATANT FORCES AND EVACUATE WOUNDED FROM THE COMBAT AREA."

MD522AEW

BY LEIF ERICKSON

AN ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE.--(AP)-IN FOUR MONTHS OF ACTION IN THE SOLOMONS, CAPT.THOMAS G.LANPHIER JR., 27, HAS WON RECOGNITION AS THE "HOTTEST" PILOT IN ONE OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC'S "HOTTEST" ARMY FIGHTER SQUADRONS.

LANPHIER, WHO CALLS DETROIT HIS HOME TOWN, IS A MEMBER OF THE 13TH U.S.ARMY AIR FORCE FIGHTER SQUADRON. HERE IS HIS PERSONAL RECORD FROM JANUARY THROUGH APRIL:

JUN 19 1943

SIX ZEROS DOWNED IN COMBAT; ONE ENEMY BOMBER SHOT DOWN; SIX ZEROS DESTROYED ON GROUND; ONE 3,000-TON CARGO SHIP SUNK BY DIVE BOMBING; ONE ENEMY TANK DESTROYED BY DIVE BOMBING; ONE RADIO STATION AND TRUCKED WRECKED BY DIVE BOMBING.

LANPHIER IS A SON OF COL.THOMAS G.LANPHIER, NOW EXECUTIVE HEAD OF ARMY AIR FORCE INTELLIGENCE IN WASHINGTON, D.C., AFTER GRADUATION FROM STANFORD UNIVERSITY IN CALIFORNIA HE WORKED AS A REPORTER IN SAN FRANCISCO AND THEN STARTED FLYING AND ENLISTED IN THE AIR FORCE.

IN 29 OF THE TOUGHEST DAYS OF THE GUADALCANAL CAMPAIGN, LANPHIER AND 11 SQUADRON MATES, INCLUDING THE SQUADRON COMMANDER, LT.COL. HENRY VICCELLIO OF CHATHAM, VA., FLEW AN AVERAGE OF 65 COMBAT HOURS EACH.

OFFICIAL RECORDS COMPILED BY LT.GEN.MILLARD F.HARMON'S HEADQUARTERS DISCLOSED THAT THE 12 PILOTS IN THE 29 DAYS FROM DEC.23 THROUGH JAN.20, DESTROYED EIGHT ENEMY PLANES IN THE AIR, 15 ON THE GROUND, AND SANK TWO CARGO SHIPS AT WICKHAM ANVHORAGE OFF NEW GEORGIA ISLAND. IN THAT TIME NONE OF THE MEN WAS INJURED AND NO PLANE WAS DAMAGED IN ACTION. ONE PLANE WAS LOST BECAUSE OF ENGINE FAILURE. ONE OF THE PILOTS, 1ST.LT.GEORGE G.TOPOLL OF KALAMAZOO, MICH., SUBSEQUENTLY DIED IN A PLANE ACCIDENT ON HENDERSON FIELD.

FOR THEIR EXPLOITS IN THE FOUR WEEKS OF INTENSIVE ACTION SQUADRON PILOTS RECEIVED THESE AWARDS FROM GENERAL HARMON:

LANPHIER, DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND SILVER STAR; 2D.LT.HARVEY L.DUNBAR OF EASTON, PA., AND 2D.LT. WILLIAM E.DAGGIT OF BLOOMINGTON, ILL., AIR MEDALS.

JUN 19 1943

DURING THEIR BUSY FOUR WEEKS THE SQUADRON FLIERS ESCORTED 22 BOMBING MISSIONS TO LAMBETI, JAPANESE FIELD IN THE NEW GEORGIA GROUP, AND THREE MISSIONS AGAINST REKATA BAY, ON SANTA ISABEL ISLAND.

ON THESE 25 MISSIONS NO JAPANESE FIGHTER GOT A SINGLE SHOT AT AMERICAN BOMBERS. ON ONE BOMBER ESCORT MISSION 12 JAPANESE FLOAT PLANES TRIED TO ATTACK, AND ALL 23 WERE SHOT DOWN, HALF OF THEM BY FOUR OF THE 12 SQUADRON PILOTS.

USING THEIR FIGHTERS AS PINCH DIVE BOMBERS, THE SQUADRON SANK TWO CARGO SHIPS AND EXECUTED SUCCESSFUL MISSIONS AGAIHBEEN CULTIVATED, WH

USING THEIR FIGHTERS AS PINCH DIVE BOMBERS, THE SQUADRON SANK TWO

JUN 19 1943

CARGO SHIPS AND EXECUTED SUCCESSFUL MISSIONS AGAINST JAPANESE TROOPS ON GUADALCANAL.

MAJOR GENERAL JOSEPH L.COLLINS, COMMANDING A DIVISION OF GUADALCANAL GROUND FORCES, GAVE CREDIT TO THE SQUADRON FOR:

WIPING OUT FOUR ENEMY STRONGHOLDS, DESTROYING 17 MACHINE GUN NESTS, AND KILLING OVER 200 ENEMY SOLDIERS.

THE HARMON HEADQUARTERS POINTED OUT THAT THESE DIVE-BOMBING ATTACKS WERE CARRIED OUT UNDER EXACTING CONDITIONS BECAUSE THE JAPANESE AT THAT TIME WERE NO MORE THAN 30 TO 40 YARDS FROM AMERICAN LINES. NONE OF OUR TROOPS WAS TOUCHED.

JUN 19 1943

IN ADDITION TO THEIR OFFICIAL RECORD FOR DEC.23-JAN.20, LANPHIER AND THREE MATES WERE CREDITED WITH BRINGING DOWN SEVEN JAPANESE PLANES IN THE 100-PLANE RAID BY THE ENEMY ON GUADALCANAL AND TULAGI LAST APRIL 7. LANPHIER AND THE OTHER THREE DIDN'T GET A BULLET HOLE IN THEIR PLANES. IN A STILL LATER SORTIE, FIVE OF THE LIGHTNING PILOTS STRAFED A JAPANESE DESTROYER AND LEFT IT BURNING, WITH ITS BRIDGE RIDDLED AND SMASHED.

HG320PCW

SAN CRISTOBAL, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, JUNE 18-(AP)-THE TOWN OF YAGUATE WAS RENAMED "VILLA LIDICE" TODAY IN HONOR OF THE [illegible] THE VILLAGE IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA [illegible] RAZED BY THE GERMANS A YEAR AGO IN REPRISAL FOR THE MURDER OF REINHARD HEYDRICH.

JB 10 0L 306P

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 17-(AP)-SOURCES FAMILIAR WITH THE NEGOTIATIONS FOR AN OIL AGREEMENT BETWEEN ARGENTINA AND THE UNITED STATES SAID TODAY PROSPECTIVE BENEFITS FOR BOTH PARTIES WERE MATERIAL AND THAT THEY WERE VIRTUALLY BARREN OF POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS.

THE AGREEMENT, WHICH IS AWAITING CONFIRMATION IN WASHINGTON, WOULD PROVIDE DELIVERY OF 350,000 CUBIC METERS OF ARGENTINE OIL TO THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES OF PARAGUAY, URUGUAY AND BRAZIL IN RETURN FOR 36,000 TONS OF DRILLING MACHINERY FROM THE UNITED STATES. THE NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN IN PROGRESS SINCE LAST SEPTEMBER, WITH THE PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION.

JUN 19 1943

A DRAFT OF THE AGREEMENT HAD BEEN SUBMITTED TO WASHINGTON FOR APPROVAL BEFORE JUNE 6. NO FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED WITH THE RAMIREZ GOVERNMENT AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL SEGUNDO R.STORNI, MINISTER OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, THAT HE WAS PREPARED TO CONCLUDE THE AGREEMENT MERELY RATIFIED WHAT HAD ALREADY BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

THE AGREEMENT, IF FINALLY APPROVED BY WASHINGTON, WOULD ENABLE ARGENTINA TO MAINTAIN HER PRESENT OIL PRODUCTION AND PROBABLY INCREASE IT SLIGHTLY. OIL TECHNICIANS SAY THAT ARGENTINA'S OUTPUT IS SERIOUSLY THREATENED BECAUSE OF LACK OF EQUIPMENT. FURTHERMORE, IT WAS SAID, ONCE PRODUCTION BEGAN TO DECLINE THERE WAS DANGER THAT IT COULD NOT LATER BE RESTORED TO ITS ORIGINAL VOLUME.

FROM THE UNITED NATIONS VIEWPOINT A VITAL CONSIDERATION IS THE QUANTITY OF TANKER TONNAGE WHICH WOULD BE RELEASED BY ARGENTINA'S PROMISE TO SUPPLY THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES' OIL REQUIREMENTS.

JUN 19 1943

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FORMERLY THESE COUNTRIES WERE CARED FOR UNDER THE SOUTH AMERICAN POOL ARRANGEMENT, BY WHICH THEY ARE ASSURED SUFFICIENT TANKER TONNAGE TO COVER THE SAME PERCENTAGE OF THEIR OIL NEEDS AS IS ALLOCATED THE EASTERN SEABOARD OF THE UNITED STATES.

DELIVERIES FROM ARGENTINA WOULD MAKE AVAILABLE FOR WAR SUPPLY ROUTES A CERTAIN NUMBER OF THE TANKERS THUS EMPLOYED.

ONE OF THE STUMBLING BLOCKS OF THE LENGTHY NEGOTIATIONS WAS THE QUESTION OF WHETHER MACHINERY WOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ENTIRELY THROUGH THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT OIL MONOPOLY OR SHARED BETWEEN IT AND FOREIGN OIL COMPANIES ON A PREDETERMINED BASIS. IT IS ASSUMED THAT THE DRAFT CONTAINS A MUTUALLY SATISFACTORY SOLUTION OF THIS PROBLEM.

XM112AEW

JUN 19 1943

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 18-(AP)-LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, MEMBE OF THE COMMITTEE STUDYING PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE ORGANIC LAW O PUERTO RICO, AND DR. RAFAEL ARRILLAGA TORRENS, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN A JOINT STATEMENT TODAY ASSAILED THE BELL COMMITTEE'S "MORAL AUTHORITY" TO CONDUCT AN "INQUISITION" ON PUERTO RICAN AFFAIRS.

"WE OBVIOUSLY ARE NOT QUESTIONING YOUR LEGAL AUTHORITY," THE STATEMENT SAID, "BUT WE ARE INTERESTED IN KNOWING WHY AND BY WHAT MORAL AUTHORITY YOU CAN ATTEMPT TO CONTROL WHAT THE PEOPLE OF PUERTO RICO MAY DECIDE TO DO WITH THE LIMITED DEMOCRACY WHICH HAS BEEN GRANTED TO THEM."

JUN 19 1943

THE STATEMENT ASSERTED THAT THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE DID NOT HAVE THE "MORAL RIGHT TO MAKE ANY INVESTIGATION IN PUERTO RICO EXCEPT

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OSE RELATED TO THE PROPER EXPENDITURE OF FEDERAL FUNDS, INTERSTICES AND THE PROPER FUNCTIONING OF FEDERAL ACTIVITIES HERE."

THE STATEMENT ALSO ASSAILED THE "EXPLOITATION" OF THE PAST 45 YEARS, AND THEN ASSERTED THAT THE UNITED STATES WAS OBLIGATED TO SET THE ISLAND ON ITS OWN FEET BY;

1. REHABILITATING THE HEALTH OF THE PEOPLE AND INCREASING THEIR VOCATIONAL PREPARATION,

2. PROVIDING THE EQUIPMENT AND TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE NEEDED FOR ACHIEVING THE LAND'S MAXIMUM PRODUCTIVITY.

3. ENCOURAGING THE INDUSTRIALIZATION OF THE ISLAND.

JR1128PEW

JUN 19 1943

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 18-(AP)- JAIME BENITEZ, CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO, TOLD THE CLOSING SESSION OF A CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY COMMITTEE THAT PUERTO RICANS WERE UNDECIDED ABOUT INDEPENDENCE BECAUSE THEY DID NOT KNOW WHAT ITS POSSIBILITIES WERE.

HE DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER HE FAVORED INDEPENDENCE, ASSERTING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT FIRST SHOULD CLARIFY ITS POSSIBILITIES.

REP. JAMES DOMENGEAUX (D-LA), ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BELL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING CONDITIONS IN THE

JUN 19 1943

ISLAND, QUESTIONED BENITEZ ON THE MANIFESTO WHICH THE CHANCELLOR HELPED FRAME IN 1936, CITING THE U.S.DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AS A BASIS OF EXPRESSING PUERTO RICAN GRIEVANCES.

BENITEZ ANSWERED THAT CONDITIONS HAD CHANGED, DECLARING THAT THE PRESENT AMERICAN GOVERNOR REXFORD G. TUGWELL WAS "CERTAINLY BETTER" THAN HIS PREDECESSOR MAJ. GEN. BLANTON WINSHIP.

JUN 19 1943

THE CHANCELLOR FLARED UP AND CALLED THE STATEMENT UNJUSTIFIED WHEN REP. DAN R. MC GEHEE (D-MISS) REMARKED "OF COURSE YOU THINK HE 'S BETTER, HE'S ELEVATED YOU TO AN $8,000 JOB."

EDWARD BASH, HEAD OF THE FEDERAL FOOD DISTRIBUTION ADMINISTRATION, REITERATED AT THE HEARING THAT THE SHIPMENT OF STOCK FEED TO PUERTO RICO IN BARRELS SAVED SHIPPING SPACE, AND HIS STATEMENT DREW CRITICISM FROM REP. FRED L. CRAWFORD (R-MICH).

MC GEHEE INTERJECTED THAT HE SAW MERIT IN THE DEVICE,DECLARING THAT RUM DISTILLERS NEEDED THE BARRELS IN ORDER TO CONTINUE IN BUSINESS AND FURNISH EMPLOYMENT WHILE THE FARMERS NEEDED FEED FOR THEIR LIVESTOCK. HE INSTRUCTED THE CLERK,HOWEVER, TO OMIT HIS REMARKS FROM THE RECORD.

WILLIAM MEAD, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO PRENTISS BROWN AND FORMER LOCAL HEAD OF THE OPA,TESTIFIED IN A CLOSED SESSION ON BLACK MARKET PRICES IN THE ISLAND.

HEADQUARTERS, ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, JUNE 18-(AP)-LIEUT. GEN. SIMON B.BUCKNER, JR., COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE ALASKAN DEFENSE COMMAND, TODAY ANNOUNCED THE AWARD OF THE PURPLE HEART TO 19 MEN WOUNDED IN ACTION ON ATTU ISLAND. THEY INCLUDED:

FIRST LT.HOWARD L.TIRGRATH, LYNDHURST, N.J.; CORP.LEE M.RIGSBEY, HARTFORD, ILL.; PFC.C.A.HAACK, JR., GAYLORD, MINN.; PFC. MARVIN V.BELL, CANTON, GA.; PFC. JOHN VIRGILLIO, BROOKLYN, N.Y.; PFC.VERNON H.LUTJENS, EL PASO, ILL.; PFC.EMERIC J.MAYER, ELGIN, ILL.

PFC CHARLES C.WASLUSKY, HART, MICH.; PVT.JOHN J. COLDERS, BRONX, N.Y.; PVT.EASTMAN SKENANDORE, ONEIDA, WIS.

JUN 19 1943

PVT.HOWARD R.MATHEWS, BAY CITY, MICH., AND PVT. JOHN S. KITCHENS, RICHTON, MISS.

COL.EARL H.DEFORD, A COMMAND PILOT, OF (833 GRAND AVE.) DES MOINES, IA., WAS AWARDED AN AIR MEDAL FOR HIS LEADERSHIP OF BOMBARDMENT MISSIONS IN SUPPORT OF GROUND TROOPS ON ATTU.

STAFF SGT.HENRY HUGHES, TOMS RIVER, N.J., AN AIR FORCE GUNNER, RECEIVED AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER FOR HIS NUMEROUS AND DARING ATTACKS ON ENEMY SHIPPING AND INSTALLATIONS. HE ALREADY HAS THE AIR MEDAL.

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JUN 19 1943

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30.24-5169

OTTAWA JUNE 18-(AP)-GUNNER KITCHENER CASSIUS MADDEN OF LONG BEACH, CALIF., IS REPORTED IN A CANADIAN ARMY CASUALTY LIST TONIGHT AS HAVING DIED OVERSEAS. HIS NEXT-OF-KIN IS HIS FATHER, CASSIUS MONROE MADDEN, OF (1823 61ST ST., E.) LONG BEACH.

KK136AEW

NIGHT LEAD ALCOHOL PLANT

BY GARETH MUCHMORE

(BC) THOROLD, ONT., JUNE 18-(AP)-HIGH CANADIAN AND U.S. OFFICIALS JOINED TODAY IN HAILING AS AN ANSWER TO THREATENING SCARCITIES OF FOOD GRAINS AND PETROLEUM A NEW PLANT WHICH PRODUCES ALCOHOL FROM WASTE SULPHITE LIQUOR, A FORMERLY-DISCARDED PRODUCT OF WOOD PULP MANUFACTURING IN THE PAPER INDUSTRY.

THE PLANT, ONE OF THE NEWEST OF CANADA'S WAR INDUSTRIES, IS OPERATED BY THE ALCOHOL DIVISION OF THE ONTARIO PAPER CO., A SUBSIDIARY OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

JUN 19 1943

SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT, IN ITSELF CAPABLE OF TURNING OUT 700,000 GALLONS OF ETHYL ALCOHOL A YEAR, WAS VIEWED BY OFFICIALS WHO INSPECTED IT AS A POSSIBLE SOLUTION TO WAR-SWELLED NEEDS FOR ALCOHOL, A RAW MATERIAL IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SMOKELESS POWDER, OF THE BUTADIENE FOR SYNTHETIC RUBBER AND OF MILITARY CHEMICALS.

COL. R. R. MCCORMICK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, INSPECTING THE PLANT TODAY, DECLARED:

"SHORTAGES OF FOODSTUFFS AND OF PETROLEUM NECESSITATE AN ALTERNATE SOURCE FOR ALCOHOL FOR SYNTHETIC RUBBER, EXPLOSIVES AND POISON GAS.

"WASTE SULPHITE LIQUOR IS AN ALTERNATE SOURCE, TAPPING NEITHER THE OIL RESERVES NOR THE GRAIN RESERVES.

"IT IS A BOUNTIFUL SOURCE THAT MUST BE USED TO SAVE GRAINS FOR FOODS AND PETROLEUM FOR FUEL AND LUBRICANTS."

WILLIAM JEFFERS, U.S. RUBBER DIRECTOR, WHO SPENT YESTERDAY VISITING CANADA'S NEW SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANT AT SARNIA, ONTARIO, SAID THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S PROJECT REPRESENTED "AN OPPORTUNITY TO PUT TO SUBSTANTIAL USE THE LARGE QUANTITY OF BY-PRODUCTS THAT FLOW FROM THE WOOD PULP MILLS AND LUMBERING OPERATIONS OF OUR TWO COUNTRIES."

EXPERTS PRESENT ESTIMATED THAT IF THE PROCESS PIONEERED BY THE THOROLD PLANT SHOULD BE FOLLOWED BY U.S. AND CANADIAN MILLS, ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF 86,000,000 GALLONS OF ALCOHOL WOULD BE POSSIBLE. THAT WOULD BE ENOUGH TO MAKE THE BUTADIENE FOR ABOUT 94,600 LONG TONS OF SYNTHETIC RUBBER.

JUN 19 1943

U.S. SENATOR RAYMOND E. WILLIS (R-IND), A MEMBER OF THE GILLETTE RUBBER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE WHO VIEWED THE PLANT, SAID IT WAS "AN ACCOMPLISHMENT OF PRIVATE INDUSTRY, AND PRIVATE INITIATIVE, AND PRIVATE CAPITAL X X X WITHOUT FANFARE AND FOR THE COMMON GOOD."

THE THOROLD PLANT UTILIZES THE WOOD SUGARS THAT ARE FORMED IN THE SULPHITE LIQUOR DURING THE CHEMICAL PROCESS OF MAKING PULP. THE LIQUID, CONTAINING ABOUT 1.5 PER CENT OF THESE SUGARS, IS FERMENTED WITH YEAST, THEN DISTILLED.

W659PEW

JUN 19 1943

THE PLANT, USING THE REFINEMENT AND BETTERMENT OF A PROCESS WORKED OUT IN EUROPE, WAS CONCEIVED AND BUILT ENTIRELY BY THE TRIBUNE, WITHOUT SUBSIDIES OR PRIORITIES.

COL. MCCORMICK, IN DISCUSSING THE POSSIBILITIES OF APPLYING THE METHOD ELSEWHERE IN THE NORTH AMERICAN PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY, EMPHASIZED THAT THE PROCESS WOULD BE MADE AVAILABLE TO ALL WOOD PULP MANUFACTURERS AS A WAR CONTRIBUTION OF THE TRIBUNE.

JEFFERS, IN A RAIO BROADCAST FROM THE PLANT, SAID SYNTHETIC RUBBER IS "HERE TO STAY" AND ADDED THAT AMERICAN INDUSTRY BEFORE THE WAR IS OVER "WILL BE PRODUCING SYNTHETIC RUBBER AS CHEAPLY AND AS GOOD AS ANY NATURAL RUBBER."

JUN 19 1943

HE EXPLAINED THAT SYNTHETICS "WILL SURVIVE BECAUSE THEY ARE THE ANSWER TO ALL OF OUR PURPOSES," INCLUDING PRICE AS WELL AS QUALITY.

COL. BRADLEY DEWEY, DEPUTY U.S.RUBBER ADMINISTRATOR, SAID THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA "ARE COMING OUT OF THE WAR INTO A NEW ERA OF PROCESS INDUSTRIES" AND THAT THE THOROLD PLANT WAS GIVING CANADA A NEW RAW MATERIAL.

H.J.CARMICHAEL, CHAIRMAN OF THE CANADIAN BOARD OF PRODUCTION, ASSERTED THAT COL.MCCORMICK HAD PIONEERED "WHAT WE SINCERELY BELIEVE TO BE A NEW ERA NOT ONLY OF WAR PRODUCTS BUT OF POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT."

U.S. SEN.BURTON K.WHEELER (D-MONT), A MEMBER OF THE GILLETTE COMMITTEE, SAID THE ALCOHOL PLANT TYPIFIED WAYS IN WHICH RAW MATERIALS FOR SYNTHETIC RUBBER COULD BE MADE FROM A VARIETY OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, SUCH AS FORESTRY WASTE, WHEAT, CORN RYE, AND SWEET POTATOES.

"ITS INFORMAL OPENING MARKS A GREAT STEP FORWARD IN THE DIRECTION OF THE ULTIMATE FREEDOM OF THIS CONTINENT FROM DEPENDENCE UPON FOREIGN SOURCES OF SUPPLY FOR THIS MATERIAL ---- SO VITAL TO OUR ECONOMIC EXISTENCE," WHEELER DECLARED.

ARTHUR SCHMON, PRESIDENT OF THE ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY, SAID THE PLANT REPRESENTED "A BIG STEP FORWARD" TOWARD REALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS' RUBBER PROGRAM.

"IT IS THE FORERUNNER OF MANY PLANTS OF ITS KIND ON BOTH SIDES OF THE BORDER," SCHMON ADDED. "IF THE TWO NATIONS USE ALL THEIR WASTE SULPHITE LIQUOR THE RESULTANT ALCOHOL WILL BE THE EQUIVALENT OF 37,000,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN."

JUN 19 1943

W757PEW

ADD UNDATED--FIRST ADD JAPANESE X X X ASSOCIATED PRESS.

A TOKYO DISPATCH BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO SAID THE 82ND EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE DIET CLOSED WITH ADOPTION OF A MOTION "DEMANDING THAT ALL ENERGIES OF THE WAR MACHINERY MUST BE CONCENTRATED ON WINNING THE VICTORY AND, AT THE SAME TIME, DEVOTED TO THE CLOSEST COOPERATION WITH GERMANY, ITALY AND OTHER EUROPEAN POWERS FOR ATTAINMENT OF THE COMMON AIM."

CONCERNING THE SAME RESOLUTION, A BROADCAST BY THE TOKYO RADIO TO JAPANESE AREAS WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE U.S.FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION SAID THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC WAS "SHOWING GRAVENESS, WITH ONE DECISIVE BATTLE FOLLOWING ANOTHER."

"THE ENEMY, BRITAIN AND AMERICA, HAS FINALLY ADJUSTED HIS DISASTROUSLY DEFEATED STRUCTURE AND IS PLANNING TO CARRY OUT FIERCE COUNTERATTACKS

JUN 19 1943

BY MOBILIZING HIS PRODUCTIVE POWER," IT WAS SAID.

JJ1110AEW

UNDATED BOSE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO SAID TODAY (SAT) THAT SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE, AXIS-SPONSORED INDIAN NATIONALIST LEADER, HAD ARRIVED RECENTLY IN JAPAN FROM HIS EXILE IN GERMANY.

THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

JR1218AEW

UNDATED HORTHY

JUN 19 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A TELEGRAM OF CONGRATULATIONS FROM ADOLF HITLER WENT TODAY TO ADMIRAL NICHOLAS HORTHY, HUNGARY'S REGENT, CONGRATULATING HIM ON HIS 75TH BIRTHDAY, AND THE GERMAN PRESS WAS FILLED WITH ARTICLES EXTOLLING THE LEADER OF THE GERMAN SATELLITE NATION, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

HORTHY'S ATTITUDE TOWARD JEWS AND SOVIET RUSSIA, IN LINE WITH NAZI GERMANY'S PHILOSOPHY, WAS SINGLED OUT IN THE ARTICLES.

HORTHY WAS AMONG THE SATELLITE LEADERS WHO PARADED TO HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS IN APRIL TO DISCUSS THE PROBABILITY OF ALLIED INVASION.

PS551AEW

(AP SPECIAL FOR AMS)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TONIGHT, FRIDAY, JUNE 18. THIS DISPATCH MUST NOT BE TRANSMITTED OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES NOR BROADCAST BEFORE THAT TIME.)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

30-24-5171

30-24-5171

(ADVANCE)..ALWAYS AN IMPROVISER AND AN INNOVATOR, INDIA'S NEW VICEROY, FIELD MARSHAL SIR ARCHIBALD P.WAVELL, HAS BUCKED THE STRONG TRADITIONALIST ELEMENT IN THE BRITISH ARMY EVER SINCE 1901 WHEN HE WAS A JUNIOR OFFICER IN THE FAMOUS BLACK WATCH REGIMENT IN THE BOER WAR.

"EVERY SUCCESSFUL MILITARY COMMANDER," HE SAID A FEW YEARS AGO, "MUST HAVE A TOUCH OF THE GAMBLER."

HE GAVE EVIDENCE OF HIS BROAD-MINDEDNESS IN MILITARY AFFAIRS WHEN HE SOUNDLY BERATED THE DIE-HARDS WHO WERE INCLINED TO "HIGH-HAT" OTHER BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE, ESPECIALLY THE AIR ARM.

HE SAID "NO ONE SHOULD HOLD HIGH RANK IN THE ARMY WITHOUT HAVING AT LEAST SIX MONTHS ASSOCIATION WITH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE WITHIN A FEW YEARS OF HIS APPOINTMENT. IT IS A COMBINATION BETWEEN AIR AND LAND FORCES WHICH WILL BRING SUCCESS IN FUTURE WARS."

RECENT EVENTS HAVE DEMONSTRATED HOW SOUND AND PROPHETIC HIS UTTERANCES HAVE PROVEN.

JUN 19 1943

WHEN KING GEORGE VI MADE HIM A FIELD MARSHAL IN THE NEW YEAR'S HONOR LIST LAST JANUARY, ONE OF HIS FIRST ACTS WAS TO SEND HIS FELICITATIONS TO GEN. DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR IN AUSTRALIA FOR THE LATTER'S SUCCESSES IN THE PACIFIC WAR THEATER. HE HAS OFTEN EXPRESSED HIS DEEP ADMIRATION FOR MAC ARTHUR'S SOLDIERLY QUALITIES AND THE TWO COMMANDERS SEE EYE TO EYE ON MOST MILITARY MATTERS.

WAVELL'S 60 YEARS--HE WAS BORN IN MAY, 1883--REST LIGHTLY UPON HIS SHOULDERS. GOLF IS ONE OF HIS FAVORITE GAMES BUT HIS FAVORITE SPORT IS ONE WHICH HE SELDOM DOES--SKIING. HE IS A GOOD MAN WITH A GUN AND HAS ALWAYS SAID THAT HIS IDEAL INFANTRYMAN SHOULD BE "A MIXTURE OF

JUN 19 1943

POACHER, CAT BURGLAR AND GUNMAN."

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL DESCRIBED SIR ARCHIBALD IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS A FEW YEARS BACK AS A "MASTER OF WAR."

THE NEW VICEROY IS ALSO KNOWN AS A BRILLIANT TALKER AND MILITARY WRITER OF RARE DISTINCTION. HIS HISTORY OF THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN IN THE LAST WAR, WHERE HE SERVED AFTER LOSING AN EYE IN FRANCE, HAS LONG BEEN THE BRITISH STAFF COLLEGE HAND-BOOK ON DESERT FIGHTING. HE ALSO WROTE A LIFE OF GEN. ALLENBY, UNDER WHOM HE SERVED AT THAT TIME.

CLEAN CUT AND DECISIVE, IN BEARING HE HAS THE KEEN EYE OF A MAN WHO GETS ACTION. HE IS NEVER AFRAID OF BEING UNOGTH

(MORE)

JUN 19 1943

WX

MJ624PEW

(AP SPECIAL FOR AMS)

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TONIGHT, FRIDAY, JUNE 18. THIS DISPATCH MUST NOT BE TRANSMITTED OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES NOR BROADCAST BEFORE THAT TIME.)

(ADVANCE)..UNDATED--FIRST ADD WAVELL CAREER XXX OF A MAN WHO GETS ACTION. HE IS NEVER AFRAID OF BEING UNORTHODOX IN HIS MANNER OR METHODS. VISITORS AT HIS HEADQUARTERS USUALLY FIND HIM IN HIS SHIRT-SLEEVES. HE IS ESSENTIALLY YOUNG IN SPIRIT AND A GREAT BELIEVER IN YOUTH AND NEW IDEAS.

A MODERNIST IN WARFARE, HE IS SOLD WHOLE-HEARTEDLY ON MECHANIZATION AND USED IT TO TELLING ADVANTAGE IN HIS MIDDLE EAST AND LIBYAN CAMPAIGNS.

WAVELL SPENT MORE THAN 20 YEARS IN DESERT WARFARE. MOST OF THE TIME BETWEEN WORLD WAR I AND WORLD WAR II WERE SPENT IN THE NEA EAST IN SYRIA, TRANS-JORDANIA AND EGYPT. THE TURKS CALLED HIM "TH BLOODHOUND," THE ARABS KNEW HIM AS "WAVELL THE WIZARD" WHILE IN EGYPT HE WAS REFERRED TO AS "THE MEDITERRANEAN MAGICIAN."

GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL WILHELM KEITEL ONCE DECLARED THAT WAVELL WAS THE ONLY GOOD BRITISH GENERAL AND EMPHASIZED, "HE IS VERY, VERY GOOD."

WAVELL WAS IN COMMAND IN INDIA WHEN THE ALLIES WERE THROWN OUT OF BURMA, AN ACTION WHERE AMERICAN LIEUT. GEN. JOSEPH W.STILLWELL SAID "WE TOOK A HELL OF A BEATING."

SINCE THEN THERE HAS BEEN NO PROGRESS, ON THE SURFACE, IN DRIVING THE JAPANESE OUT OF THE AREAS THEY HAVE OVER-RUN NEAR INDIA, AND THE SINGLE PENETRATION INTO BURMA BY THE BRITISH WAS DRIVEN BACK AND OUT BY THE JAPANESE LAST MONTH. THIS EXPEDITION BEGAN LAST DECEMBER, ADVANCING UPON AKYAB, BUT RETREATED OUT OF BURMA BEFORE THE MONSOON BEGAN. GUERRILLA RAIDERS, HOWEVER PREYED EXTENSIVELY ON JAPANESE COMMUNICATIONS IN CENTRAL BURMA.

JUN 19 1943

TO WAVELL'S SOLDIERS, HE IS KNOWN AS ARCHIE.

HE HAD THE REPUTATION FOR ADDRESSING HIS SOLDIERS IN THE SORT OF LANGUAGE THEY UNDERSTAND. HIS OFT-EXPRESSED OPINION THAT "CHARACTER IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN BRAINS" IS A BY-WORD WITH THE MEN IN THE RANKS. THEY INSTINCTIVELY TRUST HIM AND THEY HAVE ALWAYS FELT THAT HE WOULD NEVER BECOME RECKLESS JUST TO PLEASE POLITICIANS AT HOME.

AND AFTER THE WAR? HIS NEW YEARS' MESSAGE TO HIS TROOPS IN 1941 WAS THIS:

"HAVE YOU THOUGHT WHAT A WORLD WE COULD MAKE IF WE PUT INTO ENDEAVORS THE SAME ENERGY, THE SAME SELF-SACRIFICE AND COOPERAT

JUN 19 1943

AS WE USE IN THE WASTEFULNESS OF WAR?"

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TONIGHT, FRIDAY, JUNE 18. THIS DISPATCH MUST NOT BE TRANSMITTED OUTSIDE THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES NOR BROADCAST BEFORE THAT TIME.)

KA638PEW

30.24-5173

(AP SPECIAL FOR AMS)

UNDATED FASCISTS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 19 1943

EUROPEAN ADVICES REACHING THE ASSOCIATED PRESS YESTERDAY (FRI) SAID THAT PREMIER MUSSOLINI--AGAINST WHOM THE TIDE OF ITALIAN BITTERNESS IS SAID TO BE RISING--WAS TRYING TO SHIFT PART OF THE BLAME FOR HIS ERRORS UPON THE FASCIST PARTY'S NATIONAL DIRECTORATE.

ALL MEMBERS OF THIS BODY ARE APPOINTED BY MUSSOLINI, WHOSE TITLE, IL DUCE, MEANS LEADER OF THE PARTY.

COMPETENT FOREIGN OBSERVERS SAID THAT THE NINE-POINT REPORT PRESENTED EARLY THIS WEEK TO IL DUCE BY CARLO SCORZA, PARTY SECRETARY, MUST BE READ AS PART OF THIS EFFORT TO SPREAD RESPONSIBILITY FOR ITALY'S PLIGHT AND NOT AS AN INDICATION OF ASSUMPTION OF DICTATORIAL POWERS BY SCORZA.

THE REPORT LISTED PAST SHORTCOMINGS OF THE FASCIST REGIME AND CALLED FOR MORE RIGID MOBILIZATION OF THE NATION TO FACE THE CRISIS OF INVASION. IT WAS SUGGESTED THAT BY THIS MEANS MUSSOLINI ALSO WAS TRYING TO DODGE SOME OF THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR NEW MEASURES TO HOLD THE ITALIAN PEOPLE IN THE WAR, FROM WHICH, ACCORDING TO SOME INDICATIONS, MANY OF THEM WOULD LIKE TO WITHDRAW.

30.24-5173

THE REPORT, DESCRIBED BY THE NEWSPAPER REGIME FASCISTA AS AN "ACCOUNTING FOR PAST ERRORS," WAS SAID TO BE NOT SO MUCH A REQUEST FOR NEW POWERS BY THE PARTY DIRECTORATE AS IT WAS A ROLL CALL OF FASCIST FAILURES AND INABILITIES THUS FAR TO ENFORCE THE EXISTING MEASURES TO MEET THE PROBLEMS INHERENT IN THE ITALIAN WAR EFFORT.

THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTORATE--WHICH CONSISTS OF 14 MEMBERS PLUS MUSSOLINI AND SCORZA AT THE TOP--WAS FOLLOWED BY AN ORDER MAKING EFFECTIVE THE DECREE OF LAST APRIL WHICH PROVIDES SEVERE PENALTIES FOR ANY ITALIAN FAILING TO REPORT THE PRESENCE OF AN ENEMY OR PLANS FOR SABOTAGE.

SCORZA HIMSELF AS WELL AS TULLIO CIANETTI, MINISTER OF CORPORATIONS WHOSE RECENT APPOINTMENT TO THAT POST WAS HAILED BY THE FASCIST PRESS AS "THE RISE OF THE SON OF A PEASANT," HAVE BEEN NAMED TO THE FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL, FROM WHICH BODY THEY MAY BETTER ACTIVATE THE DIRECTORATE'S REQUESTS FOR STIFFENED MEASURES. JUN 19 1943

SECONDLY AND PERHAPS MORE IMPORTANT THAN ITS REQUESTS FOR ENFORCEMENT, THE REPORT WAS ACCLAIMED BY THE FASCIST PRESS AS THE NATION'S REPLY TO ALLIED EFFORTS TO MAKE A DISTINCTION BETWEEN THE ITALIAN REGIME AND THE ITALIAN PEOPLE.

MUSSOLINI'S IL POPOLO D'ITALIA DECLARED THAT THE FASCIST DIRECTORATE REPORT "RESTORED THE ORIGINAL SIGNIFICANCE" TO THE BATTLE CRY "A NOI" --- "TO US"--- (THE FASCIST SALUTE TO THE DUCE) WHICH IT SAID HAD BECOME "A MERE RHETORICAL EXPRESSION."

"IN THE HOUR OF DANGER IT WILL AGAIN BE THE BATTLE CRY OF A UNITED ITALIAN PEOPLE WHO HAVE ONE SOLE, INDOMITABLE WILL," THE

JUN 19 1943 JUN 19 1943

NEWSPAPER DECLARED.

NEVERTHELESS, PRESS REPORTS FROM ITALY CONTINUED TO TELL OF DETERIORATING MORALE, MOUNTING HATRED OF MUSSOLINI'S FASCISTS, AND INCREASED DESPAIR AND HOPELESSNESS.

THE FASCIST DIRECTORATE REPORT ASKED FOR SUPPRESSION OF ATTEMPTS TO UNDERMINE ITALIAN MORALE---REPORTED TO HAVE FALLEN TO SUCH DEPTHS AS TO BE MATCHED ONLY BY ITALY'S INCREASING HATRED OF ITS GERMAN ALLY.

JUN 19 1943

IT ALSO ASKED FOR SEVERE DISCIPLINE OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE, REDUCTION OF THE FLOURISHING, PROSPEROUS BLACK MARKET, CLOSING OF LUXURY HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS AND REPATRIATION OF FOREIGNERS STILL IN ITALY, AND "FULL APPLICATION OF COMPULSORY WORK LAWS."

FASCIST FAILURE TO ENFORCE THE LATTER LAW ALSO ANGERED THE NAZIS, NOW REPORTED TO BE SENDING HOME ITALIAN WORKERS FROM GERMANY, THEREBY AGGRAVATING THE ITALIAN UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM. IT IS NO SECRET THAT ITALY HAS MILLIONS OF YOUNG MEN SHE IS APPARENTLY UNABLE TO ARM, AND THOUSANDS OF WORKMEN SHE IS UNABLE TO EMPLOY. THESE RETURNED WORKMEN GET ONLY A SMALL STATE STIPEND, WHEREAS THEY WERE WELL PAID IN GERMANY, AND SENT MONEY HOME.

THE CONVICTION THAT THE ALLIES WILL WIN THE WAR NOW IS DOMINANT IN ITALY, SAID A RECENT TRAVELER, WHO ADDED THAT MOST ITALIANS HOPE THE RESULT WILL BE A COMMERCIAL HIERARCHY CONTROLLED BY THE UNITED STATES, IN WHICH THE ITALIAN NATION CAN FIND A PLACE.

JUN 19 1943

THE MISERY OF THE ITALIANS IS ACCOMPANIED BY THREAT OF PESTILENCE, A DROPPING BIRTHRATE AND A SHARP RISE IN INFANT MORTALITY. IN BOMB-BLASTED GENOA WHERE NARROW STREETS ARE PILED WITH DEBRIS, IT IS REPORTED THAT MANY DEAD STILL LIE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE HEAPS OF WRECKAGE THAT APPARENTLY WILL NOT BE CLEARED AWAY UNTIL THE WAR'S END.

JUN 19 1943

WM-KA937PEW

# U. S. AIR ATTACKS BATTER TARGETS ON SARDINIA, SICILY; 39 AXIS PLANES SHOT DOWN

JUN 20 1943

## GREAT AIR FLEET STRIKES AT SICILY

### Allied Planes Also Hammer Shipping Airfields on Sardinia

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 19—(AP) American warplanes, lashing out with their heaviest blows since Pantelleria collapsed June 11, blasted Axis shipping, troops and air fields in Sicily and Sardinia yesterday, Allied headquarters announced today.

Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle's strategic air force—one of the two sections of the northwest African air command—racked up its greatest single-day victory, downing 39 enemy craft.

**Eight Planes Lost**

Eight American planes were lost as the mighty air arm punched at Mussolini's island fortresses, spreading destruction in Messina and Milo airfield in Sicily, and ripping at shipping, airfields and communications in Sardinia.

The 39 enemy planes downed in air battles was the largest toll in any day by the strategic air force—the aerial division assigned to strike at enemy bases, communications and supply lines. Larger numbers of Axis planes have been destroyed however, in one day in combined operations of the strategic and tactical air forces and Middle East fliers.

Twenty-three of the 39 were smashed down in a great dogfight over Golfo Aranci in northern Sardinia, where B-25 Mitchell bombers laid hits among docks and railway yards.

**Large Force in Action**

The communique did not disclose the number of participating American aircraft, but the force was described as the largest winging out in pre-invasion aerial assault since Pantelleria capitulated to air power.

Messina was struck in daylight by Flying Fortresses and hits were made on the ferry terminal leading to the Italian mainland, on railway yards and upon the power station, headquarters reported.

P-38 Lightnings carrying bombs pounded the airfield at Milo, in western Sicily near Trapani, and shot up Axis troops there, and also strafed airplanes on the Villacidro airfield.

Marauder bombers set three [illegible] on fire at Olbia in northern Sardinia, one of them exploding, fighter-bombers shot up [illegible] stations in southern Sardinia.

The heavy assaults Friday followed a Thursday night raid by big R.A.F. bombers of the Middle East air command upon Comiso, Sicily. The night raid came after a daylight pounding of the same target by American Liberators, and set fire to hangars and workshops, a Middle East communique reported.

JUN 20 1943

JUN 20 1943

30-24-5175

30.24-5175

# Messina Bombed; 39 Planes Bagged

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 19—The greatest attacking force of American planes to go into action since the surrender of Pantelleria raided Sicilian and Sardinian targets yesterday and shot down thirty-nine enemy planes in combat.

Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle's Strategic Air Force lost eight planes in resuming the offensive. The total of thirty-nine enemy planes shot down was the greatest number of fighters destroyed in the air by Doolittle's men in a single day, although there have been bigger combined bags by the Strategic and Tactical Air Forces and Middle East airmen.

Large formations of Flying Fortresses attacked the eastern Sicilian city of Messina, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's communique announced. Three ships were hit and set on fire, one exploding, at Olbia in northern Sardinia.

### Radio Stations Strafed

Free lancing fighter-bombers shot up three radio stations in southern Sardinia, strafed aircraft on Villacidro airfield and attacked Axis troops on Milo airfield in Sicily.

Other targets were Golfo Aranci in Sardinia and communications in southern Sardinia, while heavy bombers of the RAF roared out of Middle East command bases to smash at Comiso in the southeastern corner of Sicily Thursday night. Malta's intruders again strafed and bombed railway installations in southern Italy last night.

### Raid Broken

American fighters of the Tactical Air Force, patrolling over Pantelleria to break up Axis raids, prevented a formation of German Junkers 88s from bombing the island.

The Strategic Air Force raiders fought their way through heavy opposition both on the ground and in the air to carry out their mission, particularly at Golfo Aranci in northern Sardinia, where twenty-three of the enemy planes were batted down in a sustained dogfight.

The war bulletin said flyers with the heavy force of Flying Fortresses on the Messina raid observed many hits on the ferry terminal leading to the Italian mainland only a few miles away, on the power station and one the railway yards.

### Airdrome Pounded

A force of P-38 bomb-carrying Lightnings hit the airfield at Milo, on the western tip of Sicily near Trapani.

In a Thursday night raid on the Comiso airfield, the British heavyweights set a hangar on the southern edge of the field afire, an observer saw flames starting in other hangars, workshops, and in dispersal areas. A strong force of American Liberators made heavy attacks on Comiso airfield during the day Thursday.

### Aegean Ships Hit

Long range bombers from the Middle East swept over the Aegean in another of their uninterrupted series of daily attacks, hitting a large schooner and four sailing vessels off the west coast of Greece and blasting a railway engine on the mainland, the Cairo announcement said.

(The Italian communique recorded by the Associated Press from a Rome broadcast, also indicated a heavy Allied attack on Syracuse, Scilian coastal city near the southeastern corner of the island and site of an Axis airfield. Rome said eleven were killed and twenty injured there. Allied sources made no mention of such an attack.

### Rome Reports Attack

(Other casualties, the broadcast said, included ten killed and fifty-four injured at Messina and ten injured at Olbia.

(Broadcasts from both Rome and Berlin reported that Axis aircraf had attacked shipping at Pantelleria and along the Algerian coast.

(The Rome communique said torpedo planes sank a 6,000-ton ship off Algeria and seriously damaged another.

(Berlin broadcasts reported attacks by German bombers on ships at anchor in Pantelleria roadstead yesterday, with direct hits being scored on a 5,000-ton merchantman.

(Rome told of Allied raids on inhabited centers in Sardinia, Sicily, Calabria and Campani. Allied announcements made no immediate reference to any raids in the province of Calabria, on the mainland.

(The Italian communique added that some of the crews of twenty seven planes reported shot down had been taken prisoner.

JUN 21 1943

# MUSSOLINI CALLS WAR CONFERENCE, PEACE PLEA HINTED

## Prince Umberto, Marshal Badoglio Reported in Algiers.

## AXIS DENIES RUMOR

## Allies Drop Leaflets Inviting Italians to Collaborate.

LONDON, June 19 — (AP) Dramatic rumors—denied by the Axis—said that high Italian peace envoys were in Algiers today as Premier Mussolini called his cabinet into another war conference.

Even as Mussolini's subordinates approved new decrees, the mightiest Allied air blows since those cascaded on Pantelleria were drumming out a potential path of invasion in Sicily and Sardinia, outpost islands guarding the menaced mainland. Nine provinces comprising the toe and heel of the Italian boot were freshly placed under martial law—"made zones of operations" as Rome radio put it.

### No Official Information

Official London and Algiers sources declared they had no information on the Reuters report from the French African capital that Crown Prince Umberto, an army group commander, and the deposed Marshal Pietro Badoglio had come to the Allied camp bearing the olive branch.

A German broadcast quoted a Rome dispatch as saying the report about Umberto and Marshal Badoglio on a peace mission was "so absurd and senseless that it denies itself."

A little earlier, the same radio had said Umberto "has been visiting for several days Calabria localities hit by air raids." Calabria is the toe of the Italian boot, the nearest part of the mainland to Algiers. Both broadcasts of DNB dispatches were recorded by the Associated Press.

### Allies Drop Leaflets

The Rome radio, in a broadcast recorded here by Reuters, said the Allies were dropping leaflets inviting the Italian population to collaborate with them.

The Morocco radio said that the Fascist party directorate had asked Mussolini to hand over the entire conduct of the war to the party. The Morocco radio has been a source of frequent misinformation. This report suggested that a party revolt might be brewing which would put Il Duce on the skids in a move preliminary to eventual bargaining with the Allies.

The Italians know, however, that "unconditional surrender" is the only Allied term because it was thus pronounced in January at the Casablanca conference of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. The rumor of an Italian peace bid was the latest of series of three. Reports of similar feelers from Rumania and Hungary were denied violently by Axis spokesmen.

The Rome radio, as heard by the Associated Press, said Mussolini's meeting with the cabinet dealt with domestic affairs.

### Labor Conscripted

A Berlin broadcast said all Italian men from 18 to 36 and women from 18 to 24 not otherwise engaged in war work had been ordered placed under labor conscription effective July 1. The Ankara radio quoted a Zurich dispatch saying the main cities of Sicily and Naples would be evacuated of nearly all civilians by July 10.

The jittery state of Italian officialdom, as well as of the Fascist public, was reflected in two swiftly succeeding orders. The first fixed hard penalties for Italians failing to report landings of Allied parachutists or other agents; the second offered cash rewards to soldiers discovering parachutists or Allied secret works in Italian cities.

The Ministry of Information recorded a broadcast which said the menace of landings of single Allied 'chutists had become "acute of late." This was followed by another Rome broadcast boasting that "so far, not a single Allied soldier has set foot on European soil."

Radio Algiers reported that "tension between German and Italian troops occupying Greece is rising steadily."

A Tass report from Istanbul said that Italian authorities at the Adriatic port of Pola had arrested several German spies after the Nazis disregarded an Italian warning to stop espionage in Italian military bases.

# CROWN PRINCE IS SAID TO BE SEEKING TERMS

JUN 20 1943

## He Is Reported to Be in Algiers With Badoglio —Axis Denies It.

## ATTACK RENEWED ON ISLANDS

## Greatest Air Assault Since Fall of Pantelleria Rocks Sicily and Sardinia.

**London, June 19 (A. P.). — Reuters reported from Algiers today that rumors were current that Italian peace envoys, possibly including Crown Prince Humbert and Marshal Pietro Badoglio, former Italian Chief of Staff, were in the French African capital as Premier Mussolini presided over a cabinet meeting in Rome which the Italian radio said approved new decrees.**

The German radio denied the rumors. Berlin quoted a Rome dispatch saying that the peace mission story was "so absurd and senseless that it denies itself." Without mentioning the Algiers rumors, the German radio quoted a Rome dispatch as saying Crown Prince Humbert "has been visiting for several days Reggio Calabria localities hit by air raids."

[The Italian news agency also denied the rumors, the London radio reported late today.]

Official London quarters said they had no confirmation of the rumors of 'peace envoys in Algiers, and efforts to verify the rumors were unavailing.

The report recalled the statement of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, made in January at Casablanca, that only unconditional surrender would be accepted from any weakening Axis nation.

Mussolini stepped back into the limelight last night after a week of strange silence, declaring nine threatened southern Italian provinces operation zones. This meant martial law was extended to most of the Italian boot south of Naples.

The Morocco radio asserted that the Fascist party directorate had asked Mussolini to relinquish the entire conduct of the war to the party. This unconfirmed report, recorded by the Associated Press, suggested that strife within the party was rampant and that efforts might be under way to oust Mussolini in a move preliminary to eventual bargaining with the Allies.

During most of the week reports emanating from Italy have pictured Carlo Scorza, secretary of the Fascist party, as the dominant figure in the Government.

Trustworthy reports from inside Europe said a tide of Italian bitterness has been rising against Mussolini, whose adventure into war already has cost Italy all her African empire and the Mediterranean islands of Pantelleria, Lampedusa, Lampione and Linosa. Italy too has been brought under aerial bombardment. Moreover, Mussolini's deals with the Germans have brought an increasing dominance from the senior Axis power.

These reports said Mussolini was attempting to shift the blame for his errors upon the Fascist Party National Directorate, and that this was the reason for the eminence of the directorate in Italian affairs earlier this week. However, all members of the directorate were appointed by Mussolini.

[CBS reported from Zurich, Switzerland, that the Italian Government had ordered the evacuation of all non-essential personnel from Naples and the larger towns of Sicily by July 10. The same source said the evacuation of Sardinia would be completed by the end of June, and the Vichy radio said Pierre Laval, French chief of government, had been conferring in Paris with the prefect of Corsica. That French island, north of Sardinia, is occupied by Italy.]

### Provinces Listed

The Rome radio, in a report recorded by the Associated Press, said the affected provinces were Foggia, Bari, Brindisi, Lecce, Taranto, Cosenza, Catanzaro, Matera and part of Reggio Calabria. Sardinia and Sicily, besieged Italian Mediterranean outpost islands, long have been under martial law and "zones of operation."

## Mussolini Holds Cabinet Meeting

London, June 19 (A. P.).—The Italian Cabinet met today with Premier Mussolini presiding, and approved several decrees, the Rome radio said in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

JUN 20 1943

# KNOCKOUT ATTACK AGAINST JAPS SEEN IN ALLIED MOVES

## Britain Cheered by Appointments of Wavell, Gen. Auchinleck.

LONDON, June 19—(AP) Unofficial observers suggested today the possibility that an American general was being considered along with several British officers for commander in chief of the new separate East Asia military command which may take over direction of a knockout blow against Japan.

The formation of the new command was promised in a London announcement of the appointments of Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell as viceroy of India and Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck as military commander in chief in India to succeed Marshal Wavell.

**Appointments Please Britain**

Britons cheered the appointments, which were interpreted as fitting into the Allied grand strategy of a multi-front war.

No disclosure of the names under consideration for assignment as East Asia commander came from any authoritative source, but a decision was expected within a few days.

(Of American generals now in the Orient, Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell is the senior. He is commander of U. S. troops in China, Burma and India.)

It seemed probable that no matter who gets the appointment, some reshuffling will result in the present British general staff, where changes might be necessitated by withdrawals to fill posts in the new command.

An announcement from No. 10 Downing street said that, as the first step in the plan to create an East Asia command, "It is proposed to relieve the commander in chief in India of responsibility for the conduct of operations against Japan.

A note of surprise appeared to dominate world press comments on the Wavell and Auchinleck appointments.

**See No Change in Policy**

While some Indian papers deplored the appointments as meaning no change in the present British policy in India, others stressed Marshall Wavell's knowledge of the country and the need for set the Japanese menace before else.

The British press was virtually solid in its praise and was quick to tell readers that the appointments were received warmly by Americans. Several papers carried editorial comment of leading United States papers.

Axis comment generally featured the military character of the appointments and immediately started the propaganda machine rolling on the theme of "dark days ahead for India."

The Berlin radio, in a broadcast recorded here by Reuters, said "careful observers must come to the conclusion that Britain is making a final resort to the military whip—considering the situation so serious that only the most brutal and stern measures can do."

Marshal Wavell himself, cheered by the way Londoners received the news of his promotion, is spending the week-end quietly at a country house in the Midlands.

**To Extend Home Rule**

Some London papers predicted that he would take the earliest opportunity to emphasize that Britain intends to give India self-rule as soon as possible after the war.

The proposal of a new military command was in line with Britain's promise to fight alongside the United States after victory in Europe until Japan is dealt a final death blow.

Marshal Wavell, who succeeds the Marquess of Linlithgow, will become Lord Wavell and will take up his new duties in India when Lord Linlithgow's term expires in October. The appointment is for five years.

New Delhi dispatches said little excitement was caused in the Indian capital by Marshal Wavell's appointment, suggesting that the average Indian felt that no matter who the viceroy might be he must follow London's policy.

The Times of India said the "association of General Auchinleck with Marshal Wavell is an augury of the important tasks which await India in the near future."

The Bombay Chronicle said the appointment was in accord with Prime Minister Churchill's recent declaration that he did not intend to "preside over the liquidation of the British Empire."

The Hindustani Times, edited by Devadas Gandhi, son of the jailed Congress Party leader, commented that the "selection of Wavell evidently is an admission that none of the front ranking men of England is prepared to come to India to clear up the Linlithgow mess."

"Is it fair to Wavell that he, a soldier, should be expected to deal with the legal confusion caused by a reckless series of ordinances, or is it Britain's settled policy to pay no heed to the lessons of damaging judicial pronouncements, of which an end is not yet in sight?" the paper asked.

# SHIFT IN INDIA SEEN SPEEDING DRIVE ON JAPS

JUN 20 1943

## Wavell Is Named Viceroy, Auchinleck Succeeding as Military Chief.

## FRUIT OF U. S. CONFERENCE

## Change in Asiatic Line-up Held Part of General Strategy Decided in Washington.

London, June 19 (A. P.).—Great Britain today appointed Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell as Viceroy of India and announced the forthcoming formation of a new East Asia command to direct the death blow against Japan.

The London press promptly hailed the Wavell appointment and predicted he would take the earliest opportunity to emphasize that the British Government intends to give India self-rule as soon after the war as possible.

The proposal to set up the new military command implied Britain's promise to add her full might to that of the United States in the war against Japan when the European fight has come to a successful conclusion, a promise first voiced by Prime Minister Churchill.

"Further announcement on this subject will be made soon," said a statement from No. 10 Downing street.

**Takes Post in October.**

As Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Sir Archibald, who now becomes Lord Wavell, succeeds the Marquess of Linlithgow. The appointment is for five years.

To take Field Marshal Wavell's place as commander in chief in India the British Government appointed Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck, who was relieved as British commander in the Middle East in 1942.

Marshal Wavell, now in Britain, will return to India to begin his duties when Lord Linlithgow's term expires in October. Gen. Auchinleck takes over at once as Indian military commander, a position he held in 1940-41 before being shifted to the Middle East.

As the first step in the plan to create the new East Asia command, the announcement said, "It is proposed to relieve the commander in chief in India of responsibility for the conduct of operations against Japan."

This intention was viewed as one of the first tangible steps in development of the global strategy evolved in the recent Washing conferences between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in which Marshal Wavell and the air and naval commanders in India took part.

**Firm Policy Expected.**

London observers hoped that Marshal Wavell, regarded as a capable civil administrator in dealing with complex political problems, might be able to establish better relations with Mohandas, K. Gandhi, now in custody, along with many other native Indian leaders.

"There will be those, no doubt, in India itself and particularly in the United States," declared the London News Chronicle, "who will read into the appointment the Government's determination to pursue a policy of stern and unyielding discipline in Indian affairs.

"But it would be quite unfair to Sir Archibald to interpret it in that way. His appointment as Viceroy must be judged on his merits as a man."

## LADY WAVELL AVOIDS PUBLICITY

London, June 19 (A. P.).—Lady Wavell, who as the Vicereine of India virtually will be queen to 400,000,000 people, is one of the least publicized wives of Britain's leaders.

During peace time or war she can be found at the right hand of the Field Marshal. When he was in Africa she was in Cairo directing welfare organizations. She now is in India.

She likes people, is a keen rider and a fine musician. They have been married twenty-seven years and have three daugh-

# Duesseldorf Reported in Ruins

## London Air Ministry Says More Than 1000 Acres Are Totally Devastated.

London, June 19 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry said today that Duesseldorf is in ruins, with more than 1,000 acres devastated after the great attack by the Royal Air Force on June 11.

JUN 20 1943

"When a complete count of all the damage has been made, it is thought that the figures will be more like 1,500 acres—considerably over two square miles," the Ministry said after an examination of aerial photographs. "This is the most shattering blow to the German war potential which so far has been struck in the battle of the Ruhr."

Duesseldorf is the administrative capital of the whole Ruhr district and the leading commercial city of western Germany. It was attacked by an all-time record force of heavy bombers, out of which the R. A. F. lost forty-three planes.

This one night's bombing obliterated all the work of reconstruction carried on through last autumn and winter, after 380 acres had been flattened last summer, the Ministry said, adding that three times as much repair work again is to be done now, probably an impossible task at this stage of the war. "The factories which were completely reconstructed now have been as completely wrecked," the statement said.

The report also noted that fire that evidently swept unchecked over whole districts, smoldered for seven days, and that "there is hardly one building on the whole Oststrasse, nearly a mile long, which has not been gutted."

Among the war plants hit were the Rheinmetall Borsig, makers of gun shells and other armaments; the Mannesmannrohren Werke, manufacturers of iron and steel tubes and submarine mine cases, and the J. G. Schwietzke plant, makers of torpedoes and tubes. The transportation facilities of the great inland port also were damaged heavily, and the head offices and administrative departments of many Rhine and Ruhr heavy industries were blasted.

The attack was the fifty-third upon Duesseldorf. The R. A. F. has been over the Rhine and Ruhr areas four times since that raid, and so far this month has lost ninety-nine heavy bombers.

the blasted area.

**Bombers Give Nazis Rest**

Meanwhile Hitler's Europe had a quiet night last night—the first after a week-long pounding of his vital war centers by RAF and American heavies.

There was no official explanation of the gradually lessening blows which ended after Thursday night's light forays by Intruders and Mosquitoes.

Hitler's last respite from the pre-invasion pounding lasted almost two weeks and ended suddenly on June 11, when more than 200 four-engined American bombers loosed tons of explosives in a daylight raid on Wilhelmshaven and Cuxhaven. The RAF followed up that night in the hour-long assault on Duesseldorf and Muenster.

Britain also was raid-free last night.

(The German radio in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press reported yesterday's only aerial activity. It said Spitfires and Beaufighters were repelled off the Dutch coast, with the destruction of two Spitfires and damage to several Beaufighters.)

## R.A.F. OVER GERMANY

LONDON, Sunday, June 20—(AP) R.A.F. bombers were over German-occupied territory last night again after a one-night lull, it was stated authoritatively today.

Two enemy planes were destroyed over northern France by the R. A. F. during the night, the British said.

England went raid free for nearly 48 hours but the Germans made a weak attempt to raid London early today.

## *Lloyd George Sees Japan, Reich Hit at Same Time*

### *Says Washington Conference Changed Casablanca Decision*

LONDON, June 19 (AP).—David Lloyd George, British Prime Minister in World War I., declared today that the Washington strategy conference had decided that "the war against Japan should be carried on simultaneously with that against Germany," changing the Casablanca decision to concentrate upon Germany first.

The Washington decision "means more shipping," he said. "The demands upon our shipping will be—I will not say doubled—but increased."

Speaking to several hundred fellow members of the National Farmers' Union, visiting his farm at Churt, Lloyd George said: "The Americans, who are building far more than we are, will need their ships for the Pacific. We will need ours for Burma.

"Farmers and workers throughout the land . . . will have to redouble their energies."

## NEW ICELAND COMMANDER

LONDON, June 19 — (AP) U. S. headquarters of the European theater of operations announced today that Maj. Gen. William S. Key had taken over the Iceland command formally Thursday on the departure of Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel who received the Distinguished Service Medal for "exceptional and meritorious service." The destination of Gen. Bonesteel, who had commanded American forces in Iceland since Sept. 16, 1941, was not disclosed.

## Grigg Cheers U.S. Wounded

### British War Secretary Visits Them In African Hospital

LONDON, June 19 (AP).—Sir James Grigg, Secretary of State for War, made a point of seeking out Americans while visiting wounded soldiers in a North African hospital this week, the War Office said today.

Sir James spoke to Sergeant Ernest Burton, of Angola, Ind.; Lieutenant George McLaren, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Morris Ribyat, Utica, N. Y., at a hospital in Algiers area.

JUN 20 1943

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### Good News for Men on K. P.

LONDON, June 19 (AP).—Happy days for the "kitchen police." The Quartermaster Division recommended today that potatoes be served in their jackets at United States Army messes in Britain hereafter, to save an estimated 16 per cent waste in peeling them.

## LAGUARDIA HEARD BY LONDON THRONG

London, June 19 (A. P.).—The voice of Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York rang through Trafalgar Square today, saying "We have the nasty Nazi and the filthy Fascist and the slimy Jap well on the run now."

His message, recorded for broadcast, was presented on a "save salvage and save ships" program. The familiar high-pitched voice was heard by a Saturday afternoon throng which included many American soldiers on leave.

## BRITAIN REPLACES WARSHIP LOSSES

### 900 Fighting Craft Built Since War Started, Says Labor Peer.

HAYES, England, June 19.—(AP) Lord Winster said in a speech today that British shipyards had built 900 warships since the war began and had replaced by last September all naval losses suffered by the Royal navy.

The Labor peer, frequently critical of the Admiralty, said this was evidence that Britannia still rules the waves.

He said that 3,000,000 soldiers had been delivered overseas with the loss of only 1,348 men since the fall of France. He declared that 5,000,000 tons of Axis shipping had been sunk and 3,000,000 tons damaged to March, 1943.

Two enemy battleships, 14 cruisers, 87 destroyers and many other lesser vessels have been sunk, he said, adding that the Italians had been unable to sink a single British warship so far.

Lord Winster said that in two out of three great convoys sent to North Africa, not a ship or a life was lost. Losses in convoy protection have been kept down to one half of one per cent and the merchant navy has delivered 40,000,000 tons of imports annually, he said.

Lord Winster declared that at any given mome[illegible] merchantmen and 600 wa[illegible] were at sea. Merchant naval [illegible]alties in the first three years of war were placed at 16,000.

## SPAIN IS BUILDING ON RUINS OF STRIFE

### Reconstruction Battle Dooms Unsanitary, Dirty Homes.

JUN 20 1943

BY CHARLES FOLTZ

MADRID, June 19.—(AP) When the war that swept the world began in 1939 Spain was beginning the reconstruction following the war that swept Spain for the three preceding years.

Now new villages have risen near the remains of the old and Spain is well along in the post-war reconstruction which sooner or later the whole warring world must face.

Nor is Spain's reconstruction battle designed only to replace homes destroyed by war. Thousands of homes are going up to replace dirty, overcrowded, unsanitary hovels used for centuries due to poverty, absentee landlords and indifferent governments.

Two organizations were created by the Franco government to tackle these problems—the National Housing Institute and the General Directorate of Devastated Regions.

Theirs is the job of reconstructing a nation swept by modern war and suffering from centuries of negligence. They began their work and carry it on at a time when world war has limited the necessary raw materials.

Spain's railroad rolling stock was heavily damaged by war; highways were full of war-torn holes, and road transport suffered from gasoline and oil restrictions.

Despite this, a total of 97,000 houses have been built, are under construction or have been approved for construction at a cost of about $210,000,000.

And that, say officials of the two organizations, is only the beginning. They say 10 per cent of Spain's 4,390,440 apartment houses and homes are not fit for human habitation. Their goal is 500,000 new homes.

## U-boat Force Biggest in May

### But Sir Harold Balfour Says Britain's Losses Were Lowest in Year and a Half.

Margate, England, June 19 (A. P.).—Germany threw her greatest submarine force in history into an all-out sea offensive against Allied shipping in May, Sir Harold Balfour, Under-Secretary of State for Air, told an audience today at a "Wings for Victory" bond-selling campaign. He repeated Prime Minister Churchill's assertion that Britain's May losses, nevertheless, were lower than in any other month since the United States entered the war.

The German offensive against ships laden with food, munitions and men was the biggest effort to date and was fought out over 10,000,000 square miles of sea, he said.

"Into it they put more submarines than ever had been used before," Sir Harold declared. "They attacked our convoys with the greatest determination. It was a major offensive mounted on a grand scale with great forces."

**R. A. F. Had Busy Month.**

More U-boats were attacked by the R. A. F.'s coastal command than ever before in one month and U-boat sightings reached the unprecedented peak, he said, remarking that "next in importance to securing a kill on a U-boat is to make it submerge and stay submerged."

He cautioned that the current lull may be only teemporary.

"The enemy is regrouping his shattered forces and filling up casualty gaps in his submarine ranks. When and where he will launch an all-out offensive rests with the future. The Battle of the Atlantic cannot end until the war has been won," he said.

### Nogues Reaches Lisbon And Seeks Long Rest

Lisbon, June 19 (A. P.).—Gen. Auguste Nogues, former resident general of French Morocco, arrived at Lisbon by airplane today and said that he intended to take a long rest. One of the French North African officials to whom Gen. Charles de Gaulle objected for alleged pro-Vichy connections, he was succeeded in Morocco by Gabriel Puaux.

**See Finish This Year**

EDMONTON, Alta., June 19 (CP).—A great war-time oil development project in the north known officially as "Canol," involving the drilling of scores of wells, the laying of more than 1,000 miles of pipe line and other work, probably will be completed in 1943, it was announced today by Captain Freeman C. Bishop, public relations officer for the Northwest Service Command of the United States Army.

The project is said to rival the Alaska military highway in scope and the rapidity with which the entire area has been expanded to meet the increasing needs of war.

Brigadier General James A. O'Connor, commanding general in charge of the Alaska Highway, said the unflagging determination of the troops and civilians employed on the oil project had made possible the success of the operation. The oil project, like the highway, is under O'Connor's command.

Bishop said an example of the difficulties encountered in developing the oil wells and the laying of pipe lines was the finding of a route from Whitehorse, Y. T., to Norman Wells, in the Northwest Territory. Seven expeditions were sent on the 400-mile trek through a wilderness to Norman until finally one got through with a dog sled and an Indian guide to blaze a trail for a road now being completed. Alongside this road a pipe line twists and turns towards the northwest and Japan.

Huge amounts of equipment and airplane loads of workmen have been flown into the many oil-bearing sections of the north country, including the Athabaska oil tar sands, a great mass of oil-bearing earth which is processed under hydraulic pressure to produce oil.

## Nazis Build Hidden Defenses

JUN 20 1943

### Camouflaged Town in Jutland Is Big Enough to Hold 10,000 Soldiers.

Stockholm, June 19 (A. P.).—The Germans have built well-camouflaged military towns in Jutland as anti-invasion nerve centers from which highly mobile units can be rushed to any danger point in Denmark, reliable information reaching here disclosed today.

The towns—one of them is big enough to house 10,000 soldiers—are understood to be typical of the Nazi scheme for defending the Lowlands, France and the Balkans by economically concentrating reserves instead of stretching them thin along the entire coastline.

One large town has been built north of the rail junction at Brande, where once there was only farm land.

Along with the reports of defense measures taken by the invasion-nervous Germans came stories which indicated that military sabotage by the Danes continued on a large scale—some major destruction at least once every twenty-four hours, with the Danish police giving the saboteurs passive assistance, it was said.

**Towns Evacuated.**

Sources here estimated the Germans now have about 200,000 troops in Denmark compared with 60,000 two months ago. They are concentrated mostly in Jutland, which is a forbidden military zone.

Sections of the west coast, where towns were evacuated to permit the construction of fortifications, are being covered by shifting dunes. To build defenses in the sand the Germans removed natural growths which had held the dunes in check and the wind has whipped the sand over the area, converting it into a wasteland.

Some of the Danes' sabotage on German installations and factories was amateurish, having only a nuisance value, but the informants said it served, as a diversion from major acts carried out by professionals, many of them Danes who parachuted back to their native country for their task.

The Germans have posted heavier guards on the railways, which have proved especially vulnerable.

**More Lenient to Danes.**

Despite Danish resistance, it was said, the Nazis still are not using strong-arm methods typical in the other occupied countries. The sources estimated that 3,000 Danes at present are in jail or concentration camps, mainly for underground activity against the Nazis.

On the streets the Danes, faring better than people in other occupied lands, still look past the Germans as though they do not exist, the sources said.

The Danish Nazi party, having failed to make any progress, has been shorn of its financial support from Berlin and forced to discontinue publishing its two weekly newspapers and change its daily to a weekly, the sources reported. They said the party was expected to fold up in a couple of months.

The informants said that meanwhile the Danish illegal press was flourishing. They said miniature London "Times" weekly supplements, dropped by the Royal Air Force, were read avidly and passed from person to person.

Though Germany constantly is draining Denmark of its ham, bacon, eggs and butter, the sources said, the food situation generally is good.

JUN 20 1943

## NORWAY AWAITS REVOLT SIGNAL; WILL BE READY

### Norwegian Underground Continues to Function Despite Gestapo.

BY JOHN F. COLBURN

STOCKHOLM, (AP) Loyal Norwegians await only a signal from the Royal Government in London to break into open rebellion.

That outbreak, linked with invasion of the continent or Norway, is expected to see organized moves to cripple German air and U-boat bases which could be used to attack Allied troop convoys, and to blast railway lines and bridges to hinder the movements of the 200,000 German troops in Norway.

Competent Norwegian sources see little possibility of a large-scale invasion of Norway this summer due to the extremely short periods of darkness, but Stockholm observers expect extensive commando raids, on the scale of Dieppe, timed with a European ground offensive.

Resumption of even limited military activity on Norwegian soil previous fighting ceased in June, 1940, two months after the German invasion—would have a two-fold purpose; first, to launch an active revolt not only of the underground movement but of the 30,000 conscripted foreign workers in Norway; and second, to force Sweden to discontinue permission for Germans to use Swedish railways to transport Nazi troops and supplies, which Sweden promises whenever the military quiet is broken in Norway.

**Underground Active**

The Norwegian underground continues to operate despite Nazi efforts to crush it through executions, labor mobilization and rigid travel restrictions. The execution of 13 persons in the Trondheim area in May brought the total to 168 since April, 1940, most of whom were connected with the underground movement which is composed of men and women from all ranks and professions.

JUN 20 1943

The composition and operation of the underground is a closely guarded secret but members said it was so constituted that there were always people available to step into gaps caused by arrests and flights of persons from the police, whom they admit have made "considerable progress" in detecting some of the best men in the movement.

Some former soldiers belong to the underground, but thousands of others escaped and are now with Norwegian forces in Great Britain. Most Norwegian officers refused to give a pledge not to fight against Germany again and 500 were taken to Germany concentration camps last year. Norway's commander-in-chief, Otto Ruge, is reportedly held in Orianienburg, Germany.

Arms, ammunition and explosives which the Norwegians hid from the Germans in 1940 are carefully cached for use by the underground, and there have been reliable reports that it also has arms purchased from Nazi soldiers who looted German depots.

Norwegians have purposely been limiting acts of sabotage to minor but systematic efforts which are hard to detect. Early experience showed that the ranks could not stand reprisals inflicted for major sabotage activities.

Sand in the bearings of machinery and around the axle bearings of railway cars is typical.

Some concrete fortifications look strong but will crumble like sand under a hard blow as the result of the mixture evolved by forced laborers.

Loyal church and school authorities continue their oral sabotage of Quisling policies. They have been the leaders against the use of Norwegian labor on military projects, contending that it violates the Hague conventions of 1907.

## OUSTER OF VON PAPEN IS REPORTED IN SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, June 19—(AP) The newspaper Svenska Dagbladet quoted the Bern radio today as saying that Franz von Papen, German ambassador to Turkey, had been dismissed by Minister of Foreign Affairs Joachim von Ribbentrop.

(The dispatch gave no reason for the dismissal, and there was no confirmation of the report from other sources).

## MANNERHEIM ESCAPES RED ARTILLERY BARRAGE

STOCKHOLM, June 19—(AP) Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim barely escaped death when he was caught in a sudden Russian artillery barrage during an inspection at the front two weeks ago, Stockholm sources said today.

Marshal Mannerheim, who recently suffered a serious illness, had to throw himself into a ditch, said these sources, who cannot be identified by name.

# RUSSIAN BOMBERS RAID NAZI AIRPORTS BEHIND OREL FRONT

### Bryansk Pounded by Long-Range Planes Without Loss.

LONDON, Sunday, June 20—(AP) The Russians announced early today that their long-range bombers attacked German airdromes Friday night, concentrating particularly on the enemy airbase northwest of Bryansk, behind the Orel front where both sides have massed large quantities of reserves and supplies.

The Red airmen started swiftly-spreading fires among ammunition and fuel dumps and plane repair buildings, Moscow reported in a broadcast recorded here by the Soviet monitor. The announcement said all of the attacking planes returned safely.

The Soviet midnight communique disclosed that French fighter pilots now are in action with the Red airforce. They form a group known as the "Normandy squadron" operating in one sector of the Russian front.

"During the past few days six pilots of this squadron in air combat brought down three German Focke-Wolf-190 planes," said the midnight bulletin, recorded by the Soviet monitor.

The bulletin mentioned no activity yesterday on the Orel sector, but the noon communique said the Russians had made a thrust northwest of Mtsensk, about 40 miles above Orel, last night, and had advanced and occupied "a more advantageous position" after killing about 100 Germans.

# Big Offensive at Orel Expected

### Both Russian and Nazis Reported to Have Concentrated Large Reserves in Area.

JUN 20 1943

Moscow, June 19 (A. P.).—Continued Nazi counter-attacks aimed at recapturing strong points northwest of Mtsensk in the Orel sector of the Russian front were viewed by military observers today as increasingly significant.

The Germans have made repeated attacks during the past week, throwing fresh reserves and heavier equipment into the attempt to take positions recently lost to Red Army troops.

These observers point out that the fighting, although local, has been stronger than any other reported along the front in days, and do not believe the Germans would be making the special effort to retake the lost ground unless it holds unusual value for them.

Both sides were reported to have concentrated large reserves and supplies in the Orel area, which is the hinge of the central and southern fronts, and which is considered a possible point for a strong offensive for either.

The Russian midnight communique declared meanwhile that more than 2,000 German troops had been killed in the Orel area during the last week. Indicating that the added heavier equipment being employed there, the Russians said they had knocked out seventeen tanks, twelve guns and eighteen mortars.

JUN 20 1943

## MOSCOW MAGAZINE CRITICIZES ALLIES

Moscow, June 18 (Delayed) (A. P.).—The new magazine War and Workers Class, published by the labor unions of Russia, said today that "unhealthy tendencies of complacency" had been noted in the American and British press a month after the Tunisian victory.

"Isolationists are actively trying to prevent Allied armies from invading Europe," it added.

In the most outspoken article on Japan to appear in the Russian press since Pearl Harbor, the magazine said: "As soon as the Japanese meet the serious resistance of Allied forces they are unable to retain the strategical initiative."

# FRENCH DISPUTE MAY BE SETTLED AT PARLEY MONDAY

### Both Factions Appear Satisfied with Compromise on Army Control.

ALGIERS, June 19—(AP) Belief that the long-standing dispute between French factions may be ended officially Monday grew today after both Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud and their followers indicated increasing satisfaction over a proposed compromise plan for control over the French military forces.

The compromise, which would install Gen. de Gaulle as defense commissioner and retain Gen. Giraud as commander-in-chief, will be considered Monday by the Committee for National Liberation.

**Approval Seen**

Both camps officially remained silent on the proposal, but in each there was ample evidence that the broad outline of the suggested agreement was likely to win approval.

The plan provides that the defense commissioner and commander-in-chief would be members of a separate Committee of National Defense along with three others—Jean Monnet as commissioner of armament and supply, Andrew Philip as commissioner of the interior and resistance in France, and either Gen. Georges Catroux, commissioner of Moslem affairs, or Gen. Alphonse Georges, commissioner without portfolio.

**To Recognize Forces**

Greatest interest was shown, however, in an additional plan for a sub-committee composed of Gen. de Gaulle and the chiefs of staff of army, navy, and air to carry out actual reorganization of French armed forces.

Gen. de Gaulle's followers said they believed this would give their chief full opportunity to embark upon his long cherished plan for eliminating from responsible positions all men suspected of the slightest pre-November collaboration with Vichy.

The Giraud forces are supporting Gen. Alphonse Juin for army chief of staff, and the de Gaullist proposed General Bouscat for air chief of staff.

The prospects of early settlement of the controversy between Gen. Giraud and Gen. de Gaulle appeared to have been improved by observance yesterday of the third anniversary of Gen. de Gaulle's announcement that the French would continue to fight despite the fall of France.

# FRENCH ARMY PLAN REPORTED

### Giraud and De Gaulle Said to Have Compromised.

Algiers, June 19 (A. P.).—A compromise settlement of one of the major differences between Gens. Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud—that of Army organization—was reported today to be acceptable in most respects to the two French leaders.

The proposal was advanced yesterday, on the third anniversary of Gen. de Gaulle's organization of the Fighting French, by the moderates of the thirteen-man Committee of National Liberation, which has become the provisional government of the overseas empire.

It provides for the appointment of a Committee of National Defense, including Gen. de Gaulle as Defense Commissioner, Gen. Giraud as commander in chief, Jean Mommet as Commissioner of Armament and Supply. Andre Philip as Commissioner of the Interior and Resistance in France, and either Gen. Alphonse Georges or Gen. Georges Catroux.

At present Gen. Catroux is Commissioner for Moslem Affairs, while Gen. Georges is a Commissioner without portfolio.

The actual work of reorganization would be in the hands of a sub-committee composed of Gen. de Gaulle and the chiefs of staff of the army, navy and air force, whose acts would be subject to approval by the Committee of National Defense.

Observers believed that Gen. Giraud's backers would be able to place Gen. Alphonse Juin as Army Chief of Staff. The de Gaullists were backing Gen. Bouscat as Air Chief of Staff, but neither group has made public its candidate to represent the navy.

The second plenary session of the Committee of National Liberation has been slated for Monday.

An indication that Allied representatives believe committee harmony is near was seen in reports that the Provisional Government expects envoys from many of the United Nations, including Soviet Russia, to take up residence in Algiers shortly.

Robert Murphy, United States Minister, and Harold MacMillan, British Minister, have been here for months although the two governments have thus far withheld formal recognition of the committee.

JUN 20 1943

## BURMA RAILROAD YARD SHATTERED

New Delhi, India, June 19 (A. P.).—Great damage was done by the bomb loads of American Liberators in the railroad yards at Yamethin, thirty-five miles southwest of Meiktila in Burma yesterday, and big fires were started by formations of Mitchells attacking an oil tank farm at Yenangyaung, a United States communique said today.

"A large round building or tank exploded with a blinding flash" at Yamethin, the communique said, when six tons of bombs were dumped on rolling stock, tracks and other facilities.

Other medium bombers scored hits in storage buildings in an attack on railroad facilities at Myingan.

JUN 20 1943

## CHINESE CLINCH GAIN

Chungking, June 19 (A. P.).—Chinese forces continued their mopping-up operations between Tungting Lake and the Yangtze River yesterday, killing 200 more Japanese, the High Command reported today.

Fighting was reported still in progress in the vicinity of the once-thriving coastal port of Swatow in Kwantung province, where the Japanese launched a three-columned drive on Monday.

The communique said that Chinese forces raided a small town near Canton and killed or captured most of the Japanese garrison.

Widespread sabotage has caused a total disruption of traffic on a long section of the Japanese-held Peiping-Hankow railway north of Hankow, dispatches reported. Besides wrecking rails, Chinese guerrillas were reported to have blown up a railway bridge spanning the Hwai River.

Chungking, June 19 (A. P.).—A Chinese report said today that Chinese patriots attempted to assassinate Wang Ching-wei, head of the Japanese puppet Nanking Government, last month by concealing a time bomb under the platform from which he was to address cadets at the Nanking military academy.

The plot was discovered, the bomb was found and rendered harmless and two of the group subsequently were executed, it was reported.

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# Colonel Learns His Lady Knows Jargon, Too

JUN 20 1943

By Harold V. Boyle
*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 18 (Delayed)—The colonel who tried to use some official army jargon on the colonel's lady got back more than he gave.

He is a fighter pilot with a knack for knocking down German and Italian planes.

**He Gets The Bill**

When they shipped him off to the British Isles last year he forgot to settle a $1.70 debt he owed the post exchange at March Field, Cal.

The bill followed him from England to Africa and attached to it was a request that the commanding officer take necessary action. It just happened that in this case he himself was the C. O.

**He Passes It On**

Feeling a bit gay, he mailed the bill back to his wife for her to pay, adding this army jargon in postscript:

"For necessary action and report to the undersigned of action taken to prevent recurrence of such embarrassing situations of this nature."

His wife's reply, printed in today's issue of *Stars and Stripes*, the service paper, also was in the official form used in official correspondence. It follows:

"1. Headquarters: Regret the embarrassment caused the commanding officer of the X fighter group by the apparent laxness in paying of bills of this nature. However, it is desired to point out that the undersigned has been extremely ocupied in trying to run a household, cope with untrained servants, understand the point food rationing system, operate Ford car of rather ancient vintage on 1½ gallons of gas a week, care for the two children of the commanding officer of the X fighter group, trying to discourage one of them from his aquatic endeavors and dispel from his immature mind the idea that he is almost old enough to be a bomber pilot, and at the same time attempt to teach the girl child the English language, eliminating her efforts to express herself in jumbomubo baby idiom.

**Yes, She Paid It**

"In view of all this it is believed that the signer of the above only being engaged in his favorite pastime of chasing Hun and Wop planes around the sky and occasionally doing a bit of strafing and light bombing will understand my efforts to keep the home fires burning pending such time as he can return to the United States and again take up the matter of paying his own damn bills.

"2. The bill has been paid."

JUN 20 1943

# STRALIANS HIT JAPANESE BASES

Allied Headquarters in Australia, June 19 (A. P.).—Vultee vengeance dive bombers have struck their first blows in the battle zone of Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

With Australians at the controls, a group of them flew 300 miles north of Australia yesterday and roared down on two Japanese-occupied villages on the Island of Selaru in the Tanimbar group. Escorting Beaufighters poured cannon fire into small boats offshore, forcing a barge to be beached. The Japanese anti-aircraft batteries opened up but none of their planes was sighted.

# RABAUL AIRDROME BLASTED BY ALLIES

## Fires Are Started Among Grounded Jap Planes, Fuel Dumps Destroyed.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Sunday, June 20 — (AP) Allied Flying Fortresses and Liberators dropped 33 tons of bombs on Rabaul, New Britain, yesterday, the High Command announced in the noon communique.

Attacking Vunakanau airdrome just before dawn, the raiders struck at grounded aircraft, setting them afire and started a fuel dump blaze which could be seen for 100 miles.

**Fifth Heavy Raid**

This brought to 145 tons the weight of bombs to fall on Rabaul airdromes in five raids, starting June 10.

Rabaul, second only to Truk as a mighty enemy air and shipping base in the southwest Pacific, is on the extreme northern tip of New Britain, 500 miles northeast of the Allied New Guinea base of Port Moresby.

The Japanese, meanwhile, struck for the fourth time in five days at the Bena Bena area of New Guinea, 90 miles northwest of Lae. They sent over only eight planes, however, in contrast with 57 employed in the first raid.

These enemy raids have brought into prominence a battle sector which hitherto has not figured in the communiques. It is known only that before the war there were emergency landing fields in the area. The Bena Bena sector is more than 100 miles northwest of the only ground front in New Guinea mentioned in communiques, that at Mubo, 12 miles below Salamaua.

The Japanese also sent six raiders against three points in the area of Buna on the Papuan peninsula of New Guinea.

In that sector, the communiqué reported that the Japanese raiders, under cover of darkness, bombed Oro Bay and Soputa and strafed the harbor of Morobe "with negligible results."

In the attack on Rabaul, the big bombers struck both at the airport and the town with high explosives, incendiary and fragmentation bombs. Vunakanau airdrome had drawn only meager attention in recent raids on Rabaul, with the major attention directed at the Lakunai airdrome. Fliers on reconnaissance have reported the enemy persisting in concentrating planes in considerable strength at Rabaul despite the bombings.

The communiqué said the latest bomb weight fell on the runways and dispersal areas at Vunakanau, adding it was believed that damage of grounded aircraft was "heavy."

In addition to the biggest fire, another was set in the dispersal area which could be seen for 40 miles.

"Searchlight activity and sharp anti-aircraft fire were encountered," the communiqué said.

"Enemy night fighters attempting interception easily easily were evaded. All our planes returned."

# SEPARATE SOVIET PEACE DECLARED IMPROBABLE

MELBOURNE, June 19—(AP) There is no question of Russia seeking a separate peace, declared Australian Minister to Russia William Slater today following his return from the Soviet Union.

The Russian people's morale is the highest in the world, he said.

The Australian diplomat thought an estimate of 4,000,000 Russian troops killed or wounded in the two year war with Germany probably was correct.

**Arnold, MacArthur Hail Victory**

AN ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, June 19 (AP).—Admiral William F. Halsey jr., south Pacific commander, and Lieutenant General Millard F. Harmon, commanding Army ground forces in the area, today were congratulated upon a "splendid victory" in a message from General Henry H. Arnold, United States Army air forces commander. He said the American performance was "evidence of outstanding efficiency by your units and personnel."

# U. S. Flyers Rip Nauru Base

An Advanced South Pacific Base, June 19 (AP)—American Liberator bombers and Catalina flying boats made "a very successful harrassing raid" last night on Nauru, Japanese island base 650 miles northeast of Quadalcanal, South Pacific Force Headquarters announced today.

A headquarters spokesman said large fires were started in bivouac, oil dump and revetment areas on the island target. Returning pilots said the fires were visible forty miles away.

**Attack In Two Waves**

The spokesman said preliminary reports indicated that all United States planes, which struck Nauru in two waves, returned safely. Light anti-aircraft fire was encountered over the objective. Two of the raider planes were struck and one pilot suffered superficial injuries.

The raid was the third in recent weeks on Nauru, the former British-owned island noted for its phosphate deposits. Japanese occupation forces set up an extensive airfield installation there after its conquest. Although phosphate mining installations were wrecked by the British, it is believed that the Nipponese have attempted to restore production of the important war mineral.

# JAP PLANE TOLL IS BOOSTED TO 94

## Navy Reveals Details of Enemy Attack on Guadalcanal Convoy.

WASHINGTON, June 19—(AP) The Navy added 17 planes today to the total of enemy aircraft destroyed in Wednesday's great battle over Guadalcanal island, making the ratio of enemy losses to American losses almost 16 to 1.

A communique gave new details of the action. The toll of 94 Jap planes left only 26 aircraft out of 120 in the striking force escaping the American guns. Of six U. S. planes shot down two pilots were rescued (previously the rescue of only one had been reported).

**Night Raid Reported**

The communique further disclosed that Thursday night an "unknown number" of enemy planes attempted to raid the Guadalcanal area but caused no damage or casualties.

Earlier Thursday a force of Dauntless dive bombers and Wildcat fighters had raided Jap positions at Rekata bay, a seaplane base on Santa Isabel island north of Guadalcanal and scored hits on enemy anti-aircraft.

The war bulletin threw fresh light on the Japanese objective in sending 60 bombers and 60 fighters into the south Pacific area where the enemy has taken a beating in the air for many months. A supply convoy was in the vicinity of Guadalcanal at the time and approximately 30 of the Japanese dive bombers maneuvered to attack it. They succeeded in damaging a cargo vessel and a landing craft, as previously reported, and also in inflicting minor damage on a second cargo vessel.

**Approach In Two Groups**

The Japanese raid occurred early in the afternoon. The enemy planes approached Guadalcanal in two groups. One roared in from the west over Beaufort bay and the other came in somewhat to the north of that.

Our fighters met both groups with devastating success. The American planes in the air were the Navy's Corsairs and Wildcats and the Army's Lightnings, Airacobras and Warhawks. The Navy craft were flown by Navy and Marine corps pilots and the Army craft by Army men except for eight planes piloted by New Zealanders.

In a box score of the action, the communique said that 30 Navy and Marine corps planes shot down 16 Zero fighters and 17 bombers. Thirty-six Army planes destroyed 29 Zeros and 10 bombers, and the eight planes flown by New Zealand pilots destroyed five bombers.

That made a total of 77 Jap planes destroyed by American and Allied fighters. Of the addition 17, newly reported today, 16 were destroyed by anti-aircraft fire from ships in the harbor, one by shore-based anti-aircraft.

The Navy declared that "this air victory was a striking example of coordinated battle action by the various units concerned."

In addition to the 17 planes added to Japan's Wednesday losses a twin-engine enemy reconnaissance bomber also was destroyed that day. It was shot down southeast of San Cristobal island.

# HOPE IS REVIVED IN FRENCH GUIANA

## Vultures Stalk Streets, Populace Hungry and Discouraged.

BY JOSEPH E. DYNAN

CAYENNE, French Guiana — (AP) This capital of France's largest colony in the western hemisphere, and one of her most neglected, is still a dead city, but has hopes of resurrection under the change in administration which placed Guiana under general Giraud and brought an American mission.

Streets are dirty, unpaved, deserted. Houses are dirty, unpainted. Food, which almost vanished during the Vichy era, is still scarce, and the people seem slovenly, hungry and diseased. Aside from the trinkets made by prisoners of Liberes of the rapidly dwindling prison colony, industry does not exist.

**Vultures perch on the houses and stalk the streets. The cemetery just outside is much more crowded than the town itself.**

Senegalese in faded uniforms parade wearily in the humid air.

The municipal electric plant still creaks along on the three engines brought over from the Paris Exposition of 1902 and the city water must be boiled before drinking.

But sufficient food has been brought in to give rationing tickets some reality, and cans of American foodstuffs are seen on some shelves. For months before the March 17 change in regime, the city market was always empty.

Farmers always sold their produce at high prices to their friends before reaching the market. Fishermen sold their catches before they landed, and it was estimated in early March that the colony could subsist for just 15 days more.

Now American flour and canned goods are being brought in, and some butter comes in cans from Brazil and Argentina.

Employment is picking up rapidly and storekeepers in town are preparing for sales to soldiers.

JUN 20 1943

# Weather Tricks Japs

*J. Norman Lodge gives a first-hand account of the great Japanese air defeat over Guadalcanal last Wednesday, a defeat which Allied military strategists have termed a major setback to enemy air power in the Pacific theater. Lodge had a ringside seat during the entire attack.*

JUN 20 1943

By J. Norman Lodge

*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

Guadalcanal, June 16 (Delayed). The Japanese tried one of the most crushing blows of the Pacific war today as 120 enemy planes of all types came over Skylark harbor.

After the smoke had cleared away it was found the Japanese had lost at least forty-five Zeros and thirty-two dive bombers for six of our planes.

(A later navy communique said the enemy had lost ninety-four planes in the raid, seventeen having been destroyed by anti-aircraft fire in addition to the seventy-seven downed by American flyers.)

I watched the entire attack.

### Weather Tricks Japs

Unfortunately for the Japanese, the attack took place in midafternoon, under a full sun and no clouds. The enemy had left bases supposedly at Kihili and Ballale Island under a screen of clouds they believed to extend as far southeast as Guadalcanal.

However, when they arrived over Skylark channel between Tulagi and Guadalcanal, clear skies greeted the Japs and ack-ack from ships and shore batteries blasted the first wave of attackers into the ocean. The second wave, comprising dive bombers and torpedo planes, came in barely fifteen feet above the water. Twenty-six of these were knocked into the sea.

### Make A Figure Eight

Skipping over objectives, the Japanese made a figure-eight turn and came back to attack. Our ack-ack was ready and trained for the same height and distance and before the Japs had a chance to press home their attack our artillery, land-based and on seacraft, bagged sixteen more torpedo planes.

Zero fighters formed a protective screen for their comrades and, without a thought to safety, came hurtling down.

That was just what our boys wanted. Without a moment's delay our fighters roared down from 20,0000 feet, mixed with the enemy and sent thirty-two Zeros into a fiery dash to the sea.

### Foe Beats Hasty Retreat

The rest of the attack formation beat a hasty retreat toward home. Our boys didn't even bother to molest them.

The attack, if it came from Ballale, represented the total strength shown there in the past few days; if it were split between that island and the base of Kahili on Bougainville Island, it was more than seventy-five per cent. of the strength our reconnaissance planes had reported based on those two airports.

This was one of the worst beatings given the Japs since the marines landed in the Solomons August 7.

There was great hilarity around the Solomons air command tonight. In fact, all hands believe they can attend a movie without interruption.

Surely, the Japanese can't take a loss of seventy-seven planes with inscrutable face, and despite the fact that no enemy planes land on the same field from which they take off—an old *Luftwaffe* trick—it must be a considerable loss of face in Tokyo, for every Japanese must know the tide has turned against Japan.

### Casualties Mostly Minor

Our losses from the few bombs that fell were only a tank lighter and one auxiliary aircraft. We'll swap that any time for seventy-seven aircraft.

Our casualties were mostly minor. As for the Japanese, many of their pilots were burned to a crisp before they hit the water, and others were drowned, because the high command still refuses to supply their fanatic flyers with parachutes.

JUN 20 1943

# Indian Leader In Japan, Word

New York, June 19—After announcing yesterday that Subhas Chandra Bose, Indian Nationalist, had arrived in Japan from Berlin, Axis broadcasts today gave great prominence to the event and the United States Office of War Information said the announcement evidently was intended to offset the appointment of Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell as viceroy of India.

Bose, a former president of the Congress party, who was arrested in 1940 under wartime regulations and then escaped to Berlin, was quoted at length by the Tokyo radio in a broadcast recorded here by the Associated Press.

### Given Mystery Angle

Bose was said to have declared that "civil disobedience must develop into armed struggle. Only when the Indian people receive a baptism of fire on a large scale will they qualify for their freedom."

The German radio attempted to make a big mystery story out of Bose's arrival in the Far East.

"Did the Indian Nationalist leader use a plane or submarine?" one broadcast asked.

### His Task Cited

*Deutsche Diplomatisch Politische Korrespondenz*, of the German Foreign Office, was quoted as declaring "Bose returned to East Asia to tackle various most important tasks" in connection with Indian freedom.

# What's Behind The War News

By GLENN BABB

**The summer of 1943, sure to be one of the most fateful periods of history, opens this week. The final days of spring found the Allies poised in almost every theater for offensive operations likely to produce the war's greatest battles. It saw the power of Allied arms rising steadily and swiftly toward that peak of destructiveness toward which the years of planning and building have been pointed.**

**The next thirteen weeks should produce events which will disclose how the war will be won and ap-**

proximately when. They may see the end of the war for at least one of the Axis powers, Italy, and perhaps others.

The spring, although it has produced brilliant and heartening successes for the United Nations, has been just a prelude to the great show about to open. Even the clearing of the Axis from Africa, with the magnificent climax of the Tunisian campaign, the recovery of Attu from the Japanese, and the terrible punishment of Germany from the air, the increasing proof that the war against the submarine is being won all serve only to usher in still more momentous events.

The curtain may rise any dawn now on the main show. There is surprise that it has not begun already in the greatest land battlefield of the war, Russia. Tuesday is both the first day of summer and the second anniversary of Hitler's disastrous error, the attack on the Soviet Union. The general expectation has been that the German army, with the greater part of its power still massed in Russia, would attack before that date. But last week failed to provide any answer to the question of when and where the blow would fall.

The delay caused speculation on the possibility that Hitler has had to abandon or drastically curtail his plans for a third attempt to destroy the Red army. There have been suggestions that the western Allies' air offensive against German industry has produced fatal shortages of supplies for the Russian front or that the heavy attrition suffered by the German air force over western Europe and the Mediterranean has made it impossible to mass the necessary air support in the east. However, the best opinion still is that Hitler must attack and that the degree of Russia's success in containing the blow and countering it will do much to determine how long Germany will continue to fight.

This summer's other major theater of operations against Hitler obviously must be the Mediterranean. With the minor stepping stone islands, such as Pantelleria, in Allied hands, the process of softening up the major Italian islands, Sicily and Sardinia, was carried forward implacably and with punishing effect last week. From three directions—northwest Africa, Malta and the Middle East command's bases—Allied planes of all types tore huge gaps in the enemy air cover of the two big islands, the necessary preliminary to invasion.

A new high pitch was reached F[illegible]ith a series of slashing at[illegible] Sicilian and Sardinian air[illegible]ports in the course of which 39 enemy planes were shot down. A large proportion of those were Italian Macchis, indicating that Hitler's air forces may be withdrawing to other regions.

### Italy Fears Invasion

Italy gave evidence of growing fears as the shadow of invasion loomed closer. The Rome radio showed that she was watching with dread the massing of Allied forces, with fleets of invasion barges, along the African coast and in the captured islands. Nine provinces of the toe and heel of the Italian boot were added to the zone of operations—under army rule—which already include Sicily and Sardinia. There were reports that Mussolini had ordered the civilian evacuation of all the main Sicilian cities and Naples by July 10. His Fascist party directorate called for a sterner mobilization of the nation. There were even rumors—entirely unconfirmed and denied by the Axis—that Italian envoys had arrived in Algiers to ask the Allies' peace terms.

A somewhat similar situation prevailed in the eastern Mediterranean, where there are other Axis-held islands to be taken before the great highway to the east really is cleared. There, however, the Allies have not yet opened the aerial preliminaries. But the Axis was worried just the same. The British contributed to this anxiety by closing the Syrian border with Turkey for 48 hours and letting it be said that this was to screen Allied troop movements from Axis agents in neutral Turkey. The Axis evinced great interest in the disposition of Allied forces around the Mediterranean's eastern rim and took measures to strengthen the defenses of Crete, Italy's Dodecanese islands and the Aegean islands which lie in the path of any Allied thrust into the Balkans from the southeast. Another cause for Axis worry was the indications that Turkey's neutrality was becoming increasingly benevolent toward the Allies.

There was a slight letup in the British-American aerial offensive against Hitler's war industries, although some heavy blows were struck. The R.A.F. carried out punishing night raids on Oberhausen, Bochum and Bremen. The Kiel attack last Sunday, was the most costly of the war for the Americans, for 24 of the big planes failed to return, but they knocked down approximately 100 of Goering's fighters, a big contribution to the wearing down of the Luftwaffe's fighter strength, which apparently now is unequal to all the demands made upon it. The Allied air offensive from Britain is compelling the German command to keep in western Europe the planes ne[illegible]

# 58,000 ON STRIKE, NEW CRISIS LOOMS IN SOFT COAL PITS

## Miners Anticipate Passing of Deadline Without Action on Contract.

## LEWIS MEETS LEADERS

## Parley Today Will Decide Whether U.M.W. Will Defy Board.

## WALKOUTS SPREAD

## Work Stoppage Begins in Alabama, Sweeps to Other States.

JUN 20 1943

**WASHINGTON, June 19 — (AP) With another coal strike already spreading, John L. Lewis and the operators recessed their joint bargaining conferences tonight until Sunday at 11 a. m.**

**There was no indication from either side of the wage controversy of any results from today's conferences, called to consider the War Labor board's decision against ordering portal-to-portal pay in the soft coal industry.**

### 58,000 Miners Out

**Some 58,000 miners, about a tenth of the total, already had quit their jobs in anticipation of the end tomorrow midnight of a truce declared by Mr. Lewis' United Mine Workers after the last work halt.**

**Mr. Lewis met with his district presidents this morning, and arranged for a joint conference with the operators at 2:30 p. m. After this conference convened, the operators held a private caucus while the union's policy committee met at 4 p. m. and recessed indefinitely.**

**Then the joint conference reconvened, to discuss the WLB order that they sign a contract including a pledge of no-strike for the dura-**

tion. This session recessed shortly after 6 p. m. until tomorrow.

### Policy Group to Meet

U. M. W. officials said the union's policy committee will meet again tomorrow afternoon.

Up for decision were these fateful questions:

Whether the U. M. W. would defy the War Labor board and refuse to sign a new contract providing only about 20 cents a day more for the mines than they received under the old one.

Whether the nation is to undergo a general tie-up of coal mining, also in defiance of the government agency, of potential serious injury to the war effort.

The miners went back to work after their strike the first week in June under instructions from the U. M. W. policy group that they were to work only until midnight Sunday unless they received further instructions.

### Decision on Bill Awaited

Possibly hinging also on the decisions was the question of whether President Roosevelt would sign into law the labor disputes bill passed by Congress and providing fines and imprisonment for persons promoting or aiding a strike in a government-operated war facility.

Whether the meeting with the mine owners might bring any action to ease the decision for the U. M. W. group was a matter of speculation.

While declining to order payments to the miners for time spent in underground travel, the WLB did not bar the miners from obtaining them by other means.

The board said that whether the miners were legally due such payments under the Fair Labor Standards act was a matter of law and hence beyond its jurisdiction. The miners could sue for the payments, it said, or perhaps arrange with the owners an out-of-court settlement of their potential lawsuit.

The board warned that it would review any out-of-court settlement to determine whether it was actually that and not a disguised general wage increase. The miners, it asserted, are not entitled to a general wage increase under the government's wage stabilization policies. Specifically, it denied Mr. Lewis' demand for a general increase of $2 a day.

The importance of uninterrupted coal production to the war effort was emphasized during the day by an announcement that the War Production board plans a concentrated campaign to increase steel output. Steel making is so closely tied up with coal that any shortage of the fuel is immediately reflected.

30.24- 5181

30.24- 5181

In another announcement, Robert Patterson, undersecretary of war, said industry failed by 5 1-2 per cent to meet production needs of the Army ground forces in May.

If this situation continues, he said, "our overseas troops will suffer from shortages of critical equipment." He deplored, too, strikes in industry and what he said had been some diversion of management talent to "civilian non-essentials."

**Alabama Mines Close**

The mine walkouts began first in Alabama almost immediately after word of the WLB decision was received yesterday, and quickly spread to some Pennsylvania mines.

By noon today, all the larger soft coal producing states were affected to some extent.

Luther Harr, U. S. bituminous coal consumers' counsel, (a Federal office) appealed to the miners to continue working. In an open letter, he told them:

"As coal consumers' counsel, representing the millions of bituminous coal consumers in this country, I urge you to continue producing the coal so necessary for the successful prosecution of the war on the fighting and home fronts.

"I ask this further contribution on your part because you are the men who kept the people of this nation warm last winter, enabled railroads to do their big job, and provided the coal by which war plants turned out needed planes, tanks, guns and ammunition.

"I refuse to believe you want women and children to suffer from cold next winter. This job of keeping homes, schools and hospitals warm is not an easy one. There's no glamor to your work. Neither are there awards—or many pats on the back. However, the job starts with you. Solid coal at the face is of no use to a man's home 100 miles away. You must drill it and shoot it, load it and bring it out to the tipple.

"It's your duty to stay on the job in this emergency. The people are depending on you. I know you will not let them down."

**To Resume Conference.**

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—The United Mine Workers and the soft coal operators returned to the conference table today to seek a basis for averting another tie-up of the nation's mines with the expiration of the working truce tomorrow midnight.

An informed source said the miners and the operators have not necessarily agreed to resume collective bargaining on the merits of the demands of the miners, but would "see what can be done about the War Labor Board order."

John L. Lewis, president, and the U. M. W. policy committee faced another crucial decision as the deadline of their no-strike truce neared.

Their travel pay demands rejected by the War Labor Board, the truce runs out tomorrow midnight.

The policy committee meeting, originally scheduled for 11 A. M. was postponed to 4 P. M. by Mr. Lewis, presumably to give him more time to consult with lieutenants on the implications of the WLB order referring the miners portal-to-portal pay claim to the Wage and Hour Administrator, the Federal Courts, or collective bargaining as the U. M. W. leadership chooses.

Mr. Lewis went into session in the forenoon with his district presidents, but a spokesman said a statement of any kind is unlikely in advance of the full policy meeting.

A delegation of six miners from Logan county, West Virginia, came to Washington with a request for admission to the White House to present their case. U. M. W. headquarters telephoned Marvin McIntyre, presidential secretary, who agreed to see the group.

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WASHINGTON, June 19. — (AP) Undersecretary of War Patterson and War Production board officials agreed today that the United States needs accelerated war production, but differed on the meaning of recent output figures.

Mr. Patterson, criticizing both labor and management for "overconfidence and complacency," declared that production of supplies for the Army ground forces fell 5 1-2 per cent below actual needs in May, or 3 1-2 per cent under April's output.

A WPB spokesman replied that overall arms production went up an estimated 2 per cent last month, and ground forces production is only about a sixth of the total. Concurring with Mr. Patterson's assertion that a great acceleration must be achieved if the nation is to exploit its military victories, he observed that it is erroneous to suppose the entire war production effort has suffered a relapse.

WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson declined comment on Mr. Patterson's press conference statement, but a WPB official talked to reporters. He said the Army ground forces program—which includes tanks, artillery, small arms and ammunition, signal equipment and other items—is only about one-sixth of the total war program, and happens to be the area in which there were [illegible]

"cut backs" in production were ordered.

As a whole, production for May, on the basis of tentative figures, appears to be up about two per cent over the previous month, he asserted. This includes not only weapons and supplies for the ground forces, but also the Navy, the Air forces, Maritime commission, and Lend-Lease. The spokesman noted that in some cases production had been cut back so that May production schedules were deliberately held beneath the actual output in April.

Recent WPB production reports have emphasized that the program is reaching the point where successive increases are harder and harder to achieve. Manufacture of artillery, WPB said, hit a greater volume in April than is scheduled for any month this year or next.

Mr. Patterson declared:

"Management and labor must deliver the supplies on schedule and as planned, or the opportunity to exploit military successes will be lost."

He asserted that production of all materials, except aircraft and radio equipment for ground forces, declined 3 1-2 per cent in May. Schedules called for an increase of two per cent in dollar volume to a total of $1,582,000,000 for the ground forces as compared with April production, he said.

Mr. Patterson remarked, however, that aircraft manufacture increased 40 per cent in May compared with January, to a total of 7,000 Army and Navy planes.

He said production lapses mean that men in training camps will be denied needed equipment so that shipments may be maintained to men overseas or about to move to fighting fronts.

"If the situation continues," he added, "even our overseas troops will suffer from shortages of critical equipment x x x The Army will not even have its basic equipment by the end of the year if this condition continues."

To permit a shortage to develop even temporarily into a "too little and too late" situation, Mr. Patterson declared, "will cost thousands of lives tomorrow.

"The Army supply schedule, to which all our military plans for defeating the Axis are geared, calls for a continued increase throughout all of 1943. This rate must be maintained if we are to reach our goal."

Mr. Patterson blamed over confidence inspired by the Tunisian victory and successful bombing raids over Europe, and said:

"The Tunisian victory means a speed up in our already crowded timetable of military operations. The steadily increasing rate of production called for by the 1943 Army production schedule must be maintained if that time-table is to be met.

"Failure to appreciate the gravity of our situation and the need for continued increased efforts to meet our continually increasing needs is evident by the coal strike, the Akron strikes and other stoppages in war and related industries, and by the tendency of certain manufacturers to divert too much time, thought and energy to the design and development of competitive civilian non-essentials."

Questioned about the effect of decreased production of war supplies upon inductions, he said the Army's size might vary over a year, but that was not tied to the supply program. He said that equipment demands cover troops of other nations as well as the United States.

Mr. Patterson also announced cancellation of 206 leases for hotels used by the Army air forces to house soldiers in technical training courses. He said the hotels originally saved at least five months in putting the training program into operation, but that the movement of men to overseas bases, vacating Army facilities here, has reached the point where the air forces technical training command can be relocated at Army posts. The Army is planning to sell Chicago's Mammoth Stevens hotel.

JUN 20 1943

# ARMY TO END LEASES OF 206 HOTELS IN JULY

## Lessening of Needs Leads to Vacating of Civilian Properties.

## OVERSEAS MOVEMENT CAUSE

## Conventional Barracks Will Soon Be Sufficient for Air Forces—Hospitals to Be Kept.

Washingon, June 19 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today that leases on 206 hotels now used by the Technical Training Command of the Army Air Forces will be canceled, effective in the middle of July.

It was explained that the tapering off of the program for temporary use of hotels and other civilian property was made possible by the movement of many air units overseas, which vacated quarters in which technical training units now can be housed.

"In the course of the next few months it will be possible, without the construction of any new facilities for the purpose, to house large numbers of air forces personnel in conventional barracks," the department said. It added that the surrender of 206 of the 434 hotels now used by the air forces will decrease the Army's annual rental bill by $4,600,000.

The general program of cancellation of leases, the department said, will not affect hotels which have been converted to military hospitals.

**Miami Beach Favored Spot.**

It was added that for the present "it is planned to continue occupancy of the greater part of the leased hotels at Miami Beach, Fla., which has been found to be the best adapted for air forces purposes of the hotel centers that were occupied." At Miami Beach 109 of 325 leases are being canceled now, the department said. At Atlantic City another major center of hotel occupancy by the Army, thirty-five of forty-seven leases now effective are being canceled. Leased properties in Chicago, Grand Rapids, Mich., St. Petersburg, Fla., and surrounding area, and Boca Raton, Fla., with the exception of hospitals will be returned to their owners, the department said.

The Stevens Hotel in Chicago, the only one purchased outright by the War Department will be vacated on August 15. The department said that several inquiries had been received from prospective purchasers of the hotel and it was expected that the property would be sold soon.

The schedule of withdrawal of personnel of the hotels, the department said, "will be governed by military necessity. In order to reduce as far as possible disruption of training schedules the movement of administrative and instruction staffs will be carried out by groups as each class completes its work at a particular station."

The department also announced that "at an early date" headquarters of the Technical Training Command, now located at Southern Pines, N. C., will be moved to one of the regular air forces stations.

Notices of termination of leases of the 206 hotels which are to be given up at this time have been mailed to the hotel owners, the department said.

**Dates for Vacating.**

Under-Secretary of War Patterson, discussing the concellation of leases at a press conference, said the hotels to be returned to private use in Miami Beach would be vacated at dates ranging from July 5 through August, those at St. Petersburg, Fla., July and early August, and Boca Raton, Fla., in September.

Asked if the cancellations indidated that some other hotel leases may be dropped, he said that it was impossible to determine that at present except that leases on buildings used for hospitals would be continued.

Mr. Patterson explained that if a slack should develop in Army housing, making Army facilities available, that space probably would be filled up with men now quartered in hotels.

**Stevens Hotel's Problem.**

Although it was reported here that Mrs. Maria L. Kramer, operator of the Maria Kramer hotel chain, had offered the Government $7,500,000 for the Stevens Hotel in Chicago, hotel men both here and in the Mid-West metropolis expressed grave doubt that the world's largest hostelry could be made ready for civilian use before the war is over.

This is due to the fact that the Army, when it took over the hotel, sold practically all the furnishings at auction to widely scattered buyers. Because of wartime restrictions it is virtually impossible for any civilian organization to purchase hotel equipment or furnishings today. So it would appear that any buyer would have an empty building on his hands.

The Kramer hotel chain operates the Lincoln and Edison hotels in New York city. Mrs. Kramer's bid is $1,500,000 more than the Army paid for the 3,000-room Stevens. John L. Horgan, general manager of the Kramer chain, said that the offer of $7,500,000 was for a completely equipped hotel, and explained that if the deal goes through, the Army will have to obtain the necessary priorities on furniture, &c. It was estimated that it would cost $3,500,000 to $4,500,000 to furnish the Stevens.

JUN 20 1943

It was said that the difficulties of refurnishing the hotel caused the Statler Hotel chain to turn down an offer to buy it, although Chicago at the present time is experiencing an acute shortage of hotel accommodations. It was understood that the Army not only disposed of the bulk of the room furnishings of the Stevens but also of much of the kitchen equipment and silverware. The Stevens and the nearby 1,000-room Congress Hotel were converted by the Army into training schools for radio technicians.

The largest hotel in the world, the Stevens was built at a cost of $28,000,000. During the depression years many of its floors were closed for lack of business.

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**Hotel Men Pessimistic.**

Atlantic City, June 19 (A. P.).—The job of converting hotels back to resort business—after a year's occupancy by Army Air Forces trainees—was viewed with pessimism today by city officials, hotelmen and business people.

The War Department's cancellation of leases for thirty-seven hotels here brought only one hopeful statement, that from Paul Arnswalde, owner of the Shelburne, one of the city's oldest and most modern hostelries.

"People are anxious to visit here if they can get proper accommodations," Mr. Arnswalde said, in announcing that his hotel would resume business August 1. "I don't know what the rest of the hotelmen are going to do, but my place will open in first-class condition."

Other hotelmen pointed to rehabilitation projects now necessary, priority restrictions and unavailable personnel. They said they couldn't see how they could ready their places in time for this summer's tourist trade.

City Commissioners William F. Casey, Joseph Altman and William F. Cuthbert agreed the conversion would prove an insurmountable task this season.

Mr. Casey said since the hotels were turned over at the height of last season to the Army and are now turned back at the height of this season "we lose two whole seasons of business in one year."

Mr. Altman said the Army's evacuation would prove a "bad blow to small business of the city, while Mr. Cuthbert declared: "We had hoped the Army would remain until the close of the summer. But this is war and we'll just have to make the best of it and go out and fight for [illegible]

# Davis Threatens to Quit OWI Job After House Kills Home Front Fund

JUN 20 1943

## Director Says If Senate Approves Deletion Navy Has Next Call on His Services— Sees Whole Office Endangered.

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—Elmer Davis said today that he will quit his job as director of the Office of War Information if its domestic branch is abolished. The House voted yesterday to abolish the branch.

"If the Senate concurs with the opinion of the House there will be no OWI, and that is that," the director told an informal press conference. He added that it would "also be the end of me as director." He continued:

"This was a combination overseas and domestic job that I was called down to do. If the Senate concurs in the House view that job is ended. It will be the job of somebody else to take care of whatever they choose to do in foreign information."

Mr. Davis replied also to accusations made by Representative Starnes (D.-Ala) who told the House yesterday that this country needed no Paul Joseph Goebbels or Virginio Gayda.

**Describes Differences.**

"There is quite a difference between me and Goebbels, as Mr. Starnes would discover if he read the order by which President Roosevelt created OWI, or followed our activities," Mr. Davis remarked. "For one thing, Dr. Goebbels doesn't have to go to the Reichstag for his appropriation."

The House vote was 218 to 114 to erase from the war agencies appropriation bill the $5,500,000 item for the OWI's home front operations.

He (Davis) said that Senator McKellar (D.-Tenn.) had agreed to let the OWI be heard by the Senate Appropriations Committee in defense of the domestic appropriation before it acts on the OWI consultation.

He said that Senator McKellar (D.-Tenn.) had agreed to let the OWI be heard by the Senate Appropriations Committee in defense of the domestic appropriation before it acts on the OWI budget.

**Navy Has Next Call.**

Mr. Davis told questioners that it would cost a great deal more if every Government agency maintained a full information division, particularly in the field, whereas the OWI's field service handles the information job for all Government offices in each city. Some arrangement also would have to be made, he said, to furnish the overseas branch, or its successor, with domestic news, a job now handled largely by the domestic branch.

Director Davis is a reserve officer in the Navy, and it was indicated he would offer himself to the Navy if the OWI folds up.

"The Navy has next call on me," he said.

The director said he wouldn't attempt to estimate how much politics was contained in the House action and would not attempt to analyze the motives behind the House vote.

"Our $8,800,000 budget was what we thought we would need for next year," he said, "we did not pad that budget."

The request was reduced to $5,500,000 and then eliminated by the House.

The action does not impair the OWI's foreign propaganda program, for which the House approved $28,972,504.

Republicans voted almost solidly for Mr. Starnes's motion to scuttle the domestic bureau. The lineup was 160 Republicans, fifty-five Democrats and three minor party members for the motion, and 108 Democrats, five Republicans and one minor party member against it.

**Sees Socialistic Tinge.**

Mr. Starnes referred to Mr. Davis as an American Labor party member and said the OWI had a distinct socialistic tinge.

Republicans have charged on the House floor, during the past four months, that the OWI issued fourth term propaganda, which was promptly denied.

Representative Murphy (D.-Pa.) told the House before it voted last night that "the real purpose here is to snipe at the Commander in Chief." Republicans shouted "No!" tand they laughed when he suggested it would do Congressmen an awful lot of good to read some of OWI's pamphlets.

Representative Cannon (D.-Mo.), chairman of the Appropriations Committee, said that the action would wipe out all wartime co-ordination of news releases for the radio and the press and eliminate the motion picture program.

The OWI employs approximately 1,500 persons in its domestic bureau and around 3,000 in the overseas branch.

The current appropriation expires June 30.

# Better Strategy In Asia Seen

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 19—Strengthening of the war strategy in Asia was expected today to follow the appointment of Britain's new two-man team in India, Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell as viceroy and Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck as commander in chief.

Wavell's appointment and his replacement by Auchinleck as commander of the forces in India was interpreted as a step in a more active war plan worked out by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt in Washington last month.

**Wavell At Parley**

Marshal Wavell was present at the Washington conferences. He, therefore, assumes his new post with a full knowledge of what the United Nations intend to do in Asia. It is assumed here that Churchill informed the President of the impending change at that time.

But it was also assumed here that the British would count more on General Auchinleck for the military leadership in the Indian area, coordinating the staff and field work with the strategy making, which has been said to be Wavell's forte.

**Aid To Burma Drive Seen**

With Lieut. Gen. Joseph C. Stilwell, commander of United States forces in the Asiatic Theater, cooperating, it appeared that India might become an outstanding base for air attacks on Japanese-occupied territory and an eventual offensive to regain Burma.

The monsoon rains, which last until October, preclude the invasion of Burma, however, until next fall.

Expulsion of the Japanese from Burma also would relieve India of some of her food problem. Burma formerly sent about 9,000,000,000 pounds of rice a year to India, supplying more than eight per cent. of that subcontinent's food supply. The loss of that source of rice has been felt severely among the Indians.

## JAPAN SAID TO SEIZE SHIPS

### Moscow Reported Incensed by Loss of U. S. Supplies

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Constantine Brown, writing in The Washington Evening Star, said today the Japanese Navy's North Pacific patrol had captured a number of merchant ships flying the Soviet flag on the route between the United States and Siberian ports.

As a result, he wrote, relations between Tokyo and Moscow have become more strained.

There was no comment on the report in government quarters. Some observers said, however, that the seizure of the ships was possible, since they understood the German Government had been pressing Japan to halt the flow of lend-lease supplies to Russia over the North Pacific lanes.

JUN 20 1943

# Powerful Amphibious Force Organized by Army, Navy

## American Unit Formed t Spearhead Invasion of Enemy Lands.

WASHINGTON, June 19—(AP) Organization of a powerful Army-Navy amphibious force which probably would spearhead American troops in any major invasion of Hitler's Europe was announced today by the Navy department.

A statement which described the formation and training of the outfit that now numbers untold thousands of soldiers and bluejackets declared it was "ready to carry out with speed, precision and perfect co-ordination the most difficult of military assignments—a landing on a fortified hostile shore."

**Some Units in Action**

Some units of the force already have been in service in the Pacific. The operation against Attu island was initiated by those units under the direct, personal supervision of Rear Admiral Francis W. Rockwell, commander amphibious force, Pacific fleet. Admiral Rockwell's counterpart in the Atlantic is Rear Admiral Alan G. Kirk.

The Navy said that one of the objectives of the training programs directed by Admiral Kirk and Admiral Rockwell was to eliminate differences in Army and Navy practices and terminology so completely "that there will be no misunderstanding in an actual operation."

There was no mention in the official statement of the part which the Marines will play in amphibious operations in connection with the special Army-Navy force. Amphibian operations are the essence of Marine training. Absence of the leathernecks from the special corps gave rise to speculation that the new force probably was designed for operations in which the Army would be heavily engaged after the landings were made.

The Army, therefore, would be able to carry through from start to finish. The bluejacket part of the amphibious force probably would be primarily concerned with handling boats and setting up beach defenses and facilities.

**Thousands Trained**

"Under the training courses of the amphibious forces," the Navy said, "thousands of naval officers and men have learned to take the newly-designed landing boats, ships and amphibious craft through heavy surf safely to selected beaches; and thousands of toughened Army troops have learned to swarm ashore from the landing craft and race for the beach to establish the spearhead of an Allied invasion.

"On the Atlantic coast, for instance, working together in the closest co-operation, especially-selected Army and Navy units are going through an arduous training program, acquiring the high skill needed for joint land, sea and air operations, studying the lessons of the British Commando raids and of our own landings in the Solomons, North Africa and the Aleutians."

**Four-Part Program**

Training for amphibious warfare falls into four parts: The indoctrination of commanding officers in the strategy, tactics and techniques of joint operations; training of the many specialists needed to carry out a landing operation; basic training in the use of the highly-specialized amphibious equipment; and advanced training—joint exercises of all the units in the force in landing operations under simulated battle conditions.

Naval officers who are assigned to the "amphibs" are selected from the fleet and from the midshipmen's school on the basis of outstanding records in service or in the classroom, and for excellent physical conditions. Enlisted men are picked from "boot camps" and specialists' schools by the same method.

The Army selects units already trained in the infantry or the armored forces, and assigns them to the amphibious force. The enlisted men are given a tough conditioning course and then receive basic amphibious training.

Army officers go to another base, where, with Navy officers, they learn amphibious operations, study strategy and tactics, and the methods of liaison between the many organizations involved.

In another school, the Army transport quartermasters study loading of the cargo vessels and transports.

With basic training completed, the force goes into advanced training as a unit. A convoy sails for a practice landing beach where landings are made under simulated battle conditions.

JUN 20 1943

JUN 20 1943

## Far North Oil Field Will Supply Alaska

WASHINGTON, June 19—(AP) An oil field less than 100 miles below the Arctic circle in northwest territory will help supply gasoline and fuel oil needs of the Army and Navy in Alaska and Canada.

The War department disclosed this today, breaking a silence which has surrounded work on the field since its inception a year ago.

A single well had been pumping oil at Norman Wells more than 20 years before development of the field as a military project was started by U. S. engineers under an agreement with the Canadian government, which retains ownership of the "Canol project."

The department said a pipeline will move the oil from the Norman Wells field near Fort Norman some 600 miles westward to a refinery at Whitehorse on the Alaska highway. There it will be converted into gasoline of high octane content for airplanes operating out of Alaskan bases and into fuel oil for naval craft in the Alaskan area.

**Forecasts New Drive.**

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Knox went out of his way to dispel today any ideas the public may have that the U-boat is licked simply because Atlantic sinkings have fallen off sharply. In fact, he virtually forecast a new Axis submarine offensive in the Atlantic.

Progress in the Allied anti-submarine campaign at present is "very satisfactory," he told a press conference yesterday, but he hastened to add that "realistically we know they are going to do something."

"I would say," he declared, "that the lull in fighting out there now must indicate some change in the plans of the Germans."

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# NAVY ANNOUNCES FIFTY CASUALTIES

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today fifty casualties, including two dead and forty-eight missing.

This brings to 22,110 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since December 7, 1941. The grand total includes 7,448, 4,725 wounded and 10,937 missing.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified):

NEW YORK.

CACCIATO, DIEGO JR., missing; father, Diego Cacciato Sr., 65 East Fourth street.

EASTMAN, ALTON GEORGE HARLEN, missing; mother, Mrs. Laura Corrie Eastman, Cuba.

LUCAS, JOSEPH BENJAMIN JR., missing; father, Joseph B. Lucas Sr., 213 Maiden Lane, Port Jefferson.

PALCICH, STANLEY HENRY, ensign, missing; wife, Mrs. Bonnie Mae Fletcher Palcich, 38 West 71st street.

RANGER, JAMES ALBERT, missing; father, Albert Charles Ranger, 202 West Margulies street, Syracuse.

SMOROL, PAUL PETER, missing; mother, Mrs. Barbara Smorol, 119 Nelson street, Syracuse.

# SAYS FIRST LADY WONT MAKE TOUR

Hyde Park, June 19 (A. P.).—Miss Malvina Thompson, secretary to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, denied today reports that the President's wife is planning to tour South America this summer.

At the Roosevelt estate, where she said the First Lady is making a "periodic visit" of a few days, Miss Thompson asserted, in answer to a query, that Mrs. Roosevelt is not going to South America. Mrs. Roosevelt could not be reached personally for comment.

The tour was reported from Washington yesterday, with the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs said to be working on plans for Mrs. Roosevelt's appearance in Latin America.

# 2 SURVIVORS TELL OF CUTTER'S LOSS

## Skipper with Them Disappears Before Rescuers Arrive.

JUN 20 1943

BOSTON, June 19 — (AP) Two mid-western sailors—sole survivors of the sinking of the Coast Guard cutter Escanaba—tonight told graphic stories of their rescue after a violent explosion sent the ship down in the north Atlantic with a loss of 58 lives.

The first accounts from anyone in the cutter's crew since the sinking were given in an interview after they had been landed at an east coast port.

Boatswain's Mate Second Class Melvin A. Baldwin, 21, of Staples, Minn., was at the Escanaba's wheel and was "blown upward and hit the overhead of the wheelhouse."

"I staggered out the door and was washed overboard," he said. "I don't know how long it took."

Seaman First Class Raymond F. O'Malley, Jr., 23, of Chicago, was below.

"I reached the main deck and started for Number One gun and the ship went down from under me," he said.

Both clung to a strongback, a 38 foot log used to keep lifeboats from bumping against the ship's side.

They saw their skipper, Lieutenant Commander Carl U. Peterson of Newton, Mass., near them in the water and later he joined them on the log.

Baldwin and O'Malley lost consciousness as they clung to the strongback and were revived after they were taken onto the deck of the Coast Guard vessel Raritan.

They never knew what happened to the commander or to Ensign Daniel C. Davis and Seaman First Class George W. Gmeiner, who were clinging to the same strongback.

# *U. S. Urged to Pile Up Arms for 'The Next War'*

### *Hotchkiss Tells Rensselaer Polytechnic Alumni of Plan*

TROY, N. Y., June 19 (AP).—Americans should prepare immediately after this war to defend themselves in "the next war," William O. Hotchkiss, president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, declared today.

"The only security for our country is that it be so strong and well prepared that it will be a long time before any other nation or combination of nations will be able to acquire the strength to attack us," he said in an address at the annual meeting of the R. P. I. Alumni Association.

Mr. Hotchkiss urged that the United States start immediately after the present war to accumulate adequate stock-piles of essential, non-deteriorating war materials. He suggested that these be accumulated in "periods of slack industrial demand and correspondingly low prices."

Such a plan, he conceded, "would give the government body in charge a powerful leverage, which, in the hands of men of unwise motives, coud be used for harmful purposes, or for favoritism. But the need is so urgent that the weight of argument seems overwhelmingly on the side of laying in the supplies."

Mr. Hotchkiss urged the alumni to help convince Americans of what he termed the "necessity of making ready to defend ourselves in the next war and of not being fooled again."

JUN 20 1943

# *Easy Life for Enemy Prisoners Fails to End All Their Complaints*

By WILLARD YARBROUGH

CROSSVILLE, Tenn., June 19—(AP) Life inside the Crossville internment camp is an easy one for more than a thousand German and Italian prisoners of war.

High atop this potato-growing Cumberland plateau, Axis officers and enlisted men are confined to an extended stockade system which in itself provides the major bone of contention.

The Germans, who complained at home about the absence of lebensraum, want larger living space. The officers want enlarged quarters and recreational grounds and their underlings would like some woods to walk in.

**Italians Happy**

The Italians, who figure they won't be here very much longer anyway, don't seem to care particularly. They grin and talk and sing. Sometimes they play soccer or volleyball.

At the stockade post exchange prisoners may obtain virtually the same clothing, cigarettes, soft drinks, candies, do-dads and 3.2 beer as the 400 American guards on duty may purchase at their canteen.

The Italians buy all the 3.2 beer possible, but go in for hair oils and tonics in an eccentric sort of way. The Germans, who don't mix with their Italian comrades, buy sports clothing, 3.2 beer and cigarettes. The Italians think the American cigarette is too strong, prefer ersatz variety from back home. The Germans, or at least the officers, smoke German brands brought over by the Red Cross.

The food is the same for the Axis as the Americans. And it's good food, balanced, and containing meat menus that would make the American housewife's mouth water.

**Italian Generals Held**

The Italian generals—there are two dozen here—are more particular about their dress than the German officers. One Italian captain was attired in khaki coat and knee-length blue trousers, the same he wore on the North African desert. The Germans go about in most anything, sports wear, a towel draped about their loins, a pair of shorts.

The ranking German officer, a lieutenant-colonel, who came to the United States after his tank command days ended in Africa, was stretched out on his cot in the hot barracks. His feet were bandaged, suffering from athlete's foot contacted because he didn't have time to change his shoes once during his four weeks' retreat in Tunisia.

The colonel is reported to have complained to the camp commander, "we need a swimming pool here."

"American and British prisoners in Germany and Italy receive ideal treatment. They live in hotels and have swimming pools. British officers have an entire village near Berlin and live like kings.

"We want more living space and living quarters. The treatment by American officers here is perfect, but we don't have room to stretch out in."

**Gets $40 Monthly**

The colonel draws $40 a month from the U. S. government, paid in post exchange tickets—no cash. His executive officer, a Nazi captain, receives $30, as do others of his rank and majors. Lieutenants get $20.

German and Italian enlisted men receive $3 monthly and may work on camp roads and projects at 80 cents per day. A good many German enlisted men are growing vegetables in the camp's garden. But they'll consume most of the food on their own tables.

The officers don't turn their hands in the way of work and complain about the scarcity of valets—who somehow prefer to work at 80 cents a day rather than salute their confined superiors and take orders for nothing.

The Germans play soccer-football; dislike the American gridiron sport. They want to engage the Italians in a soccer game and the command officer, Col. F. T. Addington of the U. S. Army, said arrangements were being made to accommodate them.

Hitler's ex-supermen prefer the rugged type of sport. They bat a large oval ball, about the size of the American basketball, with their wrists in volley-ball games—and nurce sore arms for a week as a result. They practice on discus tossing, play solitaire, and study.

**Germans More Serious**

Considerably more serious and reserved than the Italians, the Germans are learning to master the English language.

Magazines and newspapers go like hot cakes at the P.X., but both Nazis and Fascists apparently don't like anything they read in them, and one prisoner is reported to have said, "The Americans print too much propaganda," adding that Goebbels was the best propagandist in the world today.

The Italians sing opera in open fields. The younger men of Il Duce laugh and jabber like a group of schoolboys. The officers stand about with scowls written on their faces.

The prisoners, who complain to the camp commander when things aren't just what they think they should be, will be treated to shows henceforth, their first movie being shown this week.

Col. Addington, who gripes because he said he trained a combat unit not long ago and got left behind when it went overseas, prescribes disciplinary action when necessary. This colonel's as tough as a General Sherman tank.

Action includes taking away post exchange rights for days and this is a blow to any prisoner, since each lives from day to day for his visit to the canteen to purchase American-made goods.

They write two letters and a postcard a week, complain because they don't receive any more mail. Some think America is a great and beautiful country; others can't wait to get back to German and Italy to reenter their armies.

The prisoners talk about the war. Those here longest are thought to believe it is a lost cause. Those just arrived think the Axis will win, but admit it will be a long war.

# TEXANS LAUNCH SECOND HOUSTON

JUN 20 1943

## New Cruiser Replaces Warship Lost in Java Sea Battle.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 19—(AP) Texans leaned over the platform rail and watched the cruiser Houston as she took to water today at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company plant. Above her bow, beautifully blistery with foamy champagne, billowed red, white and blue banners against a cloudless sky. The Navy band was playing "Anchors Aweigh."

"There she goes," someone said in a typical Texas drawl. He added: "God bless her."

The cruiser Houston not only received her name today as a naval ship which soon will be commissioned for fighting duty. The Houston received a faith to keep with the cruiser Houston which died in battle with the Japanese in the Java sea, with the men who died heroes serving her guns, and with the people of Texas who put up more than $12,000,000 to provide her. One thousand volunteers joined the Navy in a body at Houston to replace the crew of the lost ship.

Texans high in government circles came down from Washington to join the visiting Texas delegation, headed by Governor Coke R. Stevenson.

Tall, white-haired Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones, for all his years in Washington considered by Houstonians as their own, told the group on the launching platform that the first cruiser Houston made a good will trip to Japan.

"Houston No. Two will also make a good will tour—for the world. She will go to Japan and the Japs will remember her," Secretary Jones said.

He stood on the platform with Senator Tom Connally and Rep. Albert Thomas, both of Houston. Mrs. Claude B. Hammill, wife of an oil operator, who served as chairman of the Houston cruiser drive, was the sponsor who swung the bottle of champagne against the bow to start the vessel down the ways into the James river.

# *Namesake Welcomes Memphis Belle Home*

### *Girl Greets Flying Fortress Back From Europe Raids*

MEMPHIS, June 19 (AP).—A slim, hazel-eyed Memphis belle welcomed today her Flying Fortress namesake back from twenty-five bombing raids over Hitler's Europe — and received from her fiance-pilot a kiss.

"Hey, darling, gee," said Captain Robert K. Morgan to Margaret Polk, the girl he left behind nine months ago to fly twenty-five raids in the four-engined bomber that knocked eighty enemy fighters out of the sky, probably destroyed five more and damaged at least eight others.

Army and city dignitaries stood in the background as Captain Morgan grasped his sweetheart in a firm embrace and smothered her with one kiss after another. She blushed prettily under a healthy tan and smiled full approval.

Captain Morgan, of Asheville, N. C., led his crew to a hangar where Mayor Walter Chandler and other high officials welcomed them.

"She is an awfully good ship," Captain Morgan said of the plane which, the Army said, "has been hit by every type of anti-aircraft missile the Nazi had to offer" and yet came home with her ten-men crew intact.

It is the first combat bomber to be retired from active service and flown back to the United

# Dies Hears Japs Got Dam Data

JUN 20 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Parker, Ariz., June 19—Testimony that Japanese engineers, shortly before Pearl Harbor, were given technical data on the $200,000,000 Colorado river aqueduct that furnishes water to Southern California, has been given to a Dies Subcommittee.

Ralph F. Stringfellow, specia agent for the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California who gave the testimony, also told the subcommittee that 350 pounds of dynamite and 100 caps, enough, he said, to blow up Parker dam at the aqueduct source, were stolen from the vicinity of the dam.

**Visited Regularly**

The special agent told the probers, who conducted a hearing yesterday during investigation of the nearby Poston (Ariz.) relocation center, where some 15,000 Japanese are located, that parties of Japanese engineers visited various parts of the aqueduct system regularly every few months up to shortly before Pearl Harbor and were given technical information.

He was asked if the 350 pounds of dynamite that was stolen was sufficient to destroy the dam.

"With proper placing of 350 pounds of dynamite I can blow Parker dam up. I could set it up and set if off with one cap."

**Also Have Maps**

Stringfellow testified that the Japanese have maps showing every part of the dam and aqueduct. "I saw the maps they had," he declared. "They were given maps and made maps of it all."

He added that shortly before Pearl Harbor Japanese were caught in a boat on Lake Havasu, at the intake of Parker Dam, measuring the depth of the water, speed of the current and width of the river.

He testified that six months before Pearl Harbor he apprehended a Japanese in a truck near the dam with seven cameras. He said the Japanese exposed all his film.

**Lays Wreck To Japs**

Stringfellow stated he believed the wreck of a train at Earp, Ariz., a year ago, which was carrying flyers from Phoenix, "was sabotage and came out of the Jap camp."

Acting Counsel James H. Stedman for the committee read some documents of the War Relocation Administration which, he declared, showed the intent of the WRA to relocate Japanese without publicity.

**"Improper Subject"**

One of the documents, dated October 23, 1942, stated: "Negotiations for individual employment of evacuees is not a proper subject of press releases or of public announcement and requests should be referred in all cases to the prospective employer for reply."

Stedman read another document, dated October 1 last, which stated: "It is the policy of WRA to reestablish as many of the evacuees as possible outside of relocation centers. Obviously, we shall have to proceed slowly and without fanfare or publicity for many months to come."

# SURVIVORS FIGHT SHARKS FOR FOOD DROPPED BY PLANE

## Two Ships Torpedoed by Jap Submarines in South Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—(AP) Survivors of a United States merchant vessel, one of two vessels torpedoed somewhere in the south Pacific by a Japanese submarine, today related how they had to fight sharks which attacked boxes of food dropped by rescuing planes.

Two men were killed and four were injured when the ship was attacked about 3:30 a. m.

George Pirie, 28, Oakland, Calif., a radio operator on one ship stuck to his key until the water floated him off the vessel.

**Sighted by Planes**

He said that rescue planes soon spotted the survivors in their three lifeboats and two liferafts.

"The planes dropped us boxes of food," he related. "But we had to bat the sharks over the heads with oars to keep them from chewing into the boxes."

Other crew members told how the first torpedo had dislodged the radio antenna, and how Pirie fixed the wires, although all lights were out, and flashed word for aid.

He was nearly up to his knees in water before he could give the ship's position. Then he had to swim for his life.

**Survivors Picked Up**

Airplanes arrived three hours later and finally an armed vessel reached the survivors nine hours after the torpedoing.

Paul Hetter, 31, San Francisco, second assistant engineer, was credited by the crew with saving many lives by rushing to the engine room and opening the door so the men could escape.

Crew members related how Pirie, after sending the radio message, suddenly remembered a large suitcase he had in his quarters.

In it he kept his seaman's papers and many odds and ends. He wanted the suitcase so he swam about 300 yards, tugging it along in the water.

When rescuers got Pirie aboard, they also dragged along the suitcase. The next day several members of the rescued crew got headaches.

"I'll fix you guys up," Pirie remarked. He opened the suitcase, took out a bottle of aspirin tablets and passed it around. When it finally was returned to him it was empty.

JUN 20 1943

WAVELL, HOWEVER, IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE THE FIRM BRITISH POLICY WHICH HOLDS THAT THE WAR EFFORT COMES FIRST.

AN AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH COMMENTATOR DESCRIBED WAVELL AS "A LIBERAL IN THE HIGHEST SENSE OF THE WORD" WHO WOULD CONTINUE THE BRITISH INDIAN POLICY WITHOUT CHANGE.

THIS COMMENTATOR SAID "GANDHI CAN BE RELEASED AT ANY TIME IF HE PROMISES TO BEHAVE, AND IT WOULDN'T BE SURPRISING IF WAVELL RELEASED HIM ON THESE TERMS."

WAVELL'S NEW JOB OF RULING 400,000,000 INDIANS IS ONE THAT LORD LINLITHGOW HAS HELD FOR A RECORD SEVEN YEARS, A PERIOD IN WHICH GANDHI CARRIED ON A CEASELESS CAMPAIGN FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

WAVELL, A TOUGH 60-YEAR-OLD SOLDIER WHO WON THE FIRST ALLIED LAND VICTORY IN THIS WAR, IS RECKONED ONE OF THE FEW MEN WHO HAVE A GOOD CHANCE OF SMOOTHING OUT INDIA'S MANY DOMESTIC PROBLEMS. HE IS CREDITED WITH A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THAT LAND.

TALL, ERECT AND A FORCEFUL TALKER, HE IS A SOLDIER WHOSE CAREER DATES FROM 1901. HE WAS WOUNDED AND LOST THE SIGHT OF ONE EYE IN FRANCE DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

WAVELL GAINED SUDDEN ACCLAIM AS A MILITARY STRATEGIST WHEN HE LED HIS VASTLY OUTNUMBERED BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN TROOPS IN A BOLD INVASION OF ITALIAN CIRENAICA IN 1941 WHILE HE WAS MIDDLE EAST COMMANDER. IN 60 DAYS HIS ARMY OF THE NILE ROUTED THE ITALIANS THROUGH 500 MILES OF COUNTRY ALMOST DEVOID OF WATER AND FOOD.

JUN 20 1943

WHEN HE FINALLY CALLED A HALT, ITALY'S NORTH AFRICAN ARMY WAS CRUSHED AND 140,000 OF HER TROOPS WERE PRISONERS.

THE BRITISH FORCES, HOWEVER, WERE DEPLETED FOR THE GREEK CAMPAIGN, IN WHICH GREECE AND CRETE WERE LOST, AND THE AXIS STAGED A COMEBACK

JUN 20 1943

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30-24-5185

IN NORTH AFRICA AS WELL.

IN 1941, WAVELL WAS TRANSFERRED TO INDIA, EXCHANGING POSTS WITH AUCHINLECK. DURING THE JAPANESE CONQUESTS IN THE ORIENT, WAVELL WAS SUPREME COMMANDER OF ALLIED FORCES IN THE FAR PACIFIC.

AUCHINLECK, 59, WAS A MILITARY "TROUBLESHOOTER" AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR, SERVING IN THE 1930'S ON THE NORTHWEST FRONTIER OF INDIA. AFTER THE FALL OF FRANCE IN 1940 HE WAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE SOUTHERN COMMAND IN ENGLAND, PREPARING DEFENSES AGAINST THE THREATENED GERMAN INVASION.

JUN 20 1943

LONDON--INSERT AFTER 13TH GRAF WAVELL BEGINNING "WAVELL, HOWEVER, ETC." AND ENDING X X X COMES FIRST.

THE FACT THAT A MILITARY MAN WAS NAMED VICEROY WAS SEIZED UPON BY AN ITALIAN COMMENTATOR. IN A ROME BROADCAST RECORDED BY REUTERS THIS COMMENTATOR SAID THE APPOINTMENT INDICATED "A SOLDIER VICEROY IS REGARDED AS ESSENTIAL" TO HOLD THE INDIAN NATIONALISTS IN CHECK.

ON THIS SAME SCORE, THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN DECLARED THAT "IN ORDINARY TIMES IT WOULD BE WRONG TO APPOINT A SOLDIER TO WHAT FOR MANY YEARS HAS BEEN THE MOST DIFFICULT POLITICAL OFFICE IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH." THE NEWSPAPER ADDED:

"IT IS ALMOST INEVITABLE THAT IN INDIA AND NOT THERE ALONE THIS APPOINTMENT SHOULD BE REGARDED AS MILITARY X X X. ONLY THE FIELD MARSHAL HIMSELF CAN DESTROY THIS DANGEROUS OPINION."

AN AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH, ETC. X X X 14TH GRAF.

THE REPORT OF ITALIAN PEACE ENVOYS RECALLED THE DICTUM OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AT CASABLANCA IN JANUARY, IN WHICH THEY DECLARED THAT THE ONLY PEACE TERMS TO AXIS NATIONS WOULD BE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

IN RECENT DAYS, PEACE FEELERS HAVE BEEN REPORTED--WITHOUT CONFIRMATION--FROM RUMANIA AND HUNGARY, BALKAN AXIS SATELLITES. AXIS SOURCES HAVE DENIED CONSISTENTLY ALL STORIES SUGGESTING ITS MEMBERS WERE SEEKING SEPARATE PEACE.

Insert LONDON--INSERT AFTER NINTH GRAF NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN BEGINNING "OBVIOUSLY, THE MOST" X X X LAST NIGHT.

(CBS ANNOUNCED THE RECORDING OF A BRITISH RADIO BROADCAST SAYING THAT ONE DECREE OF THE CABINET PROVIDED FOR REQUISITIONING OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS FOR HOUSING EVACUEES. IT SAID THAT "A PLAN FOR FINANCIAL AID TO SARDINIA, BECAUSE OF BOMB DEVASTATION, WAS ALSO APPROVED.")

A BERLIN BROADCAST ETC X X X TENTH GRAF.

ADD London trial

THE RAF WAS IDLE FRIDAY NIGHT AND THERE WERE ONLY LIGHT FORAYS THURSDAY NIGHT. THE LAST HEAVY BOMBING WAS COLOGNE'S 116TH RAID WEDNESDAY NIGHT DURING WHICH OTHER RHINELAND TARGETS WERE HIT.

THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THAT FOUR MOSQUITO BOMBERS SHOT DOWN ONE JUNKERS-88 AND DAMAGED AT LEAST THREE OTHERS IN A CLASH OVER THE BAY OF BISCAY.

JUN 20 1943

JUN 20 1943

THE CAPITAL'S AIR RAID SIRENS SOUNDED SHORTLY BEFORE 1 A.M. (7 P.M. SATURDAY, EWT). ONLY A FEW PLANES WERE REPORTED OVER LONDON DURI THE BRIEF ALERT ALTHOUGH SOME BOMBS WERE DROPPED IN TWO OUTLYING AREAS.

THE MOSQUITOS CAUGHT THE GERMAN PLANES CIRCLING OVER A SHIP, THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE SAID. ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS HAD A TWO-TO-ONE SUPERIORITY THEY FLED INTO THE CLOUDS.

IN OTHER OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS SATURDAY TYPHOONS BOMBED A FACTORY, FREIGHT TRAIN, AND SIDINGS IN FRANCE AND WRECKED A ROAD BRIDGE, THE NEWS SERVICE SAID. OTHER TYPHOONS AND SPITFIRES CONCENTRATED ON SHIPPING, BARGES, AND LOCOMOTIVES IN FRANCE AND HOLLAND. A NUMBER OF THEM WERE DAMAGED.

JUN 20 1943

THE AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE SAID AUSTRALIAN FLYERS ATTACKED ENEMY SHIPPING YESTERDAY ALONG THE NORWEGIAN COAST, TORPEDOING ONE SUPPLY SHIP AND PROBABLY TWO OTHERS.

TWO BRITISH AIRCRAFT WERE REPORTED MISSING.

Insert Bochum also + Munster

BOCHUM AND OBERHAUSEN WERE TORN AND SHAKEN DURING THE FOLLOWING DAYS AND NIGHTS AND THE RAIDS REACHED THEIR CLIMAX WEDNESDAY NIGHT WHEN COLOGNE WAS RAIDED FOR THE 116TH TIME OF THE WAR.

ADD LONDON - Russian

THE MIDDAY BULLETIN ALSO SAID SOVIET TROOPS HAD ATTACKED NEAR LENINGRAD, KILLING 50 GERMANS, WHILE RUSSIAN AERIAL BLOWS AGAINST GERMAN BASES DESTROYED "A LARGE NUMBER OF GERMAN PLANES" ON THE GROUND, AND DOWNED 11 OTHERS IN COMBAT.

JUN 20 1943

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID SOME FIGHTING DEVELOPED FRIDAY NORTHEAST OF OREL AS THE RESULT OF "INTENSIFIED SOVIET RECONNOITERING ACTIVITY."

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY WAS IN THE CAUCASUS WHERE SOVIET TROOPS WERE SAID TO HAVE ATTACKED GERMAN POSITIONS IN THE KUBAN DISTRICT, DESPITE STRONG ARTILLERY PREPARATIONS AND THE USE OF LARGE FORMATIONS OF BATTLE PLANES, THE RUSSIANS FAILED TO BREAK INTO GERMAN DEFENSE POSITIONS, BERLIN SAID.

THE RUSSIAN MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE LISTED ONLY LOCAL SKIRMISHES AND MINOR ARTILLERY DUELS ON VARIOUS SECTORS OF THE LONG FRONT YESTERDAY.

ON THE CENTRAL FRONT WEST OF MOSCOW, SOVIET TROOPS WIPED OUT ABOUT A COMPANY OF GERMAN INFANTRY, THE BULLETIN SAID, AND IN THE UKRAINE RED ARMY GUNNERS DESTROYED TWO GERMAN DUGOUTS, A TANK AND AN ARTILLERY BATTERY NORTH OF CHUGUEV. IN ANOTHER AREA THEY DISPERSED AND PARTLY ANNIHILATED ABOUT A COMPANY OF INFANTRY.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE VOLKHOV FRONT WERE SAID TO HAVE DISPERSED ABOUT A BATTALION OF ENEMY INFANTRY IN ADDITION TO KNOCKING OUT 18 BLOCKHOUSES, TWO DUGOUTS AND AN ARTILLERY BATTERY. ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE BROUGHT DOWN TWO ENEMY PLANES IN THAT SECTOR AND SNIPERS KILLED MORE THAN 80 GERMANS.

JUN 20 1943

30-24-5187

30.24-5187

LONDON, JUNE 19-(AP)-FLYING THROUGH HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, AUSTRALIAN-MANNED HAMPDENS OF THE COASTAL COMMAND ATTACKED ENEMY SHIPPING ALONG THE NORWEGIAN COAST, TORPEDOING ONE SUPPLY SHIP AND PROBABLY TWO OTHERS, IT WAS AUTHORITATIVELY REPORTED TODAY.

BY LEO BRANHAM

A UNITED STATES BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE FLYING FORTRESS "BLONDIE" HAS CLOSED HER SHORT CAREER. SHE IS A "HANGAR QUEEN" NOW--DAMAGED BEYOND REPAIR AND HER PARTS SALVAGED TO REBUILD OTHER SHIPS.

JUN 20 1943

BUT BEFORE SHE GOT HER DEATH WOUNDS IN THE GREAT AIR BATTLE OVER KIEL ON JUNE 13 "BLONDIE" PARTICIPATED IN AN EPISODE SO STRANGE IT HAS BECOME A CLASSIC AT THIS AMERICAN BASE.

AS "BLONDIE" STRUGGLED HOMEWARD BADLY DAMAGED FROM THE FURIOUS CONFLICT OVER KIEL, HER THREE REMAINING ENGINES KEEPING HER BARELY 900 FEET OFF THE NORTH SEA, A DOZEN MESSERSCHMITTS SUDDENLY DIVED OUT OF THE CLOUDS TO FINISH OFF THE STRAGGLER.

IT LOOKED LIKE A CINCH, FOR "BLONDIE'S" TAILGUN WAS JAMMED AND SHE WAS DEFENSELESS FROM THAT QUARTER. SERGEANT RAYMOND L.PROVOST OF PORT ARTHUR, TEX., STRUGGLED FRANTICALLY TO CLEAR THE WEAPON, BUT TO NO AVAIL.

SUDDENLY A MESSERSCHMITT PILOT, APPARENTLY SENSING PROVOST'S TRAGIC PREDICAMENT, DIVED IN POINTBLANK FOR THE KILL AND RAKED THE CRIPPLED FORTRESS FROM STEM TO STERN. IT WAS A FATAL ERROR. ONE OF HIS FINAL SHOTS STRUCK THE STUBBORN CHARGER ON PROVOST'S GUN, KNOCKING IT FORWARD AND MAKING IT READY FOR ACTION.

PROVOST PROMPTLY LET THE GERMAN HAVE IT AT 100 YARDS. HE FLOPPED OVER BACKWARD AND PLUMMETED INTO THE SEA. SERGT.THOMAS R.MCARTHUR OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, BALLTURRET GUNNER ON THE "BLONDIE," WAS OFFICIALLY CREDITED WITH A SHARE IN THE KILL.

GIVEN THAT RESPITE, CAPT.HARRY M.CONLEY OF SAN FRANCISCO, THE BOMBER'S PILOT, MANAGED TO COAX "BLONDIE" ON TO THE EDGE OF THE ENGLISH COAST, WHERE SHE BROKE IN TWO IN A CRASH LANDING IN A BARLEY FIELD.

JUN 20 1943

DESPITE THE ORDEAL, SERGEANT MCARTHUR AND SERGT.WILLIAM L.COCHRAN OF GALVESTON, TEX., WERE THE ONLY WOUNDED MEMBERS OF THE CREW, AND NEITHER WAS HURT SERIOUSLY.

"BLONDIE" AND HER COMPANIONS ON THE KIEL RAID WERE CHALLENGED BY MORE THAN 200 GERMAN FIGHTERS OVER KIEL, WHILE A COMPANION GROUP OF FORTRESSES WHICH ATTACKED BREMEN ON THE SAME DAY MET VERY LITTLE FIGHTER OPPOSITION. TWENTY OF THE KIEL RAIDERS WERE LOST, WHILE ONLY FOUR OF THE BREMEN GROUP ARE MISSING.

ENROUTE TO THE TARGET "BLONDIE" PLOUGHED STEADILY THROUGH SWARMS OF ATTACKING FIGHTERS. ONE OF HER ENGINES WAS SHOT OUT, GUSHING OIL ONTO A WING, AND HER ELEVATOR WAS SEVERELY DAMAGED ALMOST AT THE OUTSET.

OVER KIEL SERGT. EDGAR A.LAJOIE (CAP L AND J) OF PAWTUCKETT, R.I., THE LEFT WAISTGUNNER, SHOT DOWN A MESSERSCHMITT-210. THEN THE BIG SHIP TURNED FOR HOME.

AFTER THE ENEMY FIGHTERS BEGAN TO ABANDON THE CHASE SOME 20 MILES OFF THE GERMAN COAST, "BLONDIE" LOST SPEED AND ALTITUDE AND FELL BEHIND THE OTHER HOMING FORMATIONS.

FURTHER HAMPERING THE CRIPPLED PLANE'S PROGRESS WAS THE FACT THAT HER BOMB BAY DOORS HAD STUCK AND FIVE BOMBS HAD CAUGHT IN THE MECHANISM. FAR OUT OVER THE NORTH SEA BOMBARDIER FIRST LIEUT. W.R.

JUN 20 1943

FITZGERALD OF KALAMAZOO,MICH., MANAGED TO RMP THE BOMBS INTO THE OCEAN, BUT THE STUBBORN DOORS REMAINED OPEN.

THE BOMBER WAS DOWN TO 900 FEET AND ITS CREW WAS PREPARING FOR A CRASH LANDING ON THE WATER WHEN THE SURPRISE ENEMY ATTACK CAME. THEY STILL WERE 150 MILES FROM LAND.

JUN 20 1943

"THEY CAME AT US OUT OF A LAYER OF CLOUDS. THEIR CANNON AND MACHINEGUNS BLAZING," RELATED SERGT.HOWARD D.HEDFORD OF CARMEL,N.Y., TOPTURRET GUNNER. "CONLEY DIVED STEEPLY, THROWING US ALL AROUND THE SHIP, TRYING TO GET OUT OF THEIR LINE OF FIRE. BUT THIS ONE MESSERSCHMITT CAME RIGHT AFTER US--OUT THERE ALL ALONE.

"TWO OF HIS CANNON SHOTS EXPLODED IN THE WAIST RADIO SECTION. COCHRAN WAS HIT IN THE LEFT LEG BY SHRAPNEL AND MCARTHUR IN THE RIGHT KNEE. BUT WE GOT THE BABY WHO DID IT."

AFTER THE FIGHTERS WERE BEATEN OFF, "BLONDIE" FACED A NEW DANGER. HER GASOLINE WAS LOW, AND JUST AS THE ENGLISH COAST WAS REACHED ALL HER ENGINES DIED. BARELY MISSING A ROW OF TREES, CONLEY HEADED FOR A POPPY FIELD IN AN ATTEMPT TO MAKE A BELLY LANDING.

THE BOMBER CRASHED THROUGH A THICK HEDGE INTO A DITCH AND THEN REBOUNDED ONTO A BARLEY FIELD, SHEARING OFF TWO ENGINES AND BREAKING THE SHIP IN TWO AT THE MIDDLE. THE CREW, HOWEVER, EMERGED FROM THE CRASH WITH ONLY MINOR CUTS AND BRUISES.

JUST BEFORE THE CRASH THE CREW, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF CONLEY, HAD ASSEMBLED IN THE WAIST SECTION, WITH THE WOUNDED COCHRAN STRAPPED TO THE FLOOR. AFTER THE CRASH MCARTHUR AND SERGT.JOHN L. MACNEIL OF PASADENA,CALIF., THE LEFT WAISTGUNNER, FOUND

JUN 20 1943

THEMSELVES STANDING ON GRASS, AS THE BOTTOM OF THE SHIP HAD BEEN SHEARED OFF.

MCARTHUR HAS RETURNED TO DUTY AND COCHRAN IS EXPECTED TO LEAVE THE HOSPITAL WITHIN A FEW DAYS. THE CREW HAS BEEN ASSIGNED A NEW SHIP, CHRISTENED "BLONDIE II." OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW ARE FIRST LIEUT. LESLIE B.PALMER OF MASON,MICH., THE COPILOT, AND FIRST LIEUT.ELIAS BACHA OF POTTSVILLE,PA., THE NAVIGATOR.

LONDON JUNE 19-(AP)-RUSSIAN TROOPS SUPPORTED BY ARTILLERY BLUDG-ED NAZI FORTIFICATIONS UNDER CONSTRUCTION ON THE LENINGRAD FRONT LAST NIGHT AND KILLED 1,000 GERMANS THE RUSSIAN MIDDAY COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY IN REPORTING THE STIFFEST GROUND ACTION IN SEVERAL DAYS.

JUN 20 1943

NORTHWEST OF MTSENSK, NEAR THE STRATEGIC OREL SECTOR WHERE THE GERMANS HAVE COUNTERATTACKED SEVERAL TIMES DURING THE PAST WEEK IN ATTEMPTS TO REGAIN LOST POSITIONS, THE RUSSIANS SAID THEY HAD ADVANCED AND OCCUPIED "A MORE ADVANTAGEOUS POSITION" AFTER KILLING ABOUT 100 GERMANS.

ACTIVITY ALSO WAS REPORTED ON THE DONETS RIVER FRONT BY THE COMMUNIQUE, WHICH WAS BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

RUSSIAN SCOUTS WERE SAID TO HAVE ATTACKED DUGOUTS NEAR LISICHANSK ON THE DONETS, CAPTURING PRISONERS AND MATERIAL. A NEW GERMAN ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE DONETS SOUTH OF IZYUM WAS BEATEN BACK AND A NAZI RECONNAISSANCE PARTY WAS WIPED OUT, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

RED ARMY FLIERS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE STRUCK AGAIN AT GERMAN PLANE CONCENTRATIONS BEHIND THE LINES, DESTROYING "A LARGE NUMBER OF GERMAN PLANES" ON THE GROUND AND SHOOTING DOWN AN ADDITIONAL 11 IN AERIAL COMBATS.

JUN 20 1943

30-24-5189

30-24-5189

LONDON--FIRST ADD RUSSIAN X X X AERIAL COMBATS.

DESCRIBING ACTION IN THE MTSENSK AREA DURING THE WEEK, THE RUSSIAN MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE SAID MORE THAN 2,000 GERMAN TROOPS HAD BEEN KILLE THERE IN THE NAZIS' FUTILE ATTEMPTS TO RECAPTURE FOUR VILLAGES.

FRONT LINE DISPATCHES HAD REPORTED EARLIER THAT THE GERMANS WERE USING SEMI-TRAINED RESERVISTS AND REAR LINE UNITS IN THE MTSENSK FIGHTING, INDICATING THE RUSSIANS SAID, THE EXTENT OF THE CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON HITLER'S CRACK TROOPS.

A GERMAN BROADCAST LAST NIGHT ASSERTED THAT "MORE THAN 20 MILLION" RUSSIANS HAD BEEN KILLED, WOUNDED OR CAPTURED IN THE TWO YEARS OF WAR.

(THE MIDDAY RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE SOVIET NITOR IN LONDON FROM A MOSCOW BROADCAST SAID THE RUSSIANS TOOK THE ENSIVE NORTHWEST OF MTSENSK LAST NIGHT, ADVANCING AND OCCUPYING "A MORE ADVANTAGEOUS POSITION" AFTER KILLING ABOUT 100 GERMANS.

JUN 20 1943

A58

(RED ARMY FORCES ALSO WERE SAID TO HAVE ATTACKED NEAR LENINGRAD, KILLING 50 GERMANS, AND RUSSIAN FLIERS RESUMED THEIR ATTACKS ON GERMAN AIRBASES BEHIND THE LINES, DESTROYING "A LARGE NUMBER OF GERMAN PLANES" ON THE GROUND AND SHOOTING DOWN AN ADDITIONAL 11 IN AERIAL BATTLES, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

(RECONNAISSANCE ACTIVITY ALSO WAS REPORTED ON THE DONETS FRONT, THE RUSSIANS ATTACKING NEAR LISICHANSK AND BEATING OFF AN ATTEMPT BY GERMAN SCOUTS TO CROSS THE RIVER SOUTH OF IZYUM.)

(THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, IN A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM BERLIN AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID NAZI DEFENDERS OF THE KUBAN BRIDGEHEAD HAD REPULSED A NIGHT ATTACK BY TWO RED ARMY BRIGADES ON THE NORTHERN SECTOR.

JUN 20 1943

(THE GERMAN AIR FORCE WAS SAID TO HAVE SUNK TWO RUSSIAN FREIGHTERS AND DAMAGED TWO OTHERS IN THE VOLGA ESTUARY.)

BERN, JUNE 19-(AP)-AXIS FEARS THAT THE UNIFICATION OF ANTI-VICHY FRENCH FORCES IN ALGIERS WILL INSPIRE STRONGER RESISTANCE WITHIN FRANCE HAVE CAUSED NAZI OFFICIALS TO ADOPT STRICTER MEASURES IN HANDLING ANY SIGNS OF RESISTANCE ON THE PART OF THE FRENCH POPULATION, A PARIS DISPATCH TO THE LAUSANNE TRIBUNE REVEALED TODAY.

THE DISPATCH QUOTED THE CONTROLLED OFFICIAL FRENCH PRESS AS EXPRESSING FEAR THAT THE UNION OF THE DE GAULLIST AND GIRAUD FORCES WILL RESULT IN THE UNIFICATION OF VARIOUS MOVEMENTS OF RESISTANCE IN FRANCE WHICH UP TO NOW HAVE BEEN WORKING WITH A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF ACCORD BUT WITHOUT A COMMON DIRECTING FORCE FROM ABROAD.

THE GOVERNMENT'S AND AXIS FEARS ALREADY HAVE BEEN EXPRESSED IN RENEWED POLICE EFFORTS AGAINST RESISTANCE UNITS WHICH ARE EXPECTED TO ACCEPT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE AFRICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF LIBERATION AS A "SIGNAL FOR MORE ENERGETIC ACTIVITIES."

ANOTHER PARIS DISPATCH DISCLOSED FRENCH FEARS THAT PIERRE LAVAL WOULD CALL 18-YEAR-OLD YOUTHS AS WELL AS THE 19-YEAR GROUP TO FULFILL HIS PROMISE TO THE NAZIS TO DELIVER ANOTHER 220,000 MEN TO GERMANY BY JULY 1.

JUN 20 1943

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID THAT THE FRENCH ARE NOW GENERALLY CONVINCED THAT THE NAZIS ARE NOT INTERESTED IN OBTAINING MANPOWER BUT WANT TO CLEAR OUT ALL AVAILABLE MEN "LEST AN ALLIED LANDING FIND A PATRIOT ARMY ON THE SPOT."

JUN 20 1943

bern, switzerland, june 19-(ap)-- a swiss telegraph agency dispatch from rome said today that sir francis d'arcy godolphin, ~~british~~ british minister to the holy see, had arrived at ~~x~~ vatican city by air after several weeks in england.

MADRID, JUNE 19-(AP)-A LA LINEA DISPATCH SAID TODAY 12 [illegible] LANDING BARGES OF A TYPE MUCH LARGER THAN THOSE PREVIOUSLY SEEN IN THE WESTERN MEDITERRANEAN HAD PASSED THROUGH GIBRALTAR STRAIT ENROUTE FROM ENGLAND TO NORTH AFRICA.

GUNS WERE MOUNTED ON BOTH THE BOWS AND STERNS OF THE CRAFT, THE DISPATCH SAID.

IT REPORTED AN 18-SHIP CONVOY HAD ENTERED THE MEDITERRANEAN FROM THE ATLANTIC AT NOON AND THAT AIR TRAFFIC IN THE GIBRALTAR REGION WAS HEAVIER THAN IN MANY WEEKS.

JUN 20 1943

ANKARA, JUNE 18-(DELAYED)-(AP)- REPORTS FROM THE BALKANS SAID TODAY THAT THE GREEK GUERRILLA ARMY FORMALLY HAS ~~XXXX~~ ELECTED GEN. DWIGHT EISENHOWER AND GEN. SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY HONORARY PRESIDENTS OF THEIR FORCES.

THE REPORTS SAID THE GREEK ORGANIZATION~~XXXXXXX~~ KNOWN AS THE ~~XXXXXX~~ ANDARTS HELD A MEETING IN THE PINDUS REGION MONDAY TO DISCUSS STRATEGY AGAINST THE AXIS AND CLOSED

THE MEETING WITH THE ELECTION ~~X~~ OF THE TWO ALLIED GENERALS VICTORIOUS IN THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.

CAIRO JUNE 19-(AP)-RAF HEAVY BOMBERS SMASHED BACK AT COMISO, SICILY, IN A RAID THURSDAY NIGHT FOLLOWING UP A DAY ATTACK BY BOMBERS OF THE MIDDLE EAST AIR COMMAND ON THE CITY'S AIRDROME.

A HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY THAT RAF LONG RANGE FIGHTERS KEPT UP THEIR ATTACKS ON AXIS SHIPPING OFF THE WEST COAST OF GREECE YESTERDAY AND ALSO ATTACKED RAILROAD INSTALLATIONS ON THE MAINLAND.

HANGARS AND WORKSHOPS AT THE COMISO AIRDROME WERE SET AFIRE IN THE THURSDAY NIGHT RAID, IT WAS DECLARED.

JUN 20 1943

BY RELMAN MORIN

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED UNITED STATES PRESS

WITH THE KING'S PARTY IN TUNISIA, JUNE 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-KING GEORGE VI FLEW WELL WITHIN THE RANGE OF AXIS FIGHTER-BOMBERS TODAY ON AN INSPECTION TRIP THAT CARRIED HIM ACROSS NORTHERN ALGERIA AND INTO THE FORWARD AREAS OF TUNIS.

HE HAS BEEN TOURING NORTH AFRICA, REVIEWING HIS TROOPS AND SEEING THE FORMER BATTLEFIELDS.

RIDING IN AN OPEN CAR ACROSS THE BLISTERED AFRICAN PLAIN, HE WAS SO BADLY SUNBURNED THIS MORNING THAT DOCTORS AT THE ARMY HEADQUARTERS WHERE HE STOPPED FOR LUNCH HAD TO ADMINISTER TREATMENT. THE KING WAS WEARING KHAKI SHORTS AND A SHORT-SLEEVED BUSH JACKET. BY EARLY AFTERNOON HIS FOREARMS HAD BEEN BURNED VERY RED. HE CHANGED TO A CLOSED CAR ON THE LAST LAP OF THE 120-MILE DRIVE.

IT WAS A DAY WITHOUT REST FOR HIM.

HIS AIRPLANE REACHED ONE OF THE RAF BASES EARLY IN THE MORNING.

JUN 20 1943

30-24-5191

THERE, AFTER INSPECTING TROOPS AND LONG LINES OF AIRMEN, HE ENTERED A TENT AND GAVE THE ACCOLADE WHICH FORMALLY KNIGHTED SIR HUGH LLOYD, AIR VICE-MARSHAL COMMANDING THE NORTH AFRICAN COASTAL AIRFORCE.

HE THEN ENTERED HIS CAR AND STARTED ACROSS COUNTRY, THROUGH FIELDS THAT ARE ALREADY PEACEFULLY UNDER CULTIVATION, ALTHOUGH DOTTED HERE

HE THEN ENTERED HIS CAR AND STARTED ACROSS COUNTRY, THROUGH FIELDS THAT ARE ALREADY PEACEFULLY UNDER CULTIVATION, ALTHOUGH DOTTED HERE
AND THERE WITH THE TWISTED SKELETONS OF AXIS AIRCRAFT AND TRUCKS AND CARS.

JUN 20 1943

THOUSANDS OF FRENCH FARMERS HAD A LATE LUNCH, OR NONE AT ALL TODAY. THEIR WIVES AND DAUGHTERS LINED THE SUN-SCORCHED STREETS OF THE LITTLE TOWNS UNTIL THEY CAUGHT SIGHT OF HIM. MANY OF THEM STOOD FOR HOURS IN THE SHIMMERING HEAT. WHEN HIS CAR PASSED THEY APPLAUDED WILDLY AND PELTED IT WITH FLOWERS.

FOR ENDLESS MILES THE RAOD WAS LINED WITH TROOPS WHO STOOD RIGIDLY AT ATTENTION, DESPITE THE CRUSHING SUNSHINE, UNTIL THE KING APPEARED. THEN THEY BROKE INTO CHEERS. THE ROYAL CAR STOPPED FREQUENTLY. DOZENS OF TIMES THE KING GOT OUT TO TALK WITH THE OFFICERS AND RETURN THE SALUTES OF THE MEN.

HE MET ONE TANK UNIT THAT HAD OILED AND POLISHED THE GRIM, PONDEROUS MACHINES UNTIL THEY LITERALLY GLITTERED IN THE SUN. YOU SELDOM SEE A TANK THAT ISN'T COVERED WITH MUD AND DUST AND CLUTTERED ALL

30.24 - 5191

WITH A SPARE TRACK AND EVEN BAILING WIRE. BUT THESE TANKS LOOKED AS THOUGH THEY HAD JUST COME OUT OF A JEWELER'S WINDOW.

AS HE RODE PAST, THE KING INVITED THE COMMANDING OFFICER TO GET IN THE ROYAL CAR WITH HIM. THE OFFICER GULPED AND BLUSHED AND PUT HIS HAND ON THE SIDE, OBVIOUSLY PREPARED TO CLIMB RIGHT OVER THE REAR MUDGUARD.

JUN 20 1943

THE KING LAUGHED AND SNAPPING THE LATCH SAID, "WELL, THERE IS A DOOR."

HE HAD A COLD LUNCH AT A DIVISIONAL HEADQUARTERS. COLD ROAST CHICKEN AND ROAST LAMB, SALAD, A FRUIT SOUFFLE, OATCAKES, CHEESE AND COFFEE WERE SERVED. SOME SWALLOWS HAD NESTED IN THE OPEN EAVES BENEATH THE CEILING AND WITH SUBLIME DISREGARD FOR ROYALTY THEY FLUTTERED UP AND DOWN THE ROOM THROUGHOUT THE MEAL. THE KING SEEMED AMUSED.

RETURNING IN HIS AIRPLANE LATE IN THE AFTERNOON, AFTER MORE INSPECTION AND REVIEWING, HE FLEW ON INTO TUNISIA AND SPENT THE NIGHT AT A VILLA OCCUPIED BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS OFFICERS. IT WAS THE SAME VILLA WHERE PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL STAYED OVERNIGHT DURING HIS VISIT SEVERAL WEEKS AGO.

AMONG THE KING'S COMPANIONS AT DINNER TONIGHT WERE A COLONEL OF RED BANK N.J., LIEUT.-COL.A.W.GILLETTE OF GILLETT, WIS., AND A COLONEL FROM WASHINGTON, D.C. THE COLONEL FROM WASHINGTON IS PROBABLY THE BEST KNOWN OFFICER OF HIS RANK IN THE WHOLE AMERICAN ARMY.

JUN 20 1943

BY RELMAN MORIN

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED UNITED STATES PRESS

WITH THE KING'S PARTY IN TUNISIA, JUNE 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE KING OF ENGLAND IS THE KIND OF MAN YOU'D ENJOY MEETING, EVEN IF HE WEREN'T A KING.

WE HAVE MET HIM TWICE ON THIS TOUR.

THE FIRST TIME IT WAS FORMAL AND ALL YOU NOTICED WAS THAT HE IS TALL AND SLENDER WITH DEEP, BLUE EYES AND A HANDSOME, SENSITIVE FACE. HIS HAND SHAKE WAS FIRM AND PURPOSEFUL, AS THOUGH HE MEANT IT. HE HAS A PLEASANT VOICE.

JUN 20 1943

THE SECOND TIME IT WAS WHOLLY INFORMAL.

WE HAD JUST DRIVEN INTO THE GROUNDS IN FRONT OF THE VILLA WHERE HE WAS STAYING. IT WAS LATE AT NIGHT. WITH HIS PARTY AND SOME BRITISH AND AMERICAN OFFICERS HE CAME OUT FOR A STROLL IN THE BRILLIANT MOONLIGHT.

HE CAUGHT SIGHT OF US AND STOPPED, ASKING IF WE WEREN'T HIS PRESS PARTY. THEN HE WANTED TO KNOW WHERE WE HAD BEEN AND WE SAID WE HAD BEEN HUNTING ALL OVER TUNISIA FOR THE PAST FOUR OR FIVE HOURS TRYING TO FIND THE VILLA.

HE EXPRESSED REGRET OVER THAT AND THERE WAS SINCERITY IN HIS VOICE. THEN HE TURNED TO AN OFFICER AND SAID, "I HOPE YOU'LL SEE THAT THEY HAVE EVERYTHING THEY NEED FOR THE NIGHT--ESPECIALLY SOME BEER, IMMEDIATELY."

THEN HE WISHED US GOOD NIGHT. YOU COULD TELL THAT HE MEANT IT.

BY RELMAN MORIN

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED UNITED STATES PRESS

WITH THE KING'S PARTY IN TUNISIA, JUNE 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-PVT.JOHN P.SCHISSEL OF CHEROKEE, IOWA, IS A VERY YOUNG AMERICAN SOLDIER WHO IS ANXIOUSLY AWAITING OLD AGE AND GRANDCHILDREN SO THAT HE CAN TELL THEM ABOUT THE TIME WHEN HE WAS A SENTRY AND CHALLENGED THE KING OF ENGLAND.

JUN 20 1943

HE "SURE WAS WORRIED" WHEN HE FOUND OUT ABOUT IT.

PVT.SCHISSEL WAS PATROLLING THE OUTER SECTION OF THE GROUNDS SURROUNDING THE VILLA WHERE THE KING SPENT THE NIGHT. AN ORDER, NOTIFYING THE SENTRIES THAT THE KING WAS OUT FOR A STROLL, REACHED ALL THE AMERICAN GUARDS BUT SCHISSEL.

"SO, WHEN I SAW THESE PEOPLE COMING DOWN THE PATH, I HOLLERED FOR THEM TO HALT," HE SAID. "AND WHEN THEY DIDN'T HALT I HOLLERED AGAIN, ONLY LOUDER."

AN AMERICAN OFFICER RAN FORWARD AND TOLD HIM IT WAS ALL RIGHT. SO HE LET THE PARTY PASS. THE NEXT MORNING HE LEARNED WHOM HE HAD CHALLENGED.

JUN 20 1943

30-24-5193

ALGIERS, JUNE 19--(AP)--THE FRENCH AFRIQUE NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY THAT KING GEORGE OF ENGLAND REVIEWED ALLIED TROOPS AT BONE , ALGERIA, TODAY.

A DISPATCH FROM LA LINEA, SPAIN, REPORTED YESTERDAY THAT KING GEORGE HAD ARRIVED AT GIBRALTAR, ACROSS THE BAY FROM LA LINEA.)

JUN 20 1943

ADD Algiers — of the committee

MOSCOW ALSO HAS HAD REPORTS ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION FROM TWO FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMISSARIAT REPRESENTATIVES, SENT HERE TO INSPECT FORMER RUSSIAN SOLDIERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE, WHO ESCAPED FROM SPAIN AT THE CLOSE OF THE CIVIL WAR.

IN A SPEECH BROADCAST TO FRANCE LAST NIGHT ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH, DE GAULLE DECLARED THAT "A MOVEMENT OF LIBERTY" WAS SWEEPING TOWARD THE ENSLAVED HOMELAND.

"OUR COUNTRY HEARS THE CANNON OF HER LIBERATORS APPROACHING," HE SAID. "THE EVENTS OF THE WAR HAVE GIVEN PROOF DAY AFTER DAY OF ENGLISH HEROISM, RUSSIAN VALOR AND AMERICAN POWER."

RAF LONG RANGE FIGHTERS HARRIED ENEMY SHIPPING OFF THE WEST COAST OF GREECE FRIDAY, AND STRUCK RAILROAD INSTALLATIONS ON THE MAINLAND, THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED.

INTRUDER PLANES FROM MALTA BOMBED RAILWAY TARGETS IN SOUTHERN ITALY FRIDAY NIGHT.

30-24-5193

IN DEFENSIVE ACTIONS, AMERICAN FIGHTERS OF THE TACTICAL AIR FORCE DROVE OFF GERMAN PLANES ATTEMPTING TO BOMB PANTELLERIA.

(BOTH BERLIN AND ROME BROADCASTS ANNOUNCED THE AXIS PLANES HAD ATTACKED ALLIED SHIPPING AT PANTELLERIA AND ALONG THE ALGERIAN COAST, WITH THE ITALIANS CLAIMING A 6,000-TON SHIP SUNK OFF ALGERIA AND ANOTHER DAMAGED, AND THE GERMANS REPORTING DIRECT HITS ON A 5,000-TON FREIGHTER AT PANTELLERIA.

JUN 20 1943

(THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID 27 ALLIED PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN YESTERDAY. IT ALSO INDICATED AN ALLIED ATTACK UPON SYRACUSE, ON THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF SICILY, BUT SYRACUSE WAS NOT MENTIONED BY ALLIED SOURCES.)

JUN 20 1943

JUN 20 1943

ALLIED HDQTRS IN NORTH AFRICA- June 19—

MITCHELL GUNNERS WHO BROUGHT DOWN ME-109S WERE PRIVATE JAMES F. BLACK, 6732 NAVIGATION BOULEVARD, HOUSTON, TEX., AND STAFF SERGTS. ALFRED A.SZCESNIAK, 6044 MAXWELL ST., DETROIT, MICH.; ALVIN J.LANGFORD, CHESTER, PA., HAROLD E.GLOVER, OF EAST ANDOVER, ME., ROBERT L. BENNETT OF GREENVILLE, OHIO, AND LOY G.MYERS OF HUME, OHIO.

JUN 20 1943

FIRST LIEUT.WILLIAM J. (DIXIE) SLOAN OF RICHMOND, VA., ONE OF THE HIGHEST RANKING ACES, RAISED HIS VICTORY STRING TO EIGHT BY DESTROYING A MA-202 AND ALSO DAMAGED ANOTHER IN A "DOG EAT DOG" BATTLE.

"I SAW A MACCHI ON THE TAIL OF A FELLOW P-38 PILOT WHICH ITSELF WAS ON THE TAIL OF ANOTHER MACCHI," SAID SLOAN. "I PULLED UP AT THE MACCHI ON OUR FELLOW'S TAIL AND LET HIM HAVE IT. HE TOOK A STEEP TURN TO THE RIGHT. I WAS ON THE INSIDE FIRING ALL THE TIME. FINALLY HE ROLLED OVER ON HIS BACK AND STARTED STRAIGHT DOWN."

A ME-109, THE THIRD OF THE CAMPAIGN FOR LIEUT.EDWARD T.WATERS OF HIGHLAND PARK, MICH., "COMPLETELY DISINTEGRATED WHEN IT HIT THE WATER" AND LIEUT.JOHN A.PERRANO OF HAMMOND, LA., STRETCHED HIS VICTORY TALLY TO FOUR IN A "TURNING FIGHT" WITH A MACCHI.

"AFTER TWO TURNS MY 202 TRIED A RIGHT TURN AND THAT'S WHEN I GOT HIM," SAID PERRANO.

LIEUT.FRED J.WOLFE OF HAMMOND, IND., DAMAGED A ME-109 AND SHOT DOWN A MACCHI 202 FOR HIS THIRD VICTORY.

"THAT MACCHI DID A SPLIT 'S' AND I FOLLOWED HIM ALL THE WAY DOWN TO THE DECK," SAID WOLFE.

THE FLYING FORTRESSES, IN WHAT THE CREWS DESCRIBED AS "PICNIC EXCURSIONS" TO MESSINA, SAW LITTLE FLAK AND NO FIGHTERS.

LADEN WITH BOMBS WARHAWKS SWEPT ACROSS SOUTHERN SARDINIA AND

JUN 20 1943

BLASTED THE RAILROAD STATION AT SAN GAVINO MOREALE, DESTROYED A NUMBER OF AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND AT VILLACIDRO, DAMAGED OTHERS CAUGHT ON THE GROUND AT CRISTANO, SILENCED THREE MACHINEGUN EMPLACEMENTS, KNOCKED DOWN A ME-109 AND STRAFED A COLUMN OF 300 TROOPS MARCHING ALONG THE ROAD.

LIEUT.ROBERT N.RUCKER OF MILTON, N.Y., DESCRIBING HOW HE DESTROYED A FIAT 156 OBSERVATION PLANE ABOUT 100 FEET OFF THE GROUND ON THIS FORAY SAID "THE PLANE EXPLODED IN MID-AIR, LIKE A PIECE OF CELLULOID TOUCHED BY A MATCH."

JUN 20 1943

COL.GORDON H.AUSTIN OF SCRANTON, PA., LED A SQUADRON ON ONE OF THESE HOPS, AND TOLD HOW THEY STRAFED THE TROOPS.

"THEY DIDN'T RECOGNIZE US AND WATCHED US AS WE WENT BY," HE SAID. "WE TURNED AND DIVED AT THEM, GIVING THEM A REAL SHOOTING UP. AFTER THAT WE CAME ACROSS AN AIRDROME AND FOUND A NUMBER OF FIATS ON THE GROUND. WE SHOT UP THREE OR FOUR AND ALSO TORE UP A ME-109."

LIEUT.JAMES F.GARRETT, OF BELMONT, MASS., WAS CREDITED WITH SETTING FIRE TO A GIANT MERSEBERG 323, SIX-ENGINED TRANSPORT.

LIEUT.ALBERT GOLBINEC OF ROSSFORD, OHIO, AND FLIGHT OFFICER BILL SLATTERY OF 1201 SOUTH TENTH AVE., BIRMINGHAM, ALA., ALSO STRAFED A NUMBER OF TROOPS WHICH RAN FOR A WHITEWALLED BUILDING FOR PROTECTION.

"THEY MADE A PERFECT TARGET SO WE LET THEM HAVE IT," SAID SLATTERY

FLIGHT OFFICER PAUL H.MESLER OF ORISKANY, N.Y., AFTER DROPPING FRAGMENT BOMBS AMONG A NUMBER OF CLOSELY PARKED AIRCRAFT, WAS ATTACKED BY THREE MA-202S BUT OUTMANEUVERED THEM IN A RUNNING FIGHT WHICH CONTINUED HALFWAY BACK TO HIS BASE.

FLIGHT OFFICER PAUL L.MARET, 1434 MILLER AVE., ATLANTA, GA., STRAFED AND DAMAGED A SECOND FIAT 156 OBSERVATION PLANE.

A LIGHTHOUSE WAS STRAFED AND DESTROYED BY FLIGHT OFFICER WAYNE L. BARR OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., LIEUT.WILLIAM R.ELLIOTT OF EUNICE, N. MEX., AND LIEUT.RAYMOND E.HARTLEY, 9633 OAK ST., KANSAS CITY, MO., WHO SAID "GLASS, BRICK, FLAMES AND EVERYTHING FLEW FROM THAT STATION. IT LOOKED LIKE A LIGHTHOUSE BUT IT CERTAINLY WAS SPITTING A LOT OF LEAD AT US."

THREE SHIPS WERE SET ON FIRE BY A STRONG FORCE OF MARAUDER BOMBERS IN A FORAY AGAINST DOCKS AND SHIPPING AT OLBIA, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, WHILE AT GOLFO ARANCI B-25 MITCHELL BOMBERS DAMAGED DOCKS AND RAILWAY YARDS. LIGHTNING FIGHTERS ESCORTED THE BOMBERS ON BOTH THESE RAIDS.

JUN 20 1943

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--THIRD ADD MEDITERRANEAN X X THESE RAIDS.

BOMB-CARRYING AMERICAN WARHAWKS AT THE SAME TIME SPREAD DESTRUCTION THROUGH ENEMY COMMUNICATIONS ON THE LOWER TIP OF SARDINI

THE HEADQUARTERS BULLETIN SAID EIGHT ALLIED AIRCRAFT FAILED TO RETURN FROM YESTERDAY'S OPERATIONS, BUT REPORTED THAT 39 ENEMY FIGHT WERE DESTROYED IN COMBATS.

messerschmitt. The victories were his third and fourth.

Gunners of a mitchell accounted for two additional messerschmitt 109's and the probable destruction of a third.

30-24-5195

30-24-5195

an advanced air base in northwest africa, june 18 (delayed)-(ap)--Mitchell medium bombers and lightning fighters of major general james h. doolittle's northwest africa strategic ~~air~~ air forces had one of their biggest days of the war today in the skies over the important italian shipping port of aranci on the northeast corner of sardinia.

JUN 20 1943

second lieut. lawrence liebers of 545 e. magnolia blvd., burbank, calif., emerged as the individual star of a brilliant performance when he was credited with shooting down three italian macchi-202's and damaging two more. The victories ran the 22-year-old lightning pilot's total for the war to five, making him an ace.

Two enemy craft, a german messerschmitt-109 and an italian reggiani-2001, were victims of the blazing guns of another lightning pilot, flight officer frank hulburt of 1701 south boulevard, charlotte, n.c. He also was credited with the probable destruction of another

JUN 20 1943

NEW DELHI, INDIA, JUNE 19--(AP)--LITTLE EXCITEMENT WAS CAUSED IN THE INDIAN CAPITAL TODAY BY THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE APPOINTMENT OF FIELD MARSHAL ~~KKRS~~ LORD WAVELL AS VICEROY OF INDIA. THE AVERAGE INDIAN FELT THAT NO MATTER WHO THE VICEROY MIGHT BE HE MUST FOLLOW LONDON'S POLICY

JUN 20 1943

~~INDIAN-OWNED~~ NEWSPAPERS ~~IN GENERAL~~ SAW NO CHANGE IN BRITISH POLICY IN THE APPOINTMENT OF WAVELL, BUT TIME OF INDIA SAID THE "ASSOCIATION OF GEN. AUCHINLECK WITH MARSHALL WAVELL IS AN AUGURY OF THE IMPORTANT TASKS WHICH AWAIT INDIA IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE SAID THE APPOINTMENT ~~REMAINED~~ WAS IN ACCORD WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S RECENT DECLARATION THAT H DID NOT INTEND TO "PRESIDE OVER THE LIQUIDATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

~~BOMBAY~~, INDIA, JUNE 19--(AP)-THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, EDITED BY DEVADAF GANDHI, SON OF THE JAILED CONGRESS PARTY LEADER, COMMENTED TODAY THAT THE "SELECTION OF FIELD MARSHALL SIR ARCHIBALD P. WAVELL EVIDENTLY IS AN ADMISSION THAT NONE OF THE FRONT RANKING MEN OF ENGLAND IS PREPARED TO COME TO INDIA TO CLEAR UP THE LINLITHGOW MESS."

JUN 20 1943

"IS IT FAIR TO WAVELL THAT HE, A SOLDIER, SHOULD BE EXPECTED TO DEAL WITH THE LEGAL CONFUSION CAUSED BY A RECKLESS SERIES OF ORDINANCES, OR IS IT BRITAIN'S SETTLED POLICY TO PAY NO HEED TO THE LESSONS OF DAMAGING JUDICIAL PRONOUNCEMENTS, OF WHICH AN END IS NOT YET IN SIGHT?" THE PAPER ASKED.

CHUNGKING-FIRST ADD CHINESE XXX JAPANESE GARRISON.

WIDESPREAD SABOTAGE HAS CAUSED TOTAL DISRUPTION OF TRAFFIC ON A LONG SECTION OF THE JAPANESE-HELD PEIPING-HANKOW RAILWAY NORTH OF HANKOW, DISPATCHES REPORTED. BESIDES WRECKING RAILS, CHINESE GUERRILLAS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BLOWN UP A RAILWAY BRIDGE SPANNING THE HWAI RIVER.

JUN 20 1943

30-24-5197

30-24-5797

BY LEIF ERICKSON

AN ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, JUNE 19-(AP)-JAPAN'S ILL-FATED ATTEMPT TO RAID GUADALCANAL WEDNESDAY MAY HAVE COST THE ENEMY 94 PLANES OUT OF AN ATTACKING FORCE OF 120.

HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 17 JAPANESE DIVE-BOMBERS AND FIGHTER PLANES WERE DESTROYED BY SHORE AND SHIP ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES IN ADDITION TO THE 77 DOWNED BY THE OUTNUMBERED UNITED STATES INTERCEPTOR PLANES.

JUN 20 1943

ONLY SIX AMERICAN PLANES WERE LOST, AND THE PILOT OF ONE OF THOSE WAS SAVED.

A HEADQUARTERS SPOKESMAN CONCEDED THERE MIGHT BE SOME DUPLICATIONS IN CLAIMS BY FIGHTERS AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS, OBSERVING THAT "WE PROBABLY WILL NEVER BE ABLE TO GET A MORE EXACT SCORE."

ONLY ONE LIBERTY-TYPE FREIGHTER AND A SMALLER VESSEL WERE HIT BY ENEMY BOMBS IN WEDNESDAY'S MASS RAID WHICH BACKFIRED ON THE JAPANESE TO THE EXTENT OF CUTTING DECISIVELY THE ENEMY'S AIR STRENGTH IN THIS AREA. BOTH SHIPS CAN BE SALVAGED.

TOTAL AMERICAN CASUALTIES IN ADDITION TO THE FIVE MISSING FIGHTER PILOTS WERE 25 MEN KILLED BY BOMBS ASHORE AND ON SHIP. TWENTY-NINE WERE REPORTED INJURED AND 22 OTHERS WERE MISSING.

BARGES, WHICH THE JAPANESE EMPLOY UNDER COVER OF DARKNESS TO CARRY SUPPLIES TO THEIR GARRISONS, WERE SPOTTED OFF CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW BRITAIN BY A MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBER AT NIGHT. ITS BOMBS SANK ONE AND DAMAGED TWO OTHERS.

WEST OF NEW BRITAIN ON THE ISLAND OF UNEA A FLYING FORTRESS LANDED A BOMB SQUARELY ON A JETTY, DESTROYING IT.

ON NEW GUINEA, IN THE SECTOR WHERE JAPANESE AND ALLIED GROUND TROOPS FACE EACH OTHER 12 MILES BELOW SALAMAUA, BOSTON ATTACK PLANES SWEPT OVER ENEMY POSITIONS 37 TIMES, SPRAYING THEM WITH DEADLY CANNON AND MACHINEGUN FIRE.

SIX HUNDRED MILES ABOVE AUSTRALIA ON AMBOINA ISLAND, FIRES SO LARGE THEY COULD BE SEEN 40 MILES AWAY WERE STARTED ON THE AIRDROME AREA AT LAHA BY CATALINA FLYING BOATS. OVER THE ARAFURA SEA, A BEAUFORT BOMBER ENCOUNTERED AND SHOT DOWN A JAPANESE FLOAT PLANE WHICH ALSO WAS ON RECONNAISSANCE.

JUN 20 1943

THE ONLY JAPANESE AIRFORCE ACTIVITY REPORTED IN TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE WAS THAT OF A SINGLE BOMBER WHICH TRIED TO RAID HORN ISLAND OFF CAPE YORK, AUSTRALIA. ITS BOMBS FELL INTO THE SEA.

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 19-(AP)-ARGENTINA'S PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, SCHEDULED FOR SEPT. 5, HAVE BEEN CANCELLED.

"ELECTIONS MUST BE CONDITIONED TO A FULFILLMENT OF THE AIMS WHICH MOTIVATED THE MILITARY MOVEMENT," A DECREE ISSUED LAST NIGHT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF GEN. PEDRO RAMIREZ ANNOUNCED.

ANOTHER DECREE BANNED THE USE OF THE WORD "PROVISIONAL" IN DESCRIBING THE RAMIREZ GOVERNMENT WHICH OVERTHREW THAT OF PRESIDENT RAMON CASTILLO.

BUENOS AIRES, JUNE 19-(AP)-FEDERAL INTERVENTION IN THE LAST REMAINING FIVE OF ARGENTINE'S 14 PROVINCES WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT BY THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT GENERAL PEDRO RAMIREZ.

THE REPLACING OF THE LOCALLY-ELECTED OFFICIALS BY ARMY AND NAVY MEN COMPLETES THE "PURIFICATION" PROGRAM WHICH RAMIREZ ANNOUNCED SHORTLY AFTER TAKING OFFICE JUNE 4 WHEN PRESIDENT RAMON CASTILLO'S GOVERNMENT WAS OUSTED.

THE PROVINCES BROUGHT UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL TODAY INCLUDE CORDOBA,

JUN 20 1943

SAN LUIS, CATAMARCA, LA RIOJA AND SALTA. THE FEDERAL COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED BY THE RAMIREZ GOVERNMENT INCLUDE 11 ARMY OFFICERS AND 3 NAVAL OFFICERS.

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, JUNE 19-(AP)-AN EXECUTIVE DECREE WAS ISSUED TODAY EMPOWERING THE GOVERNMENT TO ATTACH AND DISPOSE OF ALL AXIS PROPERTY IN COLOMBIA WHEN SUCH MEASURES ARE JUSTIFIED FOR THE COMMON GOOD OR NATIONAL SECURITY.

JUN 1943

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GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR, JUNE 19-(AP)-TWO AMERICAN SERVICEMEN KILLED IN THE CRASH OF THEIR PLANE LAST WEDNESDAY WERE LISTED TODAY AS CAPT.LEO A.SWANER OF MONTGOMERY, ALA., OF THE ARMY, AND LIEUT. WILLIAM E.WEBBE, JUNIOR GRADE, OF CHICAGO, OF THE NAVY.

WEBBE IS A NEPHEW OF H.P.HARRSEN, NEW YORK UTILITY EXECUTIVE WITH WIDE SOUTH AMERICAN INTERESTS.

THE TWO SERVICEMEN, IN GUAYAQUIL TO MAKE PURCHASES FOR THE U.S. NAVY BASE AT SALINAS, ECUADOR, WERE KILLED WHEN THEIR PLANE CRASHED ON THE TAKEOFF.

ADD UNDATED BOSE

BOSE WAS ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED IN A VICHY BROADCAST IN MARCH, 1942 TO HAVE BEEN KILLED IN A PLANE CRASH. ACTING ON THE REPORT, MOHANDAS K.GANDHI SENT CONDOLENCES TO HIS FAMILY.

LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER LA RAZON SAID TONIGHT IT HAD LEARNED FROM AN AUTHORIZED SOURCE THAT CHILE AND BOLIVIA HAD REACHED AN ACCORD IN PRINCIPLE AFTER DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS OVER BOLIVIA'S EFFORTS TO OBTAIN A SEAPORT. NO DETAILS OF THE REPORTED ACCORD WERE ANNOUNCED.

(THE QUESTION OF A PACIFIC OUTLET FOR LAND-LOCKED BOLIVIA HAS BEEN A SORE POINT BETWEEN BOLIVIA AND CHILE FOR ALMOST 60 YEARS, AND RESULTED IN THE LONG-STANDING DISPUTE OVER THE TACNA ARICA TERRITORY.)

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JUN 20 1943

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LA PAZ, BOLIVIA, JUNE 19-(AP)-THE LIMA, PERU, CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEWSPAPER LA RAZON SAID TODAY THE UNITED STATES HAD AGREED TO INCREASE THE PRICE OF TIN IN CONFERENCES WITH PRESIDENT ENRIQUE PENARANDA OF BOLIVIA WHO HAS RECENTLY COMPLETED A VISIT TO WASHINGTON.

PENARANDA HAS BEEN STAYING INCOGNITO AT AREQUIPA, PERU, UNTIL SUNDAY WHEN HE WILL BE GIVEN AN OFFICIAL RECEPTION.

THE CORRESPONDENT SAID THAT WHILE PENARANDA WOULD NOT DISCLOSE ANY OF THE RESULTS OBTAINED IN HIS NEGOTIATIONS WITH NORTH AMERICAN OFFICIALS, IT COULD BE SAID AUTHORITATIVELY THAT IT WAS AGREED TO EXTEND THE MINING AGREEMENTS AND TO INCREASE THE SHIPMENT OF WAR MATERIAL AND RESTRICTED PRODUCTS TO BOLIVIA.

(BOLIVIA IS ONE OF THE CHIEF PRODUCERS OF TIN, A CRITICAL WAR MATERIAL).

JUN 20 1943

OSHAWA, ONT., JUNE 19-(AP)-MUNITIONS MINISTER C.D.HOWE ACCEPTED THE 500,000TH MECHANICAL UNIT PRODUCED IN CANADA IN A CEREMONY AT THE GENERAL MOTORS PLANT HERE TODAY.

"MORE THAN HALF OF THE TRANSPORT USED BY MONTGOMERY'S 8TH ARMY CAME FROM CANADIAN FACTORIES," HE SAID. HE ADDED THAT MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF ALL THE TRANSPORT IN NORTH AFRICAN AND MIDDLE EAST SECTORS WAS OF CANADIAN ORIGIN.

JUN 20 1943

THE 500,000TH UNIT, A BATTERY-CHARGING TRUCK, WAS MADE UP OF PARTS MANUFACTURED AT FORD, CHRYSLER AND GENERAL MOTORS PLANTS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE THREE COMPANIES MADE THE PRESENTATION.

WALLACE CAMPBELL, PRESIDENT OF THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA; C.W.CHURCHILL, PRESIDENT OF THE CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA; AND R.S.MCLAUGHLIN, PRESIDENT OF GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA ALL PARTICIPATED IN THE TIGHTENING OF THE LAST BOLT ON A WHEEL.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO LAST NIGHT (SAT) QUOTED THE ITALIAN NEWSPAPER, LAVORO FASCISTA, AS SAYING THAT THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF NEGRO TROOPS RECRUITED BY AMERICANS IN THE BELGIAN CONGO HAD ARRIVED IN CAIRO. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

JUN 20 1943

30-24- 5199

30-24- 5199

THE WAR TODAY

(WHILE DEWITT MACKENZIE IS ON VACATION, THIS DAILY COLUMN IS BEING WRITTEN BY MAX HILL, FORMER CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN TOKYO).

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JUN 20 1943

BY MAX HILL

CRITICS OF OUR POLICY IN THE PACIFIC -- AND THERE ARE MANY OF THEM -- MAY WELL BE SILENCED BY THE HALF-TOLD STORY OF BRITISH CHANGES IN INDIA, AND THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT THERE IS TO BE A SEPARATE EAST ASIA COMMAND.

THE JAPANESE AREN'T SURPRISED. THEY EITHER HAVE A FIRST CLASS INTELLIGENCE SERVICE OR ARE ABLE TO MAKE A GOOD GUESS. FROM PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO DOWN THEY HAVE BEEN TALKING FOR SEVERAL WEEKS ON THEIR SHORT WAVE RADIOS AND IN BROADCASTS DESIGNED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION ABOUT A COMING ALLIED OFFENSIVE DIRECTED SOLELY AGAINST JAPAN.

INDIA HAS BEEN SPOTLIGHTED. JAPAN'S MILITARY MASTERS HAVE BEEN TALKING GLIBLY ABOUT THE SUBJECT AT EVERY OPPORTUNITY, AND ASSURING THE NATIVE POPULATION OF INDIA THAT THEY WEREN'T REALLY AT WAR WITH THEM--IT WAS THE HATED WHITE MAN THEY WERE AFTER.

THIS IS SMART PROPAGANDA, BUT IT WON'T WORK IF SIR ARCHIBALD WAVELL IS UP TO HIS NEW JOB AS VICEROY OF INDIA. THE APPOINTMENT ALONE IS A WARNING TO JAPAN THAT BRITAIN IS DETERMINED ALL OF INDIA SHALL DO HER PART IN WINNING THE WAR AGAINST THE AXIS.

THE FORMER FIELD MARSHAL IS A SOLDIER, AND TRY AS HE MAY HE WON'T BE ABLE TO KEEP HIS MILITARY TRAINING OUT OF THE COMPLEX SITUATION IN INDIA, WHICH RANGES FROM RELIGIOUS PROBLEMS, BLACK MARKET OPERATIONS IN COTTON AND OTHER BUSINESSES TO ACTUAL FIGHTING OF THE JAPANESE ENEMY.

JUN 20 1943

UNDATED FIRST ADD THE WAR TODAY BY MAX HILL XXX JAPANESE ENEMY.

SIR CLAUDE AUCHINLECK SUCCEEDS SIR ARCHIBALD, BUT BRITAIN IS HOLDING BACK HER ANNOUNCEMENT OF WHO IT IS THAT WILL BE IN COMMAND OF THE EAST ASIA THEATER. HE EVIDENTLY IS NOT THE MAN WHO WILL DIRECT THE BIG-SCALE OPERATIONS AGAINST JAPAN.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT FROM NO. 10 DOWNING STREET IN LONDON SAID: "IT IS PROPOSED TO RELIEVE THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF INDIA OF THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONDUCT OF OPERATIONS AGAINST JAPAN AND TO SET UP A SEPARATE EAST ASIA COMMAND FOR THAT PURPOSE."

WHO THAT MAN IS TO BE IS FAR MORE IMPORTANT IN THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR THAN EVEN THE NAMING OF SIR ARCHIBALD AS VICEROY. IT IS LIKELY THE MAN IN CHARGE WILL COME FROM THE BRITISH ARMY, PERHAPS FROM THE AIR WING SINCE MUCH OF OUR OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPAN WILL BE IN THAT FIELD.

JUN 20 1943

GENERAL DOUGLAS MACARTHUR HAS BEEN THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ALLIED COMMANDER TO MATCH WITS WITH THE JAPANESE, BUT IT ISN'T PROBABLE HE WILL GET THE JOB. FIRST OF ALL HE IS AN AMERICAN, AND ANOTHER AMERICAN GENERAL IS IN SUPREME COMMAND IN AFRICA; BESIDES AUSTRALIA MUST BE DEFENDED, AND THE ENTRENCHED JAPANESE MUST BE DRIVEN BACK FROM THEIR ISLAND BASES IN THAT SOUTH PACIFIC AREA.

INDIA IS PART OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. IT WOULD NOT BE LOGICAL FOR AN AMERICAN TO BE ASSIGNED TO THIS POST.

SOME OF THE MORE FORWARD-LOOKING RESIDENTS SEE IN THE NEW REGIME AN OPPORTUNITY FOR GUIANA TO ACHIEVE SOME SORT OF DEVELOPMENT OF TIMBER, IRON AND GOLD RESOURCES.

THEY RESENT THE FRENCH POLICY OF USING GUIANA AS A DUMPING GROUND FOR UNDESIREABLES AND INSIST THAT IT SHALL NEVER AGAIN BE DONE. THE PENAL COLONY, THEY SAY, HAS "POISONED" GUIANA TOO LONG ALREADY.

WITH ONLY SOME 36,000 PERSONS FOR ITS 80,000 SQUARE MILES, GUIANA IS BADLY UNDERPOPULATED, THEY SAY, AND THEY WANT ORGANIZED COLONIZATION AFTER THE WAR.

JUN 20 1943

IMPROVEMENTS IN PUBLIC UTILITIES ARE ANOTHER NECESSITY.

THE LIGHT PLANT IS SO FEEBLE THAT IT CAN BE USED ONLY FOR FIVE HOURS A NIGHT, FROM 5:30 TO 10:30 P.M.

EVEN IN THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE, OR IN THE AMERICAN CONSULATE, OR NOW IN THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN MISSION, AFTER 10:30 P.M. WORK MUST BE CARRIED ON WITH FLASHLIGHTS OR KEROSENE LANTERNS.

DURING THREE YEARS OF VICHY RULE PRIOR TO THE MARCH 17 "REVOLUTION," THE COLONY'S RESIDENTS LIVED IN FEAR OF POLITICAL IMPRISONMENT AND SAW ITS LEADERS "DISAPPEAR" FOR PRO-ALLIED SENTIMENTS.

SOME 80 PERSONS WERE SENT TO DEVIL'S ISLAND FROM CAYENNE AND THE ANTILLES FOR OPPOSING VICHY'S POLICY OF COLLABORATION WITH THE NAZIS, ACCORDING TO CAYENNE RESIDENTS. BOTH GOVERNOR CHOT AND HIS SUCCESSOR, GOVERNOR RENE VEBER, WHO WAS EXPELLED FROM OFFICE BY THE REVOLT, RUTHLESSLY SUPPRESSED ANY EXPRESSION OF THE COLONY'S OVERWHELMING SYMPATHY FOR GENERAL DE GAULLE AND THE ALLIES.

ONE OF THE FIRST ACTS OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, WHICH

30-24-5201

30-24-5201

TOOK CONTROL OF CAYENNE FOLLOWING GOVERNOR VEBER'S EXPULSION, WAS TO SEND A SHIP TO DEVIL'S ISLAND TO FREE THESE PRISONERS, SOME OF WHOM HAD BEEN LOCKED UP FOR TWO YEARS.

NOT ALL COULD BE RELEASED, HOWEVER, AS SOME HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED TO MARTINIQUE AND GUADELOUPE WHERE ADMIRAL GEORGES ROBERT'S REGIME HAS KEPT THEM LOCKED IN THE HOLDS OF ANCHORED FRENCH WARSHIPS.

JUN 20 1943

PERSONS KNOWN FOR PRO-ALLIED FEELINGS WERE TAKEN FROM THEIR BEDS AT MIDNIGHT, PLACED UNDER IMMEDIATE ARREST, AND, IN MANY CASES, SENT DIRECTLY TO DEVIL'S ISLAND WITHOUT ANY TRIAL WHATSOEVER. EVEN PERSONS SUCH AS M. COURBAIN, BROTHER-IN-LAW OF THE DE GAULLE GOVERNOR OF CHAD TERRITORY, WEREMNOT SAFE. ALTHOUGH COURBAIN SAID NOTHING IN PUBLIC, HIS RELATIONSHIP TO A DE GAULLE GOVERNOR WAS CONSIDERED SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE TO SEND HIM TO DEVIL'S ISLAND, WHERE HE REMAINED UNTIL BEING TRANSFERRED TO GAUDELOUPE.

BEST KNOWN OF THE POLITICAL PRISONERS WHO WERE FREED WITH THE MARCH 17 CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT WERE PAUL VALENTINO, HEAD OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY ON GUADELOUPE AND COUNCILLOR-GENERAL OF POINTE-A-PITRE, AND F. AUGEREAU LARA, GUADELOUPE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED, BOTH OF WHOM WERE SENT TO THE ISLAND FROM GUADELOUPE. THEY ARE NOW IN GUIANA RENDERING VALUABLE SERVICE BY THEIR ADVICE ON THE COURSE OF PUBLIC OPINION WITHIN MARTINIQUE AND GUADELOUPE.

LARA SAID HE WAS INTERNED IN 1941 FOR REFUSING TO ASSIST A PRESS CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE UNITED STATES ON ORDERS FROM GOVERNOR SORIN.

AS THE WAR DRAGGED ON AFTER THE FALL OF FRANCE AND VICHY'S COURSE BECAME MORE PRO-GERMAN, UNREST AND DISSATISFACTION MOUNTED IN CAYENNE, AMONG BOTH THE POPULATION AND THE YOUNGER WHITE FRENCH OFFICIALS.

THE POPULATION--MOSTLY BLACK OR MULATTO--FEARED THE EFFECT OF NAZI RACE THEORIES ON THEIR FUTURE STANDING, WHILE THE OFFICIALS FEARED THE EFFECT OF COLLABORATION WITH GERMANY ON THEIR COUNTRY'S FUTURE POSITION IN WORLD AFFAIRS.

HENCE, TOWARD THE END, ARRESTS CAME FAST AND THICK UNTIL THE SUDDEN OVERTURN WHICH HAS ENDED, AT LEAST FOR THE DURATION, THE ROLE OF DEVIL'S ISLAND AS A CELL FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS.

RESIDENTS OF CAYENNE, HALF-STARVED AND BROW-BEATEN UNDER VICHY'S RULE, HAD THEIR FIRST OCCASION IN THREE YEARS TO CELEBRATE WHEN THE ALLIES CAPTURED TUNISIA, AND THEY TOOK FULL ADVANTAGE OF IT.

JEAN RAPENNE, GIRAUD'S NEW GOVERNOR, PROCLAIMED A "JOUR DE FETE" ON MAY 15. ALL CAYENNE TOOK A HOLIDAY AND OBSERVED THE DAY WITH RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES AND SPORTING EVENTS. SPIRITS SOARED. THE TRICOLORE, AND ALLIED FLAGS, FLEW FROM ALMOST EVERY HOUSE.

A CROWD IN FRONT OF THE AMERICAN CONSULATE SHOUTED "VIVE LES AMERICAINS".

JUN 20 1943

THE FRENCH IN CAYENNE, IT WAS EVIDENT, WANT TO SEE ALL FRENCHMEN UNIFIED TO FIGHT SIDE BY SIDE WITH THE ALLIES.

NEW HOMES.

ADD MADRID

REDUCED TO ITS SIMPLEST TERMS THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT'S PLAN OPERATES SOMETHING LIKE THIS:

JUN 20 1943

DON SEGISMUNDO CASERO, OWNER OF AN APARTMENT HOUSE ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF MADRID, HAD ONLY THE SHELL OF A BUILDING LEFT AFTER THE CIVIL WAR. HE HAD NO INCOME WHATSOEVER DURING THE THREE YEARS AND NO CASH FOR REPAIRS. HE CALLED ON THE CREDIT INSTITUTE FOR NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION, A BRANCH OF THE DEVASTATED REGIONS OFFICE.

ENGINEERS VISITED HIS HOUSE, EMERGED WITH AN ESTIMATE OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COST, AND THE INSTITUTE ADVANCED THE MONEY IMMEDIATELY ON A 3 PER CENT 20-YEAR LOAN. THE SOLE PROVISO IS THAT DON SEGISMUNDO MUST MAKE HIS BUILDING CONFORM WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INSTITUTE IN CONNECTION WITH SANITATION AND HEALTH - MORE BATHROOMS AND MORE WINDOWS, MORE GARDEN SPACE AND BETTER HEATING, MINIMUM RENTS.

THE INSTITUTE HAS ALREADY GRANTED SOME $30,000,000 (300,000,000 PESETAS) IN LOANS FOR SUCH REPAIRS AND ITS SPECIALISTS HAVE HELPED IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF MANY BUILDINGS WHICH REQUIRED NO LOANS.

SO MUCH FOR THE CITY PROPERTY OWNERS.

JUN 20 1943

OUT IN THE VILLAGE OF TORREVILLA, JOSE FERNANDEZ, FARM LABORER, LIVED WITH HIS WIFE AND THREE CHILDREN IN THE ONE-ROOM HOME OF HIS FATHER WITH SEVERAL OTHER RELATIVES AND THE FAMILY PIG.

A SHELL LANDED IN THE FRONT YARD AND A WALL COLLAPSED. FERNANDEZ MOVED IN WITH RELATIVES WHERE CONDITIONS WERE BAD DUE TO OVERCROWDING.

IN 1940 THE FERNANDEZ VILLAGE, LIKE 181 OTHERS BATTERED BY THE WAR, WAS "ADOPTED" BY FRANCO. WITHIN A YEAR JOSE FERNANDEZ HAD MOVED INTO A NEW HOUSE RAISED ON THE SITE OF THE OLD. IT COST JOSE NOTHING MORE THAN A FEW MOMENTS IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE WHERE HE SCRAWLED HIS INITIALS AT THE BOTTOM OF A LONG DOCUMENT WHICH THE MAYOR READ TO HIM AND WHICH TALKED OF "RECONSTRUCTION AS WAR COMPENSATION" AND "COST TO BE BORN BY THE STATE".

JOSE'S FRIEND, PEDRO PEREZ, LIVED IN A VILLAGE NEARBY WHICH WAS NOT "ADOPTED". THE PREZ HOUSE HAD BEEN HIT SQUARELY BY A BOMB AND THERE WAS NOTHING LEFT TO REBUILD ON.

ENGINEERS OF THE DEVASTATED REGION OFFICE PUT LOCAL CONTRACTORS TO WORK ON A NEW HOUSE, FOLLOWING GOVERNMENT PLANS.

PEDRO MOVED INTO A HOUSE WHICH COST THE STATE ABOUT $3,000 TO BUILD, BUT WHICH COSTS HIM IN RENT ONLY FIVE DAYS WORK EACH MONTH - WHEN HE'S WORKING. THAT'S 40 PESETAS (ABOUT $4) PER MONTH OR LESS; FOR FARM LABORERS IN SPAIN GET ABOUT 8 PESETAS PER DAY.

THERE AGAIN THE STATE TAKES A LOSS. IN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF WAR-DAMAGED HOUSES AND THE BUILDING OF NEW HOMES TO REPLACE THOSE COMPLETELY DESTROYED THE REGIONES DEVASTADAS ORGANIZATION HAS ALREADY SPENT SOME $30,000,000.

JUN 20 1943

OTHER TOWNS FAR FROM THE WAR ZONES BENEFIT FROM SPAIN'S HOUSING PROGRAM.

TAKE VISO DEL MARQUES, IN CIUDAD REAL PROVINCE - 6,000 PEASANT INHABITANTS, A CHURCH, AND A LITTLE CITY HALL ON THE SQUARE, WHERE THE MAYOR CALLED THE CITIZENS TOGETHER LATE IN 1940.

"THIS CITY GOVERNMENT," SHOUTS THE MAYOR DRAMATICALLY, "WANTS TO KNOW HOW MANY OF ITS CITIZENS WANT A NEW HOUSE OF THEIR OWN, A MODERN HOUSE WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT ...."

THE MAYOR HAS A HARD TIME TELLING HIS STORY, BUT SOONER OR LATER HE GETS TWENTY OR THIRTY SIGNATURES FROM WORKING FARMERS WHO SAY....

"AFTER ALL, WE RISK NOTHING...."

EXPERTS FROM THE HOUSING INSTITUTE COME TO TOWN WITH PLANS ALREADY APPROVED FOR 25 HOMES EACH OF WHICH WILL COST ABOUT $3,600 (30,000 PESETAS).

JUN 20 1943

1943

30-24-5203

30-24-5203

THE EXPERTS WORRY ABOUT THINGS THE INHABITANT OF VISO DEL MARQUES HAD NEVER CONSIDED - FIRE PRECAUTIONS, VENTILATION, SPACE WITHIN EACH ROOM, HEIGHT OF CEILINGS, EVEN COMMUNAL BATH AND WASHING FACILITIES AND PENS OUTSIDE FOR THE LIVESTOCK.

THE NEW OCCUPANTS OF THE HOMES HAD TO PAY 3,000 PESETAS ($300) DOWN. THEY COULD PAY IT IN CASH OR THEY COULD PAY IT IN LAND.

AFTER THE DOWN PAYMENT THEY WERE EXPECTED TO PAY THE INCOME FROM SIX WORKING DAYS A MONTH AS RENT.

BY THE END OF FEBRUARY, 1943, THE INSTITUTE HAD BUILT 6,747 HOMES OF THIS TYPE WITH 13,344 UNDER CONSTRUCTION, AND HAD PLANS FOR A THOUSAND MORE.

JUN 20 1943

IN ADDITION TO THE VARIOUS HOUSING PLANS THE DEVASTATED REGIONS OFFICE HAS SPENT 15,149,340 PESETAS ON THE REPAIR OF CHURCHES AND CHURCH PROPERTY DESTROYED OR DAMAGED IN THE WAR. THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT SPENT MORE THAN 12,000,000 PESETAS IN GIFTS FOR SIMILAR WORK ON CHURCH PROPERTY.

AT THE PRESENT WRITING MORE THAN 43,000 PERSONS ARE EMPLOYED BY THE TWO AGENCIES IN ACTUAL CONSTRUCTION WORK, NOT INCLUDING EMPLOYES OF THE MANY SUBCONTRATORS TO WHOM HOUSING CONSTRUCTION IS "FARMED OUT".

IN ADDITION TO 10,471 HOUSING UNITS REPAIRED AND 1,939 NEW BUILDINGS COMPLETED, THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF DEVASTATED REGIONS HAS THE FOLLOWING NEW AND RECONSTRUCTED BUILDINGS TO ITS CREDIT: 31 ASYLUMS AND HOSPITALS, 4 CITY HALLS, 10 MUNICIPAL WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS, 8 CEMETERIES, 10 MONASTERIES AND CONVENTS, 9 POSTOFFICE BUILDINGS, 12 ARMY BARRACKS, 47 WRECKING AND CLEARING CONTRACTS, 25 FARM BUILDINGS, 92 SCHOOLS, 45 CHURCHES, 6 SLAUGHTERHOUSES, 5 MARKETS, AND 12 STATE-OWNED BUILDINGS. FORMERLY ROYAL PROPERTY.

THE DEVASTATED REGIONS OFFICE DIRECTS BIG PROGRAMS WHICH FREQUENTLY CONCERN THE RECONSTRUCTION OF WHOLE CITIES LIKE OVIEDO AND TOLEDO, OR THE BUILDING OF ENTIRELY NEW TOWNS NEAR THE RUINS OF THE OLD AS IN BRUNETE WEST OF MADRID, BELCHITE SOUTH OF ZARAGOZA AND GUERNICA, EAST OF BILBAO.

JUN 20 1943

THE HOUSING INSTITUTE, HOWEVER, IS CONCERNED ONLY WITH LIVING QUARTERS. IT IS LESS CONCERNED WITH WAR DAMAGED BUILDINGS AND MORE WITH MOVING POOR SPANIARDS OUT OF CAVES OR ANCIENT, UNSANITARY DWELLINGS INTO MORE SUITABLE QUARTERS.

IT COOPERATES CLOSELY WITH OTHER STATE ORGANIZATIONS -- THE RECOLONIZATION INSTITUTE FOR WHICH IT BUILDS HOUSES IN FARM REGIONS DESERTED FOR CENTURIES, THE HOUSING DIVISION OF THE PHALANGE PARTY SYNDICATES OR LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, FOR WHICH IT BUILDS LOW COST BLOCK UNITS IN INDUSTRIAL AREAS.

THE INSTITUTE MAKES NO CONTRACTS WITH INDIVIDUALS WHO WANT NEW HOUSES, BUT ONLY WITH MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS, PRIVATE INDUSTRIES OR GROUPS OF SYNDICATED FACTORY OR FARM WORKERS. FURTHERMORE THE RESIDENTS IN INSTITUTE HOMES MUST CONFORM TO INSTITUTE RULES.

MOST OF THEM ARE SIMPLE ENOUGH.

INSTITUTE HOUSES OR APARTMENTS MUST HAVE A MINIMUM OF THREE BEDROOMS WITH A KITCHEN-DINING ROOM AND AN INDEPENDENT WATERCLOSET.

THE KITCHEN-DINGROOM, WHICH USUALLY BECOMES THE LIVING ROOM TOO FOR THE OCCUPANTS OF THE HOUSE OR APARTMENT, MUST BE AT LEAST 16 SQUARE METERS LARGE (19 SQUARE YARDS).

NO BEDROOM MAY HAVE A COMMUNICATING DOOR WITH ANOTHER BEDROOM AND NO SINGLE BEDROOM MAY BE SMALLER THAN 16 SQUARE METERS.

THOSE WHO LIVE IN INSTITUTE HOMES MAY NOT PUT A BED IN THE

JUN 20 1943

KITCHEN-DININGROOM NOR USE ANY ROOM FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE THAN THAT FOR WHICH IT WAS BUILD.

NO FARM ANIMALS ARE TO BE PERMITTED TO ENTER THE RURAL HOUSING UNITS, MUCH LESS SLEEP IN THEM AS THEY FREQUENTLY DO IN THE OLD ADOBE VILLAGES OF POOR RURAL DISTRICTS.

MAXIMUM CONSTRUCTION PRICE OF INSTITUTE APARTMENTS OR HOMES IS 30,000 PESETAS ($3,000) AND THE RENT CHARGES TO ITS OCCUPANTS MAY NOT EXCEED 20 PER CENT OF THEIR SALARIED INCOME.

INSTITUTE HOUSING BLOCKS OR COLONIES IN RURAL COMMUNITIES MUST HA A SPECIAL BATH HOUSE WITH ONE SHOWER FOR EVERY FIFTEEN WORKERS LIVING IN THE HOUSES. THAT'S A STARTLING DEVELOPMENT FOR FARM WORKERS IN MOST SPANISH VILLAGES, WHERE THE ONLY PLACE FOR A BATH WAS FREQUENTLY THE NEAREST RIVER.

JUN 20 1943

B47

BOTH THE INSTITUTE AND THE DEVASTATED REGIONS OFFICE FEEL THAT MOST OF THEIR WORK LIES BEFORE THEM. SPAIN'S NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF ARCHITECTURE, PEDRO MUGURUZA OTANO, AGREES.

"TO SETTLE THE PROBLEM OF THE SUBURBS OF MADRID ALONE FROM 250,000,000 TO 300,000,000 PESETAS MUST BE SPENT" HE SAID IN A RECENT LECTURE.

"AND TO MEET THE HOUSING NEEDS OF ALL SPAIN THE NATION SHOULD SPEND 3,000,000 PESETAS EVERY DAY FOR 25 YEARS AT THE PRESENT PURCHASING POWER OF THE PESETA -- IN OTHER WORDS 27,375,000,000 PESETAS (ABOUT $2,700,000,000)."

TOTAL LABOR MOBILIZATION IN NORWAY HAS BEEN A MUDDLE AND A FAILURE SO FAR. THE GERMANS HOPED TO GET 20,000 PERSONS, MOSTLY FROM OSLO AND THE SOUTHEASTERN AREA, BY APRIL 15. THEY HAD FEWER THAN 6,000 FOR ALL OF NORWAY BY MAY 15.

JUN 20 1943

AN EXPLOSION AND FIRE IN THE OSLO HEADQUARTERS ON APRIL 20 DESTROYED MOST OF THE MOBILIZATION RECORDS. THAT OCCURRED AFTER THE NORWEGIANS LEARNED THEY WOULD BE REQUIRED TO WORK ON MILITARY PROJECTS INSTEAD OF ON FARMS OR IN THE FORESTS AS WAS FIRST SUPPOSED.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS NOT ALREADY WORKING ON NAZI PROJECTS OR ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES REGISTERES AND THE GERMANS HOPED AT FIRST THAT THEY MIGHT GET 100,000 ADDITIONAL WORKERS FROM THE GROUP. BY MAY 7 ONLY 3,500 PERSONS HAD ACTUALLY BEEN PUT TO WORK.

BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF TRANSPORT FACILITIES, THE GERMANS PACKED THEM INTO FREIGHT CARS FOR THE SLOW TRIP TO FAR NORTHERN AREAS. BY SUCH SHIFTING THEY HOPED TO BREAK UP THE UNDERGROUND. THEY HAVE ALSO DECREED THE DEATH PENALTY FOR NORWEGIANS CAUGHT ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE INTO SWEDEN.

DESPITE ALL OF THESE MOVES THE NORWEGIANS HAVE STOUTLY MAINTAINED THEIR PASSIVE RESISTANCE AND HAVE NOTICED RECENTLY THAT THE GERMANS AND THE QUISLINGS HAVE TAKEN A MORE RESTRAINED ATTITUDE IN INFLICTING PUNITIVE MEASURES. THERE HAVE BEEN FEWER MARTIAL LAW DECREES THAN A YEAR AGO.

INSTEAD OF ACCEPTING THE POLICY AS A PROGRESSIVE STEP BY QUISLING, THE NORWEGIANS VIEW IT AS A FURTHER WEAKNESS OF THE OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES. THEY HAVE SEEN THE TOTAL LABOR MOBILIZATION AS AN ELEVENTH HOUR MOVE THAT INDICATED THE DESPERATION OF HITLER'S SITUATION AND AS POINTING THE WAY TO A QUICKER END OF NORWEGIAN OPPRESSION.

JUN 20 1943

SUCH A DISLOCATION OF BUSINESS LIFE WOULD HAVE BEEN UNDERTAKEN BY THE NAZIS ONLY AS A DESPERATE EFFORT TO UNCORK A VICTORY PUNCH WITHIN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS, RELIABLE NORWEGIAN OBSERVERS FELT.

"AND WHEN THE NORWEGIANS ASK THEMSELVES WHETHER THE GERMANS REALLY CAN WIN IN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS THEY SEE NO POSSIBILITY," SAID ONE NORWEGIAN WITH CLOSE CONNECTIONS IN THE COUNTRY.

JUN 20 1943

THERE WERE QUITE A FEW KINKS WHICH HAD TO BE IRONED OUT BEFORE BELLHOPS, CLERKS, TRADESMEN, BOOKKEEPERS, BANKERS AND BROKERS--ANY ONE NOT REGARDED AS ALREADY ENGAGED IN AN ESSENTIAL WAR INDUSTRY--WERE DRAFTED FROM THEIR JOBS FOR WARPLANTS AND WORK ON FORTIFICATION CONSTRUCTION.

IN SOUTHERN NORWAY, THOUSANDS OF BOGUS MOBILIZATION FORMS WERE FILLED OUT BY NORWEGIANS. IN OSLO ALONE BLANKS POURED IN BEARING THE NAMES OF 20,000 OLSENS. IN NORTHERN NORWAY THE REGISTRATION WAS DELAYED BY THE SINKING OF THE S.S.BODO, CARRYING THE BLANKS.

SEVERE FOOD RATIONING HAS ALSO CUT WORKER EFFICIENCY AND LED TO ILL HEALTH WHICH HAS FORCED 15 TO 25 PER CENT OF THE LABORERS TO STAY HOME, ACCORDING TO THE ILLEGAL NEWSPAPER "FRI TAGBEVEGELSE" (FREE TRADE UNIONS).

NORWEGIANS SHIFTED FROM THE TYPE OF WORK THEY KNOW TO AN ENTIRELY NEW KIND ARE ALSO TAKING THEIR TIME ABOUT LEARNING THE NEW TECHNIQUES.

30.24-5205

30.24-5205

BY WILLIAM MC GAFFIN

(ADVANCE)-MOSCOW JUNE 19-(AP)-AFTER BATTLING THROUGH TWO YEARS OF THE HARDEST WAR PEOPLE EVER HAVE BEEN COMPELLED TO FIGHT, THE RUSSIANS ARE CONFIDENT THAT THEY AND THEIR ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIES WILL COMPLETE THE DESTRUCTION OF THE TEUTON AGGRESSOR BEFORE ANOTHER ANNIVERSARY ROLLS AROUND.

JUN 20 1943

THAT IS WHAT THEY THOUGHT LAST YEAR, TOO. BUT THIS YEAR THERE IS EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THEIR CONFIDENCE WILL BE BORNE OUT. THE GREAT VICTORIES BY BOTH THE ALLIES AND THE RUSSIANS IN THE LAST YEAR PLUS ENCOURAGING WORDS UTTERED BY JOSEPH STALIN IN HIS MAY DAY ORDER OF THE DAY HAVE BOOSTED THEIR CONFIDENCE TO A HIGHER POINT, PERHAPS, THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE HITLER ATTACKED THAT SUNDAY DAWN ON JUNE 22 TWO YEARS AGO.

LAUDING THE ALLIES AS NEVER BEFORE, STALIN ON MAY DAY TOLD THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE THAT THE AMERICANS AND BRITISH WERE GOING TO FOLLOW UP THE AFRICAN SUCCESSES BY OPENING A SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE.

SHORTLY AFTER STALIN'S REMARKS APPEARED, YANKS, TOMMIES AND FRENCH SOLDIERS FINISHED KNOCKING THE AXIS OUT OF AFRICA AND NOW, HAVING JUST TAKEN PANTELLERIA, ARE POISED FOR THE LONG AWAITED INVASION OF THE CONTINENT WHICH RUSSIANS HOPE AND EXPECT WILL COME ANY DAY.

AS A PRELUDE TO THE INVASION, ANGLO-AMERICAN AIR FORCES ARE NOW BOMBING GERMANY AND ITALY BY DAY AND BY NIGHT IN AN AERIAL OFFENSIVE MORE TERRIBLE THAN THE WORST THE GERMAN AIR FORCE COULD ACCOMPLISH.

JUN 20 1943

ON THEIR OWN LEDGER THE RUSSIANS PROUDLY CITE THE MONUMENTAL DEFENSE OF STALINGRAD AND THE TERRIFIC WINTER COUNTER-OFFENSIVE THAT FREED A THOUSAND TOWNS AND WON BACK 130,000 SQUARE KILOMETERS OF SOVIET SOIL.

"TWO OR THREE MORE BLOWS FROM THE WEST AND THE EAST SUCH AS WE INFLICTED DURING THE PAST FIVE OR SIX MONTHS" ARE REQUIRED TO BREAK THE BACK OF THE "FASCIST BEAST," SAID STALIN. HE TOLD THE RED ARMY, "YOU HAVE THE WEAPONS FOR VICTORY."

JUN 20 1943

"GO TO IT," HE SAID IN EFFECT.

RUSSIANS KNOW THAT MANY OF THE WEAPONS THEIR ARMIES ARE USING COME FROM THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND IN EVER INCREASING SHIPMENTS THROUGH THE PERSIAN GULF AND MURMANSK.

THE RUSSIANS, AT THE SAME TIME, HAVE ACHIEVED SENSATIONAL SUCCESS IN STEPPING UP PRODUCTION OF THEIR OWN WEAPONS, ACCORDING TO RELIABLE TECHNICIANS. EVACUATED FACTORIES NOW ARE REPORTED WORKING EFFICIENTLY IN NEW HOMES HUNDREDS OF MILES AWAY IN THE URALS AND OTHER EASTERN SECTORS. THE ENTIRE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY HAS BEEN REORGANIZED DRASTICALLY AND ASSEMBLY LINE TECHNIQUE IS MAKING MASS PRODUCTION POSSIBLE.

THUS, WITH NEW WEAPONS AND GREAT CONFIDENCE, THE RUSSIANS ENTER WHAT IS EXPECTED TO BE THE DECISIVE SUMMER OF THE WAR. IN BOTH PREVIOUS YEARS THEY GAVE DEEPLY OF MOTHER RUSSIA'S BROAD STEPPES, BUT EVENTUALLY BROUGHT THE GERMAN JUGGERNAUT TO A STANDSTILL, EXACTING AN AWFUL PENALTY. BOTH SUMMERS SAW THEM ASTONISH THE WORLD BY ACHIEVING THE "IMPOSSIBLE."

DURING THE FIRST SUMMER THEY BLEW UP THE LEGEND OF NAZI INVINCIBILITY, STOPPING 170 DIVISIONS IN A BLITZKRIEG FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE HITLER STARTED THE MARCH THAT LEFT HIM UNDISPUTED MASTER OF EUROPE.

THEY LOST CITIES--SMOLENSK JULY 16, DNIEPROPETROVSK AUGUST 26, KIEV OCT. 22--BUT THEY SAVED MOSCOW AND LENINGRAD AND THE CAUCASUS OIL FIELDS.

JUN 20 1943

WHEN WINTER CAME THE REDS TOOK THE OFFENSIVE. IN 40-BELOW ZERO WEATHER, WITH SNOW 18 TO 30 INCHES DEEP, THEY DEMONSTRATED FOR THE FIRST TIME THEIR SUPERIORITY OVER THE GERMANS AS WINTER WARRIORS. THE RECAPTURED ROSTOV NOV.30, PROTECTING THE CAUCUSUS; RETOOK TIKHVIN DEC.10, RELIEVING LENINGRAD; AND ROLLED THE GERMANS BACK FROM MOSCOW, RETURNING TO KLIN DEC.14, KALUGA DEC.30 AND MOJHAISK JAN.1.

THE OFFENSIVE THAT SAVED MOSCOW BEGAN DEC.6 WHEN THE GERMANS WERE WITHIN 17 KILOMETERS OF THE CITY'S GATES.

WHEN THE SPRING THAWS HALTED THE ACTIVITY THE RUSSIANS HAD REGAINED ABOUT ONE-FIFTH OF THE TERRITORY TAKEN BY THE GERMANS.

THE GERMANS RECAPTURED THE INITIATIVE EARLY IN MAY WHEN THEY ATTACKED KERCH PENINSULA, OCCUPYING THE EASTERN ARM OF CRIMEA AND MASSING FORCES OPPOSITE ROSTOV. THE RUSSIANS, HOWEVER, HIT BACK ON THE KHARKOV FRONT MAY 12. AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, THE GERMANS AGAIN ATTACKED CRIMEA, ATTEMPTING TO REDUCE SEVASTOPOL AT THE SAME TIME AND LAUNCHED AN ATTACK ON THE KHARKOV FRONT.

THE SECOND SUMMER OF THE WAR SAW THE RUSSIANS AGAIN TAKING IT ON THE CHIN BEFORE OVERWHELMING NUMBERS OF MASSIVE MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT. JULY 3 THE FALL OF SEVASTOPOL WAS ANNOUNCED AFTER ONE OF THE GREATEST SIEGE BATTLES IN HISTORY. THE SAME DAY THE GERMANS WERE POUNDING HARD AT THE CENTRAL FRONT. FOUR DAYS LATER THE GERMANS CAPTURED KURSK, CROSSED THE DON AND OCCUPIED HALF OF VORONEZH. BY JULY 12 THE GERMANS HAD LISICHANSK, 200 MILES SOUTH OF VORONEZH, AND WERE GRAVELY MENACING THE NORTH CAUCUSUS.

JUN 20 1943

30-24-5207

30-24-5207

THE GERMANS BEGAN PUSHING DOWN THE DON VALLEY BETWEEN THE DON AND DONETZ RIVERS. THEY HOPED TO CAPTURE STALINGRAD AND CUT COMMUNICATIONS IN NORTH AND SOUTH RUSSIA, THEN SPLIT INTO TWO GIGANTIC FORKS WITH ONE SWINGING IN ON MOSCOW FROM THE EAST AND THE OTHER BREAKING THROUGH TO THE CAUCUSUS OIL FIELDS.

ON JULY 14, THE GERMANS ON THE CENTRAL FRONT ALREADY WERE IN POSSESSION OF RZHEV AND OPENED THE OFFENSIVE--ANOTHER THREAT TO MOSCOW.

JUN 20 1943

IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS IMPORTANT CITIES LIKE VOROSHILOVGRAD AND ROSTOV FELL AS THE GERMANS DUG DEEPER INTO THE CAUCUSUS. FINALLY, THEY ARRIVED AT THE GATES OF STALINGRAD AND THE AWFUL SIEGE BEGAN. THE OTHER GERMAN FORK, MEANWHILE, SLASHED DEEPER AND DEEPER INTO THE CAUCUSUS UNTIL IT REACHED MOZDOK AND NALCHIK.

THE GERMANS CAPTURED THE MAIKOP OIL FIELDS AND DROVE WITHIN 35 MILES OF THE GROZNY WELLS, COMING SO NEAR THEY WERE ABLE TO PARALYZE OPERATIONS BY VICIOUS BOMBING RAIDS. IT WAS ONLY BY THE HEROIC EFFORTS OF THE RUSSIANS THAT THEY WERE ABLE TO EXTINGUISH INCENDIARIES.

THE GERMANS WERE ONLY 40 MILES FROM THE CASPIAN SEA.

MEANWHILE, AT STALINGRAD THEY WERE CLOSING IN ON THE CITY FROM THREE SIDES AFTER HAVING OVERRUN THE KUBAN AND DON STEPPES, IN WHICH LIES SOME OF THE RICHEST FARMING LAND IN THE ENTIRE SOVIET UNION. CONTROLLING THE VOLGA AT STALINGRAD, THEY SUCCEEDED IN SEVERING VITAL RED COMMUNICATIONS FOR MILES ALONG THE RIVER.

THE RUSSIANS WON THE ADMIRATION OF AN AMAZED WORLD BY THEIR HEROIC DEFENSE OF STALINGRAD, HALF OF WHICH WAS IN GERMAN HANDS.

THEN WITH THE RETURN OF THEIR ALLY--THE RUSSIAN WINTER--THEY TOOK THE OFFENSIVE ONCE AGAIN.

FROM NOV. 10, 1942, TO MARCH 31, 1943, THEY RECAPTURED TOWNS IN THE CAUCUSUS AND KUBAN AT A RATE OF A DOZEN A DAY, PUSHING THE GERMANS INTO SUCH A RAPIDLY ROLLING SNOWBALL OF RETREAT THAT THEY HAD DIFFICULTY KEEPING UP WITH THEM.

THEY DROVE THE GERMANS COMPLETELY OUT OF STALINGRAD AND MANY OTHER AREAS.

JUN 20 1943

THREE ENEMY SPRINGBOARDS ON THE CENTRAL FRONT--RZHEV, GZHATSK AND VIAZMA--ALL WERE LIQUIDATED AND THE BLOCKADE THE GERMANS MAINTAINED AT STALINGRAD FOR A YEAR AND A HALF WAS BROKEN.

IN FRONT OF MOSCOW, THE GERMANS WERE HURLED BACK 60 PRECIOUS MILES, GIVING THE SOVIET CAPITAL VALUABLE BREATHING SPACE.

RUSSIAN MILITARY TACTICS WERE EXEMPLIFIED AT STALINGRAD. DISREGARDING THE FACT THAT THE CITY SEEMED HOPELESSLY LOST, THE RUSSIANS CONTINUED TO FIGHT ON DEFENSIVELY FOR STRATEGIC REASONS, AND WHEN THE TIME WAS RIPE THEY PROVED THEY COULD REALLY TURN ON THE HEAT.

OTHER RUSSIAN ACCOMPLISHMENTS WHICH PARTICULARLY IMPRESSED MILITARY OBSERVERS WERE:

1. THE SUCCESSFUL EVACUATION OF WAR INDUSTRIES--A TREMENDOUS PROBLEM--WHILE STILL CARRYING ON THE WAR.

2. THE SUCCESSFUL BRIDGING AND TRANSITION PERIOD IN WHICH THE TROOPS WERE TRAINED TO USE NEW AND COMPLICATED ANGLO-AMERICAN LEASE-LEND EQUIPMENT.

3. DESPITE A SERIES OF GRAVE DEFEATS, THE MAINTENANCE OF STIFF MORALE.

JUN 20 1943

AT THE END OF THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR THE FRONT LINE RUNS ROUGHLY FROM LENINGRAD SOUTH TO KHOLM, SLIGHTLY SOUTHWEST TO A POINT ABOUT 10 MILES WEST OF VELIKIE LUKI, SOUTHEAST TO VELISH, SOUTHEAST TO A POINT MIDWAY BETWEEN YARTSEVO AND VIASMA, SOUTHEAST TO KIROV AND SOUTHEAST TO MTSENSK.

(ADVANCE) (AB) WASHINGTON, JUNE 19-(AP)-NINE NEW YORK MEMBERS OF THE 19TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP, WHICH WAS CITED FOUR TIMES FOR DISTINGUISHED ACTION AND SERVICE IN THE PACIFIC, HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED TO WEAR THE BLUE CITATION DEVICE FRAMED IN GOLD LAUREL LEAVES, THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUN 20 1943

THEY ARE:

SGT.STANLEY L.KOREN, OF EAST WORCESTER.

SGT.WILLIAM FRAITAG, OF (23 MANHATTAN BOULEVARD) YONKERS.

TECH.SGT.ARTHUR A.DION, OF (21 LAFAYETTE STREET) BROOKLYN.

SGT.VICTOR C.NOAKE, OF (129 SAND STREET) BROOKLYN.

CORP. JOSEPH BUCKENBLATT, OF (333 ROEBLING STREET) BROOKLYN.

CORP.WALTER I.DECKER, OF TIVOLI.

CORP.CLIFTON H.HUNT, OF CANISTEA.

PVT. CARL H.CILBRITH, OF CLAYSVILLE.

PVT.BENJAMIN H.SHARP, OF (RFD 1) HOLCOMB.

THE 19TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP WAS IN THE PHILIPPINES WHEN THE WAR BEGAN AND SUBSEQUENTLY OPERATED FROM JAVA AND AUSTRALIA. TH GROUP, NOW BROKEN UP, PARTICIPATED IN THE CORAL SEA, MILNE BAY AND SOLOMONS BATTLES AND THE NEW GUINEA CAMPAIGN.

(ADVANCE)-(AB)-WASHINGTON, JUNE 19-(AP)-ALTHOUGH WOUNDED IN THE BACK, TECHNICAL SERGEANT CLYDE C.BUTTERFIELD, OF HUDSON FALLS,N.Y., STUCK TO HIS GUNS AND HELPED SHOOT DOWN SIX ENEMY PLANES AS HIS FLYING FORTRESS FOUGHT ITS WAY BACK TO ENGLAND FROM A RAID IN GERMANY.

JUN 20 1943

BUTTERFIELD WAS CITED TODAY IN AN OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE ALONG WITH FELLOW CREW MEMBERS OF THE U.S. 8TH AIR FORCE WHO TOOK PART IN THE BOMING OF GERMAN SUBMARINE CONSTRUCTION INSTALLATIONS AT FLENSBURG, GERMANY.

BUTTERFIELD AND ANOTHER WAIST GUNNER WERE WOUNDED BY A SHELL WHICH EXPLODED BETWEEN THEM.

RATTLESNAKE BOMBER BASE, PYOTE, TEX., JUNE 19-(AP)-MEMBERS OF THE 19TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP TODAY WERE AWARDED 65 MEDALS FOR HEROISM. THE GROUP FOUGHT IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC DURING THE FIR DAYS OF WAR.

THOSE RECEIVING THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS INCLUDED:

FIRST LIEUT.VIRGIL B.LINDSEY, WASHINGTON PARK, WASHINGTON, D.C.; MASTER SGTS.RALPH J.STILES, 12 FRONT ST., GLENDON, EASTON, PA., AND MEDDIE N. POIRIER, 17 MAPLE ST., WATERVILLE, MAINE; STAFF SGTS.ROBERT K.BARNARD, WEBB, IOWA; EARL W. CURTIS, 428 LOWELL ST., MANCHESTER, N.H.; KENNETH A. GRABLE, 514 EAST GANO AVE., ST.LOUIS; PVT.JOHN E.LILLBACK, 1128 E ST 34TH ST., BROOKLYN.

JUN 20 1943

30-24-5209

CAPT. ROBERT C. MILER (CQ) 411 3RD AVE., N, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.; FIRST LIEUT. GLENN C. OSBOURNE, PERRY, N.Y.; MASTER SGT. JOHN H. LINDGREN, LANCASTER, MINN.; TECH. SGTS. THOMAS J. STEWART, 201 ADAMS ST., WILLIAMSPORT, IND., AND REGIS D. WEINFURTHER, 10 GENEVA ST., ETNA, PA.; STAFF SGT. DELBERT M. CLAIR, 35 FLORENCE AVE., BURGETTSTOWN, PA.

RECEIVING THE BRONZE OAK LEAF CLUSTER, IN ADDITION TO THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS PREVIOUSLY AWARDED:

STAFF SGT. GEORGE SWEEDAR, 53 W. RIDGE, NESQUEHONING, PA.; TECH. SGT. LEO H. FERRAGUTO, 82 N ST., MIDDLEBORO, MASS.

JUN 20 1943

RECEIVING THE SILVER STAR:

TECH. SGT. WALTER V. CHEEK, 114 GORDON ST., MONTGOMERY, ALA.; PVT. LILLBACK; FIRST LIEUT. OSBOURNE; TECH. SGT. GEORGE LAND, 429 E. 6TH, SUPERIOR, NEB.

RECEIVING THE BRONZE OAK LEAF CLUSTER IN ADDITION TO THE SILVER STAR PREVIOUSLY AWARDED:

CAPT. ERLING J. NOSSUM, MILNOR, N.D.; CAPT. PERCY M. HINTON, 849E. LIME, LAKELAND, FLA.

RECEIVING THE SOLDIER'S MEDAL:

CAPT. RICHARD C. HERNLUND, 2615 AGATITE, CHICAGO; MAJ. EDWARD C. HABBERSTAD, BLOOMING PRAIRIE, MINN.; CAPT. EDSON J. SPONABLE, JR., 246 CENTRAL ST., WATERTOWN, N.Y.; TECH. SGT. WILLIAM I. HAMILTON, 344 N. PITT, MERCER, PA.; STAFF SGT. JOSEPH C. WATESKI, 55 DENISON AVE., WYOMING, PA.

30-24-5209

DYERSBURG, TENN., JUNE 19-(AP)-TEN FLYING FORTRESS HEROES, MEMBERS OF THE FAMOUS 19TH BOMBARDMENT GROUP WHICH PRODUCED CAPT. COLIN KELLY, WERE DECORATED AT THE DYERSBURG ARMY AIR BASE TODAY FOR THEIR PART IN FIGHTING THE JAPS EARLY IN THE WAR.

THOSE DECORATED, ALL INSTRUCTORS NOW, INCLUDED:

JUN 20 1943

CAPT. RAYBURN WILKS OF CARUTHERSVILLE, MO., WHO WAS GIVEN AN OAK LEAF CLUSTER TO HIS FLYING MEDAL FOR NAVIGATING A BOMBER HOME "DESPITE WEATHER CONDITIONS SO UNFAVORABLE THAT HE COULD ONLY SEE THE GROUND ONCE ON THE 1,000-MILE FLIGHT."

TWO BROTHERS, MASTER SERGEANTS NORMAN BIEHN AND CARL BIEHN OF (1631 FOOT HILL BLVD.) OAKLAND, CALIF., BOTH OF WHOM WERE PRESENTED DFC'S AND AIR MEDALS FOR DUTY AS GUNNERS ON BOMBERS IN JAVA AND AUSTRALIA.

SECOND LT. DEAN M. ANHOLT OF (3054 BROADWAY) SAN DIEGO, WHO WAS AWARDED A DFC AND AIR MEDAL FOR "EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENT" ON BOMBING MISSIONS.

FIRST LT. WILLIAM A. BAILEY OF (RT. 3, BOX 185) OGDEN, UTAH, WHO RECEIVED AN AIR MEDAL FOR SKILL AND COURAGE AS A PILOT OVER GUADALCANAL.

JUN 20 1943

# LE CREUSOT RAIDED; RAF BOMBS SMASH GREAT ARMS PLANT

# 3D WARTIME COAL STRIKE BEGUN AT MIDNIGHT; MINERS OFFER TO WORK FOR THE GOVERNMENT

## BRITISH BLOCKBUSTERS DUMPED ON SCHNEIDER FACTORY AT LE CREUSOT

### Flyers Make 700-Mile Round Trip To Deliver "Concentrated And Effective" Blow.

### Day Raiders Attack Poix Airfield

JUN 21 1943

Bern, Switzerland, Monday, June 21 (AP)—An air alarm was sounded here early this morning, indicating that the RAF may be crossing the Alps for another attack on northern Italy. Alerts also were sounded at Zurich and Basel.

ERNEST AGNEW

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 20—Heavy British bombers struck another "concentrated and effective" blow at Hitler's war potential last night when they flew more than halfway across France to rain two and four ton blockbuster bombs on the huge Scneider armament works at Le Creusot, 170 miles southeast of Paris, it was announced today.

The Air Ministry reported that visibility over the sprawling 750-acre iron and steel works was good and that the bombers, which made a roundtrip of at least 700 miles, wrought maximum destruction on the plant which has been producing heavy guns, armor plate and locomotives for the German war machine.

The Le Creusot plant of Schneider & Co., more than a square mile in area, is the largest arms factory in France and is comparable to the great Krupp Works at Essen in its value to German war production. It is the largest and most important of all the plants of the Schneider cartel.

**Attack Heavy, Vichy Says**

The Vichy radio reported Le Creusot was "heavily attacked" and that "important damage to buildings and casualties were reported." A Paris broadcast said forty persons were known to have been killed in the raid and "many more are buried under the ruins."

Both Berlin and Vichy declared, without confirmation from Allied quarters, that American bombers also participated in the attack. A Nazi broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said bombs were dropped "haphazardly" and asserted, as usual, that damage was limited mainly to residential sections and hospitals.

**Bombed Once Before**

Le Creusot, situated just off the main line railway between Paris and Lyon, was bombed only once before, last October 17, when a force of seventy-four Lancasters skipped low across France in daylight to plaster the Schneider plant and return with the loss of only one ship.

Three planes were reported missing from last night's attack, indicating either that the raiding force was smaller than those employed in recent saturation assaults on the Ruhr or that the Nazis have installed far less elaborate defenses over their French war prizes than over their own workings. Two Nazi fighters were destroyed during the night.

**Target Illuminated**

Flyers returning from the raid reported that bright moonlight and flares added greatly to the effectiveness of the bombing. Almost no night fighters were encountered, they said, and anti-aircraft fire was light.

The lone American on the raid, Sergt. J. Moulesong, of Chicago, a member of the RAF, said he saw two bombs go through the roof of a large shed. Moulesong is the rear gunner of a Halifax.

"We arrived right at the beginning of the attack," he recounted. "Lots of other bombs were going down as we turned for home and, looking back three minutes after the attack started, I saw great clouds of white smoke coming up from the plant."

**Many Explosions Seen**

Other flyers reported numerous explosions among vital buildings, where even before the war 10,000 armament workers were employed.

The Air Ministry said the Nazis were known to have been busily repairing damage done in the previous raid on the works.

While the main body of the raiding force concentrated over Le Creusot, the Air Ministry said, others swung off to bomb an electrical transformer station at Mont Chanin, about five miles from the Schneider plant.

The Mont Chanin power station supplies the Schneider works with nearly all its power. Its destruction would have a profound effect on industry throughout that section of France.

**"Nuisance Flights"**

Targets in the Ruhr and in the Rhineland also were attacked, a communique said, but they were not identified and the German radio classed them as "isolated nuisance flights."

Mines were laid in enemy waters, while fighter planes ranged over France to rip airfields and railways and to shoot up coastal shipping, the Air Ministry said.

Large fighter formations, including many formidable new American Thunderbolts, were seen streaking across the Channel in sunlight today to swell the assault on Nazi communications.

**Airfield Attacked**

The chief daylight objective was the Poix airfield. Boston bombers attacked it effectively, the Air Ministry said, scoring hits on buildings and dispersal areas.

Typhoon and Spitfire fighters were reported to have damaged two enemy trawlers, a minesweeper, an escort vessel and two small patrol boats at a cost of four fighters.

Mosquitoes led last night's intruder raids, with one pilot knocking down a German fighter and a bomber and damaging a locomotive. Light bombers and fighters struck the Poix and Amiens airfields and attacked locomotives and patrol boats.

By contrast to the day and night campaign of the Allied air force against Germany and occupied countries, the best the German could do by way of retaliation was negligible.

A southeast coastal village was raided by a lone plane, which strafed the rooftops and caused one casualty.

## Action By Government Is Expected to Send Men Back to Work This Week

## Direct Negotiations Break Down Again

JUN 21 1943

## Owners Report Deadlock on Portal-Pay Issue; Union Assails W. L. B.

*By The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The United Mine Workers tonight, in effect, invited Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator, to send the miners back to work as employees of the United States.

On the eve of another paralyzing strike of 554,000 miners in the bituminous coal fields the union asserted the willingness of its members to work for the government itself, under Mr. Ickes's direction.

The U. M. W. policy committee expressed willingness "to make any necessary sacrifice for the government," despite expiration at midnight tonight of the third truce in the prolonged mine wage controversy. Its statement came after negotiations between the union and the operators had broken down.

Any eleventh hour action of the government, while expected to be too late to keep the miners from stopping work tomorrow, was believed in informed quarters to insure their return to the pits later in the week.

**Most Miners To Be Idle**

There was no doubt that most if not all of the half million miners under U. M. W. contracts will be idle tomorrow. More than 57,000 already were out on week-end shifts, and others expressed the intention to do no work tomorrow.

[No miner scheduled for midnight shifts reported for work in West Virginia, the nation's largest bituminous state, the United Press said. The walkout will be general among the state's 130,000 miners on Monday's shifts, union spokesmen said.]

[Stoppage of work Monday in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania appeared inevitable as a result of the collapse of the soft coal negotiations. About 83,000 miners would be affected. Contract negotiations have been under way in New York for weeks, without result.]

Michael Straus, first Assistant Secretary of the Interior, said Mr. Ickes would have no statement or take no action tonight.

"We are advised that action this evening would have no effect on the first two shifts Monday," Mr. Straus explained. He said Mr. Ickes will stand by tomorrow to confer with union representatives in the hope of cutting short the shutdown.

It would be the third stoppage in the soft-coal fields since late in April. Mr. Ickes has been in control of the mines since May 1, when President Roosevelt, by executive order, took war-time control and appointed his Secretary of the Interior as operator of the pits.

Mr. Ickes had planned to leave Washington for Columbus, Ohio, tonight but canceled the trip when he learned of the union committee's action. However, he had not been informed officially and had no comment immediately.

JUN 21 1943

JUN 21 1943

**Negotiations Break Down**

Negotiations ended shortly after noon today, with the operators declaring "no possibility of agreement exists" in view of the union's unwillingness "to make a contract until their claim for portal-to-portal pay is satisfied."

The union's policy committee went into session at 4 p. m. and little more than an hour later issued a 750-word statement assailing the War Labor Board, charging bad faith in the negotiations and adding:

"We assert the willingness of the mine workers to work and continue the production of coal for the government itself, under the direction of the custodian of mines.

"The executive officers of the United Mine Workers of America are hereby instructed to hold themselves in readiness to confer with the Secretary of the Interior."

The union's statement, coming barely six hours before expiration groups of the Appalachian bituminous coal area have met with the United Mine Workers of America in conference on June 19 and 20 in an endeavor to resolve the findings contained in directive order No. 111-1284 of the National War Labor Board into a contract. We have been unable to reach any conclusion due to the fact that the United Mine Workers of America are unwilling to make a contract until their claim for portal-to-portal travel time is satisfied. The directive specifically denies this claim, and no possibility of agreement exists. The conference has adjourned sine die. We will continue to keep our mines open and prepared to operate under the terms of the directive."

The telegram was signed by the northern and southern groups of operators and the Central Pennsylvania Coal Producers Association. A copy of the telegram went to Mr. Ickes.

**Strikes in Effect**

About a tenth of the workers affected already had gone on strike, having failed to report for duty Saturday, in what appeared to be the start of another widespread stoppage. The last one, ended two weeks ago, cost the nation 11,000,000 tons of coal.

The operators' statement that

30-24 - 5211

no agreement was possible under existing agreement, coupled with the miners' expressed willingness to work for the government itself, left little doubt that the government would have to state the terms of a return to work, in effect if not actually giving the mine union a contract.

But the union made it clear, while it was willing to order its men to work for the government, it considered impossible the contract proposed last week by the War Labor Board.

"No member and no officer of the U. M. W., it said, "would be so destitute of honor as to sign or execute such an infamous yellow-dog contract. The Congress has enacted no statute and the Constitution lacks any amendment to take from American citizens the right to refrain from participation in such a degrading act."

The union declared there is one major problem preventing settlement of the controversy—"compensation to the mine workers for travel time from mine portal to portal."

"A Federal statute and court decrees legalize such payment,' it said. "It has been the continuous position of the United Mine Workers of America that the War Labor Board could not resolve this question because it lacked jurisdiction. The latest decision of the board now proves the truth of this contention, and portal-to-portal pay becomes a negotiable problem subject to agreement by the parties affected."

**Board for Court Action**

The W. L. B. had said portal-to-portal was a matter for litigation if the union and operators could not agree on the issue. It also has refused the miners pay increases outside the "little steel" formula but has directed that the operators pay certain equipment costs formerly borne by miners, and raised vacation allowances.

The union said the operators, in three months of negotiations, had made no counteroffer to wage proposals originally advanced by the U. M. W. but that the U. M. W. had modified its proposals "until their present position constitutes a mere shell and shadow of their original proposals."

"The mine workers have no favors to grant the coal operators, nor the members of the War Labor Board, who have dishonored their trust, but will make any necessary sacrifice for the government, the well being of its citizens, the upholding of our flag and for the triumph of our war effort," the union said.

"Accordingly, the executive officers of the United Mine Workers of America are hereby instructed to hold themselves in readiness to confer with the Secretary of the Interior, who by Presidential executive order of May 1, 1943, is instructed and empowered 'to do all things necessary for or incidental to the production, sale and distribution of coal.'"

It was learned authoritatively that neither Mr. Lewis nor the operators made any new proposal in their week-end conferences, with Mr. Lewis refusing to recognize the authority of the W. L. B. and to sign a contract as directed by that agency.

The adamant stand of the U. M. W. president injected an important element into speculation whether President Roosevelt would sign the Connally-Smith war labor disputes bill. That measure would permit prosecution of persons accused of inducing or encouraging strikes in government-operated industries. It also would authorize the W. L. B. to subpoena Mr. Lewis. The President has until Friday to act on the bill. If he does not act the bill becomes law automatically.

Mr. Lewis, in the last few days, had demanded $1.30 a day portal-to-portal pay. The board said Friday a settlement must be "reasonably and genuinely" related to the portal-to-portal issue, accompanied by supporting data, and not a hidden wage increase.

The miners' current basic pay is $7 a day, and their basic week five days, thirty-five hours, with time-and-one-half rates applicable to all work after thirty-five hours. The W. L. B. said last week that the miners' average "take-home" pay in March was $42.97 for a work week of 38.3 hours, "65.3 per cent greater than the average take-home in January, 1941, when they averaged 29.7 hours a week." The government, after taking over the mines May 1, ordered them all to be worked six days a week.

The mine union originally demanded the operators grant portal-to-portal pay covering travel time underground, a $2-a-day increase and $8 daily minimum and unionization of minor bosses.

Under the "Little Steel" formula W. L. B. has granted wage increases of 15 per cent to compensate for rises in the cost of living since Jan. 1, 1941. W. L. B. said the miners have received an average increase of 18.2 per cent since that day and a further increase of $2 would give them a total increase of 46.9 per cent.

**Steel Makers Concerned**

Strike prospects brought expressions of concern from officials of the nation's war-vital steel-making plants. Carnegie-Illinois Corporation at Pittsburgh, largest steel producer, estimated the effect of a general coal strike would be felt within twenty-four hours and that "in a very few days" production would fall to 25 per cent of current output.

Jones & Laughlin Corporation estimated present stocks of coal would last less than three weeks, with steel production beginning to drop within a week.

Informed government circles said some of the commercial operators had expressed anxiety about the delay in settling the dispute because of a fear that an accumulating, unknown liability would interfere with their bank credit and hence with the operation of their properties. Although the government has been nominally the operator of the mines since May 1, the transfer so far has been virtually a paper proposition, with the operators still physically in control as managers for the government.

The contract extensions and truces under which the mines have operated included provisions that any final settlement would be retroactive to April 1. Owners of marginal mines are fearful of piling up an unknown liability. A retail price increase, even if allowed by the Office of Price Administration, cannot be collected retroactively.

# NARROW ITALIAN STRAIT POUNDED

JUN 21 1943

## Allies Concentrate on Small Area Separating Sicily From Mainland ---Docks Blown to Bits

**REPORT RED GENERAL STAFF AT GIBRALTAR**

**LONDON, June 20 (AP)—The German radio said today that 16 members of the Russian general were at Gibraltar. The despatch purported to be from La Linea, Spain, opposite the British Rock. The broadcast was recorded by Reuters. The Germans said earlier that King George VI also was in Gibraltar.**

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 20 (AP)—Docks and other supply apparatus on both sides of the strategic Messina Strait separating Sicily and the Italian mainland, were blown to bits in new concentrated Allied aerial assaults in the 24-hour cyle ending yesterday as the Fascist regime appeared committed more than ever to a last ditch fight in the Mediterranean.

Reliable Allied quarters flatly denied rumors that Italian envoys were in Algiers or elsewhere in North Africa to sue for a separate peace.

**PASSED BY CENSORSHIP**

The rumors, which apparently originated among the French civil population, named Marshal Pietro Badoglio, former chief of staff of all Italian armed forces, Crown Prince Umberto and even King Vittorio Emanuele as emissaries.

Allied military censorship, which confines itself to questions of military security, permitted the rumors to be reported abroad, but undertook no responsibility as to their basis in fact.

The rumors were reported Saturday by Reuters, British news agency, in a despatch from Algiers. Both the Rome and Berlin radios hastily denied the story.

**Desperate Resistance**

The reports possibly originated from the circumstance that there are a number of known Italian anti-Fascists in North Africa, but reliable Allied quarters declared they are obscure for the most part and not empowered to ask for peace on behalf of the Italian people.

On the contrary, recent events across the Mediterranean indicated that the Fascist regime was girding itself for desperate resistance to any further Allied offensive operations.

Southern Italy and the island defense ring formed by Sicily and Sardinia appeared heavily garrisoned by troops and air forces of both Italy and Germany.

Allied bombers from the Middle East command and the northwest African air force hammered this ring with relentless power Friday night and yesterday.

A Cairo communique announced that Liberators of the United States air force threw nearly 250,000 pounds of high explosive and incendiary bombs on the harbors and supply installations of Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni, east of Messina Strait on the toe of Italy in a mass raid yesterday, while an Allied headquarters communique said the RAF's two-engined Wellingtons shook the port area of Syracuse, on the Sicilian side, with two-ton blockbusters in a moonlight attack Friday night.

"At Reggio Calabria the southeast section of the harbor was plastered, the bombs causing a considerable amount of smoke, although clouds partly obscured the area," said the Cairo communique.

Malta's naval planes attacked motor torpedo boats and ships off Sicily's East coast and intruders raided railway targets in Italy.

**Intensified Shipping**

Supporting Berlin and Rome radio broadcasts for the first time in a mention of a heavy flow of Allied convoys in the Mediterranean, the Italian communique today spoke of "intensified enemy shipping on the North African route" and said Italian torpedo planes were making repeated stabs at the Allied movements.

A ship of 10,000 tons was sunk and two others totaling 17,000 tons were damaged off Bone, Algeria, in one series of attacks, the Italian communique declared, and Axis bombers were said to have attacked the harbors of Bizerte and Pantelleria "with striking results."

The Italian claims, made in broadcasts recorded here, were not confirmed by Allied quarters.

On the contrary, Allied headquarters reports said American Spitfires and Warhawks patrolling above Pantelleria, 60 miles south of Sicily, drove off and scattered Axis raiding forces.

**No Planes Lost**

A formation of six Italian Macchi fighter-bombers, escorted by eight German Focke Wulf-190 and Messerschmitt-109 fighters, was forced to dump its explosives in the sea and take flight for Sicily before reaching its objective and even before it could be engaged, it was said.

Except for reconnaissance and the shooting down of a single Junkers-88 bomber by an American Lightning of the coastal command, this was the only activity yesterday of the large Allied air forces based in northwest Africa. No Allied planes were lost and American heavy and medium bombers were inactive throughout the day.

30-24 - 5211

The Wellingtons on the night before concentrated their attack on the built-up area west of the canal and north of the harbor station at Syracuse. The bright moonlight enabled the bombardiers to draw a good bead on their targets and a huge fire was started north of the harbor station.

Another Wellington the same night torpedoed and damaged a ship off the east coast of Corsica.

The Cairo communique said hits were seen near the railway station and on railroad sidings at Reggio Calabria, but the dense smoke shut off further observation. Other bombs were seen to fall near a ship in the straits.

The ferry terminal area and railway sidings at San Giovanni also were heavily hit. The enemy sent up persistent fighters to badger the raiders and at least one, perhaps five, were destroyed. None of the American planes was lost.

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—British air and naval units, protecting Atlantic convoys with counterattacks against "one of the fiercest and most sustained offensives ever mounted by U-boats," have sunk from two to five of Hitler's submarines and probably damaged several others in a five-day running battle, it was announced tonight.

The newest successes in the Allied drive to clear the Atlantic of enemy submarines were disclosed in an admiralty-air ministry communique. It said the action occurred last month, but gave no specific dates.

"During these actions two U-boats were destroyed, three probably were destroyed and others may have been damaged," the communique declared.

JUN 21 1943

# BRITISH ROUT U-BOAT PACK IN BIG BATTLE

## Five Subs Sunk and Many Others Damaged as 97 P. C. of Convoy Gets Through Safely to Port

**BRITISH CROSS ALPS TO BOMB ITALIANS**

**LONDON, Monday, June 21 (AP)—A despatch from Bern, Switzerland, today said an air alarm was sounded there early Monday morning, indicating the RAF may be crossing the Alps for another attack on northern Italy. Alerts also were sounded at Zurich and Basel.**

JUN 21 1943

Land based planes, including four engined Liberators and Flying Fortress bombers, teamed with warships and aircraft from one of the new escort carriers to defend the convoys from the U-boat packs.

For five days and nights the battles ranged over hundreds of miles of the Atlantic, but the British planes and ships intercepted the undersea raiders so effectively that 97 per cent of the vessels in the convoys reached their destinations without molestation.

Most of the engagements were fought many miles away from the convoys, the communique said.

### Sunk by Destroyers

Although both U-boats known to have been sunk were credited to warships, the co-operating planes attacked many of the raiders with depth charges and machine guns, disabling them or forcing them to the surface, and at the same time summoning naval aid.

The first "Woolworth carrier" to be announced in action was the Biter, formerly an American-built freighter, in this engagement.

One of the definite kills was credited to the British destroyer Broadway, formerly the U. S. S. Hunt, which Britain obtained from the United States in the destroyer-base deal.

The destroyer Hesperus also definitely sank one U-boat and attacked two others which were believed to have been destroyed.

The victories added to the record Allied successes in May, already described by Prime Minister Churchill as "the best month we have had in the U-boat warfare since the United States was attacked by Germany, Italy and Japan."

The Daily Express naval reporter, W. A. Crumley, said tonight that about 50 U-boats had been destroyed in the last two months, bringing the total destroyed since the beginning of the war to 250. He said this was possibly a fourth of those built at that time.

### "Best Ever"

In his report to the House of Commons 12 days ago, the prime minister said last month's victories over German submarines might be a "fateful milestone" toward Axis defeat, since the Axis was banking heavily on the U-boat. He noted also that the first week in June was the "best ever" in U-boat kills.

It was then that Churchill first disclosed that Liberators and Flying Fortresses were in action against the U-boat menace in what he called V. L. R.—"very long range" air power.

Germany reported that 380,000 tons of Allied shipping were sunk by the Axis during May, and in mid-June set the figures for the first 10 days of the present month at only 43,000 tons.

The text of the joint communique read:

"Combined forces of escort ships and aircraft of the Royal Navy and aircraft of the Coastal Command, working in closest cooperation, successfully defended valuable Atlantic convoys against one of the fiercest and most sustained offensives ever mounted by U-boats.

### Took Place In May

"The battle, which took place during May, ranged over hundreds of miles and extended intermittently throughout five days and five nights.

"So effective were the counter-attacks of the air and surface escort forces that most of the engagements were fought many miles from the convoys.

"During these actions two U-boats were destroyed, three probably were destroyed and others may have been damaged.

"Ninety-seven per cent. of the ships forming the convoys reached harbor in safety and without having been molested.

"The battle began when two of a large number of U-boats, operating in the vicinity of the convoy, were sighted by aircraft of the fleet air arm from the escort carrier H. M. S. Biter (Capt. E. M. C. Abel Smith, RN).

JUN 21 1943

### Forced To Dive

"The aircraft attacked the U-boats with depth charges and machine-gun fire, forcing them to dive after shore-based aircraft, operating under orders of the air officer commander in chief of the Coastal Command, joined the escort forces.

"A Liberator aircraft from the Coastal Command group commanded by Air Vice-Marshal Sir

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Leonard H. Slatter, K. B. E., C. B., D. S. C., D. F. C., attacked a U-boat fifteen miles from the surface escorts and left the enemy disabled.

"Meanwhile, naval aircraft were attacking another U-boat. They led the destroyer H. M. S. Broadway (Lieut. Com. E. H. Chavasse, RN) and the frigate H. M. S. Lagan (Lieut. Com. A. Ayre, RNR) toward the enemy. Both ships attacked in turn. H. M. S. Broadway's second attack was followed by muffled underwater explosions and wreckage of definitely German origin floated to the surface of the sea. This U-boat is considered sunk.

### Other Planes Active

"Additional aircraft of the Coastal Command, including Sunderlands, Catalinas and Fortresses from a group, commanded by Air Vice-Marshal Sir L. H. Slatter, joined in the protection of the convoys and more attacks of U-boat packs were made in quick succession.

"During one of these actions the destroyer H. M. S. Pathfinder (Commander E. A. Gibbs, D. S. O., RN) attacked a U-boat with depth charges. The U-boat broke the surface for a moment and then disappeared. The result of this attack is not known.

"Later a Sunderland aircraft led H. M. S. Lagan and the corvette H. M. C. S. Drumheller (Lieut L. P. Denny, RCNR) to a U-boat which was attacked and may have been sunk. Quantities of wreckage floated to the surface in a spreading patch of oil which, by the next day, had spread over an area nearly four square miles.

### Attacked By Destroyer

"While these engagements were in progress a strong force of U-boats which had worked around ahead of another convoy was attacked by the destroyer H. M. S. Hesperus (Commander D. G. F. W. MacIntyre, D. S. C., RN). One enemy submarine sighted steering toward the convoy was attacked with depth charges, forced to surface and engaged with gunfire. Repeated hits were scored and the U-boat's gun crew were blown into the sea.

"H. M. S. Hesperus closed with the U-boat, which either dived or sank as the destroyer passed over her, dropping a final pattern of depth charges. The fate of this U-boat is uncertain.

"H. M. S. Hesperus sighted a second U-boat on the surface and attacked it by gunfire. A number of hits were made at the base of the conning tower and members of the crew were seen to clamber on deck and to jump overboard.

### U-Boat Rammed

"The destroyer completed her attack by ramming the U-boat, which is believed to have been destroyed. The next day H. M. S. Hesperus hunted successfully and attacked and sank a third U-boat, oil and wreckage floating to the surface.

"Meanwhile, aircraft maintained continuous patrol over and in the vicinity of the convoys, forcing other U-boats to remain submerged and to lose contact.

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JUN 21 1943

Land based planes, including four engined Liberators and Flying Fortress bombers, teamed with warships and aircraft from one of the new escort carriers to defend the convoys from the U-boat packs.

For five days and nights the battles ranged over hundreds of miles of the Atlantic, but the British planes and ships intercepted the undersea raiders so effectively that 97 per cent of the vessels in the convoys reached their destinations without molestation.

Most of the engagements were fought many miles away from the convoys, the communique said.

### Sunk by Destroyers

Although both U-boats known to have been sunk were credited to warships, the co-operating planes attacked many of the raiders with depth charges and machine guns, disabling them or forcing them to the surface, and at the same time summoning naval aid.

The first "Woolworth carrier" to be announced in action was the Biter, formerly an American-built freighter, in this engagement.

One of the definite kills was credited to the British destroyer Broadway, formerly the U. S. S. Hunt, which Britain obtained from the United States in the destroyer-base deal.

The destroyer Hesperus also definitely sank one U-boat and attacked two others which were believed to have been destroyed.

The victories added to the record Allied successes in May, already described by Prime Minister Churchill as "the best month we have had in the U-boat warfare since the United States was attacked by Germany, Italy and Japan."

The Daily Express naval reporter, W. A. Crumley, said tonight that about 50 U-boats had been destroyed in the last two months, bringing the total destroyed since the beginning of the war to 250. He said this was possibly a fourth of those built at that time.

### "Best Ever"

In his report to the House of Commons 12 days ago, the prime minister said last month's victories over German submarines might be a "fateful milestone" toward Axis defeat, since the Axis was banking heavily on the U-boat. He noted also that the first week in June was the "best ever" in U-boat kills.

It was then that Churchill first disclosed that Liberators and Flying Fortresses were in action against the U-boat menace in what he called V. L. R.—"very long range" air power.

Germany reported that 380,000 tons of Allied shipping were sunk by the Axis during May, and in mid-June set the figures for the first 10 days of the present month at only 43,000 tons.

The text of the joint communique read:

"Combined forces of escort ships and aircraft of the Royal Navy and aircraft of the Coastal Command, working in closest cooperation, successfully defended valuable Atlantic convoys against one of the fiercest and most sustained offensives ever mounted by U-boats.

### Took Place In May

"The battle, which took place during May, ranged over hundreds of miles and extended intermittently throughout five days and five nights.

"So effective were the counter-attacks of the air and surface escort forces that most of the engagements were fought many miles from the convoys.

"During these actions two U-boats were destroyed, three probably were destroyed and others may have been damaged.

"Ninety-seven per cent. of the ships forming the convoys reached harbor in safety and without having been molested.

"The battle began when two of a large number of U-boats, operating in the vicinity of the convoy, were sighted by aircraft of the fleet air arm from the escort carrier H. M. S. Biter (Capt. E. M. C. Abel Smith, RN).

JUN 21 1943

### Forced To Dive

"The aircraft attacked the U-boats with depth charges and machine-gun fire, forcing them to dive after shore-based aircraft, operating under orders of the air officer commander in chief of the Coastal Command, joined the escort forces.

"A Liberator aircraft from the Coastal Command group commanded by Air Vice-Marshal Sir

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Leonard H. Slatter, K. B. E., C. B., D. S. C., D. F. C., attacked a U-boat fifteen miles from the surface escorts and left the enemy disabled.

"Meanwhile, naval aircraft were attacking another U-boat. They led the destroyer H. M. S. Broadway (Lieut. Com. E. H. Chavasse, RN) and the frigate H. M. S. Lagan (Lieut. Com. A. Ayre, RNR) toward the enemy. Both ships attacked in turn. H. M. S. Broadway's second attack was followed by muffled underwater explosions and wreckage of definitely German origin floated to the surface of the sea. This U-boat is considered sunk.

### Other Planes Active

"Additional aircraft of the Coastal Command, including Sunderlands, Catalinas and Fortresses from a group, commanded by Air Vice-Marshal Sir L. H. Slatter, joined in the protection of the convoys and more attacks of U-boat packs were made in quick succession.

"During one of these actions the destroyer H. M. S. Pathfinder (Commander E. A. Gibbs, D. S. O., RN) attacked a U-boat with depth charges. The U-boat broke the surface for a moment and then disappeared. The result of this attack is not known.

"Later a Sunderland aircraft led H. M. S. Lagan and the corvette H. M. C. S. Drumheller (Lieut L. P. Denny, RCNR) to a U-boat which was attacked and may have been sunk. Quantities of wreckage floated to the surface in a spreading patch of oil which, by the next day, had spread over an area nearly four square miles.

### Attacked By Destroyer

"While these engagements were in progress a strong force of U-boats which had worked around ahead of another convoy was attacked by the destroyer H. M. S. Hesperus (Commander D. G. F. W. MacIntyre, D. S. C., RN). One enemy submarine sighted steering toward the convoy was attacked with depth charges, forced to surface and engaged with gunfire. Repeated hits were scored and the U-boat's gun crew were blown into the sea.

"H. M. S. Hesperus closed with the U-boat, which either dived or sank as the destroyer passed over her, dropping a final pattern of depth charges. The fate of this U-boat is uncertain.

"H. M. S. Hesperus sighted a second U-boat on the surface and attacked it by gunfire. A number of hits were made at the base of the conning tower and members of the crew were seen to clamber on deck and to jump overboard.

### U-Boat Rammed

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JUN 21 1943

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# Normal Italian Life Disrupted By Bombs, Eyewitnesses Say

## People Are Pictured As Broken In Spirit And Ready For Allied Invasion

JUN 21 1943

By EDWIN SHANKE

*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

Stockholm, June 20—The Allied air offensive is rapidly blasting Italy into a pre-invasion stage by disrupting the normal lives of its inhabitants, reliable eyewitnesses who have returned recently from that country said today.

They pictured the Italians as broken in spirit, sick of the aerial bombardments, and longing for an Allied invasion which they know will hasten the end of the war.

"There is a lack of the war discipline characteristic of the Germans," said one informant. "The average Italian is making no bones about it. He feels that the war is lost, that Italy in reality is already knocked out and that the sooner invasion comes the better.

"Everyone is talking invasion. Nobody knows when or where it will come or what will happen when it does come. But persons who know Italian character predict that morale and discipline now are at a point where, if the Allies strike, it will be 'every Italian for himself.'"

With bombings everywhere, evacuees are constantly on the move, bags in hand, looking for a safe place to stay, these sources said. No one remains in the bombed cities unless he has to. At Milan, which is typical of most points, there is a terrific crush to get into the countryside each night as soon as the day's work is done.

That means the workers must rise as early as 4 or 5 A. M. to return to the city. Production therefore is suffering. The lack of sufficient sleep is making the workers inefficient at their jobs.

Many Italians are heading for Rome in the belief that it won't be bombed, especially since the Pope is summering there instead of going to Castel Gandolfo as usual.

There also is a rumor that the Pope has asked the Allies not to bomb the Rome area, since a blockbuster dropped anywhere within ten miles of St. Peter's would wreck the dome because of miscalculations made by Michel Angelo in its construction. Almost overnight the capital has become a crowded city of an estimated 3,000,000 inhabitants.

It is impossible to get a hotel room or other living quarters. The food supply is inadequate and transportation facilities are badly jammed.

The evacuees alone are not responsible for the overcrowding. The Germans, especially military staff men, are pouring into the capital. A German uniform is a common sight in Rome. And Italy's administrative setup, bombed out of quarters in other cities, gradually is being concentrated more and more in Rome.

### Chaos Predicted

"If Rome is bombed there will be absolute chaos and catastrophe," an informant predicted. "In a city so jammed there will be no place for the people to go. The air-raid shelters certainly are inadequate.

"Daylight raiders are striking with deadly accuracy at Italian military objectives. In well-bombed Naples an ammunition ship which recently blew up in the port did more damage to the harbor area, however, than Allied bombings. The force of the explosion was so tremendous that parts of an automobile on the deck of the ship were hurled into the center of town.

"Many Italians are wondering why there are not more attacks on the north Italian industrial area which is working hard for Germany and which the Germans are taking special measures to protect it."

### Defeatism Noted

"Bombing is not needed to break the morale of the Italians," another source said. "Defeatism has long been rampant.

"Many Italians living along the invasion coasts, bristling with guns and pillboxes, are calming their wives when they leave for war duties with this advice: 'Just have a bottle of good wine or vermouth ready for the invaders and treat them nicely; they'll be all right.'

"Italians openly talk against the Fascist regime and the conduct of the war. In a train traveling to Naples a Rome officer boldly attacked Mussolini's African strategy in a crowded compartment. Across from him sat a higher ranking officer. He didn't raise an objection."

## 600 Killed in Yacht Blast

### Rumanian and Nazi Chiefs Reported on Craft in Danubian Delta

ANKARA, Turkey, Juns 20 (AP).—Six hundred persons, including many Rumanian and German officers, died in an explosion of the former Rumanian Royal Yacht Carol II last week, a traveler just arrived from Rumania said yesterday.

The explosion, possibly the result of sabotage, occurred during a voyage between Sulina and Galatz, in the Danubian Delta. The yacht recently was converted to passenger service.

# King Sunburned on Tunisian Trip; American Soldier Helps Him Out

## Private From Stamford, Conn., Lengthens Sleeves of Royal Bushjacket—George VI Meets French Heroine, 16, in Tunis

By R. MAILLARD STEAD

For the Combined United States Press

WITH THE BRITISH ROYAL PARTY, in Tunisia, June 18 (Delayed)—When King George VI visited the city of Tunis today amid scenes of enthusiastic welcome, he was wearing a long-sleeved bushjacked instead of a shortsleeved one that he wore on previous day of his tour of Allied positions in North Africa.

One reason for this was the African sun, which had burned his arms uncomfortably. Another was an American soldier, Private Dominic Albonizio of Stamford, Conn., who was a tailor before the war. He showed he was a good one by the job he did when he was called upon to help the King of England in an emergency.

Search of the headquarters where the King stayed last night failed to unearth a longsleeved bushjacket that he could wear. But it unearthed the talents of Private Albonizio, who made one by sewing on parts of the sleeves from another garment so neatly that the seams were discernible only at very close range.

King George thus was able to proceed in comfort this morning with his extensive review of British First Army troops in battle areas of the Tunisian campaign. On the outskirts of Tunis he inspected an honor guard from Guards units while pipers played.

### Sees Newly Captured Italians

Other British formations were lined up along the route the King followed into, through and out of Tunis. A trail of cheers and handshakes led him via the base of the Cap Bon Peninsula to a seaside villa where he and his party had luncheon.

At one point of his journey, the King paused to look from a distance at some of the Italian prisoners captured on the islands of Pantelleria and Lampedusa. Alongside them were some members of the German Army Medical Service taken during the Tunisian fighting.

King George's welcome from the people of Tunis began on the outskirts of the city even before his cad had passed beneath the shadow of the towering aqueduct built there across a broad valley by the ancient Romans and still in a remarkable state of preservation.

In a palm-studded park gay with flowers the royal procession passed between lines of picturesquely uniformed French African troops, whose band played a spirited march as the cars emerged toward the Boulevard Gambetta. There the King was officially received by General Barre, commander of the French troops in Tunisia, and by the civil dignitaries.

# King George In Tunisia Gets Glimpse Of Italian Captives

## Royal Tourist Also Climbs Into A Big Nazi Tank, Receives Cheers Of French Boy Scouts

JUN 21 1943

By RELMAN MORIN

*[U. S. Press Correspondent]*

With the King's Party in Tunisia, June 18 (Delayed, A. P.)—The victory at Pantelleria was brought home to King George VI today when he passed several hundred Italian prisoners from the island while he was inspecting a North African military headquarters.

The King is reviewing Allied forces in North Africa.

He was visiting a guards regiment when he happened to see the prisoners. They were in a field across from the main building along with a smaller contingent of Germans. The King walked out of the building to where he could get a better view of them.

### Sees Big Nazi Tank

He saw plenty of evidences of the earlier triumphs in Tunisia on his tour today. His car passed slowly through the Tunis dock area, through whole blocks of wrecked buildings, piles of rubble and twisted girders.

He was shown a gargantuan German tiger tank which is still sitting on one street. He clambered up the side and peered into the insides of the monster and then asked to see how the main gun turret worked.

### Boy Scouts Cheer

Meanwhile, on the opposite side of the street, some French Boy Scouts were sending out volleys of cheers with three cheer leaders—one of them a girl guide—all in the best American college tradition. They had two main cheers, one of which ended *"Vive! Vive! Vive!"* and the other *"Le Roi! Le Roi! Le Roi!"*

Since the word is pronounced "rwah" that particular yell sounded very much like the genuine article that you hear in the stadiums at home, but it seemed a little bewildering coming from French boys in berets standing on a Tunis street corner and applauding the King of England.

### King Seems Pleased

The King seemed to like it, however. After he finished with the tank he walked across the street toward the Boy Scouts with the French General Barre, commander of the French troops in Tunisia.

As they approached, a priest in a white cassock ran up to General Barre and said something and then ran back into the crowd. When he reappeared the priest was leading a pretty little French girl by the hand. On her white blouse was the Croix de Guerre.

### Girl Meets King

Proudly the general presented her to the King. Her name was Pauline Bartolia and she was 16. She had received the Croix de Guerre for having hidden thirty Allied prisoners who had escaped from the Germans while Tunis was still held by the Germans.

In French the King asked her to tell him about it. She smiled gravely and said only a few words. Then she bowed and shook hands again and he went back to the car.

# DE GAULLE MAY QUIT ALGIERS IF PLAN FAILS

## Intimates Say Fighting French Leader Will Go To Beirut Or Brazzaville

## Committee's Showdown On Military Reform Program Is Due Today

Algiers, June 20—Political intimates of Gen. Charles de Gaulle declared today the Fighting French leader was prepared to leave Algiers for Beirut or Brazzaville if his military reform program failed to win adoption by the French Committee of National Liberation in the discussions beginning tomorrow.

De Gaullists expressed concern over a possibility that Gen. Henri Giraud, with previously unexpected support, might be able to continue the *status quo* in French military affairs.

### Link With Third Republic

They said de Gaulle was the only valid link between the third republic and present attempts to establish a unified French overseas regime because he is the only member of the committee who was in the republic's last government.

They pointed out that he was Under Secretary of State for War when Paul Reynaud's Cabinet was displaced by Marshal Petain.

The new threat of de Gaulle's withdrawal followed by ten days his first "strike" when he refused to attend sessions of the original seven members of the French committee and demanded that a committee of fourteen members be convened.

A formula for the division of military authority between de Gaulle as commissioner of national defense and Giraud as commander in chief had been generally reported acceptable in principle by both factions.

But de Gaullists said they feared that the plan, if put into effect under present conditions, would have so many limitations that de Gaulle would be hamstrung in attempts to rejuvenate the army by ousting over-age officers and others who previously were loyal to Vichy.

De Gaulle definitely will attend the committee meeting tomorrow morning, his close adherents said.

The military reorganization is the first item on the committee's agenda.

### Catroux And Monnet Mediate

Gen. Georges Catroux was closeted with de Gaulle at noon today and Jean Monnet also was known to have seen him in the role of mediator to argue against his taking any drastic step which would throw French efforts at united government into another period of chaos.

Although relations between de Gaulle and Giraud have been re-

JUN 21 1943

plete with one crisis after another, the impending showdown on military authority appeared to be the climax.

Developments up to now have been viewed by some observers as maneuvering between the two generals, each seeking to get a vantage point from which he could be sure of winning the fundamental objective—military control.

### Speedy Recognition Due

If the two leaders should succeed in coming to a final agreement tomorrow, dependable political sources said the United States and Great Britain are prepared to take the lead—perhaps this week—in recognizing the temporary French Government. Other United Nations and Turkey, which has withdrawn her envoy from Vichy, were reported ready to follow suit without delay.

Giraud made a slight concession to de Gaulle late today, it was reported. Civilians due to be called up for army service soon will be permitted to volunteer for Gen. Eduard Rene Marie De Larminat's Fighting French division. This is in line with the policy of the Third Republic, allowing conscripts to volunteer ahead of time for the [illegible] they prefer.

# ROOSEVELT'S SON SPEAKS TO SOLDIERS

## Allied Bombardment Is Way Ahead Of Nazis', Colonel Says

## U. S. Photography Chief In Africa Tells Of Quirks In Army Life

JUN 21 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 20—Col. Elliott Roosevelt, the President's son and commander of Allied aerial photography service in North Africa, said today "the Allies stand head and shoulders above the Germans in heavy bombardment and we have the pictures to prove it."

He spoke to a group of 300 American soldiers at a forum for those on leave.

"The movies must have been pretty bad in town tonight for you came to hear me," he told them.

Before getting down to the most interesting—and most censorable—aspects of his work, Roosevelt gave his listeners some laughs with his own version of his army career.

### Started In Radio

"I came into the army as a radio expert and wound up as a photographer," he said. "I had never fired a machine gun in my life so they put me first thing to testing power turret guns."

Soldiers nodded sympathetically as Roosevelt asked: "Remember that sheet we used to fill out giving our preferences for overseas service? I put Hawaii first, the Philippines second and the West Indies third," he said, "so I found myself in Newfoundland. Just when I got to like the cold countries, they sent me to Africa. And I still don't like Africa."

Roosevelt said his first big job was mapping possible airfields for the North Atlantic air transport route "and, if I ever get killed, I hope they name the worst one after me."

### Not Glamor Pilot

The photo reconnaissance pilot is "not a glamor pilot," Roosevelt said. "He doesn't shoot down enemy aircraft. His ability is judged by his luck in keeping out of the enemy's way and bringing home the pictures that were asked for. It's one of the most hazardous assignments in the entire air force, particularly 'dicing.'"

Dicing he defined as "coming in at a photographic objective at a height of 100 or 200 feet—it's not encouraged for long life."

The colonel proudly related the exploit of Pilot Captain George Humbrecht, of St. Louis, Mo., who won the Distinguished Flying Cross recently.

### Met Messerschmitts

He was coming back from a mission with pictures when he let down in an overcast and found himself among thirty-one Messerschmitt 109s, and seven Focke-Wulf 190s, which were on the way to bomb his home field," Roosevelt said.

"The Germans jettisoned their bombs and attacked Humbrecht, but he managed to keep away from them for ten minutes while calling the field for fighters to come up and help. Finally two Germans made passes at him from each side and filled his ship with ten cannon shells. Humbrecht landed sideways with a dead stick.

### Offered A Drink

"Completely unhurt, he climbed out to be greeted by a British officer who invited him to have a drink. 'I sure will—a big drink of water,' he replied. 'I've been sweating it out up there.'"

A few minutes later a Spitfire shot down one of the Germans who had knocked out Humbrecht's plane.

Roosevelt's narrowest escape was on a flight over Italian territory when anti-aircraft fire smashed one of his planes two motors about three feet from where he was sitting. But he didn't tell the soldiers about it.

# Allies in Africa Deny Italians Request Peace

## Rumor of Mission to Algiers With Prince and Badoglio Is Laid to Bazaar Gossip

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 20 (AP).—Reliable Allied quarters today flatly denied rumors, first current among the French civilian population in North Africa, that Italian envoys were at Algiers or elsewhere in North Africa to sue for peace.

[A Reuters dispatch from Algiers reported Saturday that an Italian peace mission was rumored to be in the French North African capital. The Rome and Berlin radios said the reports were false.]

The rumors had named Marshal Pietro Badoglio and Crown Prince Humbert and even King Victor Emmanuel III as emissaries.

The Allied military censorship, which is confined to questions of security, permitted the rumors to be reported abroad but took no responsibility as to whether they had any basis in fact.

# George VI Sees Axis Prisoners In North Africa

## British Ruler Inspects Nazi Tank, and Is Cheered by Some French Boy Scouts

By Relman Morin

*For the combined American press*

WITH KING GEORGE'S PARTY IN TUNISIA, June 18 (delayed) (AP).—The victory at Pantelleria was brought home to King George VI today when he passed several hundred Italian prisoners from the island while he was inspecting a North African military headquarters. The king is reviewing Allied forces in North Africa.

He was visiting a Guards regiment when he happened to see the prisoners. They were in a field across from the main building along with a smaller contingent of Germans. The King walked out of the building to where he could get a better view of them.

He saw plenty of evidences of the earlier triumphs in Tunisia on his tour today. His car passed slowly through the Tunis dock area, through whole blocks of wrecked buildings, piles of rubble and twisted girders.

### Inspects Nazi Tank

He inspected a big German "Tiger" tank which is still sitting on one street. He clambered up the side and peered into the insides of the monster and then asked to see how the main gun turret worked.

Meanwhile, on the opposite side of the street, some French Boy Scouts were sending out volleys of cheers with three cheer-leaders—one of them a Girl Guide—all in the best American college tradition. They had two main cheers, one of which ended "Vive! Vive! Vive!" and the other "Le Roi, Le Roi, Le Roi."

Since the word is pronounced "rwahr," that particular yell sounded much like the cheers heard in the stadiums at home, but it seemed a little bewildering coming from French boys bearing berets standing on a Tunis street corner and applauding a British King.

### King Likes Cheers

The King seemed to like it, however. After he finished looking at the tank he walked across the street toward the Boy Scouts with the French General Louis J. Barre, commander of the French troops in Tunisia.

As they approached, a priest in a white cassock ran up to General Barre and said something and then ran back into the crowd. When he reappeared the priest was leading a pretty little French girl by the hand. On her white blouse was the Croix de Guerre.

Proudly the general presented her to the King. Her name was Pauline Bartolia. She was sixteen years old. She had received the Croix de Guerre for having hidden thirty Allied prisoners who had escaped from the Germans while Tunis was still held by the Germans.

In French the King asked her to tell him about it. She smiled gravely and said only a few words. Then she bowed and shook hands again and he went back to the

# FLIERS IN HANDS OF SURGEONS

## Have Final Say on Who Shall Go Up

JUN 21 1943

BY HAROLD V. BOYLE

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN BOMBER BASE, North Afria (AP)—The little group of airmen gathered in the flight surgeon's tent and looked tensely at one another, each waiting for the other to speak.

### WHERE'S BILL?

Fanning himself with a January magazine to offset the baking African heat, the flight surgeon knew only an emergency could bring this veteran medium bomber crew to his tent in a group. Usually airmen take him their troubles singly.

Trying to help them begin, he glanced around and saw that the pilot group. Usually airmen take their in the theatre, was missing.

"Where's Bill?" he asked casually.

That gave them their opening.

"It's about him that we came to see you," one blurted.

"What's wrong with Bill?" asked the surprised flight surgeon. "Nothing, exactly," came the reluctant answer. "But his judgment isn't so good any more. He's been taking a lot of chances over the target and his evasive action has been bad."

### Sent Home to Rest

"I'll look into it, fellows," said the flight surgeon, who was only a year or so older than these young airmen whose health and safety were in his care. The crew filed out, confident that "the doc" would handle the situation.

He did. He investigated quietly, found that the pilot, who had made well over 40 sorties across enemy lines, was becoming irritable and losing his appetite. His flying skill was deteriorating but he himself was not aware of it. He was still an "eager beaver," an airman who liked to fly against the enemy, but he was no longer up to it. He was grounded because he had become a danger to himself and his crew, and was sent home to rest. The chances are that he will come back better than ever.

"That was one of the true cases of flying fatigue, when a flier is so exhausted, nervously and physically, that he simply can't carry on, a rather rare thing," said Major John M. L. Cogland, former director of the Hartford, Conn., Bureau of Tuberculosis, who superintends the work of a number of flight surgeons in this theatre.

### "Pills, Inc."

"More common is war neurosis, similar to what used to be called 'shell shock,' in ground troops, and which causes a man to crack up completely," he continued. "Such men know something is wrong with them, but those with flying fatigue do not, and it is sometimes hard to persuade them they are not up to par."

The typical air surgeon thinks, sleeps and works around the clock with the fliers, even going with them on combat missions to learn them and their problems. He is friend and father confessor as well as physician.

"You have to be a personal friend of every man in the group, yet still be able to look at them objectively," said Cogland, who is known to the men as "Pills, Incorporated."

For one thing, it is the flight surgeon's job to keep the men in the air as long as possible. Some fliers who have had a series of narrow escapes subconsciously seek to evade further combat by developing imaginary ailments. The flight surgeon must learn not to ground them for minor complaints, otherwise the morale of an entire unit may be broken.

### Risk Lives Often

Some flight surgeons, when in doubt about a pilot, go on a mission with him, risking their own lives to find out.

Flight surgeons are thoroughly qualified physicians, but Major Cogland, who has been doing this specialized work for the army since February, 1941, said "It takes more psychology than medicine."

Cogland himself has had some narrow escapes. Once a crew member was seriously injured by flak and the flight surgeon gave him first aid while their medium bomber was still over enemy territory. On June 1 a B25 Mitchell bomber carrying him pancaked into the Mediterranean after traveling 325 miles back from Sardinia with one wing on fire and an engine knocked out. Everybody got out safely.

In addition to flying fatigue and war neurosis, fliers are grounded if they develop a physical disability, if they prove inept in combat, or if they lack moral fibre. For example, one pursuit pilot, shot down three times in 12 missions, was put down permanently. His surgeon decided he reacted too slowly.

### Couldn't Face It

Ruled out for lack of moral fibre was the promising lieutenant who, just before he was to go on his first mission, said "I'm sorry, but I just can't face it. I can't go."

He was told his wings would be removed and that he would be broken to buck private. "That would only be fair," he said. "If I haven't the courage to take my ship against the enemy I don't deserve to be an officer."

He was honest, even if he did lack bravery. Ironically, the death he sought to escape in the air caught up with him soon afterward, in a motor vehicle accident.

Sometimes the flight surgeon has to supply a little moral fibre himself, One pilot, unnerved after a close call, came to the surgeon just before he was scheduled to take off again and said he just couldn't go. The surgeon replied: "What do you mean you can't go. Your crew went through what you did on the last trip and they are ready to go again. Now climb in there and get going."

### Recovered Confidence

By the time the pilot got back he had recovered his confidence. Had the flight surgeon been sympathetic rather than firm, Cogland pointed out; "a good flier would have been ruined right there."

Cogland said that, despite their added responsibility, pilots stand the strain as well as other members of the plane crews and that it has been found all fliers are more relaxed when they know at the start of a day whether they are to go on a mission or have that day off. At the start of the African campaign fliers were never sure of having a full holiday, and as a result were on edge constantly.

War has forced a general lowering of air force standards, and there is a jest at the airfields that the rule is "put them in a plane if they can fly without a wheel chair or a seeing eye dog."

Flight surgeons have the final say on whether a man shall go aloft in combat.

"No one can say in advance who will make a good flier," said Cogland, "but we can eliminate some who have defects that will keep them from making good fliers. However, the most important point in selecting a flier is whether he will get in and fight, not whether his grandmother died of diabetes."

JUN 21 1943

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## *Chinese Retake Four Towns Near Tungting*

Chungking, June 20 (AP)—The capture of four strategic points along the Kutu river north of Tungting Lake and south of Shasi in the continued rebound of Chinese forces in the battle of the upper Yangtze was announced by the high command today.

Changtiensu, Tienchengwang, Huiliuwang and Chaokhuyuan, across the Yangtze from Shasi, were taken Saturday and Japanese remnants were wiped out, the communique said.

At the same time an outbreak of new fighting in the Canton area of Kwangtung province in the south was announced. The communique said one Japanese column "several thousand strong" was being engaged in severe fighting as it attempted to advance from Canton. A second column, striking northeast of Canton, was driven back after losing more than one hundred dead.

## AUCHINLECK TAKES OVER POST IN INDIA

NEW DELHI, June 20 (AP)—General Sir Claude Auchinleck assumed his post today as commander-in-chief in India. He succeeds Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell, who was recently appointed viceroy.

# SPITFIRES PAY DEBT TO JAPS

### Shoot Down 9 Nipponese Planes, Damage 13 Others In Battle Over Darwin

### U. S.-Manned Liberators Attack Rabaul For Sixth Time In Eleven Days

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in Australia, *Monday*, June 21—British and Australian pilots in Spitfire fighters paid off an old debt to Japanese bombers and fighters yesterday in their largest and most successful action of the war in this area.

The Spitfires destroyed six bombers and three fighters and heavily damaged thirteen other planes in a fierce battle over Darwin.

On the offensive side for the Allies, American-manned Liberators pounded Rabaul in New Britain in the sixth raid in eleven days, dropping thirty-one tons of explosives and incendiaries that started towering fires, some of which probably were grounded aircraft.

**Other Points Raided**

Other Allied planes hit at Lae, Salamua and Kaimana in Dutch New Guinea, while the Japanese raided Bena Bena and Wau.

For the Spitfires, yesterday's battle paid off a debt the Japanese contracted June 2 in the same area when the British fighters engaged a large force of bombers and fighters. The Allied communique at that time declared "our air losses were heavy."

This time the Japanese sent twenty-eight bombers, with twenty fighters as escorts, and the Spitfires intercepted them as they attacked the town and adjacent area.

**Spitfires On Even Terms**

The Spitfires also had approximate equality in numbers and in the action, which lasted a little more than ten minutes, they sent six bombers and three fighters crashing on land and into the sea and set fire to two bombers and a fighter which appeared to be falling when last seen.

They also shot out of combat eight other bombers and two fighters, all of which were seen losing altitude and trailing smoke..

Our losses in this action were two planes. Their pilots were listed as missing. Our ground damage and casualties were "minor," the communique said.

**Rabaul Airfields Hit**

A heavy force of Liberators, starting late Saturday night and continuing through the early hours of yesterday, struck at two old airfields at Rabaul—Vunakanau and Rapopo—and a new strip at Keravat, which is on the west side of the peninsula on which Rabaul is located.

Thirty-one tons of explosives were dropped, bringing the total weight of bombs for the last six raids to 176 tons.

The bombers, which now are carrying more of our air war against the enemy in the Southwest Pacific, encountered heavy anti-aircraft fire and observed at least two Japanese night fighters which, however, failed to intercept.

**Fire Visible 50 Miles**

At Vunakanau, where the Japanese base many of their fighters, the entire dispersal lane south of the runway was left in flames visible fifty miles away. Rapopo and Keravat airdromes also were left afire.

Havoc bombers, with Lightnings as escorts, bombed and heavily strafed the Lae airdrome, destroying at least one fighter caught on the ground.

Wau, New Guinea, received two visits from the Japanese—its twelfth and thirteenth of the war. Seventeen fighters came over shortly before noon, with fifteen staying above, while two dropped down to strafe the airdrome. Our anti-aircraft fire damaged one of the two.

Later seven light bombers attacked the airdrome from 10,000 feet but damage was light.

The Japanese raid on Bena Bena was the fourth of the war. Damage was negligible.

## KAHILI RAIDED

### Big U. S. Bombers in Smash at Jap Base on Bougainville—Two Other Points Hit—All Raiders Return Safely

AN ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, June 20 (AP)—Four-engined Liberator bombers raided Kahili, important Japanese air base on the southern tip of Bougainville Island, Friday night, South Pacific naval headquarters reported today.

The pilots started their runs about 9 p. m. They reported explosions in the target area and fires that became visible for 20 miles.

Medium bombers also raided Ballale, starting fires on that small island base in the Shortland group. Other Mitchells strafed six barges in Wilson Strait between Vella Lavella and Ganongga islands.

All U. S. planes returned safely from these missions.

### General Freyberg At Home

Wellington, New Zealand, June 20 (AP)—Lieutenant General Sir Bernard C. Freyberg, whose New Zealanders were in the van of the troops that outflanked the Mareth line and aided in the final defeat of Axis forces in Tunisia, has returned here for consultations with the Government, it was announced officially today.

JUN 21 1943

### Tin Price Increase Is Seen

**LA PAZ, Bolivia, June 20 (AP).—The Lima, Peru, correspondent of "La Razon", says the United States had agreed to increase the price of tin in conferences with President Enrigue Penaranda, of Bolivia, who has recently completed a visit to Washington.**

## Bolivian-Chilean Accord Reported Over Seaport

La Paz, Bolivia, June 19 (AP)—The newspaper *La Razon* said tonight it had learned from an authorized source that Chile and Bolivia had reached an accord in principle after direct negotiations over Bolivia's efforts to obtain a seaport. No details of the reported accord were announced.

[The question of a Pacific outlet for landlocked Bolivia has been a sore point between Bolivia and Chile for almost sixty years, and was involved in the long-standing disputes over the Tacna Arica territory.]

## YANKS SOLVE TWO ATTU MYSTERIES

**ATTU VILLAGE, Attu, May 31 (Delayed) (AP)—Two mysterious were solved with entrance of American troops into this village.**

**One was the disappearance of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Foster Jones, only wihte persons on Attu at the time of the Japanese invasion, both attempted suicide by slashing their wrists. Jones succeeded but his wife recovered and is now in a concentration camp at Zentsuji, Japan. The 42 Aleuts taken from Attu were reported to be on Sakhalin Island.**

**The other mystery was why so much lipstick and rouge was found in Japanese gear. It was found that Jap soldiers used it in place of wax to imprint their names on letters. Small name stencils were found in many Jap knapsacks.**

## 115 REPORTED DEAD IN NEW army LIST

### Names of Those From Metropolitan Area Are Included in War Department List

### NINETEEN FROM NEW YORK

### Eleven New Jersey Soldiers Fell in Action in the North African Theatre

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—The War Department announced tonight the names of 115 United States soldiers killed in action. Nineteen were from New York and eleven were from New Jersey. Among those listed were the following from the metropolitan area:

JUN 21 1943

**New York**

**European Area**

PAYNE, JOHN A., second lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Lu Verne F. Payne, Buffalo.
READDING, RUSSELL B., staff sergeant; aunt, Mrs. Anna Rose, 334 E. 154th St., Bronx.

**North African Area**

ARCHER, WALLACE S., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mable Archer, 167 E. 77th St., New York.
BACON, CHARLES P., private first class; mother, Mrs. Marcella Bacon, Hopewell Junction.
COLE, WILLIAM G., first lieutenant; Mrs. Jane Z. Cole, Hudson Falls.
DE ROSA, Valvatore J., private; mother, Mrs. Mary De Rosa, 2936 Colden Ave., Bronx.
DESPLAAS, ALBERT J., private first class; mother, Mrs. J. Desplaas, 59-14 59th Ave., Woodside.
FISHER, KENNETH R., private first class, mother, Mrs. Edith J. Fisher, Newport.
GELLER, LARRY, private first class; father, Nathan Geller, 1735 Fulton Ave. B, Bronx.
HALSTEAD, IRVING D., private; mother, Mrs. Bessie Campbell, Memphis.
KILLIAN, FRANCIS M., captain; wife, Mrs. Francis M. Killian, care Mrs. James Ferris, 1000 Park Ave., New York.
KISSELL, JOHN A., sergeant; father, John E. Kissell, 319 Woods Ave., Oceanside.
McTIERNAN, DOUGLAS W., private; mother, Mrs. W. McTiernan, 6 Catharine Slip, New York.
NABER, ALLAN E., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Elmer Naber, Buffalo.
PIORUN, STANLEY Jr., private; aunt, Mrs. Eva Michaels, 751 Tilden St., Bronx.
RODAK, ANDREW Jr., private; mother, Mrs. Mary Rodak, Skaneateles Falls.
SPATAZZA, DANIEL A., private first class; mother, Mrs. Sarah Spatazza, Buffalo.

**Southwest Pacific Area**

McKEON, EDWARD J., sergeant; father, Joseph F. McKeon, 109-03 221st St., Queens Village.
MILLER, JOHN H., private; father, Henry Miller, 518 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn.

**New Jersey**

**North Africa**

BETZ, WILLIAM R., second lieutenant; father, William Betz, Trenton.
CUPANO, DOMINICK S., private; mother, Mrs. Nancy Cupano, New Brunswick.
FRANKLAND, WOODROW, sergeant; mother, Mrs. Gertrude G. Frankland, Lyndhurst.
HAGETTER, EDWARD K., staff sergeant; mother, Mrs. Cecelia D. Roehrich, Newark.
HORYD, JOHN S., private; mother, Mrs. Agnes Horyd, Jersey City.
MACHLBACHER, WILLIAM J., corporal; brother, John Mahlbacher, Carlstadt.
MAYNES, WILLIAM R., private first class; father, William Maynes, Union City.
NUTZEL, WILLIAM G., Jr., first lieutenant; father, William G. Nutzel, Sr., Nutley.
ORT, EDWARD A., private first class; father, Adam Ort, Bayonne.
SNOW, JOHN S., private; brother, Egvin L. Snow, Union City.
SVISTAK, MICHAEL, private; mother, Mrs. Mary Svistak, Passaic.

The following New Jersey men were listed as wounded in North Africa:

PETRUZZIELLO, MARIO, sergeant; brother, Arthur Petruzziello, Jersey City.
REILLY, JOSEPH L., corporal; wife, Mrs. Flois Reilly, Jersey City.

## Planes Help Destroyer To Sink Submarine

Washington, June 20 (AP)—The navy told today how patrol planes and a destroyer shattered a Japanese submarine in the Aleutians area.

The submarine was surfaced when sighted by the planes but sought to crash dive while depth bombs fell at its side. Trailing the then submerged submarine, the planes marked its course with smoke bombs until the destroyer's lepth charges also were dropped.

Forced to the surface, the submarine crew members attempted to nan their deck guns and fight it out. But, the navy reported, "the destroyer cut loose with its guns and sank the enemy craft."

propaganda assignment.

"We hope, of course, that the Senate committee will grant us a hearing.

"We will do what we can to persuade them that domestic operations should be continued.

"Senator Kenneth McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, acting chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, wrote me last week about the matter."

He emphasized that nothing in that connection was settled.

The Senate committee gets the next chance to work on the bill from which O. W. I.'s $5,500,000 fund for domestic operations was slashed by a House vote.

Cowles' departure from O. W. I. and his replacement by Hoyt were announced long before the House uprising raised the question whether there would be any money with which to do the job.

Cowles was out of Washington today, but associates in O. W. I. said they expected both he and Hoyt would appear tomorrow. Unofficially it was understood that Cowles had agreed to stay here until something is done one way or another about the budget.

## Hoyt Taking On O.W.I. Job That House Cut Out

### Coast Publisher Succeeding Cowles in Domestic Unit, With Fate Up to Senate

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP).—A new chief takes over the domestic branch of the Office of War Information this week, a job due to become non-existent unless the Senate disagrees with the House vote to abolish the branch.

Palmer Hoyt, publisher of "The Portland Oregonian," is expected in Washington this week, perhaps tomorrow, to succeed Gardner Cowles jr., publisher of "The Des Moines Register and Tribune," who has resigned from the post.

Meanwhile Elmer Davis, director of O. W. I., added nothing but emphasis to his statement that if the Senate agrees with the House in cutting off all funds for operation of the domestic division, he will leave the government agency.

"Of course," Davis said, in answer to a question whether he was still determined to quit if the job were cut down to a foreign

## SAFETY HONOR TO AIR FORCE

### Award for Good Record in Training Airmen

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—The National Safety Council's special wartime award was presented to the army air forces today for "distinguished service to safety."

The award was based on the AAF record of an average of only five injuries for each 100 men in its aviation cadet programme.

Presented on the Army Hour radio programme the award was accepted by General Henry H. Arnold, commander of the air forces, with the statement:

"There is nothing inconsistent in the fact that the National Safety Council makes this award to men who are daily endangering their lives.

"When our airmen blast our enemies out of the sky and off the face of the earth they are bringing the end of the war closer—eliminating the dangers from hostile bombs, guns, mines—promoting not only the safety of the army air forces, but also the safety and welfare of generations to come."

JUN 21 1943

# Workers Cross Picket Lines of Ford Foremen

## Union Authorizes Action; 2,700 Out in 4 Plants; Willow Run Is Affected

JUN 21 1943

By The Associated Press

DETROIT, June 30.—Foremen striking against the Ford Motor Company, with the gigantic Willow Run bomber plant involved, created a situation probably without parallel in labor history tonight.

The Independent Foremen's Association of America, with the qualified support of the Congress of Industrial Organization's United Auto Workers, walked out at three company plants and at the government-owned Willow Run plant which Henry Ford operates.

Employees on the big midnight shifts opening the regular work week at both plants entered to their jobs without untoward incident, a company spokesman said. He said it would be impossible before morning, however, to determine the production status.

A crisis developed out of company discipline of a number of Foreman's Association members at the Rouge plant Saturday, when the strike began. Tonight foremen spokesmen said 2,700 of their men were off the job and that 9,000 would be on strike by tomorrow.

So far, however, production was reported unimpeded. Skeleton shifts work on Sunday at all the plants. Pickets appeared at Willow Run, first such incident there, but a company spokesman said "everything is going along okay."

The United Auto Workers, organized in all Ford plants, decided to go through foremen's picket lines, but not to accept any foreman's job. The U. A. W. members, who are hourly workers, are subordinates of the foremen. This action seemingly assured the continuance of production. In addition to Willow Run and Rouge, the Highland Park and Lincoln plants were involved. Scores of thousands of men and women are employed.

R. J. Thomas, president of the U. A. W.-C. I. O. announced that "workers of (Ford) Local 600 will not take foremen's jobs but will continue on their own jobs and will not recognize the foremen's picket lines."

Originally described by a foreman's union spoksman as a wildcat strike, the walkout received the approval of union heads today. Robert H. Keys, international president of the F. A. A., said officials of the organization had approved and that the foreman would not return to work until ordered back by himself.

Although frowned upon by the National Labor Relations Board as a collective bargaining agency, the foremen's union nonetheless claims a formal agreement with the Ford Company governing wages and working conditions.

This was the first time foremen had struck in the automobile industry. Mr. Keys blamed the strike on lay-offs or discharges of thirty-one foremen in connection with the posting of a "We don't want to strike" notice on the Rouge plant bulletin board by association members. The notice previously had been printed as an advertisement by the union in a Detroit newspaper.

The notice, Mr. Keys said, referred to a technical question involving a wage category in which he charged that the company had delayed a settlement. He said the disciplining had provoked the strike. Ford officials made no comment.

With the heading "we don't want to strike," the advertisement had been placed by the foremen's organization in a Detroit newspaper Saturday representing the union members as impatient over progress of negotiations on a wage issue.

The advertisement said the foremen had appealed "many times" to the Ford management for "adherence to the agreement between us." This agreement, it was set forth, became effective last Nov. 5.

"In our almost two years of representing organized supervision," the advertisement said, "we have never been forced to resort to strikes or stoppages to obtain adjustment of differences.

"Our record is clean. How long can we keep it so?"

## War Damage Insurance Rate Freeze Is Urged

New York, June 20 (AP)—The American Business Congress urged committees of the Senate and House of Representatives today to take immediate action to prevent additional premiums on Government damage insurance, George J. Seedman, president of the group, announced.

The organization, in telegrams to Senator James E. Murray and Wright Patman, chairmen, respectively, of the Senate and House Small Business committees, called for proposal of legislation which would extend the insurance coverage without payment of additional premiums.

Declaring that the cost of additional premiums would be borne chiefly by small property owners, "a large majority of whom are not enjoying normal income, due to war dislocations . . .," Seedman pointed out that "to date there have been no losses."

"When this form of government insurance was proposed," he added, "it was stated that it was not the intent of the Government to make a profit. Thus, the premiums already collected should remain a fund sufficient to care for emergencies."

## 16 Organizations To Benefit From War-Fund Drive

New York, June 20 (AP)—The final list of sixteen agencies which will be beneficiaries of the $125,000,000 campaign to be conducted this fall by the National War Fund was announced today by Winthrop W. Aldrich, president of the fund.

The fund will work with united campaigns in some 6,000 communities throughout the nation to raise money for the agencies serving war needs in the United States, on the military front, in the United Nations and in Axis-occupied countries, Aldrich said.

The agencies selected are:

United Service Organizations, United Seamen's Service, War Prisoners' Aid, Belgian War Relief Society, British War Relief Society, French Relief Fund, Greek War Relief Association, Norwegian Relief, Polish War Relief, Queen Wilhemina Fund, Russian War Relief, United China Relief, United Czecho-Slovak Relief Fund, United Yugoslav Relief Fund, Refugee Relief Trustees and United States Committee for the Care of European Children.

## No Merchantmen Sunk In 2 Weeks In West Atlantic

New York, June 20 (AP)—No Western Atlantic Allied or neutral merchant ship sinkings were announced last week, marking the first time since Pearl Harbor that no losses were revealed during any two successive weeks.

Only four merchant losses in those waters have been disclosed so far this month. May sinking announcements totaled fourteen ships.

Announcements last year showed that 111 merchant vessels were destroyed in the Western Atlantic in June, while 102 were sunk in May. So far eight were revealed as sunk in May of this year with none announced for June. However, sinkings usually are made public about one month after they occur.

## Seven Killed In Crash Of Plane Near Runway

Rapid City, S. D., June 20 (AP)—Seven men were killed and four were injured when a four-engined army bomber crashed near the runway of the Great Falls (Mont.) air base Saturday, Major Ellis E. Eno, commander of the Rapid City Army Air Base, announced today.

The ship was on a routine training flight from the Rapid City base at the time, Major Eno said.

## NINTH SUBMARINE IN 17 WEEKS LAUNCHED

GROTON, Conn., June 20 (AP)—The submarine Flasher, the ninth undersea craft to be launched here in 17 weeks, slid down the Electric Boat Company's ways into the Thames River today.

Mrs. Willard A. Saunders, wife of a submarine officer recently awarded a Navy Cross, served as the sponsor. Her husband looked on.

## San Francisco Has Blackout For 40 Minutes

San Francisco, June 20 (AP)—Sirens sounded in San Francisco and neighboring cities at 1.07 A. M. today for the first blackout in the bay area since May 3, 1942.

The all-clear signal was given at 1.47 A. M., the Western Defense Command said, when approaching planes which caused the alarm were identified as friendly. Radio silence was ordered a few minutes previous to the blackout, which left numerous shipyards and other night-working industries lighted only by a waning moon.

A "yellow" alert had been ordered in the Los Angeles area at 10.28 o'clock last night, but there was no radio silence there. The Western Defense Command said the alert, lasting for nineteen minutes, was caused by an unidentified target determined to be friendly.

JUN 21 1943

## *Boy of 12 a Marine 7 Months; Colonel Hopes He Will Be Back*

SAN DIEGO, Calif., June 20 (AP)—For seven months he has been James P. Baker, private first class U. S. M. C.—but today he's just Jimmy Baker, twelve, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Probably the youngest Leatherneck of World War II, Baker was honorably discharged at Camp Pendleton after it was learned he was five years younger than the minimum age requirement, Marine officials disclosed today.

Jimmy was one of the spark plugs of his platoon and five months after his enlistment he was promoted to private first class.

Lieutenant Colonel B. B. Coffenberg, commanding officer of the Marine barracks at Camp Pendleton, said Jimmy enlisted in the corps at Orlando, Fla., in June, 1942, by falsifying his age and presenting what he said was the signed consent of his parents.

One year almost to the day after Jimmy had enlisted Colonel Coffenberg received an official letter from Washington informing him that PFC. Baker was twelve years old.

Confronted by the colonel, the youth admitted his true age.

"You see, sir, I wanted to fight. I wanted more than anything in the world to be a marine, and I hope, sir, that I can stay in," stammered Jimmy.

A few days later Jimmy again appeared before Colonel Coffenberg, this time for discharge.

"Baker," said the colonel, "I have here an honorable discharge, with character 'excellent.' I give it to you, not only with congratulations but with a sincere feeling of regret.

"I'm proud that you were in my organization, and when you reach the legal age for enlistment I hope you will look me up and I'll move heaven and earth to get you back in my command.

JUN 21 1943

# 4 GOgovernors AIR JOB ISSUE

## Agree Post-War U. S. Aid Will Be Needed But Urge Control By States

## O'Conor, At Ohio Conference, Voices His Opposition To Centralized Bureaus

*[By the Associated Press]*

Columbus, Ohio, June 20—Chief executives of four States agreed today that Government must supplement private industry to provide post-war employment and contended that broad authority should be delegated to the States under any Federal public works program.

Governors Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland, John W. Bricker of Ohio, Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts and J. Melville Broughton of North Carolina participated in a radio discussion (University of Chicago round table) of "the States and Post-War America."

The executives are in Columbus for the thirty-fifth annual Governors' conference, which continues through Wednesday.

### Dewey Among Arrivals

Another visitor was Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, who predicted in an interview that the Republican party in 1944 would adopt an anti-isolationist platform calling for post-war collaboration.

O'Conor, a Democrat, asserted that post-war undertakings, nationwide in character, "can be completely effective if handled through State channels, since knowledge of local conditions is imperative."

### Eliminates Lost Motion

"Furthermore, the localization of authority eliminates lost motion and makes for economy as well as efficiency," he added. "The States are preparing the groundwork now for the handling of post-war activities through the States themselves rather than through centralized bureaus in Washington."

Bricker, a Republican, declared that if there is a Federal program of public works, Federal funds "should be spent through local government authorities."

"There never again should be superimposed upon the local authorities the costly and bureaucratic Federal method of spending money in the local communities that we have had in the past," he said. "Many great labor needs can never be wholly met by Government. Government employment should be only a shock absorber to take up the slack necessary to prevent suffering."

### Broughton's Viewpoint

Broughton, a Democrat, remarked that "it is futile to say that free enterprise will take care of the situation after victory."

He said post-war unemployment "cannot be solved by business and industry alone; it should not be solved by Government alone. . . . Local, State and Federal governments must cooperate. We cannot, we dare not, run the hazard or suffer the injustice of converting an army of victory into an army of unemployed."

Jobs in private industry, said Saltonstall, a Republican, "are the surest solution of post-war problems and the best guarantee of our system of living."

### "The Only Sure Measure"

"Public works may be necessary for a time," he added. "At best, Government projects will be a stopgap. Decentralized planning by private industry now is the only sure measure to prevent employ-

30.24 - 5217

ment from being too little and too late."

Thirty-six Governors are expected to participate in conference business sessions, starting tomorrow.

O'Conor added that opinion at the conference was that the nation will be confronted by three major questions after the war. He enumerated them as:

"First the question of employment, adequate employment, when the industrial demands of the military forces have been curtailed, and the millions of men in the armed forces return home to seek a place in the national economy.

**The Second Problem**

"The second problem recognized is that of finance, and the third, that of administration of public services."

He said that of the "three crowded days of discussions" scheduled for the annual meeting, the last two will be devoted entirely to post-war problems.

"It has been said," O'Conor concluded, "that the lesson we learn from history is that we learn nothing from history. Having sensed the attitude of these State representatives participating in the regional conferences on post-war plans, I can promise you that the States have learned from the bitter experience of the depression years following World War No. 1.

**Can Accomplish Much**

"We are convinced that sincere, open-minded and energetic application now to the problems that can be expected to present themselves in the war-to-peace conversion period ahead can accomplish much.

"With such advance thinking and planning, the forty-eight States, and the Federal Government, we are confident, not only can avoid the economic chaos that resulted from World War I, but can so order the national economy as to achieve full measure of improved living conditions stemming from the marvelous scientific advances made under the spur of this war's necessities."

30.24 - 5217

UNTIL THE DAY WHEN HER EMISSARIES ACTUALLY ASK FOR A CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.

BUT MUCH FIGHTING PROBABLY WILL HAVE TO TAKE PLACE ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND BEFORE THE DOMINANT CLIQUE OF FASCISTS NOW IN CONTROL IS FINALLY CONVINCED THAT THE GAME IS UP, AND THAT THERE IS NO OTHER COURSE BUT UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER. THIS FACTION APPEARS DETERMINED TO PLAY OUT THE GAMBLE, HOPING THAT THINGS MAY GO UNEXPECTEDLY WELL FOR THEM WHEN THE DAY OF INVASION COMES--OR THAT INVASION WILL NOT COME AT ALL. PARADOXICALLY, THEY ARE ENCOURAGED TO RECALL THAT ENGLAND WAS NOT INVADED IN 1940 OR 1941.

THE NAMES OF MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO AND CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO CROP UP IN ALMOST EVERY ITALIAN PEACE RUMOR. BUT IT IS FAR FROM CERTAIN THAT EITHER WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE TO THE ALLIES AS A SUCCESSOR TO THE PRESENT CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

THERE APPARENTLY IS A CONSIDERABLE RIFT IN THE FASCIST PARTY. THERE DOUBTLESS ARE A GOODLY NUMBER OF HIGHLY PLACED ITALIANS WHO BELIEVE ITALY STILL IS IN A GOOD BARGAINING POSITIONS. THEY MAY NOT BE CONVINCED THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO GET CONDITIONS IN A SO-CALLED UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER, AND THAT IT STILL WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO TURN IN ITALY'S ASSETS--HER FLEET, HER POWER TO EXACT A HEAVY TOLL OF ALLIED INVASION ARMIES, HER OCCUPATION FORCES IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, GREECE AND THE BALKANS--IN EXCHANGE FOR TERMS.

THE TERMS SOME OF THESE ELEMENTS ENVISAGE MAY INCLUDE ALLIED RECOGNITION OF A FASCIST-MADE REVOLUTION. BUT THE SLOW WEEDING OUT OF PRO-VICHY ELEMENTS IN NORTH AFRICA PROBABLY HAS DISCOURAGED THEIR HOPE OF REPLACING MUSSOLINI WITH A FASCIST REGIME BEARING AN ALLIED LABEL.

--DASH--

OF COURSE THE ALLIES MAY NOT INVADE ITALY AT ALL. THEY MAY PREFER TO OBTAIN BOMBING POSITIONS FROM WHICH THEY CAN MAKE ITALIANS SO SICK OF AIR WAR THAT THEY WOULD WELCOME INVASION AS A RELIEF.

A LARGE SCHOOL OF ALLIED MILITARY OPINION HOLDS THAT IT WOULD BE BETTER NOT TO INVADE ITALY BECAUSE (1) OCCUPATION OF THE PENINSULA WOULD BRING UPON THE ALLIES A HUGE PROBLEM IN FEEDING THE ITALIAN POPULATION (2) LEAD NOWHERE EXCEPT UP A BLIND ALLEY IN THE ALPS AND (3) AN ATTACK ON THE ITALIAN HOMELAND MIGHT INCITE ITALIANS TO FIERCE

JUN 21 1943

INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

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BY CARL C. CRANMER

JUN 21 1943

RUMORS OF A SEPARATE PEACE SOUGHT BY ITALY ARE CERTAIN TO BOB UP

RESISTANCE.

THE COUNTER-ARGUMENTS ARE HEARD THAT (1) ANY PART OF EUROPE WILL POSE A FOOD PROBLEM FOR INVADING ALLIED ARMIES, (2) ITALY, PARTICULARLY THE NORTHERN PART, WOULD BE AN EXCELLENT BASE FROM WHICH TO BOMB GERMANY, (3) KNOCKING OUT THE ROME END OF THE AXIS WOULD HAVE AN IMMENSE EFFECT ON THE MORALE OF ALL THE BALKAN SATELLITES, AND (4) SURRENDER OF ROME MIGHT CARRY WITH IT THE COLLAPSE OF ALL THE ITALIAN GARRISONS IN SOUTHERN FRANCE, THE BALKANS AND GREECE--IN SHORT KNOCK A HUGE HOLE IN ADOLF HITLER'S ENTIRE SOUTHERN DEFENSE STRUCTURE.

NATURALLY, THE FRENCH IN NORTH AFRICA WOULD LIKE TO SEE THEIR HOMELAND LIBERATED FIRST.

JUN 21 1943

THE ITALIANS, HOWEVER, CAN ONLY WORRY ABOUT WHO HAS WON THE ARGUMENT.

THE VISIT OF THE BRITISH COMMANDER IN THE LEVANT, ADMIRAL SIR JOHN CUNNINGHAM, TO TURKEY FOR OFFICIAL CONFERENCES, THE TEMPORARY CLOSING BY THE BRITISH OF THE TURKISH-SYRIAN BORDER TO PROTECT SECRET TROOP MOVEMENTS, AS THEY SAID, AND A SPEECH BY THE TURKISH PREMIER IN WHICH HE WAS DECIDEDLY FRIENDLY TO THE ALLIES WERE OTHER EVENTS LAST WEEK WHICH KEPT THE MEDITERRANEAN IN THE FOREFRONT OF THE WAR THEATERS.

THE UNITED NATIONS HAVE NOT YET BEGUN THE INTENSE AERIAL BOMBARDMENT THAT MIGHT HERALD A LARGE-SCALE OPERATION IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, AS THEY HAVE IN THE CENTRAL AREA.

THE GREEK ISLAND OF CRETE IS PROBABLY THE STRONGEST GERMAN-HELD POSITION FRONTING THE MEDITERRANEAN.

SEVERAL GERMAN DIVISIONS MAY BE STATIONED THERE. IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO BOMB CRETE ON A SCALE COMPARABLE WITH THAT WHICH BROUGHT DOWN PANTELLERIA, BECAUSE THE NEAREST ALLIED BASES TO THE SOUTH IN AFRICA PROBABLY ARE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF TOBRUK, 200 MILES AWAY, AND TO THE EAST ON THE ISLAND OF CYPRUS, NEARLY 350 MILES AWAY.

TURKEY, SHOULD SHE ENTER THE WAR ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES, IS ABOUT 150 MILES AWAY.

THE ITALIAN DODECANESE ISLANDS ARE CONSIDERABLY CLOSER, HOWEVER, AND THE MAIN ISLAND OF RHODES, WITH ITS SEVERAL ESTABLISHED AIRFIELDS, IS ONLY ABOUT 100 MILES FROM CRETE.

IF AN ALLIED OFFENSIVE DEVELOPS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN THE LITTLE ISLAND OF CASTELROSSO MAY AGAIN BE IN THE HEADLINES. EASTERNMOST OF THE DODECANESE AND WITHIN SIGHT OF THE SOUTHEAST TURKISH COAST, THIS TINY ISLAND WAS THE SCENE OF A MYSTERIOUS INCIDENT IN FEBRUARY, 1941, WHEN THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED ITS CAPTURE AND TWO DAYS LATER ANNOUNCED THAT THEY HAD WITHDRAWN.

CASTELROSSO IS ONLY ABOUT 11 SQUARE MILES IN AREA AND PROBABLY COMPARABLE IN IMPORTANCE TO LAMPEDUSA OFF THE EAST COAST OF TUNISIA. BUT IT IS ABOUT 160 MILES FROM CYPRUS AND 190 MILES FROM CRETE AND MIGHT BECOME A STEPPING STONE.

JUN 21 1943

THE ITALIANS SAID THAT THEIR FORCES, PUT ASHORE FROM SPEEDBOATS, HAD CAPTURED OR KILLED MOST OF THE 300 BRITISH SENT TO HOLD THE ISLAND. THE BRITISH SAID THEY HAD ACCOMPLISHED THEIR PURPOSE AND THAT THE ITALIANS WERE OPERATING A SEAPLANE BASE THERE. THE ITALIANS DENIED THE EXISTENCE OF THE SEAPLANE BASE. THE EPISODE HAS NOT BEEN FULLY EXPLAINED TO THIS DAY.

JUN 21 1943

30-24-5219

SUNDAY,
LONDON, JUNE 20-(AP)- RAF BOMBERS WERE OVER EN GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY LAST NIGHT AGAIN AFTER A ONE-NIGHT LULL, IT WAS STATED AUTHORITATIVELY TODAY.

TWO ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED OVER NORTHERN FRANCE BY THE RAF DURING THE NIGHT, THE BRITISH SAID.

THE RAF WAS IDLE FRIDAY NIGHT AND THERE WERE ONLY LIGHT FORAYS THURSDAY NIGHT. THE LAST HEAVY BOMBING WAS COLOGNE'S 116TH RAID WEDNESDAY NIGHT XX DURING WHICH OTHER RHINELAND TARGETS WERE HIT. JUN 21 1943

ENGLAND WENT RAID FREE FOR NEARLY 48 HOURS BUT THE GERMANS MADE A WEAK ATTEMPT TO RAID LONDON EARLY TODAY.

THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED THAT FOUR MOSQUITO BOMBERS SHOT DOWN ONE JUNKERS-88 AND DAMAGED AT LEAST THREE OTHERS IN A CLASH OVER THE BAY OF BISCAY.

THE CAPITAL'S AIRRAID SIRENS SOUNDED SHORTLY BEFORE 1 A.M. (7 P.M. SATURDAY, EWT). ONLY A FEW PLANES WERE REPORTED OVER LONDON

30.24-5219

DURING THE BRIEF ALERT ALTHOUGH SOME BOMBS WERE DROPPED IN TWO OUTLYING AREAS.

JUN 21 1943

THE MOSQUITOS CAUGHT THE GERMAN PLANES CIRCLING OVER A SHIP, THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE SAID. ALTHOUGH THE GERMANS HAD A TWO-TO-ONE SUPERIORITY THEY FLED INTO THE CLOUDS.

IN OTHER OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS XXXX SATURDAY TYPHOONS BOMBED A FACTORY, XXXXX FREIGHT TRAIN AND SIDINGS IN FRANCE AND WRECKED A ROAD BRIDGE, THE NEWS SERVICE SAID. OTHER TYPHOONS AND SPITFIRES CONCENTRATED ON SHIPPING AND BARGES IN FRANCE AND HOLLAND.

THE AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE SAID AUSTRALIAN FLYERS ATTACKED ENEMY SHIPPING YESTERDAY ALONG THE NORWEGIAN COAST, TORPEDOED ONE SUPPLY SHIP AND PROBABLY TWO OTHERS. PATROL PLANES OVER FRANCE AND HOLLAND DAMAGED TWO SMALL SUPPLY SHIPS, A NUMBER OF LOCOMOTIVES, BARGES AND OTHER OBJECTIVES. TWO AIRCRAFT WERE REPORTED MISSING.

JUN 21 1943

LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 21-(AP)-COL.VASILIEV, A SOVIET MILITARY COMMENTATOR, SAID OVER THE MOSCOW RADIO TODAY IN A RECAPITULATION OF SOME OF THE AXIS LOSSES IN RUSSIA THAT RUMANIA HAD LOST ABOUT 700,000 MEN AND ITALY 176,000.

THESE FIGURES WERE BROKEN DOWN IN THIS WAY:

RUMANIA: 250,000 KILLED, 100,000 LOST AS PRISONERS AND MORE THAN 350,000 WOUNDED.

JUN 21 1943

ITALY: 60,000 KILLED, 46,000 TAKEN PRISONER AND 70,000 WOUNDED.

(ADVANCE)..LONDON, JUNE 20-(AP)-PRINCE BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS SAID IN A RADIO ADDRESS TO HIS HOMELAND TODAY THAT FINAL DECISIONS CONCERNING AN ALLIED INVASION OF THE CONTINENT WERE KNOWN "ONLY AT THI TOP," BUT THAT WHEN THE OPERATION FINALLY STARTED IT WOULD BE DECISIVE.

"THE AIM IS TOTAL LIBERATION AND NOT 'A GLORIOUS ADVENTURE' WHICH WOULD LEAVE BEHIND DEEPER SUFFERING AMONG YOU," HE SAIB. "I ASSURE YOU THAT HARD WORK IS BEING DONE."

THE PRINCE APPEALED TO THE DUTCH PEOPLE TO BE READY TO AID THE INVASION, SAYING THE ALLIES "COUNT ON YOUR FAITH, ON YOUR STEADFAST-NESS AND ON YOUR COLLABORATION AT THE MOMENT WHICH WILL BE INDICATED FROM HERE."

LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST A MESSAGE TODAY FROM U.S. NAVY SECRETARY FRANK KNOX ON THE OCCASION OF TUESDAY'S SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE GERMAN INVASION OF RUSSIA.

COL. KNOX SAID IN THE MESSAGE, RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, THAT "THE FIGHTING TROOPS OF RUSSIA HAVE SHOWN A FLAMING COURAGE AND RESOLUTE DETERMINATION UNSURPASSED THROUGHOUT THE PAGES OF HISTORY."

LONDON, JUNE 20-(AP)-EXCEPT FOR AN UNSUCCESSFUL GERMAN THRUST IN THE SUMY (SOOMEE) AREA, ABOUT 100 MILES NORTHWEST OF KHARKOV, OVERNIGHT GROUND ACTIVITY ON THE RUSSIAN FRONT WAS CONFINED CHIEFLY TO RED ARMY ARTILLERY ATTACKS ON NAZI FORTIFICATIONS, THE SOVIET NIDDAY COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

JUN 21 1943

A COMPANY OF GERMANS ATTACKING THE SECTOR WERE REPULSED WITH "HEAVY LOSSES" BY MACHINE-GUN AND RIFLE FIRE, THE WAR BULLETIN SAID. IT WAS BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR HERE.

ARTILLERY ATTACKS ON GERMAN POSITIONS ALSO WERE REPORTED ON THE WESTERN FRONT, SOUTH OF BALAKLEYA ON THE DONETS RIVER FRONT, AND ON THE LENINGRAD FRONT. TWENTY-SIX GERMAN BLOCKHOUSES, 12 DUGOUTS AND EIGHT SUPPLY TRUCKS WERE DESTROYED IN THE LENINGRAD SECTOR, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

AN AIR RAID ON A GERMAN-HELD RAILWAY STATION ON THE DONETS FRONT RESULTED IN MANY FIRES AND HEAVY EXPLOSIONS, THE RUSSIANS SAID.

THE OVERNIGHT ATTACK IN THE SUMY AREA BROUGHT THAT SECTOR BACK INTO THE NEWS FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE IT CHANGED HANDS TWICE IN THE WINTER AND SPRING OFFENSIVES.

THE TOWN, SITUATED IN THE VITAL OREL "BULGE" SECTOR, WAS RECAPTURED BY THE RUSSIANS IN FEBRUARY, AND THEY IN TURN LOST IT AGAIN TO THE GERMANS IN THE MAIN SPRING DRIVE BACK INTO THE DONETS RIVER BASIN, DURING WHICH THE GERMANS ALSO RECAPTURED KHARKOV IN SOME OF THE FIERCEST FIGHTING OF THE RUSSIAN WAR.

FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MORE THAN A WEEK, THE NIDDAY COMMUNIQUE MADE NO MENTION OF GERMAN COUNTER-ATTACKS NORTHWEST OF MTSENSK IN THE OREL SECTOR. THE ACTION THERE HAD BEEN WATCHED WITH INTEREST AS A POSSIBLE POINT FROM WHICH A SUMMER OFFENSIVE MIGHT BE LAUNCHED.

JUN 21 1943

THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT RUSSIAN BOMBERS HAD ATTACKED GERMAN AIRDROMES NORTHWEST OF BRYANSK BEHIND THE OREL FRONT FRIDAY. AMMUNITION DUMPS, FUEL SUPPLIES AND PLANE REPAIR BUILDINGS WERE LEFT BURNING FIERCELY, THE RUSSIANS SAID.

(THE BERLIN RADIO, BROADCASTING A MILITARY REVIEW BY GENERAL WALDIMAR COBIT STILLFRIED, SAID LAST NIGHT THAT WHAT HAD SEEMED TO BE RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS FOR A LARGE-SCALE OFFENSIVE IN THE OREL SECTOR HAD RESULTED ONLY IN LOCAL ATTACKS. GERMAN DEFENSES, IT SAID, HAD HALTED THE RUSSIAN THRUSTS. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JUN 21 1943

london, june 19-(ap)-- flying through heavy anti-aircraft fire, hampdens of the australian coastal command squadron attacked enemy shipping along the norwegian coast, torpedoing one ~~unidentified~~ supply shi and probably two others, it was authoritatively reported today.

LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 21--(AP)--- KING PETER OF YUGOSLAVIA HAS ASKED JOVAN ~~HENNNNNN~~ BANJANIN TO FORM A NEW ~~GOVERNMENTKRNNEN~~ GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE TO SUCCEED THAT OF PRIME MINISTER SLOBODAN JOVANICH WHICH RESIGNED LAST THURSDAY.

BANJANIN WAS SECOND DEPUTY REGENT OF YUGOSLAVIA FOLLOWING THE ASSASSINATION OF KING ALEXANDER, PETER'S FATHER, IN 1934. HE ALSO IS A FORMER MINISTER OF FORESTRY.

30-24-5221

30-24-5221

LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 21--(AP)--- THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST A MESSAGE TODAY FROM U.S. NAVY SECRETARY FRANK KNOX ON THE ~~NNNN~~ OCCASION OF TUESDAY'S SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE GERMAN INVASION OF RUSSIA.

JUN 21 1943

COL. KNOX SAID IN THE MESSAGE, RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, THAT "THE FIGHTING TROOPS OF RUSSIA HAVE SHOWN FLAMING COURAGE AND RESOLUTE DETERMINATION UNSURPASSED THROUGHOUT THE PAGES OF HISTORY."

(ADVANCE) LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 21-(AP)--MAXWELL ANDERSON'S BROADWAY STAGE HIT, "THE EVE OF ST. MARK," WILL MAKE ITS FIRST APPEARANCE OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES ON JULY 4 WHEN IT WILL BE STAGED AT LONDON'S SCALA THEATER WITH AMERICAN SOLDIERS IN THE LEADING ROLES AND AMERICAN RED CROSS WORKERS IN THE SUPPORTING CAST.

THE SOLDIER ACTORS WERE PICKED PERSONALLY BY ANDERSON, WHO CAME TO ENGLAND SEVERAL WEEKS AGO. THEY ARE ON ACTIVE DUTY AND ARE GIVING THEIR SPARE TIME TO REHEARSALS AND PERFORMANCES. THE COMPANY WILL

JUN 21 1943

GIVE FIVE PERFORMANCES WEEKLY.

SEND ADVANCE FOR USE AT 6:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME TODAY, SUNDAY, JUNE 20)

MOSCOW, JUNE 20-(AP)-A COMPANY OF GERMANS ATTEMPTED TO ATTACK RUSSIAN POSITIONS ON THE OREL HINGE NEAR SUMY, 100 MILES NORTHWEST OF KHARKOV AND SURVIVORS WERE SENT BACK REELING OVER THE BODIES OF MANY OF THEIR COMRADES, RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY. JUN 21 1943

THE ENEMY THUS SHIFTED HIS PROBINGS FROM THE MTSENSK SECTOR, WHERE THE RED ARMY HAD IMPROVED ITS POSITIONS AND REPULSED 50 GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS RECENTLY. NO MENTION WAS MADE OF FIGHTING THERE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MANY DAYS, BUT PRISONERS WERE QUOTED AS SAYING FRESH NAZI TROOPS HAD BEEN SHIFTED TO THE MTSENSK SECTOR.

ELSEWHERE ON THE FRONT ONLY THE RUMBLE OF HEAVY CANNON BROKE THE SUNDAY CALM. ALOFT, HOWEVER, THE RED AIR FORCE PURSUED ITS PERSISTENT ATTACKS ON GERMAN CONCENTRATIONS AND AIRDROMES. THE COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF AN ATTACK ON A RAILWAY BEHIND BALAKLEYA WHERE SOVIET BOMBS STARTED MANY FIRES, FANNED BY HEAVY EXPLOSIONS

THE GERMAN AIR FORCE FAILED TO REPLY WITH ITS CUSTOMARY LONG-RANGE ATTACKS ON RUSSIAN INDUSTRIAL CENTERS.

(THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE SAID THE NAZIS REPULSED LOCAL ATTACKS IN THE KUBAN BRIDGEHEAD OF THE CAUCASUS, NORTHEAST OF SUMY AND AROUND KIROV. GERMAN ARTILLERY WAS SAID TO HAVE SHELLED LENINGRAD OBJECTIVES, WHILE PLANES RAIDED THE VOLGA ESTUARY ATTACKING FOUR SHIPS AND OTHER UNSPECIFIED TARGETS IN THE RUSSIAN HINTERLAND.)

ON THE LENINGRAD FRONT, 38 BLOCKHOUSES AND DUGOUTS AND EIGHT TRUCKS WERE DESTROYED, THE RUSSIANS SAID. SCOUTS AND SNIPERS FINISHED OFF 140 GERMANS.

GENEVA, JUNE 20--(AP)--- SWITZERLAND'S ECONOMICS MINISTER, DR. WALTER STAMPFLI, ALLUDING TO DIFFICULTIES CREATED BY TIGHTENING OF BLOCKADES, DECLARED TODAY THAT THE NATION IS DIPPING INTO ITS RESERVES AND FACES STILL HARDER TIMES.

JUN 21 1943

THE SWISS HAVE CREATED THEIR OWN MERCHANT FLEET SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, BUT "TODAY OUR BOATS ARE UNUSED AND AT ANCHOR IN IBERIAN PORTS," HE SAID.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 20-(AP)-A ROME DISPATCH TO THE GAZETTE DE LAUSANNE TODAY SAID DISSOLUTION OF ITALIAN IRREDENTIST ORGANIZATIONS HAD BEEN ORDERED BY CARLO SCORZA, SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE FASCIST PARTY.

THE DISPATCH SAID THE ACTION WAS VIEWED IN THE ITALIAN CAPITAL AS AN INDICATION THE FASCISTS INTENED TO MONOPOLIZE ALL EXTENSIONS OF THE NATION'S POLITICAL MOVEMENTS AND TO CONTROL MORE CLOSELY ALL MANIFESTATIONS IN THIS FIELD.

THE IRREDENTISTS ORIGINALLY WERE ITALIAN PATRIOTIC GROUPS WHICH IN THE LATE 19TH CENTURY BEGAN URGING THE RETURN OF FORMER ITALIAN TERRITORY. THE NAME WAS FORMED FROM THE ITALIAN WORDS ITALIA IRREDENTA--UNREDEEMED ITALY.

JUN 21 1943

ANKARA, JUNE 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE SOFIA RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT A SINGLE GOVERNMENT-INSPIRED "NATIONAL BULGARIAN UNION" SOON WOULD REPLACE OTHER POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS IN BULGARIA AND OBSERVERS HERE INTERPRETED THIS AS POSSIBLY THE FIRST STEP TOWARD ESTABLISHMENT OF A FASCIST MODEL DICTATORSHIP.

JUN 21 1943

TRAVELERS REACHING ANKARA FROM BULGARIA RECENTLY SAID THE DOMESTIC SITUATION WAS GETTING SO FAR OUT OF HAND THAT A DICTATORSHIP WAS PROBABLE. THE ASSASSINATION OF SOME OFFICIAL IS REPORTED ALMOST DAILY, THEY SAID.

OBSERVERS SAID THAT IF A DICTATOR WERE NAMED HE PROBABLY WOULD BE PREMIER BOGDAN PHILOV, WHO IS CONSIDERED TO BE COMPLETELY IN THE HANDS OF KING BORIS.

THEY SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE SITUATION CLOSELY RESEMBLED THAT IN RUMANIA DURING THE LAST FEW MONTHS OF KING CAROL'S REIGN, WHICH RESULTED IN CAROL'S ABDICATION.

ANKARA, JUNE 18-(DELAYED)-(APL-TURKEY SOON WILL STRENGTHEN HER DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH THE UNITED NATIONS BY APPOINTING MINISTERS TO CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, AND ALSO WILL REPLACE HER AMBASSADOR TO VICHY, AN INFORMED DIPLOMATIC SOURCE SAID TODAY.

FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE CREATION OF THE NEW POSTS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE IS EXPECTED WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

THE PRESENT TURKISH AMBASSADOR TO VICHY, BEHIC ERKIN, PROBABLY WILL BE SUCCEEDED BY SHEFKI BERKEKES, NOW GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE TURKISH FOREIGN OFFICE, IT WAS LEARNED.

(A THURSDAY DISPATCH FROM SWITZERLAND SAID ERKIN HAD BEEN RECALLED

30-24-5223

30.24-5223

FROM VICHY BECAUSE OF TURKISH ANGER OVER GERMAN GESTAPO SURVEILLANCE AT THE TURKISH EMBASSY, AND NAZI RESTRICTIONS ON ERKIN'S USE OF DIPLOMATIC CODE MESSAGES. QUOTING A TURKISH DIPLOMATIC SOURCE, THE DISPATCH SAID THE ENVOY'S RECALL WAS NOT CONSIDERED A RUPTURE IN RELATIONS BETWEEN VICHY AND ANKARA, BUT THAT IT COULD LEAD TO THAT).

OTHER CHANGES IN TURKISH FOREIGN POSTS ARE PROJECTED, IT WAS SAID. ONE OF THESE IS EXPECTED TO BE THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA, CEVAT ACHIKALIN, WHO PROBABLY WILL TAKE OVER BERKEK'S POST. ACHIKALIN HELD THAT OFFICE BEFORE HIS APPOINTMENT TO RUSSIA LAST AUGUST.

JUN 21 1943

--DASH--

THE TURKISH MOVE TO ESTABLISH MISSIONS IN BRITISH EMPIRE COUNTRIES, ALL OF WHICH ARE GEOGRAPHICALLY STRATEGIC IN THE GLOBAL WAR, MAY BE ANOTHER STEP AWAY FROM STRICT NEUTRALITY. TURKEY HAS A MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT WITH BRITAIN, WHICH SHE NEVER HAS IMPLEMENTED, AND ALSO A FRIENDSHIP TREATY WITH GERMANY.

PREMIER SUKRU SARACOGLU UNDERSCORED TURKEY'S GOOD RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES, BRITAIN, AND RUSSIA IN AN INTERVIEW LAST WEEK, AND ALSO INDICATED THAT HIS COUNTRY WAS IMPRESSED WITH THE SWIFTNESS OF ALLIED MILITARY MOVES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 20-(AP)-DOCKS AND OTHER

JUN 21 1943

HEADQUARTERS OF MAJ.GEN.JAMES H.DOOLITTLE'S STRATEGIC AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED CREDIT FOR THE FOLLOWING VICTORIES BY B-26 MARAUDER GUNNERS IN RUNNING BATTLES WITH AXIS FIGHTERS FRIDAY:

STAFF SERGTS.VINCENT P.RYLKA OF IRVINGTON, N.J., ME-10; LAWRENCE BROUILLETTE, GALESBURG, ILL., MACCHI-202; KENNETH R.WILSON, CHARLEROI, PA., ME-109; ROBERT A.WOODS, THOMPKINSVILLE, KY., ME-109; ANDREW B.COLEMAN, ST.LOUIS, ME-109; AND PRIVATE JAMES W.TARPLEY, OF MIAMI, OKLA., MACCHI-202.

BY THOBURN WIANT

CHUNGKING, JUNE 20-(AP)-COL. THOMAS D.CAMPBELL, ADVISOR TO U.S. ARMY AIRMEN ON TRANSPORTATION AND MAINTENANCE, SAYS HE FINDS HIMSELF "AMAZED AT HOW AMERICANS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DO SO MUCH WITH SO LITTLE IN INDIA AND CHINA."

HE ARRIVED IN CHUNGKING TODAY.

JUN 21 1943

A 61-YEAR-OLD MONTANA WHEAT RANCHER KNOWN AS "THE HENRY FORD OF AMERICAN FARMING," CAMPBELL LEFT THE UNITED STATES LAST JAN. 12. HE SPENT SEVERAL MONTHS IN NORTH AFRICA BEFORE COMING TO THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER MAY 26.

"THE AMERICANS OUT HERE ARE SQUEEZING THE MAXIMUM FROM EVERYTHING THEY GET--TOOLS, MACHINERY, VEHICLES AND AIRPLANES," CAMPBELL SAID IN AN INTERVIEW. "THEY NEED MUCH MORE OF EVERYTHING AND WILL GET IT EVENTUALLY. MEANWHILE THEY DO A JOB OF WHICH ALL AMERICANS SHOULD BE PROUD."

A LITHE, WHITE-HAIRED SIX-FOOTER, CAMPBELL SAID HE WAS SURPRISED BY THE HIGH MORALE WHICH HE FOUND IN EVIDENCE IN INDIA AND CHINA.

"THESE YOUNG FELLOWS CAME OUT ACHING FOR A FIGHT, BUT HAVE BEEN FORCED FOR VARIOUS REASONS TO UNDERGO LONG PERIODS OF INACTIVITY AND IDLENESS," HE SAID. "ORDINARILY SUCH PERIODS TEND TO LOWER MORALE, BUT THE SPIRITS OF THESE BOYS ARE SKY-HIGH. THEY KNOW THEIR TIME IS COMING---AND THEY'RE NOT GOING TO MISS IT."

CAMPBELL, WHOSE FARMS COVER 95,000 ACRES OF BIGHORN COUNTY, MONTANA, ADVISED GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER ON THE MAINTENANCE OF TRUCKS AND TANKS BEFORE COMING TO THIS THEATER.

"GENERAL EISENHOWER HAD THE SMOOTHEST AND BEST COORDINATED MILITARY MACHINE I EVER SAW," SAID CAMPBELL. "ITS EFFICIENCY WAS DEMONSTRATED BY THE SPEED WITH WHICH THE AXIS WAS KNOCKED OUT IN NORTH AFRICA. A SIMILAR MACHINE IS BEING BUILT OUT HERE---AND I'M CONFIDENT THE RESULTS WILL BE EQUALLY THRILLING."

JUN 21 1943

A175

CAMPBELL IS A MAN OF MANY ACCOMPLISHMENTS, BUT HE IS PROUDEST OF BEING CALLED "A GOOD FARMER."

HE SAID HE WAS IMPRESSED BY THE LOYALTY OF THE MEN OVER HERE TO THEIR WIVES AND SWEETHEARTS BACK HOME.

"TALK TO A MAN FIVE MINUTES AND HE'LL SHOW YOU A PICTURE OF HIS WIFE OR SWEETHEART," CAMPBELL ADDED.

WHEREUPON HE WHIPPED OUT A PICTURE OF HIS FAMILY---HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTERS, ELIZABETH ANN, NOW LIVING IN WASHINGTON, D.C., MRS. WILLIAM BASSETT OF BOSTON AND "BOOTS," AN AVIATION STUDENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA.

JUN 21 1943

30.24-5225

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WRITTEN BY SERGEANT JOHN F.REILLY, NEW HAMPTON, IOWA, MARINE COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, WAS DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS).

JUN 21 1943

SOMEWHERE IN THE PACIFIC, -(DELAYED)-(AP)-WAR DOGS USED TO GUARD THE SHORES OF THIS OUTPOST HAVE PROVEN THEIR EFFICIENCY, AND IN SOME CASES THEIR NATURAL INSTINCTS HAVE SHOWN THEM TO BE ABLE TO DETECT UNUSUAL THINGS BEFORE HUMAN BEINGS SENSED ANYTHING OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

AS A MATTER OF FACT TRAINERS AND KEEPERS OF THE WAR DOGS OFTEN ASSERT THAT A WELL-TRAINED DOG HAS SHOWN IN MANY INSTANCES THAT IT DID A BETTER JOB OF GUARDING THAN A HUMAN SENTRY.

PRIVATE MARSHALL V.RACINE, 6962 SHERIDAN ROAD, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ONE OF THE DOG KEEPERS, BACKS UP HIS STATEMENTS BY POINTING OUT THAT NOW 11 WAR DOGS DO THE WORK FORMERLY DONE HERE BY 15 BEACH PATROLMEN. OTHER KEEPERS ARE PRIVATE LAWRENCE E.NICKS, RFD 2, HILLSBORO, ILLINOIS, AND PRIVATE CHARLES R.VOSS, 1308 CHERRY STREET, WEST BEND, WISCONSIN.

PLATOON SERGEANT WILLARD LAYTON, BOX 105, CHULLA VISTA, CALIFORNIA, DOG TRAINER HERE, SAYS WAR DOGS MAY WELL BE CALLED DOG MARINES THAT FREE MARINES TO FIGHT.

PRIVATE RACINE LIKES TO TELL ABOUT THE TIME THAT P-40, A CHUNKY GERMAN SHEPHERD, TURNED OUT THE DOG KEEPERS AND MARINE GUARDS BY BARKING LOUDLY AND INCESSANTLY.

THE DOG WAS FOUND GAZING INTENTLY OUT TO SEA, BUT THE HUMANS COULD NEITHER SEE NOR HEAR ANYTHING UNUSUAL SO THEY TRIED TO SILENCE P-40. THE DOG, IN SPITE OF REPROOF, KEPT BARKING.

AN HOUR LATER THE DOG'S INSISTENCE ON GIVING THE ALARM WAS JUSTIFIED WHEN A JAPANESE FISH FLOAT, USED BY THE JAPS TO SUPPORT THEIR NETS, WASHED ASHORE. THE CHEAP, GREEN GLASS FLOAT BLENDED SO WELL WITH THE OCEAN IT WAS IMPERCEPTIBLE TO HUMAN EYES, BUT P-40 IN SOME MANNER HAD SPOTTED IT LONG BEFORE IT WASHED UP ON LAND.

THE TRAINERS AND KEEPERS, ALWAYS TAKING AN INTENSE AND PERSONAL INTEREST IN THE DOGS THEY ARE TRAINING OR KEEPING, REWARD MERITORIOUS ACTS SUCH AS P-40'S BY DECLARING AN ADVANCEMENT IN DOG RANK RATINGS FOR THE WAR DOG. BUT P-40 LOST HIS CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT BY KILLING A SERGEANT MAJOR'S CAT BEFORE HIS PROMOTION WAS APPROVED.

JUN 21 1943

MOST OF THE DOGS IN USE AND TRAINING HERE BELONGED TO FAMILIES IN THIS AREA. THEY HAVE BEEN TRANSFORMED THROUGH CONSISTENT TRAINING FROM PETS INTO VICIOUS WATCH DOGS; EITHER ATTACK DOGS, TAUGHT TO DISARM MEN, OR WARNING DOGS, TAUGHT TO GIVE THE ALARM BY BARKING LOUDLY AND GROWLING AT ANYTHING UNUSUAL.

THE DOGS ARE ALL TRAINED NOT TO ALLOW FRIENDSHIP TO INTERFERE WITH DUTY. I KNOW. I PETTED A BEAUTY, NAMED LORRIE, ONE DAY AS PRIVATE RACINE TRANSFERRED HER FROM ONE GUARD POST TO ANOTHER. NEXT DAY I WENT BACK ALONE TO PET LORRIE AGAIN, BUT AS THE DOG SAW ME COMING SHE CAME UP SNARLING, LUNGED, BROKE HER CHAIN, AND CHARGED TOWARD ME. I WAS PETRIFIED, UNABLE TO MOVE, AND I LEARNED LATER THAT PROBABLY SAVED ME FROM INJURY.

SECOND LIEUTENANT ERNEST H.MOOR, 460 RIDGE AVENUE, LAKEWOOD, NEW JERSEY, SUPERVISOR OF THE DOGS, HEARD LORRIE SNARLING AND GROWLING DEEPLY AS SHE STALKED AROUND AND AROUND ME. HE YELLED THE SIGNAL FOR CEASE ATTACK AND LORRIE, LOOKING VERY PLEASED WITH

JUN 21 1943

HERSELF, TROTTED OVER TO HIM.

SECOND LIEUTENANT MOOR TOLD ME THAT HAD I MOVED, LORRIE WOULD HAVE GRABBED ME, AND WARNED THAT "YOU SHOULDN'T HAVE TRIED TO PET HER. IF YOU LEAVE HER ALONE, SHE'LL LEAVE YOU ALONE."

SPECIAL TRAINING IS GIVEN THE DOGS, HE SAID, TO INSURE THEIR RESENTMENT TOWARD OCCASIONAL VISITORS. THE DOGS NATURALLY LOVE THE MARINES WHO CARE FOR THEM SO, PERIODICALLY, A STRANGER APPEARS TO ASSAULT A KEEPER IN THEIR PRESENCE. THAT MAKES THE DOGS WARY OF EVERY STRANGER, UNLESS THE KEEPER IS PRESENT AND DIRECTS THE DOG TO SUBMIT TO PETTING.

JUN 21 1943

NEW YORK, JUNE 20-(AP)-PREMIER MUSSOLINI RECENTLY VISITED PALERMO AND OTHER SICILIAN TOWNS WHERE HE REPLACED A NUMBER OF OFFICIALS, A FRENCH RADIO BROADCAST FROM ALGIERS, RECORDED BY THE ~~BXXX~~ FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, SAID TONIGHT.

THE BROADCAST, CITING "INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM ITALY" SAID

NEW YORK, JUNE 20-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAID IN A MESSAGE RECEIVED BY THE RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY OF AMERICA TODAY THAT "NOW PERHAPS MORE THAN EVER BEFORE WE NEED THE STRENGTH THAT LIES IN SPIRITUAL THINGS."

"IT GIVES ME GREAT PLEASURE," THE PRESIDENT SAID, "TO SEND HEARTY GREETINGS TO THE RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY OF AMERICA. THE FORCES OF RELIGION MUST BE UPHELD. NOW PERHAPS MORE THAN EVER BEFORE WE NEED THE STRENGTH THAT LIES IN SPIRITUAL THINGS. I TRUST YOURS WILL BE AN INSPIRING AND PROFITABLE GATHERING."

THE ORGANIZATION OPENS ITS ANNUAL FOUR DAY CONVENTION TOMORROW.

KEARNY, N.J., JUNE 20-(AP)-TWIN DESTROYERS, THE GATLING AND DORTCH, WERE LAUNCHED WITHIN SEVEN MINUTES OF EACH OTHER TODAY FROM ADJACENT WAYS AT THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION'S FEDERAL SHIPBUILDING AND DRY DOCK CO. YARDS.

THE GATLING WAS NAMED FOR RICHARD JORDAN GATLING, INVENTOR OF THE RAPID-FIRE MACHINE GUN. A NATIVE OF HARTFORD COUNTY, N.C., HE DIED IN NEW YORK CITY IN 1903. SPONSOR OF THE SHIP WAS MRS. JOHN V. GATLING, OF ALBANY, N.Y., WIFE OF THE INVENTOR'S GRANDSON.

THE DORTCH WAS LAUNCHED UNDER THE SPONSORING HAND OF MISS MARY CLARE DORTCH, OF ANNAPOLIS, MD. SHE IS THE DAUGHTER OF CAPTAIN ISAAC FOOTE DORTCH, FOR WHOM THE SHIP WAS NAMED.

QUEBEC, JUNE 20-(AP)- THE QUEBEC LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED EARLY TODAY UNTIL 11 A.M. MONDAY AFTER DEFEATING A PROPOSAL TO DELAY FOR SIX MONTHS THE STUDY OF A BILL EMPOWERING GOVERNMENT OPERATION OF A SUGAR BEET FACTORY AT ST. HILAIRE.

JUN 21 1943

PREMIER ABELARD GODBOUT, SPEAKING AGAINST THE DELAYING AMENDMENT OFFERED BY ONESIME GAGNON, SAID HE BELIEVED ESTABLISHMENT OF A SUGAR-BEET FACTORY WOULD LOWER THE COST OF SUGAR IN THE PROVINCE.

T.D.BOUCHARD, PROVINCIAL MINISTER OF ROADS AND

JUN 21 1943

PUBLIC WORKS, DECLARED "THIS GOVERNMENT IS GOING TO GIVE QUEBEC FARMERS A SUGAR-BEET FACTORY, NO MATTER WHAT CAPITALISTS AND AND MEMBERS OF THE XX OPPOSITION THINK ABOUT IT."

SANTIAGO, CHILE, JUNE 20-(AP)-JOAQUIN FERNANDEZ, CHILEAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TODAY DENIED A REPORT BY THE BOLIVIAN NEWSPAPER LA RAZON THAT CHILE AND BOLIVIA HAD REACHED AN ACCORD ON THEIR LONG STANDING DISPUTE OVER BOLIVIA'S ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN A SEAPORT.

JUN 21 1943

FERNANDEZ SAID THE REPORT WAS "ABSOLUTELY INCORRECT."

THE NEWSPAPER HAD QUOTED AN AUTHORIZED SOURCE AS SAYING THE TWO COUNTRIES HAD AGREED IN PRINCIPLE ON A SETTLEMENT AFTER DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS.

ANKARA, JUNE 20-(AP)-TURKEY WILL SOON APPOINT MINISTERS TO AUSTRALIA AND SOUTH AFRICA A RELIABLY INFORMED DIPLOMATIC SOURCE SAID TODAY. THE FORMAL ANNOUNCEMENT IS EXPECTED WITHIN A FEW DAYS.

--DASH--

THE TURKISH MOVE TOWARD CLOSER RELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE NATIONS MAY BE ANOTHER STEP IN ITS GRADUAL TURN FROM STRICT NEUTRALITY TOWARD THE UNITED NATIONS. CANADA, AUSTRALIA AND SOUTH AFRICA ARE ALL GEOGRAPHICALLY STRATEGIC IN THE GLOBAL WAR.

PREMIER SUKRU SARACOGLU, IN A SPEECH LAST TUESDAY, UNDERSCORED TURKEY'S GOOD RELATIONS WITH AMERICA, RUSSIA AND BRITAIN AND REITERED THAT BRITAIN AND TURKEY ARE BOUND TOGETHER BY ALLIANCE DURING WAR AND PEACE.

INSIDE THE BALKANS

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ADAMANT KING
HOLDS BULGARS
TO NAZI LINE

--

CONDITIONS WITHIN
COUNTRY CHAOTIC,
ANKARA HEARS (1,250)

--

(BULGARIANS, BOUND TO RUSSIA BY NATURAL TIES AND TO GERMANY BY THE EMPIRICAL POLICIES OF THEIR KING, LIVE IN A STATE OF CHAOS, ACCORDING TO THE BEST ADVICES REACHING NEUTRAL ANKARA. THE SITUATION IS DESCRIBED BY FRANK J.O'BRIEN OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN THIS SIXTH AND

JUN 21 1943

30.24-5227

30.24-5227

LAST OF A SERIES ON CONDITIONS INSIDE THE BALKANS.)

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BY FRANK J.O'BRIEN

JUN 21 1943

(ADVANCE)..ANKARA, TURKEY--(AP)--BULGARIA, ACCORDING TO THE BEST INFORMATION OBTAINABLE HERE, IS A LAND OF ALMOST INDESCRIBABLE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND MILITARY CHAOS, WHERE PEOPLE, KING, GOVERNMENT AND AXIS AND ALLIED INTERESTS ALL ARE PULLING IN DIFFERENT FIRECTIONS.

IT IS AN AGRARIAN LAND WHERE EVEN THE GYPSIES HAVE BEEN PLACED UNDER CIVILIAN MOBILIZATION AS HARVEST WORKERS.

IT IS A POLICE STATE WHERE ONE AFTER ANOTHER OF THE HIGH POLICE OFFICIALS AND PROMINENT POLITICIANS HAVE FALLEN BEFORE A REGIME OF ORGANIZED TERRORISM.

IT IS THE ONLY AXIS SATELLITE WHICH CONTINUES TO MAINTAIN RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA ALTHOUGH AT WAR WITH FAR-AWAY BRITAIN.

IT IS A NATION OF SLIGHT MILITARY STRENGTH LED BY ONE OF THE SHARPEST AND MOST AMBITIOUS RULERS IN EUROPE.

BULGARIA WAS ON THE GERMAN SIDE IN THE LAST WAR, HER QUEEN IOANNA IS A DAUGHTER OF ITALY'S KING VITTORIO EMANUELE, AND HER POLITICALS LEADERS ALWAYS HAVE FELT SHE WAS TREATED TOO HARSHLY AFTER THE LAST WAR. THEY RESENTED THE ALLIED POWERS' FAILURE TO KEEP WHAT BULGARIA FELT WAS A PROMISE TO GIVE HER GOOD PORT FACILITIES AFTER STRIPPING HER OF HER AEGEAN SEACOAST.

THE DREAM OF EMPIRE STILL PERSISTS IN THIS SMALL AND RELATIVELY WEAK LAND, DESPITE THE FACT IT IS GENERALLY AGREED THAT THE KING, MOST MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND THE BULGARIAN PEOPLE HAVE GIVEN UP ANY HOPE OF A GERMAN VICTORY.

SINCE BULGARIA'S PRE-WAR REFUSAL TO JOIN HER BALKAN NEIGHBORS IN A UNITED FRONT AGAINST THE AXIS, GERMANY HAS PAID HER WITH DOBRUDJA FROM RUMANIA, MACEDONIA FROM YUGOSLAVIA AND WESTERN THRACE FROM GREECE.

THE BULGARS HOPE TO RETAIN SOME OF THESE GAINS.

ZTHEY HOPE THEY HAVE GRABBED SO MUCH THAT THEY CANNOT BE SHORN OF IT ALL," AS ONE ALLIED DIPLOMAT PUT IT.

DIPLOMATS FAMILIAR WITH BULGARIA GIVE THE FOLLOWING GENERAL PICTURE OF HER SITUATION:

JUN 21 1943

ON THE INSIDE, XULGARIA IS COMPLETELY DOMINATED BY ING BORIS. ALTHOUGH HE IS NOT POPULAR, DUE TO HIS COLD PERSONALITY, HIS PERSONAL GREED FOR POWER AND HIS ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY COUPLED WITH HOSTILITY TOWARD RUSSIA WHICH RUNS DIRECTLY COUNTER TO POPULAR WISHES. HE MAINTAINS A DOMINATING POSITION BY USING WEAKLINGS IN HIGH POSTS TO SHOULDER DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY FOR NATIONAL POLICIES.

SEMI-OFFICIAL REPORTS RECENTLY FROM BULGARIA, WHICH HAD MINISTER OF INTERIOR GABROVSKI AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE ZAHARIEFF RESIGNING, HAVE PROVED UNTRUE. THEY CONTINUE AS TWO OF THE MOST PROMINENT PRO-NAZIS IN THE CABINET AND XEAR THE BRUNT OF POPULAR HOSTILITY TOWARD THE ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS NO PRESTIGE AND LITTLE INFLUENCE WITH THE MASSES, THE REAL GOVERNMENT BEING THE KING AND HIS "SHADOW CABINET." THESE INCLUDE SAVA SAVOFF, WHO ONCE WAS A GOOD FRIEND OF TURKEY'S DICTATOR KAMAL ATATURK, AND A GROUP OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS. THE DECISIONS OF THIS LITTLE GROUP EVENTUALLY BECOME THE SAME AS LAW IN THE NATION, AND ARE CALCULATED TO KEEP BORIS IN POWER, GET AS MANY FAVORS AS POSSIBLE FROM GERMANY, AND AT THE SAME TIME AVOID ANY

JUN 21 1943 JUN 21 1943

3024-5229

TTLEFIELD SACRIFICES SO THAT BULGARIAN STRENGTH MAY BE CONSERVED TO ARD THE GIFTS OF TERRITORY SHE HAS RECEIVED THROUGH GERMANY.

THE GOVERNMENT GAINS ITS PRINCIPAL SUPPORT FROM TWO NATIONWIDE ORGANIZATIONS. ONE IS THE SUPPOSEDLY-BANNED RATNIK GROUP, A PRE-WAR NAZI INSPIRATION LED BY THE ANTI-SEMITIC PROFESSOR KANTARDJIEFF AND FAVORED BY GABROVSKI. THE OTHER IS THE NAZI-MODEL YOUTH GROUP CALLED BRANNIK. THE LATTER IS SUBSIDIZED BY THE GOVERNMENT ANF SCHOOLBOYS ARE REQUIRED TO BELONG. IT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MUCH JEW-BAITING.

INSIDE PARLIAMENT THE GERMANS ARE SUPPORTED BY A CLIQUE OF FORMERLY UNKNOWN MEMBERS.

JUN 21 1943

SEVERAL CENTERS OF ORGANIZED OPPOSITION TO THE AXIS POLICY EXIST. THE LIBERAL SOFIA NEWSPAPER MIR IS ONE OF THESE. TWO OTHERS ARE LED BY FORMER PREMIER NIKOLA MOUSHANOFF AND THE HEAD OF FORMER MEMBERS OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY, DEPUTY PETKO STAINOFF. ALL SUPPORT COLLABORATION WITH YUGOSLAVIA.

MOUSHANOFF WAS ONE OF THE LEADERS OF A GROUP OF LEGISLATORS WHO OPENLY PROTESTED THE GOVERNMENTS ANTI-SEMTIC POLICY.

UNDERGROUND THERE IS A SHADOWY OPPOSITION GROUP KNOWN AS THE "OFFICERS LEAGUE," LED BY COLONELS DAMIAN VELDTHEFF AND KIRILL STANCHEFF. THE LATTER IS NOW IN A CONCENTRATION CAMP AFTER AN ABORTIVE COUP D'ETAT. HE WAS THE UNACKNOWLEDGED DICTATOR OF BULGARIA IN 1934-35 AFTER A PALACE REVOLUTION, WHEN BORIS SANCTIONED HIS LEADERSHIP VIRTUALLY AT THE POINT OF A GUN. BORIS FINALLY WORKED HIM OUT, AND THE LEAGUE IS HARDLY THE LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENT WITH REPUBLICAN LEANINGS WHICH IT IS OFTEN DESCRIBED.

30.24-5229

MORE SPECTACULAR THAN ANY OF THESE FACTIONS IS THE NEWLY-ARISEN "LIBERTY FRONT." THE PRECISE ORIGINS AND EXTENT OF THIS ORGANIZATION IS UNKNOWN HERE, BUT IT HAS ACCOUNTED FOR THE DEATHS OF SIX PROMINENT PRO-NAZI LEADERS IN THE PAST SIX MONTHS, AS WELL AS OF A NUMBER OF LESSER LIGHTS. THE GERMANS CALL IT A COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION, BUT AN EXPERIENCED BULGARIAN OBSERVER HERE SAID IT WAS MORE LIKELY A NATIONALIST MOVEMENT WITH A STRONG SPRINKLING OF COMMUNISTS, OUT TO WEAKEN GERMANY IN ANY WAY POSSIBLE. IT APPARENTLY IS NATION-WIDE, AS THE MURDERS HAVE SPREAD IN THE LAST WEEK TO PLOVDIV, AND ARMS CACHES HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED IN OTHER OUTLYING TOWNS IT APPARENTLY HAS XEEN MOST ACTIVE AGAINST POLICE CHIEFS, MOST OF WHOM IN BULGARIA ARE THOROUGHLY IN THE HANDS OF THE NAZIS.

JUN 21 1943

WHEN THE LIBERTY FRONT KILLED A FORMER DEFENSE MINISTER, THE VIOLENTLY PRO-NAZI KRISTO LUKOFF, THE NAZIS TOOK THE JOB OF DEFENDING SUCH MEN OUT OF THE HANDS OF EVEN THEIR MOST-TRUSTED BULGARIAN POLICE AND NOW EMPLOY A SMALL ARMY OF PLAINCLOTHES MEN TO SEEK OUT THE KILLERS.

BUT THE POLICE STILL REMAIN LEAL GERMAN ENTRENCHMENT IN BULGARIA, AND THEY CARRY TYE THE PRINCIPAL BURDEN OF SURVEILLANCE OF THE NATION IN THE INTERESTS OF THE NAZIS. ASIDE FROMSTHEM, THE GERMANS LEAN MAINLY ON DIRECT NEGOTIATIONS WITH BORIS AND THEIR OWN SMALL ARMY AND MARINE GARRISONS, POLITICALLY, THE FAITHFUL FOLLOWERS OF THE NAZIS ARE VERY FEW, BUT INSIDE THE ARMY THE GERMANS HAVE A LARGE NUMBER OF FRIENDS, PRINCIPALLY BULGARS TRAINED IN GERMANY.

THE CONTINUED ASSASSINATIONS OF PRO-NAZIS INDICATE HOW SHAKY IS THEIR HOLD ON THE COUNTRY, BUT AS LONG AS BORIS RULES, AND THE GERMAN MILITARY STRENGTH STANDS BETWEEN HIM AND THE RUSSIANS, THE GERMANS WILL REMAIN IN BULGARIA.

JUN 21 1943

PACIFIC STORMS

WORK FOR JAPS

- - -

BUT WEATHER STMETIMES CROSSES UP ENEMY;

LEAVES HIS CONVOYS NAKED AND EXPOSED ( 750 )

- - - -

JUN 21 1943

BY LEIF ERICKSON

(ADVANCE) AN ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE--(AP)--WEATHER IS ON THE SIDE OF THE JAPANESE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

THEY TRY TO USE IT, TOO, AS A MAJOR TACTICAL WEAPON BUT IT IS A FICKLE ALLY IN THE TROPIC AND EQUATORIAL ZONES. ON OCCASION, IT HAS LEFT NIPPONESE SHIPS EXPOSED AS TARGETS FOR AMERICAN BOMBING PLANES.

WEATHER FRONTS MOVE IN SLOW PROGRESSION FROM THE WEST -- OUT OF JAPANESE TERRITORY -- ACROSS NO MAN'S SEA AND EASTWARD OVER AMERICAN AND ALLIED POSITIONS.

THE NIPPONESE, THEREFORE, CAN MOVE FLEET AND TRANSPORT FORCES EASTWARD BEHIND OR INSIDE A STORM FRONT COVER, HIDING THEIR CRAFT FROM SCOUTING AIRPLANES OR SHIPS.

THIS TACTIC WILL WORK, IF THE WEATHER FRONT BEHAVES AS EXPECTED. BUT IN THIS ISLAND-STUDDED OCEAN AREA, THE FRONTS SOMETIMES DON'T PERFORM AS THE AEROLOGICAL OFFICERS PREDICT.

WITH SCANT TEMPERATURE VARIATION, THE EQUATORIAL AND TROPIC WEATHER FRONTS FREQUENTLY STAGNATE AND BREAK UP. VANISHING CLOUDS LEAVE TASK FORCES AND TROOP CONVOYS SUDDENLY NAKED AND EXPOSED TO PLANE DETECTION AND BOMBARDMENT.

THE FATE OF THE 22-SHIP JAPANESE TRANSPORT CONVOY INTERCEPTED LAST MARCH IN THE BISMARCK SEA AND COMPLETELY DESTROYED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR'S PLANES IS ONE EXAMPLE OF MISTAKEN ENEMY CONFIDENCE IN A WEATHER FRONT THAT FOLDED UP.

LIEUT.COMMANDER JOHN O.F.DORSETT OF HOLLYWOOD,CALIF., OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC "NAVY WEATHER CENTRAL," OUTLINED AT A HEADQUARTERS PRESS CONFERENCE THE SIGNIFICANT ROLE OF AEROGOGY.

THE WEATHER CENTRAL COLLECTS WEATHER OBSERVATIONS FROM SCATTERED PORTS AND BASES, FROM AIRPLANES AND FROM RADIOSONDE AND PILOT BALLOONS EQUIPPED WITH RADIO TRANSMITTERS. FORECASTS ARE MADE UP EVERY SIX HOURS AND ARE BROADCAST BY RADIO TO SHIPS, PLANES AND BASES.

JUN 21 1943

COORDINATION OF MILITARY OPERATIONS WITH WEATHER IS MORE DIFFICULT IN THE EQUATORIAL PACIFIC THAN IN ANY OTHER PARO OF THE WORLD, DORSETT STATED.

COMMANDER KENNETH EARG OF PHILADELPHIA, SOUTH PACIFIC FORCE STAFF AEROLOGICAL OFFICER, COMMENTED THAT PROBABLY FEWER WEATHER RECORDS WERE AVAILABLE ON THIS AREA BEFORE THE WAR THAN ON ANY OTHER PART OF THE GLOBE. HE CALLED IT A VIRTUALLY UNKNOWN AREA FROM THE AEROLOGICAL STANDPOINT.

MOST OF WHAT WAS KNOWN WAS KNOWN TO THE JAPANESE ALONE. DORSETT FRANKLY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE JAPANESE WERE VERY GOOD AND FULLY ADVANCED IN USING THE NEWEST METHODS OF WEATHER SCIENCE.

"I IMAGINE THE JAPS LEARNED FROM THE GERMANS," HE SAID. "THE NORWEGIANS WERE PIONEERS IN DEVELOPING NEW WEATHER METHODS AND THE GERMANS WERE QUICK TO PICK IT UP FROM THEM." JUN 21 1943

THE NEW THEORY OF AEROLOGY IS BASED ON POLAR FRONTS AND DIFFERING AIR MASSES, AS CONTRASTED WITH THE OLDER SYSTEM BASED MAINLY ON HIGH AND LOW PRESSURE CENTERS. THE OLD THEORY OF HIGH AND LOW CENTERS,

JUN 21 1943

3024-5231

30.24 -5231

DORSETT EXPLAINED, GAVE TOO LITTLE CONSIDERATION TO THE BOUNDARIES BETWEEN AIR MASSES.

THESE ARE THE FRONTS AND THAT IS WHERE "WEATHER"---MEANING CLOUDS, WINDS AND RAIN --- IS.

EARL SAID NEW TECHNIQUES HAVE INCREASED FORECASTING ACCURACY FROM 60 PER CENT TO BETWEEN 80 AND 85 PER CENT.

ALL THE WEATHER ADVANTAGE DOESN'T GO TO THE JAPANESE IN THE TROPIC AND EQUATORIAL STRETCHES OF THE PACIFIC, OF COURSE. FRONTS IN THIS REGION ARE SLOW MOVING TO AN EXTREME -- FOUR TO SIX MILES AN HOUR EASTWARD, COMPARED TO 16 TO 18 IN THE NORTH PACIFIC. HENCE, AMERICAN FLEET UNITS CAN USE A FRONT AS COVER BY MOVING NORTH OR SOUTH INSIDE AN EASTWARD-TRUDGING CLOUD AND STORM FRONT.

JUN 21 1943

BOTH OUR FORCES AND THE ENEMY ARE HAMPERED, HOWEVER, IN THAT THE SLOW-MOVING FRONTS HAVE HOLES OF BLUE SKY AND CALM IN THEM. FRONTS IN THIS REGION ARE NOT AS SOLID OR AS SHARPLY-DEFINED AND ARE NOT AS FAST-MOVING AS THOSE IN THE TEMPERATE ZONES WITH GREATER TEMPERATURE RANGE.

THE JAPANESE PROBABLY USED A WELL-DEVELOPED TEMPERATE ZONE FRONT OO PULL OFF THEIR PEARL HARBOR ATTACK. WE COUNTERED WITH THE SAME USE OF SUCH A FRONT TO RAID THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.

COMMANDER DORSETT EXPLAINED THAT WHILE TROPIC WEATHER FRONTS MAY BE ONLY FROM 200 TO 250 MILES LONG, THEY ALSO MAY BE 40,000 TO 50,000 FEET THICK AND IMPOSSIBLE TO CLIMB OVER IN A PLANE. NORMAL DEPTH FOR A TEMPERATE ZONE STORM FRONT IS ABOUT 12,000 FEET --- RELATIVELY EASY FOR AIRCRAFT TO VAULT OVER.

A PILOT IS WISE TO SKIRT AROUND A FRONT IN THESE PARTS. IF HE CHOOSES TO FLY THROUGH, COMMANDER EARL OBSERVES, HE MAY RUN INTO VERTICAL CURRENTS OF "AT LEAST 150 KNOTS IN A GOOD HUSKY THUNDERSTORM."

THERE IS A SECTOR OF THE PACIFIC WHICH COULD PROVIDE TYPHOONS TO BE OUR ALLIES IN AIRCRAFT CARRIER ASSAULTS AT JAPAN, COMMANDER DORSETT EXPLAINED. ON A MAP HE POINTED TO REGIONS IN WHICH TYPHOONS CIRCLE WESTWARD AND NORTHWARD FROM THE CAROLINE ISLANDS, SKIRTING THE PHILIPPINES AND THEN HITTING THE JAPANESE COAST. THE KEY JAPANESE NAVAL BASE OF TRUK IS IN THE CAROLINES. IF WE COULD SEIZE TRUK OR RECOVER A PHILIPPINE BASE, THE WEATHER EXPERT CONTINUED, AN AMERICAN FORCE COULD FOLLOW UP A TYPHOON TO DELIVER A DIRECT BLOW AGAINST JAPAN. SUCH A STORM, HEAVILY DAMAGING IN ITSELF TO COMMUNICATIONS, BUILDINGS AND MORALE, COULD CONCEAL THE AMERICAN FORCE FROM DETECTION.

JUN 21 1943

EARL SAID HE BELIEVED THE JAPANESE HAD NEVER MADE AN OFFENSIVE MOVE IN THE WAR THAT WAS NOT GOVERNED BY WEATHER. DORSETT IS CONVINCED THE GERMAN INVASION OF POLAND AND FRANCE WERE BASED ON LONG RANGE WEATHER PROMISES THAT HITLER'S FORCES WOULD HAVE AT LEAST TWO WEEKS OF DRY WEATHER IN WHICH TO GET THEIR ATTACKS ROLLING.

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NEW POLE ARMY
EAGER TO FIGHT
WAY BACK HOME

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JUN 21 1943

JUN 21 1943

IMMINENT ACTION
EXPECTED BY
IRAN FORCE (700)

- - -

BY WACLAW SIKORSKI
POLISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY CORRESPONDENT

JUN 21 1943

(ADVANCE)...TEHERAN, IRAN--AS INVASION FORCES ARE BEING WELDED INTO READINESS FOR AN ENCIRCLING OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE NAZI FORTRESS OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE, THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND IS COUNTING HEAVILY ON A LITTLE KNOWN FIGHTING FORCE ALREADY ASSEMBLED ON THE EASTERN SHORES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THIS IS THE EASTERN POLISH ARMY, CONSISTING OF FOUR REGULAR INFANTRY DIVISIONS, ONE ARMORED BRIGADE AND VARIOUS INDEPENDENT MOTORIZED UNITS, ALL TRAINED BY THE MOST MODERN METHODS AND FULLY EQUIPPED WITH BRITISH AND AMERICAN WEAPONS. ITS TOTAL STRENGTH IS 75,000 OFFICERS AND MEN, EXCLUSIVE OF AN IMPORTANT WOMEN'S AUXILIARY SERVICE AND SEVERAL DETACHMENT OF TRAINED UNITS COMPOSED OF BOYS UNDER 17 YEARS OF AGE.

JUN 21 1943

THUS THE ALLIES HAVE IN THE MIDDLE EAST A FULL-SIZED ARMY OF SOLDIERS AT LEAST HALF OF WHOM ARE VETERAN REGULARS WHO SAW ACTION IN POLAND IN SEPTEMBER, 1939. THEY ARE COMMANDED BY GENERAL WLADYSLAW ANDERS.

ONE UNIT IS LARGELY COMPOSED OF SURVIVORS OF THE POLISH CARPATHIAN DIVISION WHICH PARTICIPATED IN THE TOBRUK AND LIBYAN OFFENSIVES. BUT THE MAIN BODY OF TROOPS WAS ORGANIZED IN RUSSIA IN THE WINTER OF 1941-42, FOLLOWING THE RUSSO-POLISH PACT WHICH RELEASED THESE FORMER PRISONERS OF WAR.

IN THE SUMMER OF 1942 THE ARMY WAS JOINED TO THE BRITISH FORCES IN PERSIA TO STRENGTHEN THE GARRISON MAINTAINED THERE WHILE THE MAIN BRITISH EFFORT WAS BEING CONCENTRATED AGAINST ROMMEL.

GENERAL ANDERS' ARMY IS NOW A WHOLLY INDEPENDENT TASK FORCE, LARGER THAN THE AVERAGE ARMY CORPS, AND ORGANIZED SO AS TO BE ABLE TO ACT AS A NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNITS, BUT HIS MEN ARE COUNTED AS A PART OF THE COMBINED ALLIED FORCES NOW ON THE ALERT IN PERSIA AND IRAN UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL SIR HENRY POWNALL. JUN 21 1943

AS THE DECISIVE HOURS APPROACHES ON THE MEDITERRANEAN FRONT, THOSE WHO ARE LAYING PLANS FOR A CAMPAIGN IN THE BALKANS ARE MINDFUL OF THE ASSET OF HAVING IN THE RANKS MANY SOLDIERS WHO ESCAPED FROM INTERNMENT CAMPS IN HUNGARY AND RUMANIA AND TRAVELED DOWN THE BALKAN PENINSULA ON THEIR WAY TO EGYPT OR SYRIA. MANY SPENT SEVERAL MONTHS ON ROUTE, AND WERE ABLE TO LEARN ONE OR MORE BALKAN LANGUAGES. A SIZABLE CONTINGENT OF THESE MEN, OF COURSE, ESCAPED FROM OCCUPIED POLAND ITSELF, PENETRATING GAPS IN THE ITALO-GERMAN CONTROL SYSTEM FOLLOWING THE OCCUPATION OF GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA. THIS "UNDERGROUND" ROUTE, INCIDENTALLY, IS STILL FUNCTIONING.

THE TROOPS REPRESENT A STRONGLY DIVERSIFIED MILITARY ELEMENT, RANGING FROM VETERANS OF THE BATTLES OF POLAND AND FRANCE TO YOUTHFUL RECRUITS. AFTER YEARS OF EXILE THEY ARE IMPATIENT TO COME TO GRIPS WITH THE GERMANS.

IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THIS ARMY SPECIAL EMPHASIS WAS LAID UPON CONTINUITY OF PRE-WAR TRADITIONS. SEVERAL UNITS BEAR THE NAMES AND

JUN 21 1943

3024-5233

30.24 5233

COLORS OF FAMOUS REGIMENTS. SOME DISPLAY STANDARDS THAT WERE HIDDEN IN 1939 AND LATER RECOVERED AND BROUGHT TO TEHERAN THROUGH SECRET CHANNELS.

JUN 21 1943

THE TRADITIONAL TIES, HOWEVER, ARE NOT THE SORT WHICH WOULD PREVENT THE POLES FROM MAKING THE MOST OF THEIR MODERN EQUIPMENT.

THE OLD CAVALRY CONCEPT OF MOBILITY, NOW TRANSLATED INTO TERMS OF MECHANIZED WARFARE, IS INCORPORATED IN THEIR TRAINING. GENERAL ANDERS, AN EXPERIENCED CAVALRY COMMANDER HIMSELF, SELECTED ONE OF THE REGIMENTS IN HIS PRE-WAR BRIGADE, THE POLISH 12TH LANCERS, TO ACT AS HIS PRESENT RECONNAISANCE UNIT. ITS RESPONSIBILITY IS TO STRIKE DEEP INTO ENEMY TERRITORY, ACTING UNDER DIRECT ORDERS FROM THE CORPS COMMANDER, AND EFFECT A CONCENTRATED ATTACK BEFORE THE ENEMY HAS TIME TO ORGANIZE COUNTER-ACTION.

THIS REGIMENT, WHICH IN THE POLISH CAMPAIGN WAS EQUIPPED WITH A FEW MOTORIZED ANTI-TANK GUNS (THOUGH THE TROOPS FOUGHT AS MOUNTED CAVALRY), ACCOUNTED FOR 46 GERMAN TANKS AND ARMORED VEHICLES BEFORE ITS GUNS WERE DESTROYED. LOSSES IN PERSONNEL WERE HEAVY, AND 60 PER CENT OF ITS OFFICERS WERE LOST IN SOUTHWESTERN POLAND.

RECONSTRUCTED IN RUSSIA, THE REGIMENT TRAVERSED 5,000 MILES, MARCHING WITH THE REST OF GENERAL ANDERS' ARMY FROM DEEP INSIDE SOVIE TERRITORY ALMOST TO THE CHINESE BORDER, THROUGH THE LANDS OF ASIATIC KIRGIZS, USBEKHS AND TURKOMENIANS, AND BY BOAT THROUGH THE CASPIAN SEA AND THUS TO IRAQ. IN TEHERAN THE REGIMENT STRUCK UP A CLOSE RELATIONSHIP WITH ITS BRITISH COUNTERPART, THE ROYAL 12TH LANCERS.

GENERAL SIKORSKI, POLISH PREMIER AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, VISITED THE MIDDLE EAST RECENTLY FOR THE SECOND TIME, ACCOMPANIED BY GENERAL POWNALL. DURING HIS FIRST TRIP, EN ROUTE TO MOSCOW IN THE AUTUMN OF 1941, SIKORSKI SAW ONLY ONE UNIT, THE CARPATHIAN BRIGADE, DEFENDIN THE FORTRESS OF TOBRUK TOGETHER WITH A NEW ZEALAND DIVISION. THIS TIME HE SAW A FULL SIZED ARMY CORPS EQUIPPED AND TRAINED TO THE HILT.

THE POLISH AND BRITISH COMMANDERS ASSURED THE TROOPS THAT THEY HAD INSPIRED THE GREATEST CONFIDENCE, AND COUNSELLED THEM THAT THEY WERE TO DISCHARGE THEIR DUTIES IN A MANNER BEFITTING THE GRAVITY OF THEIR IMMINENT ASSIGNMENT. THE OFFICERS REPLIED, ON BEHALF OF THEIR MEN, THAT IT WAS THEIR BOLDEST HOPE THAT THIS POLISH ARMY MIGHT BECOME THE SPEARHEAD OF A GREAT ARMY OF LIBERATION WHICH WOULD FINALLY INVADE HITLER'S EUROPE AND REDEEM THE COUNTRY OF THEIR BIRTH.

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ANTI-ALLY PAPER

IN BUENOS AIRES

HITS HARD TIMES

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JUN 21 1943

IMAGINATION AND

CIRCULATION

STRAINED (1,200)

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BY CHARLES H.GUPTILL

(ADVANCE)..BUENOS AIRES-(AP)-MELANCHOLY DAYS HAVE FALLEN UPON EL PAMPERO, ONCE THE MOST IMPORTANT AND STILL THE MOST BLATANT DISTRIBUTOR OF AXIS NEWS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

THE TREND OF WAR IS SORELY TRYING THE IMAGINATIONS OF ITS EDITORS

IN THEIR EFFORT TO PRESERVE THE LEGEND OF AXIS INVICIBILITY; PRINTING DIFFICULTIES HAVE AFFECTED ITS TYPOGRAPHICAL QUALITY ALMOST TO THE POINT OF ILLEGIBILITY; AND A MORE SUBTLE APOLOGIST FOR THE AXIS HAS ARISEN IN THE NEW NATIONALIST PAPER, CABILDO, CHALLENGING EL PAMPERO IN ITS OWN FIELD.

WHEN PAMPERO WAS AT ITS HEIGHT IT WAS REPUTED TO HAVE A DAILY CIRCULATION OF MORE THAN 70,000 TODAY IT IS DOUBTFUL IF IT REACHES HALF THAT MANY.

JUN 21 1943

FOUNDED IN JANUARY 1940, EL PAMPERO HAS BEEN DIRECTED SINCE ITS BIRTH BY ENRIQUE P.OSES, 44-YEAR-OLD NEWSPAPERMAN OF EXTREME NATIONALIST STAMP WHO ONCE EDITED CLERICAL PUBLICATIONS. TODAY OSES IS A RECOGNIZED LEADER OF ONE OF THE SEGMENTS INTO WHICH THE ARGENTINE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IS SPLIT. HE GREETS HIS FOLLOWERS WITH THE CHARACTERISTIC FASCIST SALUTE AND EXPRESSES HIMSELF, SOMETIMES VIOLENTLY, IN THE TRADITIONAL GOEBBELSIAN MANNER.

FROM THE OUTSET THE PAPER'S FINANCES HAVE BEEN MYSTERIOUS. A CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION ESTABLISHED THAT IT OPERATED AT A LOSS OF $100,000 DURING ITS SECOND SIX MONTHS.

ITS ADVERTISING REVENUES, PRINCIPALLY FROM BLACKLISTED FIRMS, WERE LESS THAN ONE-TENTH OF ITS TOTAL EXPENDITURES DURING THIE PERIOD.

PAMPERO RECEIVED GENEROUS CONTRIBUTIONS FROM GERMAN TOURIST AGENCIES. ITS CABLE NEWS WAS FURNISHED GRATIS BY THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AND ITALIAN STEFANI AGENCIES. IT HAS BEEN A PERFECT REPLICA IN THE SPANISH LANGUAGE OF THE NAZI PRESS DIRECTED BY DR.GOEBBELS, AND HAS SWAYED WITH THE EVER-SWAYING GERMAN PROPAGANDA LINE.

IN DOMESTIC AFFAIRS IT HAS A STALWART SUPPORTER OF THE NEUTRALITY POLICY OF DEPOSED PRESIDENT ROMAN CASTILLO. IT PRETENDS TO BE THE CHAMPION OF THE UNDERPRIVILEGED ARGENTINE. IT IS CONTEMPTUOUS OF CONGRESS AND ARGENTINA'S PRO-DEMOCRATIC LEADERS, WHOM IT SATIRIZES WITH A VICIOUSNESS AND DISDAIN FOR TRUTH WHICH HAS INVOLVED IT IN A WHOLE SERIES OF COURT ACTIONS. EDITOR OSES EVOLVED A SYSTEM OF "REVOLVING EDITORS-IN-CHIEF" BY WHICH HIS ASSISTANTS ROTATE IN RESPONSIBILITY FOR PUBLICATION OF THE PAPER THUS, WHENEVER AN OUTRAGED VICTIM OF PAMPERO'S MUDSLINGING TURNED ON THE LEGAL HEAT, THE SACRIFICIAL GOAT REGULARLY TURNED OUT TO BE ONE OF THE SUBORDINATES.

PAMPERO ALSO DESPISES ARGENTINA'S TRADITIONAL NATIONAL HEROES--SUCH AS BARTOLOME MITRE, DOMINGO SARMIENTO AND BERNARDINO RIVADAVIA--FOR THEIR DEMOCRATIC SENTIMENTS, AND WAS BRIEFLY SUSPENDED BY THE AUTHORITIES ONCE BECAUSE OF ITS ATTACKS ON THEM.

THE PAPER'S OWN FAVORITE HERO IS JUAN MANUEL DE ROSAS, A BLOOD-STAINED TYRANT WHO RULED ARGENTINA FROM 1835 TO 1852. JUN 21 1943

A CHARACTERISTIC BIT OF ENTERPRISE WAS WHEN A PAMPERO CAMERAMAN PERSUADED A MODERATELY WELL-TO-DO ENGLISHMAN TO PERMIT PICTURES OF HIS HOUSE, HIS FAMILY AND HIS GARDEN BY LEADING HIM TO BELIEVE THAT THEY WERE TO APPEAR IN A SERIOUS PUBLICATION. PAMPERO PUBLISHED THEM TOGETHER WITH OTHERS OF DESTITUTE ARGENTINES AND A TEXT PORTRAYING THE ENGLISHMAN AS A SORRY EXAMPLE OF FOREIGN EXPLOITATION.

PAMPERO ONCE DISTORTED A LETTER MADE PUBLIC BY MAJOR ELLIOTT ROOSEVELT TO MAKE IT APPEAR THAT UNITED STATES SOLSIDERS IN GENERAL AND THE PRESIDENT'S SON IN PARTICULAR WERE WAR-WEARY AND READY TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS. THE LETTER ACTUALLY URGED AN ARMISTICE ON POLITICAL SNIP-

JUN 21 1943

3024-5235

ING SO THAT ALL ENERGIES COULD BE DEVOTED TO THE WAR, THERE--BY ASSURING ITS SPEEDY CONCLUSION AND ENABLING THE MEN IN THE FRONT LINES TO RETURN TO THEIR NORMAL LIVES.

ONCE A PRACTICE ALARM IN NEW YORK WAS PRESENTED AS AN ACTUAL AXIS AIR RAID. THE EDITORS WERE FINDING IT HARD INDEED TO FIND EVIDENCE OF AXIS MILITARY PROWESS.

ONE OF PAMPERO'S MORE SENSATIONAL EXPLOITS WAS THE PUBLICATION OF AN ACROSTIC WHICH, DECIPHERED, CONTAINED AN OBSCENE EPITHET APPLIED TO THE BRITISH.

JUN 21 1943

PAMPERO'S EFFORTS TO SQUARE EVENTS WITH THE PROPAGANDA LINE BECAME MORE ANGUISHED DAILY BEGINNING WITH ROMMEL'S DEFEAT IN EGYPT, PREVIOUSLY, IT HAD BEEN EASY GOING WITH NORWAY, FRANCE, GREECE, CRETE, PEARL HARBOR, SINGAPORE, BATAAN, TOBRUK AND THE ALEUTIANS SUPPLYING THE HAPPY HEADLINES.

IN THOSE DAYS PAMPERO READERS FLAUNTED THEIR PAPERS IN THE BUSES AND STREET CARS AND THE PAPER ACQUIRED A CERTAIN PRESTIGE WHEN ALLIED COMMUNIQUES CONFIRMED ITS JUBILANT BULLETINS.

THE DEFEAT AT EL ALAMEIN PLACED A HEAVY BURDEN ON PAMPERO'S DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EXPLANATIONS. IT CAME UP WITH THE "STRATEGIC WITHDRAWAL" THEORY SO SKILLFULLY WAS THE MANEUVER EXECUTED, PAMPERO SAID, THAT THE BRITISH ON REACHING THE GERMAN POSITIONS VIRTUALLY COLLAPSED FROM SURPRISE ON FINDING THE ENEMY GONE.

THE LAST WEEK OF THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN WAS CHRONICLED IN PAMPERO HEADLINES AS FOLLOWS: :

MAY 3---"ANDERSON THROWN BACK AT PONT DU FAHS."

MAY 4---"ROMMEL OCCUPIES STRONG POSITIONS."

30.24 - 5235

MAY 5---"DESPERATE ALLIED ATTACKS CHECKED ON ENTIRE TUNISIAN FRONT."

MAY 6---"ALLIED DRIVE IN TUNISIA COLLAPSES."

MAY 7---"TENACIOUS AXIS DEFENSE, ENORMOUS ANGLO-YANKEE LOSSES IN TUNISIA."

MAY 8---"TUNISIAN BATTLEGROUND DISPUTED INCH BY INCH; AXIS COUNTER-OFFENSIVE TO BE LAUNCHED FROM SICILY-SARDINIA-CRETE TRIANGLE."

MAY 9---"WITHOUT AMMUNITION OR FOOD, FIRST ITALIAN ARMY GIVES UP IN TUNISIA."

JUN 21 1943

MAY 10--"AXIS CAMPAIGN IN NORTH AFRICA FAVORS JAP PLANS IN ASIA."

WHILE THESE PAINFUL EVENTS WERE ENSUING, PAMPERO SUFFERED A CRUEL BLOW FROM A QUITE UNEXPECTED QUARTER IN WHAT FROM ITS POINT OF VIEW AMOUNTED TO BRAZEN APOSTASY BY RUIZ GUINAZU, FOREIGN MINISTER AT THE TIME.

AS A FAITHFUL EXPONENT OF CASTILLO'S NEUTRALITY POLICY, RUIZ GUINAZU HAD OCCUPIED A SPECIAL NICHEIN PAMPERO'S AFFECTIONS. THE PAPER ONCE HAD ORGANIZED A TRIUMPHAL CELEBRATION IN RECOGNITION OF HIS ACHIEVEMENT IN ISOLATING ARGENTINA FROM THE ANTI-AXIS POLICY ADOPTED BY THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

LATER, PAMPERO'S DELIGHT KNEW NO BOUNDS WHEN RUIZ GUINAZU APPEARED ON A BALCONY OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY TO RECEIVE THE HOMAGE OF A NATIONALIST MOB WHICH HAD JUST HEARD EDITOR OSES DELIVER A VIOLENT HARANGUE AGAINST THE DEMOCRACIES AND THE JEWS.

ON MAY 1 OF THIS YEAR RUIZ GUINAZU DELIVERED A CONSTITUTION DAY ADDRESS IN SANTA FE. NATIONALIST HOPES WERE HIGH FOR A FURTHER INDICATION OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER'S ALLEGIANCE.

JUN 21 1943

TO PAMPERO'S DISMAY, RUIZ GUINAZU SEIZED THE OPPORTUNITY TO REMARK THAT "TOTALITARIANISM WILL NEVER FLOURISH IN OUR CLIMATE," GOING ON TO BRAND THE TOTALITARIAN REGIMES AS "ESSENTIALLY PAGAN AND CONSEQUENTLY CONTRARY TO THE CHRISTIAN GENIUS."

SORROWFULLY, PAMPERO DEMANDED WHETHER IN UTTERING THESE UNEXPECTED WORDS RUIZ GUINAZU HAD GIVEN THOUGHT TO "THE SOLDIERS OF CHRIST WHO HAVE BARED THEIR BREASTS AS A BARRIER AGAINST THE BOLSHEVIK HORDES."

IN ITS HEYDEY PAMPERO WAS PRINTED ON IMPORTED NEWSPRINT IT SOON FOUND ITSELF ON THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH BLACKLISTS, HOWEVER, AND HENCE UNABLE TO OBTAIN PAPER FROM ABROAD.

IT WAS REDUCED TO BUYING DOMESTIC NEWSPRINT WHICH IS UNSUITED FOR HIGHSPEED ROTARY PRESSES. IT HAD TO RESORT TO FLAT PRESSES. THE PRODUCT BECAME SUCH, WITH ITS SMUDGED INK, UNEVEN PRINT AND BLACKED-OUT CUTS, THAT EVEN TRYING TO READ IT BECAME A TRIBUTE TO THE FANATICAL LOYALTY OF ITS REMAINING SUBSCRIBERS.

JUN 21 1943

SOME HAVE WONDERED WHY PAMPERO TRIES TO CONTINUE PUBLICATION. POSSIBLY THE PRINCIPAL REASON IS THAT ITS DISAPPEARANCE MIGHT BE CONSISTED A TACIT ADMISSION THAT ITS CAUSE ALREADY IS DOOMED.

THE RIVAL NATIONALIST TABLOID, CABILDO, IN EIGHT MONTHS HAS ACHIEVED A CIRCULATION AT LEAST DOUBLE THAT OF PAMPERO. CABILDO IS THE MOUTHPIECE OF THE NATIONALIST FACTION HEADED BY MANUEL FRESCO, FORMER GOVERNOR OF BUENOS AIRES PROVINCE WHOSE ELECTION THE LATE PRESIDENT ROBERTO ORTIZ VOIDED AS FRAUDULENT.

THE OSES AND FRESCO NATIONALISTS ARE NOT ON FRIENDLY TERMS.

UENCE. CABILDO'S RELATIVE PROSPERITY-- IF IT CAN BE CALLED SUCH, FOR PUBLISHING EXPERTS ESTIMATE IT LOSES AT LEAST $10,000 A MONTH-- IS DOUBLY GALLING TO THE PAMPERISTAS.

CABILDO'S EDITORIAL POLICY IS PRO-AXIS, BUT IT IS SLIGHTLY LESS SHAMELESS. IT PRETENDS TO BE FUNDAMENTALLY PRO-ARGENTINE AND THE FAITHFUL REFLECTOR OF ARGENTINE NEUTRALITY. ITS WAR NEWS CONSISTENTLY PLACES THE BEST POSSIBLE FACE ON THE MILITARY FORTUNES OF THE AXIS, BUT IT ALSO CONDESCENDS TO PUBLISH THE TEXTS OF ALLIED COMMUNIQUES OR EXCERPTS FROM THEM.

CABILDO'S MILITARY COMMENTATOR, A RETIRED ARGENTINE ARMY OFFICER, HAS DEVOTED HIMSELF OF LATE TO EXPLAINING IN A SERIES OF SCHOLARLY ARTICLES WHY THE ALLIED VICTORY IN NORTH AFRICA WAS INCONSEQUENTIAL, WHY THE MEDITERRANEAN IS STILL CONTROLLED BY ITALY AND WHY EUROPE NEVER CAN BE SUCCESSFULLY INVADED.

ALTHOUGH CABILDO'S STYLE IS SOMEWHAT MORE REFINED THAN PAMPERO'S, ONE OF THEIR EDITORIALS ON VICE PRESIDENT WALLACE'S VISIT TO THE WEST COAST WAS SO INSULTING THAT THE ARGENTINE CENSORSHIP WOULD NOT PERMIT EXCERPTS TO BE CABLED ABROAD.

JUN 21 1943

CABILDO, HOWEVER, WAS NOT PENALIZED.

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JUN 21 1943

3024-5237

30.24 - 5237

# Army Quells Detroit Race Riots, 23 Dead, As Roosevelt Pleads for End of Mob Rule; Ickes Sees Lewis, Fails to End Coal Strike

JUN 22 1943

JUN 22 1943

## President's Proclamation Follows an Appeal by Governor for Troops

## 700 Hurt, 600 Jailed In 24-Hour Battle

## 20 Negroes and 3 Whites Killed; Police Helpless; Homes Are Set Afire

By The Associated Press

DETROIT, June 22 (Tuesday).—President Roosevelt called on Detroit race rioters in a formal proclamation early today to "disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes" after a series of wild disorders had taken twenty-three lives and injured more than 700 persons.

The President's proclamation was issued after Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, acting on instructions from Mr. Roosevelt, had directed the commander of the 6th Service Command to use troops to put down the rioting, and had announced that order was being restored.

"Under instructions of the President, issued at the request of Governor Harry F. Kelly of Michigan, Secretary Stimson directed Major General Henry S. Aurand, commanding the 6th Service Command, to use troops to suppress the rioting in Detroit," the War Department announced. "Early reports indicate the arrival of the troops was welcomed and that order was being restored."

### General Put in Charge

Brigadier General William Guthner was placed in command of the Detroit area, being assigned to Detroit by General Aurand, of the 6th Service Command in Chicago.

Streets in Detroit, already under Military rule, grew gradually quiet before midnight last night as rioters dispersed with the arrival of the troops after nearly twenty-four hours of fights between Negroes and white men—marked by a pitched battle at a Negro apartment hotel.

Mayor Edward J. Jeffries announced at 11:30 p. m. that the situation was much improved. Of the twenty-three dead, twenty were Negroes, one of the Negroes being a woman.

Police had regained sufficient authority to be able to impound automobiles of persons unable to explain their street presence acceptably. Earlier, cars had been racing up and down the streets.

Troops rolled into Cadillac Square, heart of the city, an hour before midnight to quell riots spreading over a wide area.

Bloodiest incident of the riotous night was a pitched battle at a Negro apartment hotel, where 200 police fired 1,000 shots and tear gas into the building as Negro snipers fired from windows.

### Fully Equipped Soldiers

With rifles on shoulders, the helmeted soldiers filled several trucks. In all, some thirty Army vehicles were in Cadillac Square downtown, including scout cars mounting machine guns, jeeps and ambulances.

Vicious fighting between Negroes and whites, in which heads were cracked and limbs broken, had demoralized an extensive section of the sprawling "Arsenal City."

The troops, a grim picture under the street lights, came on the scene twenty-two hours after the start of the rioting Sunday at midnight. Civil authorities said police were unable to cope with angry mobs.

The Governor's 10 p. m. curfew had been ignored. Civil authorities admitted the situation was "out of control," despite the Governor's proclamation of a state of emergency.

At another Negro apartment house a mob of whites hurled stones through the windows. Military police carrying side arms and nightsticks took charge.

A Negro apartment house was set afire. The blaze was extinguished, but then the crowd wrecked the establishment.

Governor Kelly had proclaimed a state of emergency earlier in the evening and announced that the "armed forces of the State of Michigan" would "aid and assist" the civil authorities in maintaining law and order.

Not only Detroit was covered by the Governor's order. All three Counties of Wayne, Oakland and Macomb—the so-called "metropolitan area" with more than 2,000,000 inhabitants—were included. Detroit is in Wayne County. Including its suburbs, it has 1,600,000 residents.

The Governor's proclamation, first reported from his conference with city authorities as declaring "martial law," clamped a lid on places of amusement and established a 10 p. m. curfew.

Martial law would have meant that the military would take full control of all governmental functions. Under military rule the military serves only in an assisting capacity.

Fighting meanwhile continued. A crowd of about 3,000 milled about Cadillac Square in downtown Detroit before the City Hall. Police seemed unable to keep control. A number of beatings of Negroes by white persons were reported.

From time to time in the early evening, when Detroiters are accustomed to promenade on Washington Boulevard and window-shop, police sirens screamed as squad cars rushed to answer reports of fresh violence.

### Tear Gas Is Used

White mobsters set fire to the homes of two Negro families, and in a fight on a streetcar a Negro slashed a white man.

On Woodward Avenue just north of the downtown business district yesterday afternoon youthful mobsters entered the rioting, attacking whites and Negroes indiscriminately, pulling trolleys off wires and breaking windows in streetcars, buses and automobiles.

Tear gas was used in several instances to break up groups, one of them in Campus Martius just across Woodward Avenue from the City Hall.

Steel helmets and extra tear gas dispersal bombs were issued yesterday afternoon to police patrolling the riot area, a section roughly three miles long extending east and north of downtown Detroit.

The police listed the following dead:

John Frailach, forty-three, white, found on street shot through the chest.

Billy Hardges, twenty-seven, Negro, shot by police who said he was looting.

Robert Davis, twenty-nine, Negro, shot by police.

Carl Singleton, nineteen, Negro, shot by police.

Anderson Ford, forty-three, Negro, shot by police.

Ray James Jackson, Negro, shot by police.

Dr. Joseph DeHoratiis, white, found fatally injured in his automobile in the riot district.

Samuel Johnson, twenty-seven, Negro, bled to death from cuts which police said he suffered while smashing a window.

John Bogan, twenty-seven, white, run down by hit-run car in midst of riot.

J. W. Wright, Negro, shot by police.

Marvin Rich, thirty, Negro, shot by police.

Ernest James, twenty-four, Negro, shot by police.

Mrs. Carrie Hackworth, twenty-nine, Negro, killed by flying brick near her home.

Fred Latheon, twenty-four, shot at 679 Medbury Street.

Bishop Hass, twenty-four, Negro, shot by police.

Charles S. Grundy, Negro, shot by another Negro according to police report.

Mose Kissick, fifty-eight, Negro shot by police.

Unidentified Negro, shot in gun fight with police.

Unidentified Negro, shot by police.

Unidentified Negro, shot by police.

Unidentified Negro, shot in rioting.

Unidentified Negro, found at rear of store, apparently killed by blow on the head.

Unidentified Negro, circumstances of death undetermined.

### Started by a Fist Fight

Yesterday's rioting, police agreed, was touched off by an isolated fist fight late Sunday night on the bridge that connects Belle Isle, recreational and swimming center in the Detroit River, with the city.

It spread swiftly, given impetus, some Negro leaders said, by an erroneous but widely believed report that a Negro woman and child were slain on Belle Isle Sunday night.

A gang of white men, seeking to take two Negroes from the custody of police in a scout car, overturned the car and set it afire. The two Negroes and the police leaped to safety. The Negroes fled.

Even as the Governor's proclamation was being framed, a military police battalion from Fort Custer had been taking stations in the city to assist state militia and the state and city police.

Governor Kelly, who hastened here earlier in the day from the governors' conference at Columbus, Ohio, issued his order in response to demands for such action from citizens' groups.

General Guthner, head of military police for the Army's 6th Service Command, arrived here late yesterday. Governor Kelly and Mayor Jeffries asked citizens last night in radio broadcasts to do their utmsot to prevent further rioting.

The total of arrests reached 600 as law enforcement officers sought desperately to bring the situation under control after widespread violence.

Earlier in the day, when he originally had decided against martial law, Governor Kelly had said "we've got to stop this today if we're ever going to."

One of the three white persons to die was a physician who was pulled from his car while trying to answer a call in the riot vicinity off Woodward Avenue, one of the city's arteries.

The Governor's proclamation said:

"I, Harry F. Kelly, Governor of the State of Michigan and commander in chief of the military forces of the said State of Michigan, hereby declare a state of emergency and the necessity for the armed forces of the State of Michigan to aid and assist, but in subordination thereto, all duly constituted civil authorities in the execution of the law of the state.

"The necessity for such aid and assistance is declared to extend to the following counties of the State of Michigan, namely: Wayne, Oakland and Macomb.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Michigan this twenty-first day of June, 1943.

"HARRY F. KELLY."

Shortly after issuing the proclamation, Governor Kelly informed the public by radio address of the imposition of a 10 p. m. curfew, with all inhabitants of the counties of Wayne, Oakland and Macomb to be "off the streets" by that hour.

### Amusement Places Closed

All places of amusement were ordered to close at 9 p. m. and "remain closed until further orders." Sale of alcoholic beverages was prohibited. So also were public assemblies.

The Governor also said that no persons except "regular authorities" would be allowed to carry weapons.

Several lesser outbreaks of racial friction have occurred in recent months in war-crowded Detroit, the most prominent halting war production and making more than 20,000 idle in the Packard Motor Car Company plant. State troops were called to Detroit a year ago last spring when rioting was threatened over Negro occupancy of the Sojourner Truth housing project here. They moved the Negroes into the new quarters without incident.

The Negro population of Detroit, as given by the 1940 census, is 149,119. Since the census that total has been increased by an influx of Negro war workers.

Production of war plants in this area was reported little affected by yesterday's fighting, although the Ford Motor Company said hundreds of Negro workers left their jobs after receiving calls that they were needed at home. A Packard spokesman said production at its plant remained normal.

Fourteen elementary schools were closed as parents either kept their children home or went to the schools to get them. Two street car lines were suspended when motormen refused to operate the cars through the danger area. All-night theaters were warned to close last night; downtown retail establishments closed their doors in time for their staffs to reach home before dark. All saloons were closed.

### Store Windows Smashed

Center of the early rioting was Detroit's "Paradise Valley"—Hastings Street, which extends north from the downtown area, a few blocks east of Woodward Avenue. A police inspector reported every window on the street for twenty-five blocks was broken.

## RAF Raids Friedrichshafen, Wrecking Nazi Radar Plant

## Radar Plant Hit In Raid on Old Zeppelin Works

JUN 22 1943

## Heavy R. A. F. Force Flies 1,000 Miles to Hammer Friedrichshafen Factory

*By The Associated Press*

LONDON, June 21.—Big British Lancasters roared far into southern Germany last night to bomb the industrial city of Friedrichshafen, and the Air Ministry disclosed tonight that their explosives dealt a crippling blow to the largest radio-location factory in the Reich. An Air Ministry communique said heavy damage was caused to the Luftschiffbau radio factory by hits on all the main buildings, which formerly were occupied by the great Zeppelin works.

Only three of the four-engined Lancasters failed to return on schedule, and it was announced authoritatively tonight that all three of these had landed safely.

[Heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force continued their blows at Axis industry Monday night, raiding Germany again twenty-four hours after they had wrecked the Friedrichafen factory. The United Press reported.]

Meanwhile, the Air Ministry issued new reports on the results of raids which flattened German factories in the bomb-torn industrial Ruhr Valley. Declaring that reconnaissance planes recently gathered "striking evidence of devastation which has brought the Battle of the Ruhr to a climax," the Ruhr Valley. Declaring that reconnaissance planes recently gathered "striking evidence of devastation which has brought the Battle of the Ruhr to a climax," the Air Ministry said the "devastation of Germany's industrial towns is greater than anything known in any country in the world."

To get to Friedrichshafen, a city of 30,000 on the north shore of Lake Constanee, the bombers flew a round trip of 1,000 miles. This penetration into Germany was the farthest yet accomplished in force by the Royal Air Force without losing a plane.

It was the second long-range attack in as many nights for the R. A. F., which sent a big sky fleet more than half way across France to blast the munitions center of Le Creusot Saturday night, and other huge waves of R. A. F. bombers swept over the Channel in daylight today to continue the bombardment of Hitler-held territory.

The Saturday night attack on Le Creusot was reported by the Nazi-controlled Paris radio today to have left the sprawling Schneider armaments works "nothing but a mountain of debris." The broadcast said at least 250 persons were killed and half the town's 15,000 inhabitants left homeless. A Swiss telegraph agency dispatch declared that Le Creusot was almost entirely destroyed by the forty-minute attack.

Last night's raid was the first of the war on Friedrichshafen to be announced here. (On Aug. 19, Swiss reports said British bombers attacked the Zeppelin factory and other arms plants at Friedrichshafen, but this was never confirmed by the Air Ministry or R. A. F.)

The Luftschiffbau factory makes the German equivalent of radar, the radio-detection apparatus used by the United States and Great Britain to locate enemy air and naval craft. When the war broke out the Germans stopped making Zeppelins at Friedrichshafen, and later the former Zeppelin works started producing radio-location equipment.

The Air Ministry said photographs of the plant taken today showed that all the main buildings, including a hangar 1,000 feet long and 200 feet wide, were hit and some were "very severely damaged."

Various parts of radio-location equipment were made in workshops assembled in the hangar, it was said. The works still were being expanded and a half-built workshop was among those hit.

Friedrichshafen is across Lake Constance from Switzerland, which reported waves of planes overhead during the night. A Swiss communique said three Swiss were killed and one wounded at Kummershausen, southeast of Constance, when anti-aircraft guns opened up against the planes, which it identified only as "foreign." It has not been determined, the communique said, whether the casualties were caused by bombs or fragments from anti-aircraft shells.

The Swiss said that the planes came over in three waves and that incendiary bombs were dropped at Gonschwil and Haselberg, near Frauenfeld. Earlier Swiss dispatches said the explosions of bombs dropped on Friedrichshafen shook houses on the Swiss side of the lake.

The Berlin radio told of additional attacks last night on northern Germany, but these were unconfirmed here. Broadcasts recorded by The Associated Press described the raids in the north as "disturbance attacks."

# Russia Calls For Speed on Second Front

JUN 22 1943

### Moscow Radio Marks 2d Invasion Anniversary by Appeal Not To Be Late

### Germany Pictured In a State of Crisis

### Reds Cite Nazis' Record of Year of Defeats, With All Victory Hope Ended

JAMES F. KING

*By The Associated Press*

LONDON, June 22 (Tuesday).—The Russians, emphasizing that their ties with the United States and Britain are stronger than ever, called today for the opening of a second front in Europe this year, and added: "To be late now means that our common cause will seriously suffer."

The call was issued in a special communique of the Soviet Information Bureau broadcast by the Moscow radio on the second anniversary of the German invasion of Russia.

Declaring that while the balance of forces has improved, to the benefit of "us and our allies"—Germany was pictured as being politically and militarily "in a state of crisis"—the announcement asserted: "But this is not enough for victory. Everything now depends on how the Allies will use the favorable situation for a second front, without which victory is impossible.

**"Saved Hitlerites" in 1942**

"Absence of a second front in Europe saved Hitlerite Germany from defeat in 1942. As is known, the Hitlerites used this breathing space for a new wide offensive against the Soviet Union in the summer and autumn of last year.

"To miss the favorable conditions which have been created now for the opening of a second front in Europe in 1943, to be late with it, means inflicting serious damage to our common task. To delay a second front in Europe against Fascist Germany means to protract the war, which means a colossal increase in victims.

"On the other hand, the organization of a second front in Europe this year would bring about a quick termination of the war, and consequently a colossal decrease of victims on the side of the anti-Hitlerite coalition."

The anniversary found the armies of Germany and Russia in a virtual stalemate on the eastern front, and many observers were predicting that the Nazis had abandoned hope of knocking the Soviet Union out of the war. This was based on reports that Germany was moving substantial reinforcements into France. One source estimated that German troop strength in France had been increased from thirty-five to forty-four divisions in recent weeks.

**Cites Minor Land Activity**

The Russian midnight communique issued early today spoke only of minor ground activity on all sectors of the front yesterday and said there were "no important changes."

Declaring that "during the past year the German Army has had no military successes," the announcement said: "On the contrary, it suffered one defeat after another on the Soviet front and in North Africa.

"Thus, as a result, the Hitlerite military power has been shaken and a crisis caused. The German political position has been weakened. This is proved by the state of panic in the German rear. The Germans have stopped believing in victory."

The announcement, recorded at London, declared that the morale of the Red Army had grown stronger and that it "burns with the determination to put an end to the Fascists."

While German industry is powerless to replace its losses and is suffering from a shortage of labor, the announcement declared, the rear of the Red Army has been strengthened with hundreds of new factories, and the "international position of the Soviet Union also has been strengthened."

Asserting that the Soviet alliance with the United States and the Anglo-Soviet treaty proved their strength during this year, the Russians said: "Our allies are increasingly helping the Soviet people with material."

Reviewing two years of the most sanguinary warfare in history, the announcement placed German casualties on the Russian front at 6,400,000 in killed or missing—including those captured—and Russian losses at 4,200,000 killed or missing.

The Nazis were said to have lost in Russia 56,500 guns, 42,400 tanks and 43,000 planes, as against Russion losses of 35,000 guns, 30,000 tanks and 23,000 planes.

. . . In spite of Hitler's orders to keep the positions they had captured at any cost, the Germans proved unable to avert the winter offensive of the Red army. . . .

**Losses Contrasted**

The seriousness of German losses on the Soviet-German front, compared with losses of the Red army, can be seen from the following figures:

Germany and her allies have lost in two years of war in killed and prisoners 6,400,000 officers and men, 56,500 guns, 42,400 tanks, 43,000 planes. During the same period the losses of the USSR in killed and missing are 4,200,000 men, 35,000 guns, 30,000 tanks, 23,000 planes. . . .

The German army is going through a serious crisis . . . The political position of Fascist Germany has drastically deteriorated. . . . The industrial capacity of Germany's war industry is diminishing, which is considerably furthered by blows dealt by the Allied air force. . . .

The hour is near when military operations of the armies of the freedom-loving powers will join with the armed struggle of European peoples, who are enslaved by Hitler, against the German Fascist imperialists. . . .

The German Fascist imperialists, having lost faith in a quick and favorable outcome of the war they started, have attempted to split the front of the freedom-loving nations by chatter about peace. As is well known, this treacherous German plan completely failed. It has shattered against the firmness and invincibility of the alliance of freedom-loving states. . . . In the course of the war a mighty anti-Hitlerite coalition of the great powers of the world has developed, viz.: The USSR, Britain and the United States. . . .

**A Year Has Passed**

Over a year has passed since the treaty of alliance in war against Hitlerite Germany and her associates in Europe and on collaboration and mutual aid after the war was concluded.

War conditions are sufficient to test the stability of treaties. . . . During this period our allied relations with Britain have improved. In the same way the agreement on principles appertaining to mutual aid in the war against aggression . . . between the USSR and the USA has proved its strength.

The Soviet Union, drawing on itself the main forces of Hitlerite Germany, pinning down 200 German divisions and 30 divisions of her vassal divisions in the East, has given invaluable aid to her allies and has enabled them to develop their armaments production, mobilize millions of people and create powerful armies.

**Allied Aid Increased**

Our allies, on their part, have given ever-increasing aid in armaments and materials to the Soviet people. During the past month the alliance of anti-Hitlerite states became stronger by joint and simultaneous military operations against the Italian and German Fascists.

Powerful blows of the Red army against German Fascist troops in the East were joined with blows dealt by our allies to rout the Italian and German armies in North Africa. At the same time the Allied air forces dealt ever-increasing blows at Germany and Italy.

All this points to the fact that the international position of our motherland is now firmer than ever before and that in the course of war the military alliance of the USSR, Britain and the United States has become still stronger.

**Enemy's Strength Noted**

However, the Soviet people and the Red army do not underestimate the strength of the enemy and the difficulties of further struggle. Hard struggle and great trials are still ahead of us. Victory over the German Fascist invaders demands the mobilization of all our forces.

The Soviet people are certain of the victory of their just cause no matter how much the enemy is going to attempt to wriggle out of his difficulties by all sorts of "total mobilization."

The proportion of forces has changed in the course of the war to our advantage and to the advantage of our allies. But this is not enough for victory.

Now all depends on the way in

# *Special Soviet Communique On 2d Anniversary Of War*

JUN 22 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Tuesday*, June 22 —

*Following is a partial text of the special communique:*

Two years have passed since the day when Hitlerite Germany treacherously and deceitfully attacked our motherland. . . .

During the first period of the war the Soviet Union could not fully utilize all its fighting forces to repulse the enemy, because it required time to mobilize them and throw them into action against the Fascist invaders.

**Germans Hurled Back**

In addition, our Allies had only started mass production of armaments and were unable to give considerable and speedy aid to the Soviet Union. . . . The rout of the German Fascist armies at the approaches of Moscow . . . was the decisive military event of the first year of war. . . .

In the winter of 1941-42 the Red army hurled the Germans back to the west. . . . In the summer of 1942 the Germans, utilizing the absence of a second front in Europe, transferred all their reserves to the Soviet-German front, creating strong superiority of force in a southwestern direction. . . .

The Red army . . . stopped the enemy at the approaches to Stalingrad and at the foothills of the Caucasus. . . . The winter campaign of 1942-43 was the turning point in the entire course of the war.

JUN 22 1943

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which our allies will use the favorable situation to create a second front on the Continent of Europe because without a second front victory over Hitlerite Germany is impossible.

**Saved Germany In '42**

The absence of a second front in Europe saved Hitlerite Germany from defeat in 1942. As is known, the Hitlerites used this breathing space for a new, wide offensive against the Soviet Union in the summer and autumn of last year.

To miss favorable conditions which have been created now for the opening of a second front in Europe in 1943, to be late with it, means inflicting serious damage to our common task. To delay a second front in Europe against Fascist Germany means to protract the war, which means a colossal increase in victims.

On the other hand, organization of a second front in Europe this year would bring about a quick termination of the war and consequently a colossal decrease of victims on the side of the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

through the

**Jamaica Post to Bourdillon**

LONDON, June 22 (Tuesday) (AP).—Sir Bernard Henry Bourdillon has been appoined captain-general and general-in-chief of Jamaica, succeeding Sir Arthur Frederick Richards, the Colonial Office announced tonight. Richards was appointed Governor and Commander in Chief of Nigeria.

# R. A. F. HITS TARGET NEAR SWITZERLAND

## Flies Deep Into Germany to Blast Radio Works at Friedrichshaven.

## THREE BOMBERS ARE MISSING

## Explosions Are Felt by Swiss —British Report Great Damage in City.

London, June 21 (A. P.).—Lancaster bombers penetrated deep into southern Germany last night to attack the Luftschiffbau radio factory at Friedrichshaven and damaged all main buildings, the Air Ministry announced tonight.

Three bombers were lost. The factory makes radio location equipment and is one of the largest of its kind in Germany, the communique said. Heavy damage was done, the bulletin said. The great Zeppelin works are also at Friedrichshaven.

Swiss dispatches earlier had said the reverberation of bombs shook houses clear across Lake Constance. The German radio had told also of attacks in the northern part of the Reich.

The Berne radio said that some bombs fell in the Swiss canton of Thurgau during the night and that three persons were killed and one was injured in Kuemmershausen.

Great waves of R. A. F. bombers swept out by daylight today to resume their battering of the European continent. A ninety-minute silence of the Kalundborg radio in Denmark suggested another raid on northern Germany. The drum of motors was heard continuously for more than half an hour.

JUN 22 1943

**Le Creusot Devastated.**

The British struck a devastating blow on Saturday night at Le Creusot which was said by the Paris radio to have left the sprawling Schneider armaments works "nothing but a mountain of debris" with 250 dead and half the 15,000 population of the town homeless.

The Swiss Telegraph Agency reported Le Creusot was almost entirely destroyed. Successive waves of Allied bombers dropped incendiaries and explosives for forty minutes producing "horrible spectacles," the agency said. No sector of the town was spared, not a house was left standing and all areas of the city still are smoking, the Swiss report said.

The Le Creusot Works—"the Krupps of France"—lie 170 miles southeast of Paris.

[The discovery today of a number of women and children buried alive in the collapse of several air raid shelters during the attack on Le Creusot, has raised the toll of dead to 190. NBC reported in a broadcast from Berne this afternoon.]

**'Wiped Off the Map.'**

Meanwhile t his afternoon the Air Ministry news service said that reconnaissance planes have established that more than 1,000 acres of the Barmen section of Wuppertal was "devastated" in the massive R. A. F. attack on May 29.

"There now is almost as much destruction here as there is in Duesseldorf, a town almost twice as large," the Ministry said. "No industrial town in Germany has up to the present been so completely wiped off the map."

The Allied warning which preceded the disastrous bombing of the Le Creusot works was extended today to Belgium. Apparently foreshadowing intensified air attacks on factories in occupied territories, the Free Belgian radio declared: "The Allied air forces are about to start a systematic bombardment of industries in Belgium."

Mosquito bombers patrolling the Bay of Biscay area last night shot down one German Blohn-Voss flying boat, set three others afire and scored hits on an enemy minesweeper without any loss to themselves, the Air Ministry news service said. The flying boat crashed into the sea a mass of flames, it was said. The other three were attacked on a lake eighty miles south of the Gironde River estuary and were left blazing on the water.

Hits also were scored on a giant Blohn-Voss six-engined aircraft moored alongside, igniting one of its engines, the flyers reported.

**Nazis Look for Blow at Greece.**

London, June 21 (A. P.).—Axis speculation took a new turn last night, suggesting that the Allied invasion may strike in the eastern Mediterranean, where the Middle East Command has been pounding enemy shipping and Axis railway targets in Greece.

In a broadcast recorded by the Ministry of Information, the Berlin radio said that an Allied fleet was reported off the Syrian coast, making preparations to steam into action in the Aegean Sea. The border separating Syria from Turkey was closed as a security measure for a period last week.

Berlin also said that two battleships, an aircraft carrier, a cruiser and seventeen destroyers—three of them American—were reported anchored at Gibraltar and that five landing craft mounting cannon and anti-aircraft batteries had moved from the fortress in the direction of North Africa.

# WEAK AIR RAID MADE BY NAZIS

## Few Bombs Dropped Near Thames Estuary

LONDON, Tuesday, June 22 (AP)—Within less than two hours of a brief air raid alert, London underwent a second air raid warning early today.

Shortly after the first alert was called off by the all-clear signal, a lone plane came up the estuary pursued by heavy gunfire.

During the first alert bombs were dropped in the district of the Thames estuary, and on an East Anglia village.

# NAZIS BOLSTER FRANCE ARMY, LONDON SAYS

## Big Westward Movement Of Troops Ascribed To Threat Of Invasion

JUN 22 1943

## Hitler Reported To Have Given Up Hope Of Conquering Russia

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 21—Germany was reported today to be moving substantial reinforcements into France as the eve of the second anniversary of Adolf Hitler's attack on Russia found an increasing number of military observers convinced that defeats and perils of invasion have forced Axis chieftains to abandon hope of knocking the Soviet Union out of the war.

One usually reliable foreign source in London estimated that German troop strength in France had been raised from thirty-five to forty-four divisions in recent weeks.

Hitler has been forced to turn down appeals from Premier Mussolini of Italy to send more ground forces into the bomb-jolted peninsula, where surface signs indicated the danger of Allied invasion was most immediate, the London source said.

**Nazis Spread Rumors**

The Germans themselves through radio broadcasts, contributed the most to these surface signs, declaring an Allied fleet was assembling off Syria in the eastern Mediterranean for an attack through the Aegean, and that a fleet of two battleships, an aircraft carrier, a cruiser and seventeen destroyers was at Gibraltar.

Observers at La Linea, Spain, next door to Gibraltar, reported the presence of seventy-odd Allied merchantmen in the harbor there and a continued passage of large landing boats into the Mediterranean. Thirty of them, each carrying a crew of twenty-five, were the latest to head eastward, La Linea dispatches said.

**Convoys Attacked**

Berlin and Rome communiques told of numerous attacks on convoys, implying heavy Allied ship movements in the Mediterranean, but many British observers agreed there were no indications the Germans had more than one or two combat divisions in all Italy, Sicily and Sardinia to bolster the Italian front.

With Allied aerial forces on the move in the Mediterranean, and the Germans still held to inactivity on the eastern front, the Moscow Communist party newspaper *Pravda* marked the anniversary of the beginning of the German-Russian conflict with the most optimistic Russian declaration yet.

**Axis Surrender Predicted**

*Pravda* said the enemy's unconditional surrender "is not far distant" and declared "despair may drive the Germans to the maddest ventures."

Best British estimates placed German strength on the Eastern front in the neighborhood of 200 divisions, including 18 divisions of satellite troops.

This force, compared with a peak of about 230 at the opening of the 1942 offensive, was regarded by one informed British observer as close to the minimum the Germans would need should the Red army launch one of its powerful drives in the midst of an Allied attack from the west.

The German forces recently sent to France, it was believed, had come from the limited reserves available in Germany itself, and not from the Eastern front.

**No Sign Of Offensive**

There still was no sign of a German offensive, although it was Sunday dawn, June 22, 1941, when Hitler gave the signal for his first Russian drive, and on June 11 that he began the 1942 campaign for the Caucasus.

If they had not abandoned hope for anything better than a stalemate, the Germans at least gave the impression that they were content to rest on the defensive for the time being.

One German commentator, General Count Waldemar Stillfried, was quoted by the Berlin radio as pointing out Germany's defensive advantages. Citing the "extensive safety zone" held by Germany on the east, Stillfried said an "Anglo-American invasion of the Continent will certainly be nipped in the bud."

# RUSSIANS SHELL FOE IN OREL AREA

London, June 21 (A. P.).—The Sevsk area in the pivotal Orel sector of the Russian front was subjected last night to a heavy Russian artillery bombardment which shattered German blockhouses and scattered enemy troop concentrations, the midday Soviet communique said today.

The bombardment was accompanied by an aerial attack which the Russians said was made on parked German planes, hangars and stores at Bryansk and Karachev behind the Orel front. The midnight communique, which told of these raids, said they rounded out a week which cost the Germans more than 276 planes compared to Soviet losses of ninety-four. The figure boosted the toll of enemy aircraft to 3,595 in seven weeks, on the basis of Moscow announcements.

The midday communique, which was recorded by the Soviet monitor here from a Moscow broadcast, said Russian guns also were trained on Nazi fortifications near Smolensk on the western front.

# Be Ready To Act, French Are Told

London, *Tuesday*, June 22 (AP)—The French people, who heard a high British army official promise eight months ago that the Allies would let them know of invasion in time, were told today by the BBC to "be ready."

As a footnote to instructions on how to prepare for invasion, broadcast to France in the name of "the inter-Allied high command," the BBC said that the central forces of French resistance must be well prepared and ready to act at any moment henceforth."

"Be ready," the broadcast admonished.

# Von Arnim Is Reported In Psychiatrist's Care

London, June 21 (AP)—The London *Star* said today that Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim, captured commander of the Axis African armies, had been placed under care of a psychiatrist for treatment of an anxiety neurosis, induced by brooding over the defeat of his army.

He was said to be suffering from delusions and under constant observation. The newspaper said a specialist described the anxiety neurosis as a disorder worse than neurasthenia and caused by worry or fear, or both.

**Asks Divorce From R. A. F. Ace**

LONDON, June 21 (AP).—An uncontested suit by Mrs. Cynthia Aitken for divorce from Wing Commander Max Aitken, R. A. F. ace and eldest son and heir of Lord Beaverbrook, has been docketed in divorce court for the term beginning tomorrow, a docket listing disclosed today. Aitkers and the former Cynthia Monteith were married in 1939.

# Vests of Steel To Shield Crews In U.S. Bombers

## New Armor Device, Tested

JUN 22 1943

## on 8th Air Force Raids, Deflected Shell Splinters

EIGHTH UNITED STATES AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, England, June 21 (AP).—The 8th Air Force announced today that all crews of American heavy bombers are to be equipped with protective armor, reminiscent of that worn by knights of the Middle Ages.

A London firm which has specialized in sword-making since 1772 is engaged in the manufacture of the equipment and it will be issued as rapidly as production permits, the announcement said.

The armor, consisting of a sixteen-pound sleeveless vest of manganese steel, already has been worn by some airmen on raids over Europe and is said to have proved very successful under stern tests.

The vest is made of heavy canvas to which are attached small overlapping squares of twenty-gauge steel, giving complete coverage on chest and back. An apron, suspended by hooks from the vest, provides protection for the abdomen and parts of the legs.

Pilots and co-pilots will wear only the half vest for chest protection, since their backs are protected by the plane's armorplate. Bombardiers, navigators, gunners and radio operators will wear full vests. The aprons come in two types, full width for standing men, tapered for seated men.

### "Guinea Pig" Is Grateful

The half vest weights seven pounds, the full apron six and a half pounds and the tapered apron four and a half pounds. The vest slips over the head and laces up the sides. With the pull of a string the whole gear can be shed instantaneously.

First Lieutenant Jack Fisher, of Fresno, Calif., flying fortress bombardier and one of the "guinea pigs" in tests, is one of its most enthusiastic exponents. Wearing the vest on the Wilhelmshaven-Emden raid on May 21, he saw a twenty-millimeter cannon shell explode inside the bomber two feet away from him. His vest looked as though a shotgun had been fired at it from close range, but there was no penetration.

"The vest probably saved my life and certainly saved me from serious injury," he said. "I'm very grateful, and feel all combat crews should wear this equipment."

Sergeant Hubert E. Corl, of Pine Grove Mills, Pa., radio operator and gunner, was struck on the back and chest by pieces of cannon shells on the Hamm raid on March 4. "The vest saved me from a very serious injury," he said.

### Stop Pistol Bullets

Colonel Malcolm C. Grow, chief surgeon of the 8th Air Force, is credited with developing the armor. He is a veteran of the first World War and a Regular Army man.

Tests showed the vests stopped .45 caliber Army pistol bullets fired from thirty feet.

Grow, who with Colonel H. G. Armstrong, of De Smet, S. D., 8th Air Force flight surgeon, is said to have contributed much to Army research in aviation medicine, had experimental models of the vest made months ago.

The crews selected for the tests were at first skeptical and reluctant to don "this encumbrance," but soon combat men began asking for them.

Grow obtained official permission, and the sword plant began mass production. Grow is now trying to develop a new type armored helmet for bomber crews.

# REDS TRADE AIR BLOWS WITH NAZIS

JUN 22 1943

## Soviet Flyers Sink Transport In Black Sea; Foe Attacks Along Volga

## Ground Operations Limited To Exchange Of Artillery Fire

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Tuesday*, June 22—Soviet and Nazi armies exchanged aerial blows and artillery fire yesterday, but there were "no important changes" in ground activity along the Russian front, Moscow announced early today.

German planes dropped incendiary bombs in one area while Red airmen sank an enemy transport in the Black Sea, said the Russian midnight communique recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

An earlier Moscow broadcast said German bombers attempted to raid a "populated place on the upper Volga" Sunday night. Several planes which penetrated the anti-aircraft barrages dropped bombs, causing civilian casualties and some damage to dwellings, it was said.

### 5 Raiders Shot Down

The announcement asserted five of the raiders were shot down by Russian fighters.

Berlin identified the city as Yaroslavl, about 160 miles northeast of Moscow. A German broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said a "strong German bomber formation" pounded the city for an hour and a half, setting off terrific explosions and starting large fires in armaments plants. Berlin admitted the loss of three planes.

In the Sumy area, 100 miles northwest of Kharkov, where ground action shifted Saturday from the Mtsensk area of the Orel sector, the midnight communique said Red army troops wiped out about 150 Germans yesterday and destroyed 5 blockhouses and dugouts.

### Nazi Company Wiped Out

On the central front west of Moscow Soviet troops were said to have wiped out about a company of German infantry. Artillerymen of one unit destroyed an enemy mortar battery and dispersed several groups of enemy infantry, the bulletin said.

Both sides participated in infrequent artillery duels west of Rostov, where one Red army unit was reported to have annihilated more than a company of Nazi infantry and silenced several mortar batteries.

On the Volkhov front the Russians were credited with demolishing eight German blockhouses and five dugouts, blowing up an ammunition dump and setting fire to a railway train.

### Belgorod Area Raided

No fighting was reported in the Belgorod district, but the communique noted that one anti-aircraft unit there downed twenty planes in a month.

The noon communique said Russian artillery in the Sevsk area of the pivotal Orel sector shattered German blockhouses and scattered enemy troop concentrations with heavy bombardment Sunday night.

At the same time Russian airmen were said to have attacked parked German planes, hangars and stores at Bryansk and Karachev behind the Orel front.

## *Surrender of Nazis Near, 'Pravda' Says*

MOSCOW, June 21 (AP).—"Pravda," Communist party newspaper, declared editorially today on the eve of the second anniversary of the German invasion of Russia that the enemy's unconditional surrender "is not far distant."

At the same time it warned that the enemy sensed "the approaching hour of severe retribution" and that "despair may drive the Germans to the maddest ventures." It added: "We are facing new decisive battles."

### All Eyes Turned on Pope.

Stockholm, June 21 (A. P.).—The Italian people want to get out of the war and away from the Allied bombings that have hammered pre-invasion warnings home to Italy's industrial centers, informants recently returned from that country said today. Short of food, short of sleep because of the air raids, and short of hope, the Italians were reported ready to welcome either a separate peace or an invasion, since even that would put them out of their current misery.

Amid all the wartime confusion, Pope Pius XII stood out as the most important figure in Italy, the informants said here, with the average Italian looking hopefully to him as "the man of the hour."

Because of its nearness to Vatican City, which leads to a popular belief that Rome will not be bombed, the capital is now jammed with evacuees, though lodging is non-existent and food is scarce. "If Rome is bombed there will be absolute chaos and catastrophe," one informant said.

Moreover, German officers who have poured into the capital were accused of feeding the black market by freely trading military stores so that they might go on spending sprees. An ordinary package of popular brand American cigarettes brings 490 lira (about $24.93 at 1941 exchange rates) and a suit of good cloth costs 6,000 lira ($340) in the black market.

JUN 22 1943

## *Nazis See Drop for June In Sinkings by U-Boats*

### *Press Agrees on Effectiveness of U. S. and British Defenses*

BERN, Switzerland, June 22 (Tuesday) (AP).—Sinkings by U-boats for June will fall below those for April and May, on the basis of figures thus far announced, Berlin correspondents reported in the Swiss press today.

It was noted that German mention of submarine warfare was declining and that Berlin newspapers were in general agreement on the effectiveness of British and American defenses.

Nazi military commentators, without discussing the Allied air attacks on U-boat bases, are saying that submarine warfare always was erratic and that Allied protection for convoys has increased and improved considerably.

## *DUTCH FLIERS IN EAST STILL FIGHT INVADERS*

### *Operate From Australian Base With Mitchell Bombers*

JUN 22 1943

A NETHERLANDS BOMBER BASE, Australia (AP) — "Good blokes." That's the Australian verdict on the men of the Netherlands East Indies who still are flying and fighting above their occupied homeland.

Operating out of one of the most remote bases in Australia's vast northern territory, "the Dutch unit" of the Royal Australian Air Force flies American Mitchell bombers with Netherlands markings. The personnel includes Hollanders, Australians and Indonesians, all working together in a way that proves how closely—despite language barriers—the three peoples can cooperate in the struggle against the Japanese.

The unit has two commanding officers: Squadron Leader L. R. Dawson of the RAAF and a Dutch lieutenant-colonel whose name is withheld because of possible reprisals against his family in occupied territory. He was commissioned by his government to organize the unit soon after the fall of Java.

Netherlanders and Australian ground crews work side by side servicing machines, and RAAF air gunners fly with Dutch pilots and navigators. All of the Hollanders can speak English, although with varying degrees of fluency. Official notices are posted in both Dutch and English.

# Sicily Airfields, Messina Strait Blasted by Allies

## Meanwhile High Command Appeals to Italians to 'Demonstrate for Peace'

DANIEL DE LUCE
*By The Associated Press*

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 21.—New Allied air attacks on Messina Strait, separating the island of Sicily from the Italian mainland, and on island airdromes were disclosed today, as the Allied high command broadcast appeals to the Italian people to "demonstrate for peace."

A night attack by British Wellington bombers on Messina in which two waves of planes dropped two-ton blockbusters and uncounted incendiaries on the ferry terminus, industrial areas and docks was followed yesterday by medium bomber attacks on the airdromes at Castelvetrano, Borizzo and Milo.

Large numbers of Axis planes were hit on the ground and sixteen enemy planes were shot from the sky as against total Allied losses of five planes.

The Wellington heavyweight raid on Messina was followed by attacks on San Giovanni, in Italy proper across Messina Strait; Porto Empedocle, in southern Sicily, and Marsala, on the west coast of the island. Much of Messina itself was left in flames visible a hundred miles away.

Although official bulletins here *(Continued on page 3, column 5)* said nothing on the st[illegible]t, the Italian high command communique broadcast from Rome today, said Naples, a major west coast supply port; Foggia, a railroad city near the spur of the Italian boot; Spinazzola, forty-five miles southeast, and Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni, on the toe of the boot, were attacked by Allied airmen yesterday.

Week-end broadcasts from the Allied radio station in North Africa warned the Italian people to keep away from war plants and centers of communication or face death from the air.

"The Allied air forces have received orders," said one such broadcast, "to bomb your war industries and lines of communication as long as they are working in the interests of the Axis. They will bomb your war industries and communications as relentlessly as they have bombed your ports and ships during the African campaign.

"Therefore, the Allied command advises you to leave the vicinity of these objectives and to remove your families to safety. The Allies intend to destroy your factories and lines of communication as long as they are working in the interests of the Axis."

Another broadcast concluded thus: "It is your alliance with Germany that brings our bombs down on Italian cities . . . if you want to save your industries . . . to develop after the war, then demand peace. Demonstrate for peace!"

The Swiss radio, as heard here, reported that all but skeleton personnel already had been removed from the larger towns in Sicily and that a great evacuation from from Naples had taken place.

It was announced at Allied headquarters here during the day that sixty-seven Italian citizens of occupied Pantelleria had addressed to General Dwight D. Eisenhower a letter denouncing "the two madmen, Hitler and his faithful vassal, Mussolini," and asking the Allies to "save the garden of Europe."

A photographic copy of the letter was shown here. It called Mussolini's regime "megalomaniac and Satanic," and declared that the Italians "hope for a speedy return of an era of prosperity and peace which the victories of the Allied armies and the wisdom of the Anglo-American governments will surely bring to this long suffering Italy."

JUN 22 1943

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# Allies Blast Lower Italy

JUN 22 1943

## Targets in Sicily Also Hit—Two-ton Bombs Dropped on Airfields and Ports.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 21 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Carl A. Spaatz's air fleets were declared officially today to have wrought new destruction upon Sicilian targets from Marsala to Messina Strait—shooting down sixteen Axis fighters in the process—and the Rome radio said Naples and four other Italian mainland cities also were raided yesterday.

Medium bombers and fighters co-operated to round out heavy week end blows against Italy and Sicily.

The Italian High Command communique, broadcast from Rome, said Naples, a major west coast supply port; Foggia, a railroad city east of Naples; Spinazzola, forty-five miles to the southeast, and Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni, on the toe of the boot, were attacked by Allied airmen yesterday.

[These raids were not reported in Allied announcements, but the Italians have on occasion told of such thrusts before they were reported by Northwest Africa, Malta or Middle East communiques.
East communiques.]

The Northwest African Air Forces lost five planes during the fresh operations, which included a heavy assault by R. A. F. Wellingtons on Messina Saturday night. Fires were started in the Messina railway freight yards and the ferry terminus area.

Aerial patrols over Pantelleria frustrated a new attempt by Axis fighter-bombers to break through and strike at the island's British garrison.

[A Saturday night attack by German bombers upon an Allied convoy off Cape Serrat, Tunisia, was reported in a DNB dispatch radioed from Berlin to have left six transports and merchantmen totaling 35,000 tons seriously damaged.

[Steady strengthening of British and American forces in the Mediterranean zone again was indicated by a dispatch from La Linea, Spanish neighbor of Gibraltar. It said thirty more landing launches, each armed with two guns and carrying a crew of twenty-five, left the British fortress for North Africa today. Some seventy merchantmen were reported in Gibraltar's harbor.]

**Messina Hit Hard.**

Two waves of Wellingtons hurled 4,000-pound blockbusters and showers of incendiaries over the Messina ferry terminus, which is the island's chief link to the Italian mainland industrial area and port installations. Fires spread through the whole target zone.

Other Wellingtons attacked San Giovanni, on the Italian side of Messina Strait; Porto Empedocle, in southern Sicily; and Marsala, a west coast port.

In tangled clashes of mounting fury, Marauders and escorting Lightnings closed with fifteen enemy fighters which rose to challenge them as they were leaving Castelvetrano after hitting the airport's traffic control building, straddling the runway with heavy bombs and scoring direct hits with fragmentation bombs on a large number of Axis planes dispersed on the field.

**Axis Rushes Defenses.**

The harbor areas of Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni, in the Italian peninsula toe across the Messina Strait from Sicily, were hammered heavily in daylight raids Saturday by American Liberator bombers of the Middle East Command.

Two-ton blockbusters were dropped on the port area of Syracuse, on the lower east Sicilian coast, in the moonlight raid Friday by R. A. F. two-engined Wellingtons of the North African Strategic Air Force. Naval planes from Malta also attacked shipping off the Sicilian east coast and intruders raided railway targets in Italy.

It appeared meanwhile that Axis troops and air forces had been poured into Sardinia and Sicily to defend the island outposts in a last ditch stand.

# RADIO ATTACK ON ITALY BEGUN

## Allied Broadcasts Call for Peace Demonstrations.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 21 (A. P.).—The Allied High Command has begun broadcasting appeals to the Italian people to demonstrate for peace.

"The Allier Air Forces have received orders to bomb your war industries and lines of communications as long as they are working in the interests of the Axis," said official week-end broadcasts from North Africa. These raids would spread to the interior of Italy, and the Allies "will bomb your war industries and communications as relentlessly as they have bombed your ports and ships during the African campaign," it was stated. "Therefore the Allied command advises you to leave the vicinity of these objectives and remove your families to safety."

The Allies will destroy factories and lines of communications, but do not wish to destroy any supplies, it was announced, and one broadcast declared "it is your alliance with Germany that brings our bombs down on Italian cities," while another advised the Italians to "demand peace" and to "demonstrate for peace."

# CRIPPLED FORTRESS RETURNS

## Hit 140 Times, With 2 Engines Gone, Gets 5 Axis Planes

DANIEL DE LUCE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 21 (AP)—Back from a mission of death over Messina with 140 holes in its green metal body and five German fighter planes to its credit, the Flying Fortress Thunderbird limped to the safety of Pantelleria Island on only two of its four big engines.

**GETS FIVE**

Officially reported missing after an attack against Sicily's chief communications centre last Friday, the Thunderbird came back with a record for bombers in this war theatre by destroying five of 15 fighters which attempted to send it flaming into the sea.

Lieutenant Eugene C. Wayman, 26, of Little Rock, Ark., just back from a rest camp, was at the Thunderbird's controls as pilot with Lieutenant R. L. Sims of Los Angeles, Calif., co-pilot, when the big bomber took off on its epic flight.

The Thunderbird was approaching the harbor of Messina when two of its engines cut out.

Bombardier Lieutenant E. J. Malloy, of Jefferson, O., dropped his big load of explosives, however, and the Thunderbird descended almost to the surface of the sea for the attempt to get home.

Suddenly, 15 Nazi fighters swarmed on the ailing giant.

"The enemy birds would only attack from one direction," Lieutenant Sims recounted today. "As they showed their bellies over us we opened up on them and knocked down one after another. It sure was swell shooting. We feel like league champions."

Tail Gunner Sergeant J. R. Myshall of 140 Katahdin avenue, Millinocket, Me., got two German planes.

Last January the Thunderbird came back to Tripoli on two engines with several crew members wounded.

# HERO FLIER HOPING TO MEET WIFE

## Going Home After 50 Combat Missions, but

# She's a WAAC

*(American airmen who have completed 50 combat missions against the enemy are being rewarded by home leaves. Typical of these youthful veterans is Technical Sergeant Robert Kelly Stone, 25, 3019 South Jennings street, Fort Worth, Tex., gunner on a Flying Fortress, who has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross and other decorations. His au revoir to Africa is given in the following article written for the Associated Press.)*

**BY ROBERT KELLY STONE**
**Technical Sergeant, USAAF in Africa**

AN AMERICAN BOMBER BASE, North Africa, June 21 (AP)—Right now I only hope to get home in time to see my wife, Mildred, who joined the WAACS.

She is supposed to go overseas, and here I have just finished sweating out my home trip. She might leave before I get there. I don't like her being in the army, but she wanted to do her part, so I had nothing to say about it.

JUN 22 1943

**RECEIVED PURPLE HEART**

I have participated in 50 missions, which include Bizerte, Tunis, Sfax, Ferryville, Sousse, Gabes, Palermo, Cagliari, Terranova, Leghorn and Messina. I travelled over and bombed Sicily, Sardinia, Italy, Pantelleria and Africa. I regret leaving, as I have made quite a few friends that I hate to leave. It seems funny, but after sweating these last few missions I would like to be back on combat again.

I arrived at Geiger Field Feb. 6, 1942, from Sheppard Field, Texas, and attended gunnery school. After extensive training we left the States Aug. 6, 1942, for England. We flew our first mission over Saint Omer, France, one month later, Sept. 6.

On my second mission, over Rotterdam the next day, I was wounded while flying the waistgun position as the result as heavy flak encountered over the target. I participated in four raids while in England and was the first member of this group to receive the Purple Heart, which was awarded after the raid on Rotterdam. I flew from England to Africa during the invasion and landed near Oran. I was shifted from waist to tailgunner position which was quite a thrill, because you get more action back there.

**Plenty of Thrilling Action**

On the first raid over Bizerte, last Nov. 28, I shot down an ME109F. We flew three raids from this field and then we moved to Bifkra on the edge of the Sahara Desert. During our stay there we were bombed five times plus plenty of air raid scares that kept us on the alert constantly.

We were without our ground crew and we loaded, serviced and kept the planes in condition to fly. We were really living a fast life between dodging bombs, eating on the run and working all night. Sleep was done when you had a chance to sneak away and catch a wink or two.

On the raid over Bizerte when I bagged the ME109 I felt like I was beginning to do my share in the war. Fighter opposition was really stiff over these targets and our plane, "Hell's Kitchen," to date has over 400 patches on her, but has never turned back when on a raid due to mechanical trouble. "Hell's Kitchen" has about 65 missions to her credit and has the best record of any plane in the group.

**Nearly Sank Pantelleria**

Our plane has destroyed nine enemy aircraft with her guns and has weathered many a rough mission where in some cases several cylinders were shot off. There were as high as 75 to 100 enemy aircraft in the air at one time shooting at us when we were making our bomb run, not to mention plenty of 88-mm. flak guns throwing up bursts at us. Even though our plane has enough holes in it to qualify for a No. 1 "hangar queen" it has always managed to get into the air to deal out our share of destruction.

During the campaign I had only two fears, the luftwaffe and our cook, and the cook darned near won out. For our Thanksgiving dinners we had 10 eggs and a pigeon, which we swapped from an Arab for a pair of long underwear. The first month was the hardest, as eating was poor and weather was plenty miserable.

Our last mission here was on Pantelleria and we darned near sunk the island. As a matter of fact, it looked to me like it was listing when we left it.

**Wants to Be Combat Pilot**

My last 12 missions I operated the upper turret and was flight engineer. My duties, in addition to being a gunner, are to assist the pilot in operating the ship. One of the things I would like to be is a combat pilot when I get back. Maybe I will get a chance to train and be one when I get back to the States.

One has heard plenty of songs over here about "Dirty Gertie from Bizerte" and "Anxious Annie from Tripani," two of the places we bombed. On one of my last raids over Leghorn, Italy, I dropped a little message for "Axis Sally from Berlin." Sally keeps up our morale with sentimental songs over the radio at the same time she tries to feed us Axis propaganda which only makes us laugh. It is so silly.

The note requested Sally to play "Deep in the Heart of Texas" on her next broadcast.

JUN 22 1943

# *Any Barrier Can Be Reduced By Air Power, Spaatz Says*

# Allies Have The Resources, So It's Just A Matter Of Mathematics, General Declares

HAROLD V BOYLE

*[By the Associated Press]*

An Advanced Allied Air Base In North Africa, June 21—Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz declared today that any barrier against the advance of Allied forces could be reduced by air attack and that the United Nations had the resources to put the required number of planes to the task.

The American commander of the North African air forces said the destruction or neutralization of any such barrier was merely a matter of mathematical calculation.

Spaatz watched the surrender of Pantelleria from a destroyer offshore after the Italian island suffered the heaviest aerial bombardment ever delivered to a target of its size.

### Superiority Proved

That victory, he said, as well as the Allied air triumph in Tunisia, proved that the Allies have attained air superiority and that air supremacy could become available in any place that the Allies choose.

The general said that an air force is vital in warfare and that successful major operations are possible only if control of the air has first been obtained.

He said he was elated over the work of American and British flyers in pounding Pantelleria into defeat. He said the thing that impressed him most was the accuracy and precision with which large masses of planes can be applied against a particular target.

### Accuracy Possible

Spaatz said he was convinced that the Pantelleria operation, as well as others, was made possible by the ability of Flying Fortresses and other bombers to operate in large formations in daylight and drop their bombs accurately despite the worst the enemy could do in fighter opposition and ground fire.

This fact, more than any other, was responsible for the emergence of Allied air supremacy necessary in taking Pantelleria, he said.

Spaatz cautioned that although the Allies had resources for neutralizing or destroying any barrier against advance, the application of this principle must never be started until the force in hand is adequate for the job. He said the same scientific factors of safety must be applied that an engineer uses in building a bridge.

# MALTA IS VISITED BY KING GEORGE VI

JUN 22 1943

## Monarch Arrives On Cruiser To Pay Unprecedented Wartime Call

PAUL KERN LEE

*[By the Associated Press]*

Valetta, Malta, June 20 (Delayed). Malta today joyfully received an unprecedented wartime visit from King George VI.

He came from North Africa aboard the cruiser Aurora with an escort of four destroyers—the Lookout, Jervis, Nubian and Eskimo—along a route which until very recently was extremely hazardous.

The fact that the King, one of the most carefully guarded personages in the world, made the trip was evidence of British and Allied control of the Mediterranean.

The trip followed the King's journey to North Africa by plane to visit British and American troops.

### Accompanied By Admiral

Accompanying the Sovereign were Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham, and Air Marshal Sir William Tedder, naval and air chiefs in the Mediterranean, and Harold MacMillan, resident minister for Allied headquarters in North Africa.

The King drove through flag-decked streets where children tossed flowers. On his tour of the city he strolled through unroofed buildings, visited the dockyards which continued their functions through the worst air raids, inspected the naval, army and air stations and the palace which proudly displays the George Cross awarded to the people collectively.

# CRISIS POSTPONED AGAIN BY FRENCH

## Committee Defers Showdown On De Gaulle's Demand To Head Military

*[By the Associated Press]*

Algiers, June 21—The National Liberation Committee deferred a showdown today on Gen. Charles de Gaulle's demand that he be given supreme authority over French military forces, and some observers said tension of the negotiations lessened slightly.

The crisis was put off at least until tomorrow, when the committeemen will convene again to consider whether de Gaulle or Gen. Henri Giraud should hold the command. The Fighting Frenchman has threatened to quit Algiers for Beirut or Brazzaville if the decision goes against him.

[A Reuters dispatch from Algiers said it could now be stated authoritatively that there had been Allied intervention in the French political crisis. The dispatch did not go into detail.

### Emphasis On Military

[In London the report of Allied intervention was interpreted as indicating that it had been emphasized to both Giraud and de Gaulle that military considerations still outweigh politics.

[It was assumed that with large numbers of Allied troops in North Africa and the obvious importance of this theater in assault strategy the Allies were unwilling to disturb French military cooperation which so far has worked smoothly under Giraud.]

De Gaulle devoted the first two hours of today's meeting of nearly three hours, it was learned, to a resume of the military situation and a restatement of his proposal that the French commander-in-chief—a post Giraud holds and intends to keep if possible—be subordinated both to the Liberation Committee and to the commissioner of defense.

### De Gaulle Wants Post

De Gaulle likewise made it plain that he wishes to be commissioner of defense under such an arrangement.

The committee balked de Gaulle's suggestion for an immediate vote. Even his own adherents on the committee are eager to prevent an irrevocable rupture. Observers said the situation augured well for continued negotiations tomorrow and perhaps later into the week.

Under the alternating chairmanship, de Gaulle presided at the meeting today. Giraud is to take over tomorrow.

# FRENCH CONFEREES STILL DEADLOCKED

**Algiers, June 21 (A. P.).—The French Committee of National Liberation was reported unofficially today to have failed to agree in a morning meeting on the issue of division of military powers between Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud.**

**Thirteen members of the committee met in a plenary session for two hours and forty-five minutes under the shadow of the prospect that Gen. De Gaulle might withdraw unless his own proposals for reorganization of French military affairs were adopted.**

**Political intimates of the Fighting French chieftain said he was prepared to leave Algiers for Beirut or Brazzaville in the event his proposals were turned down—a development which appeared possible as Gen. de Gaulle's followers expressed belief that Gen. Giraud, with previously unexpected support, might be able to maintain the status quo.**

**Unofficially, it was stated that the committee got no further than arguing the question of who should be commander in chief, a position Gen. Giraud now holds. Gen .De Gaulle was reported to have demanded an immediate vote on this appointment. The committee was said to have deferred a decision until tomorrow.**

**A communique issued after today's meeting said simply: "The French Committee of National Liberation pursued the study of reorganization of the armed forces."**

**Nevertheless, the committee approved reorganization of the Tunisian civil administration.**

**Some committee members indicated that the mere fact that Gen. De Gaulle, Gen. Giraud and their adherents agreed to meet again tomorrow gave them hope for an eventual compromise.**

# Many Reported Killed By Sharp Quake In Turkey

Ankara, June 21 (AP)—A large number of persons were reported killed last night when a violent earthquake destroyed about 1,000 buildings and damaged another 1,000 in the town of Adapazar, near Istanbul, press dispatches said tonight.

Official estimates reported also that in near-by Hendek, about half of the city's structures were wrecked.

The reports said that ruins of Adapazar still were being searched tonight for victims, while rescue trains carrying nurses, doctors and rescue crews were arriving from Ankara, Istanbul and other points.

The official Ankara newspaper *Ulus* published a dispatch from a private correspondent reporting that a violent shock struck the district at 6.30 P. M. Sunday.

Tonight the number of casualties still had not been determined, but it was said the toll probably would run high.

The report to the Ankara paper said the town's main street, where government buildings are situated, was almost wiped out, while the municipal electricity system was destroyed.

# BULGARIA HEADING TOWARD FASCISM

**Ankara, June 19. (Delayed) (A. P.)—The Sofia radio announced today that a single Government-inspired National Bulgarian Union soon would replace other political organizations in Bulgaria and observers here interpreted this as possibly the first step toward establishment of a Fascist model dictatorship.**

**Travelers reaching Ankara from Bulgaria recently said the domestic situation was getting so far out of hand that a dictatorship was probable. The assassination of some official is reported almost daily they said.**

**Observers said that if a dictator were named he probably would be Premier Bogdan Philov, who is considered to be completely in the hands of King Boris. They said, however, that the situation closely resembled that in Rumania during the last few months of King Carol's reign, which resulted in Carol's abdication.**

# NEW GAIN IN CHINA

Chungking, June 21 (A. P.).—The Chinese troops in coastal Kwangtung province, executing a pincer movement against a Japanese force which had previously attacked their lines northwest of Canton, have inflicted several hundred casualties and restored their original position, it was officially stated today.

At the same time fighting was reported west of Swatow, a Kwangtung port 220 miles east of Canton, where the invaders launched a new offensive.

Observers said that both Japanese drives evidently had the same purpose—to test Chinese strength, disperse possible concentrations and loot anything of value.

# U.S. Lightnings Down 23 Zeros In Lae Battle

JUN 22 1943

## New Guinea Front Also Sees Clashes by Ground, Air Forces in Mubo Area

MURLIN SPENCER

By The Associated Press

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, June 22 (Tuesday).—Twenty-three Japanese Zero planes were destroyed or damaged by American Lightnings in an air battle over Lae, New Guinea, Monday, the Allied command announced today in a communique.

It was the second big aerial battle in two days in the southwest Pacific area.

The communique, counting up the results of the victory at Lae by the speedy twin-engined Lightnings, announced that fourteen Japanese planes "were actually seen to crash or blow up and the remaining nine were in flames and losing altitude."

"Complete destruction" of the remaining nine ships was declared "most probable." After the battle was over thirteen of the original force of thirty-six Zeros were believed to have been able to return to base.

Damage to the American planes, all of which returned to base, was described as "slight."

The Lightnings intercepted the Zeros in the air over Lae and Salamaua in the first large-scale air action in New Guinea since May 14. To add to the troubles of the Japanese, the air fight barely had ended when nine Havocs came over at a low altitude, strafing and bombing and setting fires on the Lae and Malahang airdromes. The Salamaua airdrome also was strafed from an altitude of fifty feet.

The New Guinea front saw also sharp clashes yesterday between Allied and Japanese ground and aerial forces in the Mubo area.

Meanwhile, to the northwest, Catalinas, Hudsons and Mitchell bombers hammered the Koepang area in Dutch Timor, leaving fires visible sixty miles away.

The two-engined bombers were over the town and the Penfoei airdrome for two and one-half hours during the night. Direct hits were scored on barracks and an anti-aircraft battery at the airdrome and large explosions, followed by fires, were observed in the hangar area. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was encountered over the target and one enemy night fighter was observed, but all the Allied planes returned.

One loaded barge was sunk and three others damaged by medium bombers on night patrol off Cape Gloucester, New Britain.

A number of enemy planes strafed ineffectively the harbor at Morobe, halfway between Buna and Salamaua, New Guinea.

# 14 JAPANESE PLANES SHOT DOWN AT LAE

## Nine More Are Probably Destroyed In South Pacific Battle

## Second Air Victory In Two Days Is Scored By Lightnings

MURLIN SPENCER

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in Australia, Tuesday, June 22—Slashing into a force of Zeros approximately twice

JUN 22 1943

3024-5243

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their own number, American Lightnings shot down or probably destroyed twenty-three Japanese pursuit ships over Lae yesterday to give General MacArthur's airmen their second consecutive air victory in two days.

The noon communique, counting up the results of the victory by the speedy twin-engined Lightnings, announced that fourteen Japanese planes "were actually seen to crash or blow up and the remaining nine were in flames and losing altitude."

"Complete destruction" of the remaining nine ships was declared "most probable."

After the battle was over, only thirteen of the original force of thirty-six Zeros were believed to have been able to return to base.

### Damage Slight

Damage to our planes, all of which returned, was described as "slight."

Action on the part of both the Allies and the Japanese flared in the air over a wide area, while ground clashes—long unreported—took place in the vicinity of Mubo, twelve miles southwest of the Japanese base at Salamau.

Catalina and Hudson bombers, manned by Australians, and Dutch-flown Mitchells hammered Koepang in Timor for more than two and one half hours, leaving fires which were visible more than sixty miles away.

Mtchells and Havocs, manned by Americans, bombed and strafed the Lae area and Salamaua in New Guinea, and Capt Gloucester in New Britain. In the Cape Gloucester area they found four loaded barges which they heavily strafed, sinking one and setting fire to others.

### Victory Greater

Meanwhile General MacArthur's spokesman announced that the Spitfires' victory over the Japanese at Darwin Sunday was even greater than at first was reported, with eight bombers and four fighters destroyed, instead of six bombers and three fighters; one fighter and one bomber probably d estroyed, and eight bombers and two fighters damaged.

The charred bodies of eight Japanese were found alongside a burned bomber seven miles northeats of Darwin, indicating that the twin-engined ship exploded when it struck the g round.

Our Lightnings intercepted the Zeros in the air over Lae and Salamaua in the first large-scale air action in New Guinea since May 14 when both Lightnings and Warhawks slashed into a large formation of Japanese bombers and fighters over Orobay and shot down nine Zeros and seven bombers, and probably destroyed five other bombers and a Zero.

### Aidromes Strafed

To add to the trouble of the Japanese, the air fight barely had ended when nine Havocs came over at a low altitude, strafing and bombing and setting fires on the Lae and Malahang airdromes. The Salamaua airdrome also was strafed from an altitude of fifty feet.

The Japanese, on their side, hit at both Morobe, where the Americans have troops, and at the Mubo area, but damage was reported slight.

The ground clashes, which took place within a few hundred yards of Mubo, were confined to patrol scale.

## Jap Solomon Bases Blasted.

An Advanced South Pacific Base, June 21 (A. P.).—Liberator bombers blasted the Japanese air base of Kahili, on Bougainville Island for the second consecutive night on Saturday, and dive bombers followed this up early yesterday with a thorough pasting of Vila, an enemy airfield on Kolombangara Island, also in the Solomons.

Air Force Headquarters reported today that about twenty-five tons of bombs were unloaded on Vila, starting large fires in storage dumps and pock-marking the landing strip. Fires were also started at Kahili and returning pilots reported resultant explosions. Anti-aircraft fire was light over both targets and not an American plane was lost, headquarters said.

## Wins DFC For Landing Fort With Pilot Slain

Allied Headquarters in Australia, June 15 (Delayed, A. P.)—In the battle of the Bismarck Sea last March, a Flying Fortress was attacked by several Zeros, and one of them got in extremely close and killed the pilot and wounded four members of the crew.

The copilot, Second Lieutenant Russell S. Emerick, of Rochester, N. Y., who never had landed a Fortress, took over, continued the bombing run and landed the ship safely with one tire shot away.

He has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross by Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Allied Air Forces in the Southwest Pacific, for his "flying skill, coolness and courage in the face of great difficulties."

## Nine Japs Downed Over Darwin.

Allied Headquarters in Australia, June 21 (A. P.).—Forty-eight Jap planes stabbed at Darwin, Australia, yesterday, but at least nine of them were cut down in a furious ten-minute battle with Spitfires. Two of the Allied planes, flown by British and Australian pilots, were missing but ground damage and casualties were minor.

Six enemy bombers and three fighters were listed as definitely shot down. Thirteen others were so badly damaged they possibly never got home. Of these, two bombers and one fighter were in flames and falling when last seen. Eight other bombers and two fighters were observed trailing smoke and losing altitude as they fled.

On the offense, American-flown Liberators dropped thirty-one tons of explosives and incendiaries on three airdromes in the Rabaul, New Britain, area. Many fires, indicating heavy destruction of parked aircraft, were started on each field.

# SOLDIER SEEKS KISS AS PROOF

## Wants To Take Back To Front Assurance He Had Seen White Woman

JUN 22 1943

## Frederick Red Cross Worker In New Guinea Obliges With Lipstick

*[By the Associated Press]*

Somewhere in New Guinea, June 21—Thirty tanned, dust-streaked doughboys leaned from their truck, their eyes wide, as their driver slammed on the brakes and slid from under the wheel.

He walked toward Ralph Long, Red Cross club supervisor from Southwest Harbor, Maine, and pointed to a car near by.

"Sir," he said, "that's a woman in that car, an American woman."

Long nodded. The soldier continued hurriedly:

"We're from Oro Bay. We haven't seen a white woman in six months. Do you suppose it would be okay if we talked to her just a minute?"

### Handshake For Each

The white woman, Leota Kelly, of Austin, Minn., did better than that. She shook hands with each one.

The rapidly spreading report that "there are white women on the island" has been the signal for considerable brushing up among enlisted men.

One hardened soldier, sent out to pick up a passenger at an outlying camp, blushed when Laura M. Thibodeau, of Superior, Wis., appeared. He made a lame excuse, disappeared long enough to borrow a shirt before continuing his journey.

### Others Had Commissions

There have been other white women on the island, but they were nurses with commissions and their rank prevented association with enlisted men. Not so with the women of the Red Cross.

They go on picnics with the men, listen to their problems, eat with them, rejoice with them over their new clubhouse.

"They look on us as though we were their mothers, aunts, sisters or grandmothers," said Miss Kelly, who once was State supervisor of recreation in Minnesota and Iowa. "All we have to be are good listeners."

### Former Hostess At Meade

Blonde Margaret Dean, of Frederick, Md., former hostess at Fort George G. Meade, agreed that "you get more proposals of marriage at an army camp in the States than you do here."

One of the enlisted men asked Miss Eleanor Gentry, of Richmond, Va., to take out all of the hundred or so articles in her purse just so he could be reminded of a girl friend at home.

Another asked Miss Dean for proof, to carry back to Oro Bay, that he actually had talked with a white woman. He asked for a kiss. So Miss Dean kissed him on the cheek. He wiped the lipstick on his handkerchief and went back over the mountains happy.

### Have Been Through Bombings

Virtually all of the women have been through bombings. Miss Gentry was caught on an air strip during one attack—and there is no worse place. She scrambled to the top of a revertment, but only flares dropped near her. All have volunteered to go on the other side of the Owen Stanley range but the army isn't sending women that far forward.

Even pleasant things aren't all easy for the Red Cross women. Take, for example, Miss Thibodeau, who in addition to Superior, Wis., gives Hibbing, Minn., as her home town.

"My worst moment was when I arrived here and was invited to eat with 200 men." (Her appearance was unexpected and the men sat down with only a perfunctory cleanup—but next day their faces were shining).

### Pretended Calm

"I tried to pretend I was calm but if I could have run away I probably would have. But the boys were swell.

"One other time, our car had a flat tire and we left it. Some of the boys recognized it when they passed, and fixed the tire while we were gone.

"There has been a transplantation of the old West to this place, in so far as men's treatm -t of women is concerned."

"The growing might of the combined forces of all the United Nations which is being brought increasingly to bear upon our common enemy testifies to the spirit of unity and sacrifice necessary for our ultimate victory," he said. "The same spirit will, I am sure, animate us in approaching the challenging tasks of peace."

The message to Chiang Kai-shek responded to the Generalissimo's message of greeting to the United States on United Nations Day, June 14.

"The long-standing admiration of the people of the United States for the heroic resistance of the Chinese people against the brutal aggressor has been increased by the recent brilliant victories of the Chinese armies under your inspiring leadership," Mr. Roosevelt said.

# JAP GILBERT BASE RAIDED

## Liberators Attack Big South Pacific Bastion—Nauru Is Also Bombed

## Details Of Damage Are Not Announced—Opposition Called Light

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 21—American flyers apparently are launching a large-scale aerial offensive against Japanese air bases in the South Pacific.

This was indicated in a navy communique today which told of heavy bombers hitting at Tarawa in the Gilbert Islands, considered one of the enemy's larger air bases in the South Pacific.

The raid, in which a number of hits were scored on enemy positions, was carried out at the same time others bombers attacked the Japanese base on Nauru Island, 420 miles northwest of the Gilberts.

### Kahili Bombed

Added indications of heavy aerial offensives came with the announcement of new bombing attacks upon Kahill on Bougainville Island and Villa on Kolombangara Island, both of which have been hit with regularity by bombers operating out of Henderson Field on Guadalcanal.

It was assumed that the army Liberators which bombed Tarawa—the first attack on that base reported since April 23—could have flown out from Funafuti Island in the Ellice group, only 790 statute miles southeast of Tarawa.

In the earlier raid on Tarawa extensive damage was done to enemy positions despite strong Japanese fighter and anti-aircraft opposition.

### Opposition Lacking

That opposition, however, was lacking in the newest raid. The navy reported that in the assault last Friday, no strong resistance was made. The communique told of seven Zero fighters taking the air but added "they did not press a determined attack against the United States bombers."

A "number of hits" were scored by American airmen, but no details of the damage were given in the navy's communique.

In the attack on Nauru Island carried out on the same dates as the latest Tarawa raid, army Liberator bombers and navy Catalina patrol bombers started large oil fires and caused "a considerable amount of damage" in the airfield dispersal area—where planes are parked—and in the living quarters of the Japanese garrison.

### Fires Started

Damage at Nauru and Tarawa sufficiently severe to halt use of those airfields even temporarily would be a large step toward cleaning out what has been described as a hornet's nest of opposition in the area.

At much-bombed Kahili in the Buin area of the Solomons a number of fires were started by army Liberators attacking the air base there last Saturday. Vila, on frequently bombed Kolombangara, was hit by navy Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo planes escorted by army Warhawk and navy Wildcat fighters. Bomb hits were made on a supply dump, starting a large fire, and other bombs struck

JUN 22 1943

# F. D. R. Congratulates Stalin And Chiang

JUN 22 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 21—President Roosevelt sent congratulatory messages tonight to Premier Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on the feats of their armies.

Addressing Stalin on the second anniversary of Germany's invasion of the Soviets, the President said "freedom-loving peoples of the world have watched with increased admiration" the Russian stand against Nagi aggression.

on the airfield runway.

In the North Pacific battering of the Japanese base at Kiska continued, with the navy's new Ventura bombers staging the latest attack. Results, however, could not be observed through low-hanging clouds and fog.

# HOUSE VOTES ARMY FUNDS

## 71 Billions Total, Daily Rate Of $195,000,000 Approved, 345 To 0

### Bill Expected To Provide For 7,500,000 Men, 100,000 Warplanes

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 21—A War Department spending rate of $195,000,000 daily for the next twelve months was approved by the House today as it passed, 345 to 0, a bill carrying $71,510,438,000 for the army.

All the money, department officials told the House Appropriations Committee, would be spent or obligated during the fiscal year starting July 1 to carry the war to Germany, Italy and Japan.

Specifically, they said, it would finance and completely equip an army of 7,500,000 enlisted men, including some 3,000,000 in the air force, and provide approximately 100,000 warplanes.

**Combined Army-Navy Outlay**

Together with a $27,000,000,000 fund previously approved for the navy, today's bill increased to approximately $270,000,000 daily the army and navy war outlay for the next year.

Hearings on the army bill have been scheduled for tomorrow by the Senate Appropriations Committee, with quick approval expected.

Since July 1, 1940, Congress has made available for national defense and war purposes an estimated $350,000,000,000, and since January of this year has appropriated approximately $122,000,000,000 for all purposes, including the amount in today's bill.

**"Decisive Dollars"**

"The decisive dollars" made available in the War Department measure, Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, deputy chief of staff, told the Appropriations Committee, "will be translated into decisive strategic and tactical plans" and will furnish "essential items of equipment necessary to enable us to come to grips with and destroy the enemy.

"Having driven the Axis from Africa, we intend to deliver the knockout blow on the enemy's home grounds," McNarney said. "We have stemmed the forward movement of the Japs and are now in the process of evicting them from their conquests.

"Aerial warfare is being intensified to the full extent of our capabilities. This will be followed at the propitious time by an all-out blow by both land and air. We will bring the war home to Japan, Germany and Italy."

# Representatives' Poll Indicates War End In '45

Washington, June 21 (AP)—If members of the House are good judges, the war won't be over until October, 1945.

Representative Wilson (R., Ind.) recently mailed ballots to all members asking their views on the length of the war.

Compiling results today, he said October, 1944, was the average date selected by the 140 who answered as the time the European part of the war will end. An additional year will be required to finish off Japan in the Pacific, according to the consensus.

Here are the results of the poll as disclosed by Wilson:

Twenty believe the war in Europe will end this fall; one believes the Pacific war will end this year; nine believe the job of beating Hitler will extend beyond June, 1945, but seventy-nine believe it can be finished next year and twenty-one expect it to take until the early part of 1945; five members think 1946 will find us still fighting Germany.

# Restrictions Relaxed By Aeronautics Board

Washington, June 21 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Board relaxed a wartime regulation today to permit consideration of applications for authority to establish new domestic air-line services after the war.

Since December 12, 1941, such applications have been held in abeyance. The board changed the procedure with a view to expediting post-war expansion.

The change, the board said, will enable the air lines to speed conversion of their equipment and personnel from war to peacetime operations when the time comes.

Applications for foreign routes, however, will not be considered.

# SAGGING ON HOME FRONT DANGEROUS

JUN 22 1943

## Urge "High Command" to Stop Loose Methods

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Declaring that the home front is sagging "dangerously," the Senate war mobilization committee called today for a domestic "high command" to make sure that the nation's energies shall "no longer be dissipated by loose management."

**"HIGH COMMAND" URGED**

Citing what it called a "lack of centralized direction of the war effort" and "failure to mobilize fully the will and energies of all groups," the committee said:

"Establishing a high command on the home front becomes even more timely as our troops gird for great offensive actions."

The report, signed by Chairman Kilgore of West Virginia, and Senators Thomas of Utah, Johnson of Colorado, Wallgren of Washington and Murray of Montana, recommended:

1—Across-the-board price control "at all levels of production and distribution."

2—Clear-cut direction of the distribution and allocation of basic food and clothing supplies to support rationing.

3—The formation and execution of a single policy on subsidies.

4—Establishment of a requirements committee to inquire into military, lend-lease and civilian needs.

5—Participation by management, labor and agriculture in a war mobilization board working under direction of the Office of War Mobilization (OWM).

6—Incentive wage plans to spur war production.

# Navy Gun Crew Shoots Down 4 Planes Repelling 5 Attacks

## Bomb Penetrates Highly Inflammable Cargo During Action But Fails To Explode

*[By the Associated Press]*

JUN 22 1943

Washington, June 21—The account of how an American merchant vessel withstood five enemy air attacks in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean last January, during which her navy gun crew shot down four enemy planes and two more "probables," was related by the navy today.

Despite damage by near-misses and by a bomb which penetrated its highly inflammable cargo but failed to explode, the ship was able to keep her position in the convoy and discharge cargo on schedule.

**Three-Way Attack**

One afternoon, without warning, waves of torpedo planes roared in from three directions, followed by dive bombers.

The vessel whose gun crews was commanded by Lieut. (j. g.) Robert H. McIlwaine, New York, was the first to open fire and a torpedo plane was almost immediately a victim. These gunners bagged their second plane by waiting until it was almost on them. A Heinkel dive bomber came in on the port beam and was allowed within 350 feet before Lieutenant McIlwaine gave the order to fire.

In the ensuing few minutes McIlwaine's ship accounted for two more planes.

**Last Two Attacks**

A second attack came several days later and a third the following morning. One plane in this group singled Lieutenant McIlwaine's ship and came in low. The gunners scored a hit on one motor, which burst into flames, and the plane last was seen smoking and losing altitude.

A final attack began with high-level bombers dropping their loads on the convoy. One plane came in a low altitude and was shot down, probably by McIlwaine's crew, the navy said.

Lieutenant McIlwaine was awarded the Silver Star medal and the twenty members of his crew received commendations.

# Navy Reports Program Of Air Bases Advanced

Washington, June 19 (AP)—The navy reported that construction of its currently authorized shore-based air-facilities program amounting to more than $1,300,000,000 would be ninety per cent. completed by July 1.

Most of the work has been accomplished within twelve months. It provided air facilities for the navy in more than 200 localities, most of which were within the Continental United States but which also included bases in Cuba, Newfoundland and Alaska.

# 300 U. S. Troops Die Of Disease In Japanese Camps

Washington, June 21 (AP)—More than 300 American soldiers have died from disease while confined in Japanese prison camps since the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, the War Department reported today.

Information received by the Red Cross from Japan, the department said, showed that malaria, diphtheria, dysentery and pneumonia were the principal causes of death, with a few additional deaths attributed to beri-beri.

The department previously had announced the death of more than 300 other prisoners from battle wounds.

# House Gets Japanese Deportation Proposal

Washington, June 21 (AP)—Representative J. Leroy Johnson (R., Cal.) introduced a resolution proposing that all Japanese nationals in this country be deported after the war if they are found to have given aid or comfort to the enemy during the war.

Also subject to deportation would be persons of Japanese descent who advocated the overthrow by force of the United States Government or persons owing allegiance to this country but who expressed loyalty to a foreign state.

# 115 U. S. SOLDIERS KILLED IN ACTION

Washington, June 21.—The War Department made public today an additional list of United States Army personnel killed in action, including the names of 115 United States soldiers reported casualties. The announcement included casualties in the European, Middle East, North African, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas. The list is based upon prior notifications sent to the next of kin in New York and New Jersey.

**NEW YORK.**

McKEON, EDWARD J, sergeant; Joseph F. McKeon, father, 109-03 221st street, Queens Village.

MILLER, JOHN H., private; Henry Miller, father, 518 Bainbridge street, Brooklyn.

ARCHER, WALLACE S., private first class; Mrs. Mable Archer, mother, 167 East 77th street, New York.

DE ROSA, SALVATORE J., private; Mrs. Mary De Rosa, mother, 2936 Colden avenue, Bronx.

DESPLAAS, ALBERT J., private first class; Mrs. J. Desplaas, mother, 5914 39th avenue, Woodside.

GELLER, LARRY, private first class; Nathan Geller, father, 1733 Fulton avenue, Bronx.

KILLIAN, FRANCIS M., captain; Mrs. Francis M. Killian, wife, care Mrs. James Ferris, 1000 Park avenue, New York.

McTIERNAN, DOUGLAS W., private; Mrs. W. McTiernan, mother, 6 Catherine Slip, New York.

PIORUM, STANLEY Jr., private; Mrs. Eva Michaels, aunt, 751 Tilden street, Bronx.

**NEW JERSEY.**

CUPANO, DOMINIC S., private; Mrs. Nancy Cupano, mother, 198 Sanford street, New Brunswick.

**156 Reported Missing.**

Washington, June 21.—The War Department made public today an additional list of United States Army personnel missing in action, including the names of 156 United States soldiers reported missing. The announcement includes casualties in the European, North African, North American, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas. The following list is based upon prior notifications sent to next of kin in New York and New Jersey.

**NEW YORK.**

DONOVAN, JAMES J., private first class; Thomas Donovan, brother, 31 Bowles avenue, Port Richmond.

HANCOCK, THOMAS A., private; Mrs. Sally Column, mother, 1030 East 84th street, New York.

KLIMA, STEPHEN M., private first class; Mrs. Mary V. Klima, wife, 38 West 95th street, New York.

NORTON, JAMES J., sergeant; Miss Catherine Norton, sister, 222-07 Edmore avenue, Queens Village.

OPPENHEIM, IRVING, private first class; Mrs. Mabel Oppenheim, mother, 306 West 93d street, New York.

ROCHE, BERNARD J., second lieutenant; John Roche, father, 60-67 60th avenue, Maspeth, L. I.

WELISVITCH, ALEXANDER, staff sergeant; Charles Welisvitch, father 172 Forsyth street, New York.

WOODS, WILLIAM W. Jr., private; William W. Woods, father 222 Park avenue, Lockport.

**NEW JERSEY.**

ANJULIS, VINCENT, private; Mrs. Victoria F. Sayles, sister, 118 Monticello avenue, Jersey City.

BREZINA, FRED, private; Mrs. Anna Brezina, mother, 32 Union avenue, Paterson.

MAJEWSKI, JOHN, private first class; Miss Veronica Majewski, sister, 89 Lincoln Park, Newark.

# DEMAND VOICED FOR SIGNING OF CONNALLY BILL

## Mine Leader Declares His Men Will Stand Back of War Effort.

### TEST WITH ROOSEVELT SEEN

### Reports From Fields Indicate Walkout Is Virtually 100 P. C. Effective.

Washington, June 21 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Interior Ickes disclosed this afternoon that he met today with John L. Lewis to discuss the ending of the third gen-

JUN 22 1943

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eral coal strike.

Neither the nature of the conference nor any progress that might have been made was disclosed, but Mr. Ickes, who is Solid Fuels Administrator, revealed that they would meet again tomorrow.

The disclosure was made in the following statement from Mr. Ickes's office:

"Secretary Ickes and some of his staff today conferred with executive officers of the United Mine Workers, John L. Lewis, John O'Leary, John Owens and Percy Tetlow.

"The conference is to be resumed tomorrow. There will be no further comment today from the office of the Secretary of the Interior."

# STEEL PLANTS CUT OUTPUT

## Industry Plagued By Coke Shortage From Three Coal Strikes In Seven Weeks

## Alabama Blast Furnaces Hit First With Production Down 50 Per Cent.

*[By the Associated Press]*

Pittsburgh, June 21—The steel industry, plagued by a coke shortage from the cumulative effect of three major wartime coal strikes in seven weeks, began curtailment of operations today simultaneously with the new work stoppage of the nation's 500,000 UMW coal miners.

First hit by the coal shutdown as miners again stood by their edict—"No contract, no work"—was the Republic Steel Corporation, which announced at Birmingham that lack of coal from which coke is made forced a fifty per cent. reduction in its Alabama coke production.

Republic also disclosed that four of its blast furnaces, dependent on coke and other ingredients for the making of pig iron, were cut to eighty per cent. of capacity.

### Pittsburgh Reductions

The Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation reported at Pittsburgh it was immediately preparing to cut steel output and a spokesman said some of its blast furnaces "definitely would be down" in the world's leading steel center tomorrow. The United States Steel subsidiary expected its coke production would be down to twenty-five per cent. in a few days.

Commenting that "this is a lot more serious and is taking effect quicker than the second walkout early in June," a Carnegie-Illinois spokesman explained that the company's coal stockpile was "still materially reduced" because of the previous mine shutdowns.

The second walkout forced closing of eleven of its twenty-three blast furnaces in the Pittsburgh area, the first shutting down four days after the mines closed. On that occasion the industry-wide loss of steel was estimated at 50,000 tons. The five-day idleness of miners cost about 10,000,000 tons of coal.

### "Can't Be Made Up"

"All this coal cannot be made up for the duration of the war," said a spokesman for another large steel company. "We are using coal as fast as it is produced. Every time a strike occurs we are nearer the danger line on continuing production.

"If this keeps up, one step that might have to be taken would be to reduce the coal supply of non-essential industries, as coal needed for war machines has to come first."

The spokesman pointed out that the steel curtailments come at a time when James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, seeks 2,000,000 additional tons of steel in the last two quarters of the year.

As in the previous stoppages, all was quiet in Pennsylvania and West Virginia mining towns today. John Komolo, a United Mine Workers' organizer, said at Fredericktown, Pa., that the miners don't like the idea of work stoppage "at a time like this, but it isn't our fault."

"We are going to stick to our guns and see it through—no contract, no work," he declared.

Not so for Charles Hartman, a veteran UMW member who conducted a "one-man rebellion" by working at the H. C. Frick Coke Company's Palmer mine throughout the last walkout. Hartman, 51, announced he has quit to take a new job at a powder plant.

"I got tired of fooling around with so much striking going on," he said.

### Chicago Situation

In Chicago, a spokesman for the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation who would not permit his name to be used, said that the coal upset "hasn't affected the company in the Chicago area yet, but it will within a few days."

Blast furnace and open hearth operations in South Chicago and Gary, Ind., will have to be curtailed soon, he added, "because our stock supplies of coal are less this time than they were during the other two incidents, principally because of the other two incidents."

The Republic Steel Corporation's operation in the Chicago area has not been affected, since it has no blast furnaces, although one is to be installed within sixty days, a spokesman said.

Officials of Inland Steel Company made no statement concerning the coal situation.

## Strike Statistics

Washington, June 21 (AP)—Reports from mine fields show the following numbers idle: Pennsylvania, 200,000; West Virginia, 130,000; Illinois, 32,000, about 7,500 of them members of the AFL Progressive Mine Workers; Kentucky, 47,000; Alabama, 22,000; Virginia, 23,500; Ohio, 21,000; Tennessee, 10,000; Indiana, 8,000; Arkansas-Oklahoma, 6,000; Colorado, 6,680; Wyoming, 4,100; Utah, 3,300; Iowa, 2,000; New Mexico, 1,800; Montana, 1,300.

JUN 22 1943

# Ickes Restricts Distribution of Anthracite Coal

## Shipments Held to Volume of Last Year; Bituminous in Transit Is 'Frozen'

*By The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON, June 21.—A temporary order to distribute anthracite coal proportionate to the amount ordered through the summer months last year was announced today by Harold L. Ickes, Solid Fuels Administrator.

Bituminous coal is not affected by the measure, he said, which was taken to insure every community its fair share of anthracite.

A permanent anthracite program is now being worked out, he added.

Under the temporary program, each community will be limited to the amount of hard coal, in four sizes, as was delivered during the base period April-August, 1942, or five-twelfths of the coal shipped from April, 1942, to March, 1943, whichever amount is the larger.

The temporary program, effective tomorrow, includes the setting up of a national and six regional anthracite distribution committees, which have not yet been named.

The anthracite sizes affected by the regulation are egg, stove, chestnut and pea.

The regions include No. 1, New York City (excluding Richmond County) and Westchester, Nassau and Suffolk Counties; No. 2, the rest of the State of New York, excluding Richmond; No. 3, New Jersey and Richmond County, N. Y.; No. 4, Pennsylvania; No. 5, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

At the same time, the estimated 3,000,000 tons of railroad-borne bituminous coal in transit were "frozen" by Secretary Ickes as a means of making fuel available to war industries and other essential users.

The order restored to full effect the directive issued by the War Production Board April 30, which prohibited deliveries of certain rail-borne bituminous coal to consumers having more than ten days' supply.

Users having less than ten days' supply of bituminous coal may apply to their railroad freight agent for aid in obtaining emergency fuel.

Mr. Ickes exempted from the "freeze" coal produced and loaded today and hereafter from mines which have not suspended production or which resume tomorrow.

Exempt from the "freeze" is coal for export for water shipment, for use on board a vessel, or for delivery to a connecting carrier.

# Ford Foremen Call Off Strike, Resume Work

## W.L.B. to Study Grievances; Company Reports Rise in Production in Walkout

DETROIT, June 21 (AP).—Striking members of the Independent Foreman's Association of America headed back to their jobs in plants of the Ford Motor Company here today after two of those plants had pushed on with their war production nearly two days without shop supervisory personnel.

W. Allen Nelson, acting president of the Ford chapter of the F. A. A., announced early today that the strikers were returning "as soon as possible, with the understanding that their case will be given prompt consideration by the National War Labor Board." He added they were returning "in anticipation" of a W. L. B. back-to-work order.

The plants chiefly hit by the foremen's walkout which started Saturday afternoon were the Ford-operated Willow Run bomber factory and Ford Rouge plant. Production has gone ahead and a company spokesman said this morning that the overall production picture actually has improved during the foremen's strike.

"So far as the actual turning out of war materials is concerned there has been an improvement over the week end," a company executive said.

Production workers — members of the United Automobile Worker (C. I. O.), with which Ford has a closed-shop contract — passed through the picket lines of the foreman's union. However, the U. A. W. gave qualified support to the foremen's walkout, announcing they would refuse to take over the jobs of any striking foremen.

The foremen, whose union has been denied approval of the National Labor Relations Board as a bargaining agency, struck in protest of company interpretation of wage schedules and disciplining of certain members.

# RED REGAINS U.S. CITIZENSHIP

## Supreme Court Rules Naturalization Of Communist Cannot Be Canceled

## Tribunal Also Upholds West Coast Curfew On Japs As Term Ends

JUN 22 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 21 — A naturalized alien's citizenship cannot be canceled simply because he belonged to the Communist party and supported in theory the use of force—at some indefinite time—to overthrow the Government, the Supreme Court ruled today.

Specifically, the 5-3 decision revoked cancellation of the citizenship of William Schneiderman, Russian-born State secretary of the Communist party for California who became an American citizen in 1927. The ruling was a victory for Wendell Willkie, Republican Presidential candidate in 1940, who represented Schneiderman before the high court.

### Canceled In 1940

Schneiderman's citizenship was ordered canceled in 1940 by the Federal District Court at San Francisco on the grounds that he concealed his affiliation with the Communist party, which the Justice Department contended advocated at that time the overthrow of the Government by force and violence.

The majority opinion by Justice Murphy, which did not take up the merits of Communism or relation with Russia, declared it was a "tenable conclusion that the party in 1927 desired to achieve its purpose by peaceful and democratic means and justified the use of force and violence merely as a theoretical matter.

### Difference Cited

"There is a material difference," Justice Murphy said, "between agitation and exhortation calling for present violent action which creates a clear and present danger of public disorder or other substantive evil and mere doctrinal justification or prediction of the use of force under hypothetical corditions at some indefinite future time—prediction that is not calculated or tended to be presently acted upon, thus leaving opportunity for general discussion and the calm processes of thought and reason.

"Because of this difference we may assume that Congress intended by the general test of 'attachment' (to the Constitution) in the 1906 (Naturalization) Act to deny naturalizaton to persons falling into the first category, but not into the second."

### Case Not Proven

The court concluded, the opinion said, that the Government had not proven by "clear, unequivocal and convincing evidence" that Schneiderman obtained his citizenship illegally.

"In so holding we do not decide what interpretation of the party's attitude toward force and violence is the most probable on the basis of the present record . . .," the opinion said. "We hold only that where two interpretations of an organization's program are possible, the one reprehensible and a bar to naturalization and the other permissible, a court in a denaturalization proceeding . . . is not justified in canceling a certificate of citizenship by imputing the reprehensible interpretation to a member of the organization in the absence of overt acts indicating that such was his interpretation."

### Stone Dissents

Chief Justice Stone, in a sharply worded dissent, declared the record "abundantly supported" the lower court's finding that the party and Schneiderman believed in the overthrow of the Government by violence.

"A man can be known by the ideas he spreads as well as by the company he keeps," the Chief Justice said, "and when one does not challenge the proof that he has given his life to spreading a particular class of well-defined ideas, it is convincing evidence that his attachment is to them rather than their opposite. In this case it is convincing evidence that petitioner, at the time of his naturalization, was not entitled to the citizenship he procured because he was not attached to the principles of the Constitution and because he was not well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same."

JUN 22 1943

# OKAYS CURFEW ON COAST JAPS

## Supreme Court Rules De Witt's Order Was Justified By Invasion Threat

### Decision Unanimous, But Murphy Says Move Was On Brink Of Power

JUN 22 1943

*(By the Associated Press)*

Washington, June 21 — A military commander, confronted with the threat of a possible invasion, has the right to order a curfew for persons in menaced areas regardless of their citizenship, the Supreme Court ruled today.

The decision upheld as a valid exercise of war powers the curfew imposed by Lieut. Gen. John L. Dewitt, western defense commander, on persons of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast in March, 1942. Among the 110,000 persons affected were 70,000 American citizens of Japanese extraction.

**Opinion Unanimous**

While the court's opinion was unanimous in ruling that a military commander may adopt such a measure to guard against sabotage in endangered sections, Justice Murphy cautioned that it went "to the brink of constitutional power" and Justice Douglas asserted the decision, as far as he was concerned, was on "narrow grounds."

The curfew order was challenged by Gordon Kiyoski Hirabayashi, of Seattle, and Minoru Yasui, of Portland, Ore., both American citizens who contended that as citizens they were not subject to the restriction.

**Executive Order Cited**

Observing that Congress and the President, by executive order, had vested in military commanders the authority to take appropriate action when deemed necessary, the court's opinion by Chief Justice Stone spoke of the "critical days" of March, 1942, and added:

"The military commander's appraisal of facts in the light of the authorized standard, and the inferences which he drew from those facts, involved the exercise of his informed judgment. But as we have seen, those facts, and the inferences which could be rationally drawn from them support the judgment of the military commander that the danger of espionage and sabotage to our military resources was imminent, and that the curfew order was an appropriate measure to meet it."

**Hull Praises Red Army**

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP).—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, warmly praised the Red Army's stand against Germany's armed might in a statement today commenting on the second anniversary of Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union. The statement follows:

"Tomorrow, June 22, marks the second anniversary of the Nazi attack upon the Soviet Union. For a period of two years the armed forces of the Soviet Union have been gallantly and successfully defending their country against the aggressor. In two great summer offensives the Nazis have failed to attain their avowed aim of annhilating the Red Army. As the third summer opens, the Nazi legions in eastern Europe find confronting them millions of Russian soldiers, well equipped and of high morale, prepared not only to meet any onslaught but also to hurl back the invader.

"It is appropriate that we again today give expression to our admiration of the courage and spirit of self sacrifice displayed by the whole people of the Soviet Union in successfully defending themselves and their country and in making such signal contributions to the eventual complete defeat of the powers of aggression."

## *Du Pont Gets 'E' Award For Black Powder Output*

### *Oldest of Major Explosives Still Vital in War*

MOOSIC, Pa., June 21 (AP).—Black powder, oldest of the major explosives, is performing many "vital functions" in the war, the explosives department of the E. I. duPont de Nemours Company announced today as the Army-Navy "E" was awarded to the company's Belin works, where black powder is made.

The department said the explosive, although largely replaced since the Civil War by gunpowder and TNT, is used to start torpedoes and depth charges ("ash cans"), to ignite the propellant charges in all kinds of shells and for a number of other purposes, including signal flares, primers and bursting charges.

Major Howard P. Klair, chief of the Berwick sub-office of the Philadelphia ordnance district, declared in presenting the "E" pennant that Axis production, "even though enforced at the point of a saber, is high. It is this high production that we must match and outmatch—not as slaves, not as tools, but as free men and women."

## Bright Rubber Outlook Pictured by Firestone

### He Sees '44 Supply Double That of Peace-Time Year

AKRON, Ohio, June 21 (AP).—A 1944 rubber supply twice as large as that consumed in this country in a normal peace-time year was foreseen tonight by Harvey S. Firestone jr.

Basing his estimate on expected production of 850,000 tons of synthetic and anticipated natural rubber imports, the president of Firestone Tire and Rubber Company said in an address prepared for radio broadcast:

"I believe I am not unduly optimistic when I say that the rubber situation presents a much brighter picture today than it did even at the beginning of this year.

"Under the forceful and intelligent leadership of Rubber Director William M. Jeffers, the synthetic rubber program has made exceptionally good progress and by the end of this year there will be in operation synthetic rubber plants with an annual capacity of 850,000 tons. This production, plus the importations of natural rubber that we may expect next year, will give us in 1944 nearly twice as much rubber as this country consumed in a normal peace-time year."

Of 12,000,000 passenger-car tires to be released for civilian use this year, 7,000,000 are on hand and the remaining 5,000,000 will be made from synthetic rubber, the manufacturer reported, adding:

"Next year, it is expected that 30,000,000 synthetic rubber passenger-car tires will be available for civilian use."

## Will Boost Manpower Of Merchant Marine

Washington, June 21 (AP)—To provide skilled manpower for the merchant marine, the War Shipping Administration announced today that it will establish "upgrading" schools in the ports of New York, New Orleans and San Francisco.

Third mates and third assistant engineers may take a course of about thirty days and come out second mates and second assistant engineers, and ordinary seamen may become able-bodied seamen in less than fifteen days.

WSA estimated that more than 13,000 experienced seamen must be upgraded to man the fast-growing merchant marine, and that many hundreds now ashore must return to the sea.

## *Halifax Declares Allies Must Remain Undivided*

### *Tells Purdue Audience World Looks to 4 Powers*

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 21 (AP).—Reminding a Purdue University audience of 5,000 persons that "you are citizens of the world," Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, said today he held "no great hope in the future unless the so-called four great powers, the United States, England, Russia and China, act together during and after the war."

Of England and the United States, Lord Halifax said any differences of opinion were "only dust in the balance as compared with the many great issues on which both of us are generally agreed."

"Our faith in things democratic must burn as white-hot as that of our enemies in their philosophies," he said, and added that "one of Hitler's greatest crimes was the debasing of the German youth and the distortion of its ideals."

En route here from Indianapolis, the Ambassador and his party stopped in Lebanon to visit the main plant of the United States Machine Corporation, where Lord Halifax expressed amazement over the way hundreds of new workers quickly acquired the skill needed to produce complicated and accurate weapons.

## SAYS VICTORY PATTERN CLEAR

### General Marshall Claims Nazis Had Their Day

COLUMBUS, O., June 21 (AP)—General George C. Marshall, army chief of staff who recently visited the African theatre of war, declared tonight the United Nations' "pattern for victory is clear."

General Marshall, talking to the 35th governor's conference, asserted "there is no victory in prospect for Germany," then added:

"The superman has had his day. The democracies have called his bluff."

The general warned, however, that "this is a most critical summer both for us and in the history of the world."

**JAP GIVES VIEWS**

(By the Associated Press)

Germans and Italians received pep talks today from Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura of Japan, based upon the premise that "the tripartite pact powers do not have to attack any more to win; they need only to hold out in conquered positions."

Nomura was Japanese ambassador to Washington at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack.

## Two Japanese Generals And Admiral Promoted

New York, June 21 (AP)—The Tokyo radio broadcast today an announcement that Generals Gen Sugiyama and Count Juichi Terauchi had been raised to the rank of field marshal and Admiral Osami Nagano had been given the corresponding naval rank, admiral of the fleet.

Sugiyama and Nagano are the chiefs of staff of the army and navy, respectively, and Terauchi is commander in chief of all Japanese forces in Southeastern Asia and the near by islands.

JUN 22 1943

UNDATED JAPANESE OFFICERS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST TODAY AN ANNOUNCEMENT THAT GERNALS GEN.

(CORRECT) SUGIYAMA AND COUNT JUICHI TERAUCHI HAD BEEN RAISED TO THE

RANK OF FIELD MARSHAL AND ADMIRAL OSAMI NAGANO HAD BEEN GIVEN THE

CORRESPONDING NAVAL RANK, ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET.

SUGIYAMA AND NAGANO ARE THE CHIEFS OF STAFF OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,

RESPECTIVELY, AND TERAUCHI IS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ALL JAPANESE FORCES

IN SOUTHEASTERN ASIA AND THE NEARBY ISLANDS.

THE THREE TAKE THEIR PLACES ON THE BOARD OF MARSHALS AND FLEET

ADMIRALS, THE ONLY MEMBERS OF WHICH HITHERTO HAVE BEEN THREE

IMPERIAL PRINCES, FIELD MARSHALS PRINCE KANIN AND PRINCE NASHIMOTO

JUN 22 1943

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AND ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET PRINCE FUSHIMI.

THIS BOARD WAS CREATED IN 1898, BUT IN RECENT YEARS HAS HAD LITTLE INFLUENCE. THE ADDITION OF THREE ACTIVE OFFICERS MAY MEAN THAT IT WILL BE GIVEN NEW FUNCTIONS. THE BROADCAST SAID ITS MEMBERS WOULD "SERVE AS SUPREME ADVISERS ON THE MILITARY AFFAIRS OF THE NATION."

UNDATED NOMURA

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GERMANS AND ITALIANS RECEIVED PEP TALKS TODAY FROM ADMIRAL KICHISABURO NOMURA OF JAPAN BASED UPON THE PREMISE THAT "THE TRIPARTITE PACT POWERS DO NOT HAVE TO ATTACK ANY MORE TO WIN; THEY NEED ONLY TO HOLD OUT IN CONQUERED POSITIONS."

THE VIEWS OF NOMURA, WHO WAS JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO WASHINGTON AT THE TIME OF THE PEARL HARBOR ATTACK, WERE DISTRIBUTED VIA TOKYO CORRESPONDENTS OF GERMAN AND ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS AND THE BERLIN RADIO. THE BERLIN BROADCASTS WERE RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

EXCERPTS: "ITALY CANNOT BE PAMPERED."---"THE ITALIANS COULD NOT BE BEATEN BUT WOULD SEE THE ENEMY COLLAPSE FROM EXHAUSTION SHOULD BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES NOW ATTACK ITALY."--"ATTEMPTS TO ESTABLISH A SECOND FRONT WOULD BE A REAL ACID TEST."--"JAPAN IS INVINCIBLE."--"BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES MAY YET EXPECT MANY SURPRISES FROM JAPAN."

JUN 22 1943

**LONDON, TUESDAY, JUNE 22-(AP)-FOR THE SECOND NIGHT IN SUCCESSION THE RAF'S HEAVY BOMBERS BLASTED AT GERMANY LAST NIGHT WHILE NAZI RAIDERS SCATTERED BOMBS ALONG THE THAMES ESTUARY IN HIT-AND-RUN RAIDS THAT GAVE LONDON TWO ALERTS.**

**A PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE RAF WAS OUT AGAIN FAILED TO DISCLOSE THE TARGET OF THE BRITISH ATTACKS, WHICH FOLLOWED BY 24 HOURS A SMASHING ASSAULT ON THE SOUTH GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CITY OF FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, WHERE A CRIPPLING BLOW WAS REPORTED DEALT THE LARGEST RADIO-LOCATION FACTORY IN THE REICH.**

**BOTH LONDON ALERTS WERE COMPARATIVELY BRIEF AND THERE WERE NO IMMEDIATE REPORTS OF ANY BOMBINGS WITHIN THE CITY ITSELF, ALTHOUGH ONE ENEMY PLANE FLEW UP THE THAMES ESTUARY TOWARD THE CAPITAL CLOSELY PURSUED BY GUNFIRE. ONE GERMAN AIRCRAFT WAS REPORTED DESTROYED DURING THE NIGHT.**

JUN 22 1943

**THE FRIEDRICHSHAFEN RAID SUNDAY NIGHT WAS DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS A GREAT SUCCESS.**

**EARLIER SWISS DISPATCHES SAID THE EXPLOSIONS OF BOMBS DROPPED ON FRIEDRICHSHAFEN SHOOK HOUSES ON THE SWISS SIDE OF THE LAKE.**

**THE BERLIN RADIO TOLD OF ADDITIONAL ATTACKS LAST NIGHT ON NORTHERN GERMANY BUT THESE WERE UNCONFIRMED HERE. BROADCASTS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DESCRIBED THE RAIDS IN THE NORTH AS "DISTURBANCE ATTACKS."**

THE SATURDAY NIGHT ATTACK ON LE CREUSOT WAS REPORTED BY THE NAZI-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO TODAY TO HAVE LEFT THE SPRAWLING SCHNEIDER ARMAMENTS WORKS "NOTHING BUT A MOUNTAIN OF DEBRIS." THE BROADCAST SAID AT LEAST 250 PERSONS WERE KILLED AND HALF THE TOWN'S 15,000 INHABITANTS LEFT HOMELESS.

(IN A BROADCAST RECORDED IN NEW YORK BY BS LATE MONDAY, BBC QUOTED THE SWISS RADIO AS SAYING THE SCHNEIDER WORKS "ARE STILL BURNING.")

A SWISS TELEGRAPH AGENCY DISPATCH DECLARED THAT LE CREUSOT WAS ALMOST ENTIRELY DESTROYED BY THE 40-MINUTE ATTACK.

JUN 22 1943

LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO BROADCAST A MESSAGE TODAY FROM U.S. NAVY SECRETARY FRANK KNOX ON THE OCCASION OF TUESDAY'S SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE GERMAN INVASION OF RUSSIA.

COL. KNOX SAID IN THE MESSAGE, RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, THAT "THE FIGHTING TROOPS OF RUSSIA HAVE SHOWN A FLAMING COURAGE AND RESOLUTE DETERMINATION UNSURPASSED THROUGHOUT THE PAGES OF HISTORY."

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 22 1943

LONDON, TUESDAY, JUNE 22--SOVIET RUSSIA, COMMEMORATING THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF ITS SUCCESSFUL RESISTANCE AGAINST THE MOST POWERFUL INVASION EVER KNOWN, TRIUMPHANTLY PROCLAIMED TO THE WORLD TODAY:

"THE GERMANS HAVE STOPPED BELIEVING IN VICTORY.'"

IN A SPECIAL BROADCAST ON THIS, THE JUNE DAY WHICH HITLER USED TWO YEARS AGO TO FLING HIS VAST ARMIES AT THE SOVIET UNION, THE MOSCOW RADIO DECLARED THE INVADER'S DE[FEA]T BEFORE MOSCOW HAD BEEN "THE DECISIVE EVENT OF THE SECOND [WORLD] WAR" AND THAT THE NAZIS ENTERED THE THIRD YEAR OF THE RUSSIA[N WAR] BANKRUPT OF VICTORY AND SUFFERING A LEGACY OF PROGRESS [IN] RUSSIA AND NORTH AFRICA.

REVIEWING TWO YEARS OF THE BLOODIEST STRUGGLE IN HISTORY, THE RUSSIAN BROADCAST, RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, PUT GERMAN CASUALTIES AT 6,400,000 IN KILLED AND MISSING--THAT IS, INCLUDING THOSE IN RUSSIAN CAPTIVITY--AND RUSSIAN LOSSES AT 4,200,000 IN DEAD AND MISSING.

IN MATERIAL, IT WAS ADDED, THE NAZIS HAD LOST 42,400 TANKS AND 43,000 PLANES AGAINST RUSSIAN LOSSES OF 35,000 GUNS, 30,000 TANKS AND 23,000 PLANES.

THE SECOND WAR YEAR JUST NOW CLOSED, THE RUSSIANS DECLARED, WAS A YEAR DEVOID OF A SINGLE SIGNIFICANT GERMAN MILITARY VICTORY AND, HAVING LOST ALL HOPE OF A QUICK VICTORY, HITLER HAD ATTEMPTED TO SPLIT THE ALLIES BUT THIS SCHEME, TOO, HAD "BEEN SHATTERED IN THE FIRM ALLIANCE OF FREEDOM LOVING PEOPLE."

"THUS," THE BROADCAST WENT ON, "THE MILITARY AND POLITICAL SITUATIO OF HITLERITE GERMANY IS IN A STATE OF CRISIS."

"THIS," SAID THE RUSSIAN ANNOUNCEMENT, "IS PROVED BY THE STATE OF PANIC IN THE GERMAN REAR.

JUN 22 1943

"THE GERMANS HAVE STOPPED BELIEVING IN VICTORY."

LONDON, TUESDAY, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO IN A SPECIAL ANNIVERSARY ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TODAY THAT IN THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN WAR "EVERYTHING NOW DEPENDS ON HOW THE ALLIES WILL USE THE FAVORABLE SITUATION FOR A SECOND FRONT, WITHOUT WHICH VICTORY IS IMPOSSIBLE."

MARKING THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE GERMAN INVASION OF RUSSIA, THE SOVIET ANNOUNCEMENT, REVIEWING THE WAR TO DATE, SAID THAT THE BALANCE OF FORCES HAD IMPROVED RECENTLY TO THE BENEFIT OF "US AND OUR ALLIES."

"BUT THIS IS NOT ENOUGH FOR VICTORY," THE ANNOUNCEMENT CONTINUED.

LACK OF A SECOND FRONT "FOILED VICTORY IN 1942," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID. "THEN HITLER UTILIZED THE ABSENCE OF A SECOND FRONT. TO BE LATE NOW MEANS THAT OUR COMMON CAUSE WILL SERIOUSLY SUFFER.

"ON THE OTHER HAND A SECOND FRONT THIS YEAR IN EUROPE WILL SPEED VICTORY AND SAVE MANY VICTIMS."

BULLETIN

LONDON, TUESDAY, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID EARLY TODAY ON THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN WAR THAT THE GERMAN DEFEAT AT MOSCOW WAS THE "DECISIVE EVENT OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND THE GERMANS' FIRST DECISIVE DEFEAT."

JUN 22 1943

3024-5249

3024 - 5249

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, RECORDED HERE BY THE SOVIET MONITOR, OPENED WITH A REVIEW OF THE WAR WHICH BEGAN WITH THE INVASION OF RUSSIA JUNE 22, 1941. THE DEFENSE OF MOSCOW WAS MADE IN THAT FIRST SUMMER.

IT SAID THAT IN THE SUMMER OF 1942 THE GERMANS WERE "UTILIZING THE ABSENCE OF A SECOND FRONT AND CONCENTRATED ALL THEIR FORCES AT THE SOVIET FRONT," BUT THAT "AT STALINGRAD, THE ENEMY WAS HALTED."

"EVENTS PROVED," IT ADDED, "THAT THE BALANCE OF POWER CHANGED."

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JUN 22 1943

THE BROADCAST SAID THAT GERMAN LOSSES DURING THE TWO YEARS OF WAR WERE 6,400,000 MEN, KILLED AND MISSING.

"OUR LOSSES," IT CONTINUED, "WERE 4,200,000 KILLED AND MISSING."

IT REPORTED THAT GUERRILLAS KILLED MORE THAN 300,000 GERMANS AND BLEW UP 3,000 TRAINS DURING THE PERIOD OF WAR.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT THE GERMANS LOST 42,400 TANKS AND 43,000 PLANES, WHILE THE RUSSIANS LOST 35,000 GUNS, 30,000 TANKS AND 23,000 PLANES.

ASSERTING THAT "DURING THE LAST YEAR THE GERMAN ARMY HAS HAD NO MILITARY SUCCESSES," THE BROADCAST SAID:

"ON THE CONTRARY, IT SUFFERED ONE DEFEAT AFTER ANOTHER ON THE SOVIE FRONT AND IN NORTH AFRICA.

"THUS, AS A RESULT, THE HITLERITE MILITARY POWER HAS BEEN SHAKEN AND A CRISIS CAUSED, THE GERMAN POLITICAL POSITION HAS BEEN WEAKENED. THIS WAS PROVED BY THE STATE OF PANIC IN THE GERMAN REAR, THE GERMANS HAVE STOPPED BELIEVING IN VICTORY."

THE BR[illegible]CAST CONTINUED:

"GERMAN INDUSTRY CANNOT REPLACE ITS LOSSES. IT IS SUFFERING FROM A SHORTAGE OF LABOR POWER.

"THE INDUSTRIAL POWER OF GERMANY'S WAR INDUSTRY HAS BEEN WEAKENED ALSO BY THE ALLIED BLOWS.

"THE EUROPEAN REAR OF HITLERISM IS BECOMING WEAKER AND WEAKER.

"THE OCCUPIED COUNTRIES ARE RISING IN THE STRUGGLE AGAINST HITLER. SOON THIS STRUGGLE WILL LINK UP WITH THE ALLIES."

IT DECLARED THAT THE GERMANS, WHEN THEY LOST HOPE OF A QUICK VICTORY, ATTEMPTED TO SPLIT THE ALLIED UNITED NATIONS BUT THAT "THIS HAS BEEN SHATTERED IN A FIRM ALLIANCE OF FREEDOM LOVING PEOPLE."

"THUS," IT SAID, "THE MILITARY AND POLITICAL SITUATION OF HITLERITE GERMANY IS IN A STATE OF CRISIS."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE MORALE OF THE RED ARMY HAD GROWN STRONGER AND THAT "IT BURNS WITH THE DETERMINATION TO PUT AN END TO THE FASCISTS."

JUN 22 1943

IT SAID THAT THE REAR OF THE RED ARMY HAD BEEN STRENGTHENED, TOO, WITH HUNDREDS OF NEW FACTORIES AND THAT "THE INTERNATIONAL POSITION OF THE SOVIET UNION ALSO HAS BEEN STRENGTHENED."

"A COALITION OF THE USSR, BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN CREATED," IT WENT ON. "THE HITLERITES' AIMS TO SPLIT THIS COALITION FAILED. THE ALLIANCE WITH THE UNITED STATES AND THE ANGLO-SOVIET TREATY HAS RPVOED THEIR STRENGTH DURING THIS YEAR. OUR RELATIONS WITH BRITAIN HAVE IMPROVED.

"THE SOVIET UNION ENGAGING GERMANY'S MAIN FORCES ENABLED THE ALLIES TO DEVELOP PRODUCTION AND MOBILIZE A MIGHTY ARMY. OUR ALLIES ARE INCREASINGLY HELPING THE SOVIET PEOPLE WITH MATERIAL.

"JOINT ACTIONS HAVE TAKEN PLACE DURING THE LAST MONTHS. POWERFUL BLOWS FROM THE EAST HAVE MERGED WITH BLOWS BY THE ALLIES IN NORTH AFRICA WHILE THE ALLIED AIRFORCES DEAL BLOWS ON GERMANY AND ITALY."

JUN 22 1943

DECLARING THAT WHILE THE BALANCE OF FORCES HAS IMPROVED TO THE BENEFIT OF "US AND OUR ALLIES," THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID:

"BUT THIS IS NOT ENOUGH FOR VICTORY. EVERYTHING NOW DEPENDS ON HOW THE ALLIES WILL USE THE FAVORABLE SITUATION FOR A SECOND FRONT, WITHOUT WHICH VICTORY IS IMPOSSIBLE.

"THIS FOILED THE VICTORY IN 1942. THEN HITLER UTILIZED THE ABSENCE OF A SECOND FRONT. TO BE LATE NOW MEANS THAT OUR COMMON CAUSE WILL SERIOUSLY SUFFER.

JUN 22 1943

"ON THE OTHER HAND, A SECOND FRONT HIS YEAR IN EUROPE WILL SPEED THE VICTORY AND SAVE MANY VICTIMS."

AT THE OUTSET OF THE WAR WITH GERMANY, RUSSIA "COULD NOT FULLY UTILIZE ALL ITS FIGHTING FORCES TO REPULSE THE ENEMY BECAUSE IT REQUIRED TIME TO MOBILIZE THEM," THE BROADCAST SAID.

"IN ADDITION, OUR ALLIES HAD ONLY STARTED MASS PRODUCTION OF ARMAMENTS AND WERE UNABLE TO GIVE CONSIDERABLE AND SPEEDY AID TO THE SOVIET UNION," IT ADDED.

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-LAND-BASED BOMBERS, ESCORT CARRIER PLANES AND WARSHIPS, TEAMED IN THE ALLIED EFFORT TO CLEAR THE ATLANTIC OF HITLER'S SUBMARINES, ARE CREDITED OFFICIALLY WITH BEATING OFF "ONE OF THE FIERCEST AND MOST SUSTAINED OFFENSIVES EVER MOUNTED" AGAINST CONVOYS IN A FIVE-DAY BATTLE LAST MONTHS.

BRITISH AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT THAT FROM TWO TO FIVE OF THE SUBMARINES WERE DESTROYED AND THAT THE AIR AND SURFACE SCREEN WAS SO EFFECTIVE ONLY THREE PER CENT OF THE CONVOY VESSELS WERE EVEN MOLESTED (CORRECT)--ATTACKED, DAMAGED OR SUNK.

"TWO U-BOATS WERE DESTROYED. THREE PROBABLY WERE DESTROYED AND OTHERS MAY HAVE BEEN DAMAGED," SAID A COMMUNIQUE ISSUED JOINTLY BY THE ADMIRALTY AND AIR MINISTRY.

ACCOUNTS OF THE BATTLE WERE THE FIRST TO DESCRIBE RESULTS OF THE NEW ALLIED TECHNIQUE OF TEAMING ESCORT CARRIER PLANES AND LAND-BASED FLYING FORTRESSES AND LIBERATORS WITH WARSHIPS IN THE DRIVE TO CLEAR THE ATLANTIC OF THE UNDERSEA MARAUDERS.

THE KNOWN SUBMARINES SINKINGS WERE CREDITED TO WARSHIPS. BUT POCKET-SIZE ESCORT CARRIER'S PLANES AND THE BIG BOMBERS DETECTED THE SUBMARINES SO EFFECTIVELY THAT MOST OF THE ENGAGEMENTS WERE FOUGHT MANY MILES AWAY FROM THE CONVOYED VESSELS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. AS A RESULT, IT ADDED, "NINETY-SEVEN PER CENT OF THE SHIPS FORMING THE CONVOYS REACHED HARBOR IN SAFETY AND WITHOUT HAVING BEEN MOLESTED."

JUN 22 1943

THE ENGAGEMENTS RANGED OVER HUNDREDS OF MILES, SAID THE COMMUNIQUE, WHICH DID NOT GIVE THE EXACT DATES.

THE ESCORT CARRIER, THE FIRST OF THE AMERICAN-MADE POCKET-SIZED VESSELS TO BE REPORTED IN ACTION, WAS H.M.S.BITER, A CONVERTED FREIGHTER. THE DEFINITE KILLS WERE CREDITED TO THE BRITISH DESTROYER BROADWAY, FORMERLY THE U.S.S.HUNT, AND THE DESTROYER HESPERUS, WHICH ALSO WAS CREDITED WITH TWO PROBABLES.

AT LEAST TWO CONVOYS WERE ENGAGED BY THE SUBMARINES DURING THE RUNNING BATTLE. THE BITER'S PLANES FIRST SIGHTED THE U-BOATS AND ATTACKED WITH DEPTH CHARGES AND MACHINEGUNS. THEY WERE QUICKLY JOINED BY SHORE-BASED BOMBERS WHICH FORCED THE U-BOATS TO DIVE, AND THE BATTLE THEN WAS TAKEN UP BY BRITISH DESTROYERS.

JUN 22 1943

3024-5251

WHILE THESE ENGAGEMENTS WERE IN PROGRESS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, "A STRONG FORCE OF U-BOATS WHICH HAD WORKED AROUND AHEAD OF ANOTHER CONVOY" WAS ATTACKED BY THE HESPERUS.

"THE INTENSITY AND VARIETY OF THE COUNTERATTACKS AND THE CONTINUAL PRESENCE OF AIRCRAFT ULTIMATELY COMPLETED DISCOMFITTED THE U-BOAT PACKS AND THE CONVOYS PROCEEDED TO THEIR DESTINATIONS WITHOUT FURTHER INTERFERENCE," THE BULLETIN SAID.

THE DAILY EXPRESS NAVAL REPORTER, W.A.CRUMLEY, SAID THAT ABOUT 50 U-BOATS HAD BEEN DESTROYED IN THE LAST TWO MONTHS, BRINGING THE TOTAL DESTROYED SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR TO 250.

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ALREADY HAD DESCRIBED MAY AS "THE BEST MONTH WE HAVE HAD IN THE U-BOAT WARFARE SINCE THE UNITED STATES WAS ATTACKED BY GERMANY, ITALY AND JAPAN."

JUN 22 1943

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-AMERICAN STYLE BOXING AS TAUGHT HUNDREDS OF YOUNG RUSSIANS BY SIDNEY JACKSON, FORMERLY OF CLEVELAND, HAS BEEN USED TO ADVANTAGE ON THE GERMAN-RUSSIAN FRONT, THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TODAY.

THE RADIO TOLD THE STORY OF JACKSON'S PUPILS IN PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE 37-YEAR-OLD AMERICAN, WHO WON HIS FIRST FIGHT AT CLEVELAND WHEN HE WAS 13 AND SETTLED IN TASHKENT, SOVIET TURKESTAN, 30 YEARS AGO.

FIFTEEN OF HIS PUPILS ARE OFFICERS IN RED ARMY GUARDS REGIMENTS, THE RADIO SAID. OF 10 PILOTS WHO FORMERLY WERE HIS PUPILS, TWO HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE TITLE HERO OF THE SOVIET UNION, AND 12 OTHERS HAVE WON DECORATIONS.

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THE RADIO SINGLED OUT TWO OCCASIONS WHEN JACKSON'S TECHNIQUE PAID DIVIDENDS.

IT SAID THAT WHEN CAPT. LEONID MESN MADE HIS WAY INTO AN ENEMY DUGOUT IN THE DARK AND STUMBLED OVER A GERMAN OFFICER, HE KNOCKED THE GERMAN OUT WITH AN UPPERCUT AND TOOK HIM PRISONER.

A RIGHT TO THE JAW DID THE TRICK FOR IVAN TRETYAKOV WHEN HE CAUGHT THE GERMAN HE HAD BEEN CHASING AND TOOK HIM PRISONER, THE BROADCAST SAID.

JUN 22 1943

June 21 (AP)

LONDON-FIRST ADD FRENCH PEOPLE X X ~~X BROADCAST~~ ADMONISHED.

A HINT THAT THE ALLIES ALREADY HAD LAUNCHED THE PRELIMINARY MOVES WAS GIVEN AS THE SPOKESMAN CALLED ON FRENCHMEN TO "DISPLAY DISCIPLINE EQUAL TO YOUY RESOLUTION AND PATIENCE AND EQUAL TO YOUR CONFIDENCE IN VICTORY, WHICH FROM NOW ON IS CERTAIN," AND ADDED:

"PATIENCE AND DISCIPLINE WILL BECOME EVEN OF GREATER IMPORTANCE WHEN ALLIED OPERATIONS ON A LARGE SCALE BEGIN."

IN DIRECTING ADVICE TO "ALL FRENCHMEN WITHOUT EXCEPTION," THE BROADCAST TOLD THEM TO WATCH OVER THEIR OWN SAFETY AND THAT OF THEIR FAMILIES AND TO ORGANIZE AND KEEP SECRET THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS, "WHATEVER MAY HAPPEN," AND KEEP SILENT ON ANY MOVES RELATING TO THEIR COOPERATION WITH TROOPS.

THE ANNOUNCER WARNED THAT WHEN THE FULL SCALE INVASION STARTS "YOU MUST ABOVE ALL NOT ACT PREMATURELY."

"WE SHALL GIVE YOU THE SIGNAL WHEN YOUR ACTIVE HELP WILL BE NEEDED BY US," HE SAID. "IN THE MEANTIME, REMAIN INFORMED ON ALL PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS."

JUN 22 1943

1943

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-A DNB DISPATCH BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID TODAY THAT BARON KONSTANTIN VON NEURATH, FORMER GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER, HAD BEEN PROMOTED BY ADOLF HITLER TO THE RANK OF OBERGRUPPENFUEHRER OF THE NATIONALIST SOCIALIST PARTY.

OTHER SS GROUP LEADERS RAISED TO THE SAME RANK WERE GENERAL RAUTER, GESTAPO CHIEF IN THE NETHERLANDS, AND KONRAD HENLEIN, SUDETEN GERMAN LEADER. THE RANK OF OBERGRUPPENFUEHRER IS EQUIVALENT TO THAT OF GENERAL IN THE ARMY, THE DISPATCH SAID.

JUN 22 1943

VON NEURATH WAS FOREIGN MINISTER FROM 1932 TO 1938, WHEN HE WAS MADE PRESIDENT OF THE SECRET CABINET COUNCIL OF THE REICH. IN 1939 HE WAS APPOINTED REICHS PROTECTOR OF BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA. SINCE THE AUTUMN OF 1941 HE HAS BEEN ON LEAVE FOR REASONS OF HEALTH.

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-GUERRILLA WARFARE IN THE MOUNTAINS OF YUGOSLAVIA HAS BECOME SO BITTER THAT ADOLF HITLER HAS BEEN FORCED TO THROW LARGE FORMATIONS OF HIS CRACK ALPINE TROOPS AND GREAT NUMBERS OF AIRCRAFT INTO THAT BACKYARD BATTLE WHICH HE HAD TRIED TO IGNORE WHILE PLUGGING THE HOLES IN HIS COASTAL INVASION DEFENSES.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED TODAY NOT ONLY BY THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT IN EXILE BUT ALSO IN AXIS COMMUNIQUES WHICH ADMITTED THAT NAZI TROOPS, SUPPORTED BY THE GERMAN AIR FORCE, ARE BEING DETACHED FROM OTHER FRONTS TO BATTLE STRONG BANDS OF GEN.DRAJA MIHAILOVIC'S WARRIORS AND OTHER INSURGENT GROUPS.

THE GERMANS ARE CONCENTRATING THEIR ATTACKS ON PATRIOT STRONGHOLDS IN THE DURMITOR MOUNTAIN RANGE AND AROUND FOCA, ACCORDING TO THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE, WHICH SAID THE FIGHTING THERE HAS BEEN RAGING CONTINUOUSLY FOR THE PAST FIVE WEEKS. GERMAN, ITALIAN AND BULGARIAN AND CROAT TROOPS ARE BEING WIPED OUT IN LARGE NUMBERS BY THE GUERRILLA MOUNTAIN LEGIONS, ACCORDING TO YUGOSLAV SOURCES.

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-SOLDIERS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS OF THE U.S. ARMY HAVE BEEN TOLD TO GET BUSY ANSWERING LETTERS FROM THE FOLKS BACK HOME TO LIGHTEN THE WAR DEPARTMENT BURDEN.

TOO MANY PARENTS, GIRL FRIENDS AND RELATIVES HAVE BEEN FLOODING THE WAR DEPARTMENT WITH INQUIRIES AS TO WHY THEY HAD NOT HEARD FROM SOLDIERS.

JUN 22 1943

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE POLISH TELEGRAPH AGENCY SAID TODAY THAT THE GERMANS SHOT 189 POLES RECENTLY IN POZNAN.

AT A BRITISH PORT, JUNE 21-(AP)-A LARGE CONTINGENT OF CANADIAN ARMY REINFORCEMENTS AND A SMALL GROUP OF ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE OFFICERS HAVE ARRIVED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ALL ARMS OF THE SERVICES WERE REPRESENTED IN THE ARMY GROUP. RCAF ARRIVALS WERE MOSTLY GROUND PERSONNEL.

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-BARRY BINGHAM, PUBLISHER OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL AND THE LOUISVILLE TIMES, HAS BEEN PROMOTED FROM LIEUTENANT TO LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER IN THE U.S. NAVAL RESERVE.

HE IS ATTACHED TO THE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE IN ADMIRAL HAROLD R. STARK'S HEADQUARTERS HERE.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: EN ROUTE TO AN ASSIGNMENT WITH THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN LONDON, BEDE IRVIN, 33-YEAR-OLD ASSOCIATED PRESS PHOTOGRAPHER WAS A PASSENGER IN THE CONVOY WHICH UNDERWENT A TERRIFIC U-BOAT ATTACK IN MAY AND LEFT FROM TWO TO FIVE OF THE SUBMARINES DESTROYED.

(THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY TOLD THE OFFICIAL STORY OF THE FIVE-DAY ATLANTIC FIGHT YESTERDAY; HERE IS IRVIN'S ACCOUNT--A CONVOY STORY WHICH TELLS NOT OF SHIP SINKINGS BUT OF SAFE PASSAGE UNDER COVER

JUN 22 1943

30211-5253

30.24 - 5253

OF VASTLY EXTENDED ALLIED AIR POWER.

(IRVIN, A NATIVE OF DES MOINES, IA., WAS A PHOTOGRAPHER ON THE DES MOINES REGISTER AND TRIBUNE FOR EIGHT YEARS BEFORE JOINING THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN 1936 IN KANSAS CITY. FROM 1937 UNTIL HIS DEPARTURE LATE IN APRIL FOR LONDON, IRVIN WAS AN ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER IN DETROIT.)

JUN 22 1943

BY BEDE IRVIN

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-AS A PASSENGER ON A FREIGHTER ON THE FLANK OF THE FIRST MAJOR CONVOY PROTECTED BY ONE OF THE NEW POCKET AIRCRAFT CARRIERS I HAD A DULL TIME, BY AND LARGE.

SEVERAL DAYS OF BATTLE INVOLVING THE CONVOY'S ESCORT, BOTH SHIPS AND PLANES, BROUGHT NOT ONE "ACTION STATION" ALARM, ONLY ONE ACTUAL CLASH WITHIN SIGHT AND BUT FEW BOMBS OR DEPTH CHARGE EXPLOSIONS WITHIN HEARING.

NEWS OF THE BATTLE CAME TO THE SHIPS OF THE CONVOY BY VOICE RADIO REPORTS AND INSTRUCTIONS WHICH FLEW BETWEEN THE SHIPS OF THE CONVOY, THEIR ESCORT VESSELS AND THE PROTECTING PLANES OVERHEAD--A TENSE DRAMA THAT SEEMED TO BE PLAYED IN ANOTHER WORLD.

EXCEPT FOR ONE CLASH WHICH WAS VISIBLE FROM THE DECKS OF OUR SHIP--AN ATTACK ON A SUBMARINE BY A PLANE FROM ONE OF OUR CARRIERS ABOUT SIX MILES AWAY--I MIGHT JUST AS WELL HAVE BEEN LISTENING ON SHORE TO A RADIO ACCOUNT OF THE STRUGGLE, WHICH ENDED WITH EVERY SHIP IN MY GROUP REACHING PORT SAFELY.

THE PLANE DIVED FROM THE SKY AND RELEASED ITS BOMBS. A COLUMN OF WATER REACHED FOR THE CLOUDS.N THE PLANE DIVED REPEATEDLY OVER THE SPOT, MACHINE-GUNNING THE PARTLY SUBMERGED SUBMARINE, WHILE SEVERAL SWIFT ESCORT VESSELS SPED TO THE SCENE TO COMPLETE THE KILL.

THAT WAS ALL.

NOT A GUN ON OUR SHIP WAS FIRED, EXCEPT FOR ONE LIGHT ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN--AND THAT AT A TINE CAN.

MOST OF THE BATTLE WAS CARRIED OUT BY OUR SURFACE ESCORT AND PLANES WHICH WERE OUT OF SIGHT OVER THE HORIZON 10 TO 20 MILES ROM THE MAIN BODY OF THE CONVOY. THAT'S HOW GOOD OUR RECONNAISSANCE MS.

STUBBY LITTLE BIPLANES TAKING OFF FROM THE PITCHING DECK OF A CONVERTED MERCHANTMAN CARRIER PATROLLED OVER AND AROUND THE CONVOY FROM EARLY MORNING UNTIL DUSK, REGARDLESS OF THE WEATHER ON THE CHANGEABLE ATLANTIC.

SHORE-BASED SUNDERLANDS AND LIBERATORS OCCASIONALLY PASSED WITHIN SIGHT OF THE CONVOY, TOO, BUT THEIR PRESENCE GENERALLY WAS ONLY LEARNED FROM THE RADIO, WHOSE CRYPTIC CHATTERINGS TOLD ONE DRAMATIC STORY AFTER ANOTHER.

JUN 22 1943

ONE PILOT FORCED A SUBMARINE TO SURFACE WITH HIS BOMBS. THEN HE REPORTED THAT HE WAS DIVING AGAIN TO MACHINE-GUN THE U-BOAT. AS HIS SHIP SCREAMED INTO THE ATTACK HE LEFT HIS TRANSMITTER ON AND WE COULD HEAR THE ROAR OF HIS MOTOR AND THE STUTTER OF HIS GUNS. THEN THERE WAS SILENCE AND NO MORE WAS HEARD FROM HIM.

OUR COMMODORE REPORTED THAT TWO SUBMARINES WERE DESTROYED AND THREE MORE PROBABLY DESTROYED AND SEVERAL OTHERS DAMAGED. YESTERDAY THE ADMIRALTY MADE THESE FIGURES OFFICIAL BUT OBSERVERS IN THE CONVOY FELT THAT THEY WERE MUCH TOO CONSERVATIVE.

JUN 22 1943

DUBLIN, JUNE 21-(AP)-WITH THEIR SPECIAL RATIONS OF EIGHT GALLONS OF ELECTIONEERING GASOLINE EXHAUSTED, CANDIDATES FOR NEUTRAL EIRE'S DAIL EIREANN (PARLIAMENT) CONCLUDED ON FOOT AND HORSEBACK TODAY CAMPAIGNS FOR TOMORROW'S FIRST WARTIME ELECTION--AND THE DULLEST IN EIRE'S HISTORY.

THE LACK OF COLOR IN THIS CONTEST FOR THE CONTROL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF A NATION NOTED FOR THE VIGOR OF ITS POLITICAL FIGHTS WAS IN GLARING CONTRAST TO THE HEATED ELECTIONS OF OTHER YEARS.

WITH ALL PARTIES AGREED ON CONTINUED NEUTRALITY FOR EIRE THERE IS NOT MUCH TO AROUSE THE IRISH SPIRIT, AND ONE OF THE LIGHTEST VOTES IN HISTORY IS EXPECTED.

JUN 22 1943

INTEREST WAS FOCUSED ON THE 21-YEAR RIVALRY BETWEEN THE AMERICAN-BORN PRIME MINISTER, EAMON DE VALERA, AND THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION, WILLIAM T.COSGRAVE, WHICH REACHED A NEW CLIMAX OVER THE ISSUE OF A NATIONAL OR A PARTY GOVERNMENT. THE DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN EIRE'S TWO STRONG MEN DATES BACK TO THE SIGNING OF THE ANGLO-IRISH TREATY IN 1922 WHICH ESTABLISHED THE IRISH FREE STATE IN SOUTHERN IRELAND.

COSGRAVE IS LEADING THE FINE GAEL PARTY IN A RENEWED EFFORT TO OUST DE VALERA'S PARTY, THE FIANNA FAIL, WHICH HAS BEEN IN POWER SINCE 1932, AND SUBSTITUTE A COALITION RULE WITH THE BEST AVAILABLE TALENT REGARDLESS OF PARTY AFFILIATION.

DE VALERA SCORNS THAT IDEA.

BY LEO BRANHAM

AT A UNITED STATES BOMBER STATION, SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 21 -(AP)-FOR AN EXAMPLE OF REAL OLD-FASHIONED AMERICAN INDIAN STOICISM, THE BOYS OF THIS FORTRESS STATION GIVE YOU "THE CHIEF."

WITH BOTH FEET SO BADLY FROST-BITTEN HE COULD NOT WALK, "THE CHIEF"--SERGT.FLOYD L.THOMPSON, 23-YEAR-OLD CHEROKEE INDIAN FROM DURANT, OKLA.--WAS RECEIVING FIRST AID TREATMENT IN THE RADIO COMPARTMENT AS A FLYING FORTRESS PILOTED BY CAPT.JOHN R.MILLER, OF MADISON, WIS., WAS FLYING HOME FROM A RAID ON KIEL ON JUNE 13. THOMPSON WAS BALL-TURRET GUNNER OF THE SHIP.

SECOND LIEUT.WILLIAM PROCHASKA, THE BOMBARDIER AND SERGT.REX. J.NEELY OF OSCEOLA, IND., THE RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER, HAD REMOVED THOMPSON'S BOOTS AND SOCKS AND WERE RUBBING HIS SWOLLEN FEET IN AN ATTEMPT TO RESTORE CIRCULATION.

SUDDENLY SOMEBODY SHOUTED "FIGHTERS," AS A DOZEN ME-109S POUNCD OUT OF THE CLOUDS ON THE BOMBERS, WHO WERE THEN FAR OUT OVER THE NORTH SEA.

JUN 22 1943

"STAY WHERE YOU ARE," PROCHASKA ORDERED THOMPSON AS HE AND THE OTHER CREWMEN JUMPED TO THEIR GUNS. BUT "THE CHIEF," BARE-FOOTED AND SUFFERING INTENSE PAIN, CRAWLED HIS LABORIOUS WAY BACK TO THE BALL TURRET, WHERE HE KEPT THE GUNS SO BUSY ONE OF THEM BURNED OUT. THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW SAID THAT THOMPSON DIDN'T EVEN BOTHER TO PUT ON HIS HEAVY JACKET AND THAT HE DIDN'T ABANDON HIS GUNS UNTIL THE LAST OF THE ATTACKERS WERE DRIVEN OFF. THEY ADDED THAT HE PURPOSELY LEFT OFF HIS INTER-COMMUNICATION EARPHONES SO HE WOULDN'T HEAR ANY ORDERS FOR HIM TO LEAVE HIS POST.

THOMPSON'S ELECTRICALLY HEATED FLYING SUIT HAD FAILED TO FUNCTION AND ALL DURING THE RAID HE HAD SUFFERED FROM THE BITTER COLD, WITH HIS FEET THE MOST SEVERELY INJURED. BUT "THE CHIEF" DIDN'T TELL

JUN 22 1943

1943

3021-5255

THE CREW ABOUT THAT UNTIL THE FORTRESS HAD SUCCESSFULLY FOUGHT HER WAY THROUGH THE MOST SAVAGE ENEMY FIGHTER OPPOSITION THE AMERICANS HAD YET ENCOUNTERED, AND HAD LEFT GERMANY AND THE FIGHTERS BEHIND. IT WAS THEN HE CALLED FOR FIRST AID.

THE ASSAULT ON KIEL WAS THE CREW'S FIFTH MISSION. OTHER MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE:

JUN 22 1943

SECOND LIEUT.JAMES B.STAPLETON, OF CHICAGO, CO-PILOT.

SECOND LIEUT.COLLIS P.HAYNES, OF HOUSTON, TEX., NAVIGATOR.

SERGTS.CARL H.CAMERON, MORRISTOWN, TENN., TOP-TURRET GUNNER; ARLIE G.ARNESON, SEATTLE, WASH., AND WASHINGTON, D.C.; RIGHT WAIST GUNNER; GUY L.TICE, RED GRANITE, WIS., LEFT WAIST GUNNER AND WILLIAM A.WHITCOMB, EATON RAPIDS, MICH., TAIL GUNNER.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 21-(AP)-SIXTY-SEVEN ITALIAN CITIZENS OF ALLIED-OCCUPIED PANTELLERIA HAVE SIGNED A LETTER DENOUNCING "THE TWO MADMEN, HITLER AND HIS FAITHFUL VASSAL MUSSOLINI," AND APPEALING TO THE ALLIES TO "SAVE THE GARDEN OF EUROPE," IT WAS ANNOUNCED HERE TODAY.

THE LETTER WAS ADDRESSED TO GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER'S COMMAND.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC COPY OF THE LETTER WAS SHOWN TODAY AT ALLIED HEADQUARTERS AND IT SAID:

"THE UNDERSIGNED ITALIAN CITIZENS PAY GRATEFUL HOMAGE TO THE ANGLO-AMERICAN LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES FOR THE PROMPTNESS WITH WHICH THEY HAVE LIBERATED THEM FROM THE YOKE OF THE MEGALOMANIAC AND SATANIC REGIME WHICH, NOT CONTENT WITH HAVING SUCKED LIKE A MONSTROUS OCTOPUS THE BEST ENERGIES OF TRUE ITALIANS FOR 20 YEARS, IS

30.24 -5255

NOW REDUCING ITALY TO A MASS OF RUINS AND MISERY FOR ONE MOTIVE ONLY: THE INSANE PERSONAL PROFIT OF ITS CHIEFS, WHO UNDER THE ILL CONCEALED MASK OF HOLLOW, SO-CALLED PATRIOTISM, HIDE THE LOWEST EGOISM AND THE BLACKEST TREATMENT, WHILE ALL THE TIME WITH REVOLTING CYNICISM, THEY TREAD UPON THE BLOOD OF THOUSANDS OF ITALIANS.

"THE ONLY FAULT OF THE ITALIANS IS THAT OF BEING IN A STATE OF HYPNOSIS TO WHICH THEY WERE REDUCED BY ARMED AND WELL-FED ARROGANCE OF THOSE NOTORIOUS 'SQUADRISTI' SO BRILLIANTLY ABSENT FROM THE FRONT OF THE WAR WHICH THEY WANTED AND TO WHICH THEY THINK IT IS MUCH BETTER TO SEND DELUDED AND GOOD-NATURED ITALIAN PEOPLE.

"WHILE DENOUNCING THE IMPERIALISTIC FRENZY OF THE TWO MADMEN, HITLER AND HIS FAITHFUL VASSAL, MUSSOLINI, THEY (THE ITALIAN PEOPLE) HOPE FOR A SPEEDY RETURN OF AN ERA OF PROSPERITY AND PEACE WHICH THE VICTORIES OF THE ALLIED ARMIES AND THE WISDOM OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS WILL SURELY BRING TO THIS LONG SUFFERING ITALY.

JUN 22 1943

"ALLIES! SAVE THE GARDEN OF EUROPE."

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

(add Thunderbird)

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 21-(AP)-~~BACK FROM~~ LAST JANUARY THE THUNDERBIRD CAME BACK TO TRIPOLI ON TWO ENGINES WITH SEVERAL CREW MEMBERS WOUNDED. LIEUT.JOHN L.CRONKHITE OF 2900 PARK ST., ST.PETERSBURG, FLA., WAS AT THE CONTROLS.

INCLUDED IN HER CREW ON FRIDAY'S FLIGHT WERE NAVIGATOR LIEUT. H.S.JONES, OF 2012 COME AVE., ST.PAUL, MINN.; RADIO SERGT.J.E.KING OF 323 EAST COMMERCIAL ST., HARTFORD CITY, IND.; GUNNER SERGT. B.E.ERVIN, OF PASCOLA, MO.; AND GUNNER SERGT.D.E.GAVEL OF NORTH SIXTH AVE.; PLATTVILLE, WIS.

JUN 22 1943

ALGIERS, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION FACED TODAY THE TASK OF REORGANIZING ITS MILITARY AFFAIRS UNDER A DEEP SHADOW CAST BY THE PROSPECT THAT GENERAL CHARLES DE GAULLE MAY WITHDRAW IF HIS OWN PROPOSED REFORMS ARE NOT ADOPTED.

POLITICAL INTIMATES OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH CHIEFTAIN SAID HE WAS PREPARED TO LEAVE ALGIERS FOR BEIRUT OR BRAZZAVILLE IN THE EVENT HIS PROPOSALS WERE TURNED DOWN--A DEVELOPMENT WHICH APPEARED POSSIBLE AS DE GAULLE'S FOLLOWERS EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT GEN.HENRI GIRAUD, WITH PREVIOUSLY UNEXPECTED SUPPORT, MIGHT BE ABLE TO MAINTAIN THE STATUS QUO.

JUN 22 1943

BOTH GENERAL GEORGES CATROUX AND JEAN MONNET, CONFIDANTES OF DE GAULLE, WERE REPORTED TO HAVE CONFERRED WITH HIM AT LENGTH YESTERDAY IN AN ATTEMPT TO PERSUADE HIM AGAINST TAKING ANY DRASTIC STEP WHICH MIGHT JEOPADRIZE FRENCH EFFORTS AT UNITED GOVERNMENT.

IT APPEARED, HOWEVER, THAT A DEFINITE SHOWDOWN BETWEEN GIRAUD AND DE GAULLE ON THE ISSUE OF MILITARY AUTHORITY WAS INEVITABLE. DEVELOPMENTS UP TO NOW WERE REGARDED BY SOME OBSERVERS AS MERE MANEUVERING BY WHICH THE TWO GENERALS EACH HOPED TO WIN A VANTAGE POINT LEADING TO THE FUNDAMENTAL OBJECTIVE--MILITARY CONTROL.

IN PRINCIPLE BOTH FACTIONS ARE REPORTED IN AGREEMENT ON A FORMULA FOR DIVISION OF MILITARY AUTHORITY WITH DE GAULLE AS COMMISSIONER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND GIRAUD AS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES.

THE DE GAULLISTS, HOWEVER, APPARENTLY ARE FEARFUL THAT THE PLAN, IF PUT INTO EFFECT UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS, WOULD HAVE SO MANY LIMITATIONS THAT DE GAULLE WOULD BE VIRTUALLY HAMSTRUNG IN EFFORTS TO REJUVENATE THE ARMY BY OUSTING OVER-AGE OFFICERS AND OTHERS PREVIOUSLY LOYAL TO VICHY.

FINAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO LEADERS WAS REGARDED AS PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT AT THIS TIME BECAUSE DEPENDABLE SOURCES SAID THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN WERE PREPARED TO TAKE THE LEAD IN RECOGNIZING A TEMPORARY FRENCH GOVERNMENT IF GIRAUD AND DE GAULLE CAN IRON OUT THEIR DIFFERENCES.

JUN 22 1943

DE GAULLE'S FOLLOWERS MAINTAIN HE IS THE ONLY VALID LINK BETWEEN THE THIRD REPUBLIC AND THE PRESENT REGIME BECAUSE HE IS THE ONLY MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE WHO WAS IN THE REPUBLIC'S LAST GOVERNMENT.

DE GAULLE WAS UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR WHEN PAUL REYNAUD'S CABINET WAS DISPLACED BY MARSHAL PETAIN.

BY TOM YARBROUGH

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-IN

THE DFC ALSO WAS AWARDED TO SECOND LT.KEITH A.MCKEE OF MITCHELL, S.D., A MITCHELL BOMBER PILOT, FOR HIS PART IN THE SAME BATTLE. ON HIS FIRST LOW-LEVEL BOMBING MISSION AGAINST SHIPS, HE DROPPED THREE BOMBS THAT CAUSED A 5,000 TON TRANSPORT TO STOP AND SETTLE IN THE WATER WITH SERIOUS DAMAGE.

And Australian

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 21-(AP)-FORTY-EIGHT

THE RAID RAISED TO 176 THE NUMBER OF TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED ON RABAUL AIRDROMES IN SIX RAIDS SINCE JUNE 10.

HAVOC ATTACK BOMBERS, ESCORTED BY LIGHTNINGS, BOMBED AND STRAFED THE LAE AIRDROME, DESTROYING A GROUNDED FIGHTER AND STARTING FIRES ON THE RUNWAY. A FOUR-ENGINED BOMBER ATTACKEDKAIMANA, DUTCH NEW GUINEA, AND STRAFED ENEMY LUGGERS AT FAK FAK, WHILE A MEDIUM RECONNAISSANCE PLANE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED A FLOAT PLANE

JUN 22 1943

JUN 22 1943

30.24-5257

FIGHTER ATTEMPTING INTERCEPTION OVER THE ARAFURA SEA.

IN NEW GUINEA THE JAPANESE MADE THE FOURTH RAID OF THE WAR AGAINST BENA BENA, ABOUT 90 (CORRECT) MILES NORTHWEST OF LAE. DAMAGE WAS NEGLIGIBLE AND NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED. THE ENEMY ALSO SENT NINE PLANES AGAINST WAU BUT INFLICTED NEITHER DAMAGE NOR CASUALTIES.

JUN 22 1943

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE CREW OF A MARAUDER BOMBER, WHO FOUGHT OFF INTERCEPTING ZEROS AND MADE A SUCCESSFUL BOMBING RUN THROUGH INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE OVER RABAUL HARBOR IN APRIL, 1942, WERE AWARDED DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSSES TODAY BY LT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC. ONE OF THE ZEROS WAS SHOT DOWN.

THE DFC RECIPIENTS INCLUDED FIRST LT.RALPH E.HARKEY OF CHARLOTTE, N.C.; FIRST LT.ALBERT H.STANWOOD OF (2 GILBERT ST.) PROVIDENCE, R.I.; SGT.RICHARD A.MAURER OF LAKEWOOD, O.; AND SGT.WALTER H.SCHOENECK OF MANDATE, MINN.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 16-(DELAYED)-(AP)-TEN PILOTS OF AMERICAN ATTACK PLANES HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR THEIR WORK IN THE BATTLE OF THE BISMARK SEA, IN THE HUON GULF OFF LAE, NEW GUINEA, LAST MARCH.

JUN 22 1943

ATTACKING EIGHT JAPANESE NAVAL SHIPS AND THE TRANSPORTS AND CARGO VESSELS THAT MADE UP PARTS OF THE CONVOY, THEY FLEW THROUGH HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE TO DROP THEIR BOMBS AT LOW LEVEL AND THEN MADE

30.24-5257

STRAFING PASSES THAT PROVIDED A COVERING FIRE FOR OTHER BOMBERS COMING IN MAST HIGH.

THE PILOTS INCLUDED CAPTAINS EDWARD J.CHUDOBA, 1012 BROWN ST., AKRON, OHIO, AND ROGER D.DUNBAR, 69 MORNING ST., PORTLAND, MAINE.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS JOHN C.CONN, MEMPHIS, TENN.; CHARLEY H.MAYO, GREENVILLE, N.C.; TURNER P.MESSICK, BURLINGTON, N.C.; EDMUND D.MONTAGANO, 432 NORTH ST., BATON ROUGE, LA.; WILLIAM W.NEEL, 2010 N.CARLISLE ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND JOHN F. TAYLOR, 675 S. 36TH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.

JUN 22 1943

FOUR ENLISTED MEN OF A FLYING FORTRESS CREW WERE AWARDED THE DFC FOR A RECONNAISSANCE MISSION NEAR GASMATA, NEW BRITAIN, ALSO IN MARCH, ON WHICH THEY SIGHTED A JAPANESE NAVAL VESSEL AND WERE SET UPON BY ZEROS, FOUR OF WHICH WERE SHOT DOWN BY THE BOMBER'S GUNNERS. THE MEN WERE MASTER SGT.LEONARD F.WILLIAMS, PAGELAND, S.C.; TECH.SGT.WILLIAM A.BOLY, MURPHYSBORO, ILL.; SGT.MICHAEL A.ANDRADE, 207 GEORGIA ST., BUFFALO, N.Y., AND PFC DAVID J.ECKHOLT OF HUMPHREY, NEB.

BY LEIF ERICKSON

AN ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, JUNE 12-(DELAYED)-(AP)-ONE OF THE ARMY'S FLYING NURSES, 2ND LIEUT.DOROTHY P.SNIKOSKI, IS THE FIRST WOMAN IN THIS WAR THEATER TO BE DECORATED FOR MERITORIOUS CONDUCT IN PERFORMANCE OF DUTY.

SHE RECEIVED THE AIR MEDAL TODAY FOR RISKING HER LIFE IN TRYING TO SAVE A MARINE NAVIGATOR IN A PLANE CRASH.

JUN 22 1943

THE DARK-HAIRED, VIVACIOUS 23-YEAR-OLD GIRL FROM GREEN LAKE, WISC., BOARDED A C-47 SKYTRAIN CARGO PLANE ON APRIL 27 FOR WHAT WAS EXPECTED TO BE A ROUTINE OVER-WATER FLIGHT TO THIS ISLAND BASE.

CAPT.MERLE R.CUNNINGHAM OF LA JOLLA,CALIF., THE MARINE PILOT, ENCOUNTERED A THICK TROPICAL STORM AND WAS FORCED TO TRY A CRASH LANDING

PREPARING FOR THE WATER LANDING IN HIS LAND PLANE, CUNNINGHAM TOLD THE SIX ABOARD TO GET AS FAR TOWARD THE TAIL OF THE PLANE AS POSSIBLE. A 1,600-POUND PLANE ENGINE HE FEARED WOULD BREAK LOOSE IN THE CRASH AND KILL ANYONE IN ITS PATH FORWARD.

MARINE CORP.JOHN W.VESTABY OF OAK PARK,ILL., EITHER DIDN'T UNDERSTAND OR DISREGARDED CUNNINGHAM'S ORDER.

JUN 22 1943

WITHOUT THOUGHT OF HER PERSONAL DANGER--THAT'S THE WORDING OF HER CITATION--MISS SHIKOSKI STARTED FORWARD TO WARN VESTABY TO MOVE TO THE REAR OF THE SHIP. THE PLANE HIT THE WATER JUST AS SHE CAME ABREAST OF THE BIG ENGINE. LOOSENED, IT LURCHED AND PINNED MISS SHIKOSKI IN A CORNER. IT HIT VESTABY, KILLING HIM. SHE SUFFERED A FRACTURED ANKLE AND A BACK INJURY, BUT INSISTED ON HELPING LOAD THE LIFE RAFTS WITH MEDICINE AND PROVISIONS. THE PLANE SANK IN SIX MINUTES.

THE SHIP CAME DOWN ONLY A FEW YARDS OFF-SHORE AND ALL SURVIVORS WERE PICKED UP QUICKLY BY CRASH BOATS.

LIEUT.SHIKOSKI TOOK HER NURSES' TRAINING AT ST.AGNES HOSPITAL, FOND DU LAC,WISC., ENTERED THE ARMY NURSE CORPS SIX MONTHS AGO, FIRST WAS STATIONED AT CHANUTE FIELD,ILL., AND TRANSFERRED TO BOWEN FIELD,KY.

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA-(AP)-AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TO FIVE OFFICERS OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE WAS ANNOUNCED BY LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, ALLIED AIR COMMANDER IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

GENERAL KENNEY ALSO DISCLOSED THE AWARD OF A SOLDIER'S MEDAL, GIVEN FOR ACTS OF HEROISM WHEN NOT IN CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY, TO A MAJOR AND A SERGEANT WHO RESCUED THE CO-PILOT AND EXTINGUISHED THE FIRE IN A B-26 BOMBER WHICH BURST INTO GLAMES AFTER A CRASH LANDING.

THE DFC WINNERS INCLUDED LIEUTENANTS GEORGE D.BARNHILL OF (410 RUTLEDGE ST.) CAMDEN, S.C., AND JOHN R.BEVAN OF (362 N.4TH AVE.) NEW BRUNSWICK, N.J.

JUN 22 1943

MEMBERS OF THE SAME B26-CREW, THEY WON THEIR MEDALS FOR A MISSION OVER LAE IN APRIL OF LAST YEAR WHEN THEY REACHED THEIR TARGET ONLY AFTER HOURS OF INSTRUMENT FLYING THROUGH MISERABLE WEATHER. SO LOW DID THEY MAKE THEIR BOMBING RUN THAT ANTI-AIRCRAFT BLASTS ROCKED THE MARAUDER THROUGHOUT THE RUN--AND THE RUN WAS SO EFFECTIVE THAT 20 PARKED AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED AND MANY FIRES STARTED.

SAID THE CITATIONS:

"THE MARKED ABILITY, COURAGE AND DEVOTION TO DUTY OF THESE OFFICERS WHICH ENABLED SUCH GREAT DESTRUCTION TO BE WROUGHT ON THIS IMPORTANT ENEMY BASE ARE IN KEEPING WITH THE FINEST TRADITIONS OF THE SERVICE."

SO, TOO, WERE THE EXPLOITS OF MAJ.WILLIAM C.HOOD, JR., OF

JUN 23 1943

30.24 - 5259

(229 GRAND ST.) MORGANTOWN, W.VA., AND TECH SEGT. ALONZO J. JONES OF (126 BROAD ST.) FAYETTEVILLE, N.C.

IN NOVEMBER OF LAST YEAR A B-26, RETURNING FROM A RUNNING BATTLE WITH A NUMBER OF JAPANESE ZEROS, CRASH-LANDED AND CAUGHT FIRE AT PORT MORESBY AIRDROME. MAJOR HOOD WAS THE FIRST TO ARRIVE. HE DIRECTED RESCUE OPERATIONS AND THEN, BRAVING EXPLODING MACHINEGUN AMMUNITION AND THE DANGER THAT THE PLANE'S 500-LB. BOMBS WOULD GO OFF, HE "HACKED AWAY THE BLACING NOSE SECTION AND EXTRICATED THE CO-PILOT FROM THE HOLOCAUST."

JUN 22 1943

WITH GASOLINE AND OIL SPOUTING FROM BROKEN FUEL LINES AND MAKING SUCCESSFUL FIRE-FIGHTING ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE, SERGEANT JONES BROKE THROUGH THE FLAMES AND "SUCCEEDED IN CLAMING THE MAIN FUEL LINE FROM THE PORT FUEL TANK, PERMITTING THE FIRE TO BE BROUGH UNDER CONTROL AND PREVENTING ANY FURTHER BLAZE IN THE PILOT'S COMPARTMENT AND BOMB BAY.

THE WAR TODAY

(WHILE DEWITT MACKENZIE IS ON VACATION, THIS DAILY COLUMN IS BEING WRITTEN BY MAX HILL, FORMER CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN TOKYO).

- - -

BY MAX HILL

NEWS DISPATCHES FROM MOSCOW AND THE SHORT WAVE BROADCASTS FROM TOKYO--VIRTUALLY THE ONLY SOURCE OF NEWS WE HAVE FROM JAPAN NOW--WOULD GIVE ONE THE IMPRESSION THAT ALL WAS WELL BETWEEN THOSE TWO OBVIOUSLY ANTAGONISTIC COUNTRIES.

SUCH IS NOT THE CASE, EMPHATICALLY. THEY HAVE [illegible]ING IN

30.24 - 5259

COMMON, MUCH TO QUARREL ABOUT.

IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT IT IS JAPAN WHICH IS APPLYING THE "SOFT PEDAL" RATHER THAN THE RUSSIANS, WHOSE HATRED FOR THE JAPANESE IS FREQUENTLY EXPRESSED IN NO UNCERTAIN TERMS.

JUN 22 1943

THE RUSSIANS BOLDLY DESCRIBE THE SIBERIAN FRONTIER BETWEEN MANCHURIA AND CHOSEN (KOREA) AS THE FAR EASTERN FRONT, AS THEY HAVE DONE SINCE 1938, AND THEY HAVE KEPT TWO WELL-EQUIPPED ARMIES OUT IN THAT AREA DESPITE THE TRIALS OF THE WAR WITH GERMANY.

JAPANESE HATE AND FEAR THE RUSSIANS. A JAPANESE WHO WAS INFLUENTIAL IN THE GOVERNMENT AT THAT TIME--1941--ONCE TOLD ME WHAT IT WAS. HE SAID:

"YOU IN AMERICA, PROTECTED FROM ALL SIDES, HAVE NEVER HAD A BIG BEAR ON YOUR BACK ALL OF THE TIME."

THAT HATRED IS SHARED BY THE RUSSIANS, BUT NOT THE FEAR. THE WAR WITH GERMANY HAS FORTIFIED THEIR QUIET CONFIDENCE.

IN THE RECENT SESSION OF THE DIET IN TOKYO RUSSIA WAS NOT EVEN MENTIONED IN THE SHORT-WAVE BROADCASTS, ALTHOUGH APPROVAL WAS GIVEN FOR A SPECIAL BOND ISSUE OF SOME 20 BILLION YEN FOR SPECIAL WAR PURPOSES. FOR MANY YEARS JAPAN HAS MAINTAINED AN ARMY OF ALMOST 1,000,000 MEN IN MANCHURIA AND CHOSEN, WAITING FOR THE PROPER TIME TO STRIKE.

THE WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN DISRUPTED THE PLANS OF HER ARMY, A GROUP OF MILITARY MASTERS WHO HAVE AN ARBITRARY AND FINAL SAY ON ALL THAT GOES ON IN JAPAN. THEY WERE FORCED TO TURN THEIR ATTENTION FROM THE NORTH TO THE SOUTH PACIFIC. BUT THEY HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN THE RUSSIANS.

JUN 22 1943

JUST HOW "TOUCHY" THE JAPANESE REALLY ARE ON THE SUBJECT OF RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA IS INDICATED BY THE INSPIRED BROADCASTS FROM TOKYO. NO MENTION WAS MADE IN THE HOME SERVICE BROADCASTS OF THE RECENT DISSOLUTION OF THE COMINTERN. THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT WOULD RATHER NOT HAVE THEIR PEOPLE KNOW OF THIS DEVELOPMENT.

AND SPOKESMAN HORI OF THE OFFICIAL BOARD OF INFORMATION IF TOKYO TRIED TO SCOFF AT RUMORS THAT THE SOVIETS MIGHT LEASE BASES TO THE UNITED STATES. IT WAS ABSURD, HE SAID, TO THINK THAT WE MIGHT GET AIR BASES FROM RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST, ALTHOUGH HE ADMITTED SUCH A DEVELOPMENT MIGHT HAVE A SERIOUS AFFECT ON JAPANESE-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

JUN 22 1943

JAPAN HAS ONLY ONE TIME TO ATTACK RUSSIA--THE PRESENT. NEXT YEAR PROBABLY WILL BE TOO LATE, BECAUSE THE FULL FORCE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN WILL BE MOBILIZED AGAINST HER. HITLER'S GERMANY BY THAT TIME, IF NOT DEFEATED, WILL BE SERIOUSLY WEAKENED.

RUSSIA DOES NOT HAVE THE STRIKING POWER IN THE FAR EAST THAT TME JAPANESE NOW HAVE, BUT SHE DOES HAVE AT LEAST HER NORMAL STRENGTH, IF NOT AN EMERGENCY FORCE.

ONE FACTOR IS DEFINITELY ON THE SIDE OF THE JAPANESE, JUST AS IT IS IN HER WAR WITH US--DISTANCE.

VLADIVOSTOK IS A FULL 11 DAYS JOURNEY BY RAIL FROM MOSCOW, AND THE MARITIME PROVINCES, VALUABLE TO JAPAN BECAUSE OF THE FISHING RIGHTS, ARE VULNERABLE. PERHAPS RUSSIA COULD NOT HOLD THEM LONG AGAINST A DETERMINED DRIVE, BUT AMERICA'S SHORT-CUT ROUTE VIANCANADA, ALASKA AND ARCTIC SIBERIA IS A POTENT FACTOR THE JAPANESE HAVE NOT OVER-LOOKED.

RUSSIA IS SATISFIED TO MAINTAIN THE PRESENT TROUBLED BUT UNCERTAIN RELATIONS WHICH PREVAIL BETWEEN HER AND JAPAN IN THE FAR EAST--BUTF THIS MAY NOT BE TRUE OF JAPAN.

SHE HAS TOO MUCH AT STAKE TO PERMIT THE UNITED NATIONS A PROBABLE AVENUE OF ATTACK THROUGH SIBERIA, AND SHE MAY DECIDE TO STRIKE TO THE NORTH ALSO IN AN ATTEMPT TO COMPLETE THE CIVCLE OF BASES SHE HAS AROUND HER HOME ISLANDS.

THIS IS A FACTOR IN THE GLOBAL WAR WHICH HAS BEEN NEGLECTED, RECENTLY DUE TO DEVELOPMENTS IN AFRICA AND EUROPE, BUT JUST THE SAME IT IS A POWDER KEG WHICH MIGHT BE TOUCHED OFF AT ANY TIME.

**(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, JUNE 22; RADIO RELEASE AFTER 8:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, JUNE 21)**

**(ADVANCE)-(AB)-WASHINGTON, JUNE 21-(AP)-THE WAR DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THE NAMES OF MORE THAN 300 AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN JAPANESE PRISON CAMPS SINCE THE FALL OF BATAAN AND CORREGIDOR.**

**COMPILED FROM MESSAGES RECEIVED THROUGH THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS, THE LIST INCLUDES THESE WITH NEXT OF KIN IN NEW YORK:**

**ASIATIC AREA (MOSTLY AT PRISON CAMP IN MUKDEN)**

**KARLSON, CPL.KENNETH F.- AXEL KARLSON, FATHER, 50 SHELDON ST., NORWICH.**

JUN 22 1943

**WILBUR, STAFF SGT.CHARLES S.- MRS.CHARLES S.WILBUR, WIFE, ROUTE 2, CAYUGA.**

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS**

**BOATFIELD, PVT.ROBERT J.- MRS.CATHERINE TAYLOR, SISTER, PAVILION.**

**COLGAN, PVT.JOSEPH T.- MRS.MARY COLGAN, MOTHER, 2757 WEST 35TH ST., BROOKLYN.**

**DUJENSKI, SGT.JOHN E.- EDWARD DUJENSKI, FATHER, 119 WORTHY AVE., MEDINA.**

**GRAW, MASTER SGT.CHARLES D.- ERNEST L.GGRAW, FATHER, 720**

JUN 22 1943

30.24— 5261

SWANSEA AVE., SYRACUSE.

MARTIN, PFC HENRY M.- MRS.ROSE E.DOLAN, MOTHER, 1570 EAST 45TH ST., BROOKLYN.

WEINER, PVT.HENRY A.- MRS.JEAN WEINER, MOTHER, 2060 EAST 12TH ST., BROOKLYN.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF TUESDAY, JUNE 22; RADIO RELEASE AFTER 8:30 P.M. EASTERN WAR TIME, JUNE 21-MOVED JUNE 18)

(AP SPECIAL BUDGET FOR AMS)

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INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS

- - -

JUN 22 1943

BY GLENN BABB

THIS (TUESDAY) IS THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF HITLER'S GREATEST ERROR, THE ATTACK ON RUSSIA. IT FINDS THE BULK OF HIS ARMIES STILL DEEP IN RUSSIAN TERRITORY BUT INEXPLICABLY INACTIVE. THE FUEHRER'S FAILURE TO OPEN THE SUMMER OFFENSIVE IS BECOMING ONE OF THE WAR'S GREATEST ~~MYSTERIES~~, RAISING THE QUESTION ZHET

FAILURE TO OPEN THE SUMMER OFFENSIVE IS BECOMING ONE OF THE WAR'S GREATEST MYSTERIES, RAISING THE QUESTION WHETHER HE HAS ABANDONED THE "SUPREME GAMBLER'S THROW" WHICH IT WAS GENERALLY BELIEVED HE MUST MAKE THIS YEAR, AN EFFORT TO KNOCK RUSSIA OUT OF THE WAR BEFORE THE ALLIES INVADE EUROPE.

IF THE LULL IN RUSSIA CONTINUES MUCH LONGER IT WILL INDICATE STRONGLY THAT THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAS DECIDED TO STAND ON THE DEFENSIVE ON ALL FRONTS. THE SURPRISE ATTACK OF 1941 WAS DELIVERED ON JUNE 22. LAST YEAR THE BIG DRIVE GOT UNDER WAY IN THE KHARKOV AREA ON JUNE 11. IN BOTH CASES THE GERMANS FOUND THE SUMMER AND AUTUMN TOO SHORT A PERIOD FOR ACHIEVING THEIR MAIN OBJECTIVES. IF THERE IS TO BE A 1943 OFFENSIVE IT MUST BEGIN SOON.

IF, ON THE OTHER HAND, IT HAS BEEN ABANDONED, THERE ARE SEVERAL POSSIBLE EXPLANATIONS OF SUCH A DECISION. THE GERMANS MAY BE CONVINCED THAT THE ATTACKS OF THE WESTERN ALLIES ARE COMING VERY SOON, LONG BEFORE THEY COULD HOPE TO DELIVER ANY KNOCKOUT PUNCH IN RUSSIA. IN THAT CASE THEY DO NOT WANT TO HAVE THE INVASION CATCH THEM WITH THE GREATER PART OF THEIR FORCES COMMITTED TO THE SHOWDOWN WITH THE SOVIET UNION. THE FAILURE TO GAIN SUPERIORITY IN THE AIR OVER THE EASTERN FRONT IN THE HEAVY AND COSTLY AERIAL FIGHTING OF THE PAST MONTH MAY EXPLAIN WHY THE LAND ATTACK HAS NOT BEEN LAUNCHED. THE GERMANS HAD PRONOUNCED COMMAND IN THE AIR IN 1941 AND 1942; AN ATTACK BEGUN NOW WITHOUT IT WOULD HAVE LITTLE CHANCE OF SUCCESS.

THE GERMAN COMMAND MAY HAVE DECIDED THAT THE CHANCES OF CAPTURING MOSCOW OR DESTROYING THE RED ARMY ARE NO BETTER, AND PROBABLY NOT AS GOOD, AS THEY WERE IN THE PAST TWO YEARS. ANY SUCCESS SHORT OF THOSE TWO OBJECTIVE ACTUALLY WOULD BE A FAILURE. THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE SOVIET UNION, AT THE OPENING OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE

30.24—5261

EASTERN WAR, IS A MUCH MORE FORMIDABLE OPPONENT THAN THE RUSSIA THAT WAS CAUGHT BY SURPRISE IN 1941 AND IN 1942 STILL HAD NOT RECOVERED FROM THE HEAVY LOSSES AND THE DISLOCATION OF HER ECONOMIC AND INDUSTRIAL LIFE SUFFERED THE YEAR BEFORE. HER MANPOWER LOSSES HAVE BEEN MADE GOOD, NEW RESERVES TRAINED, HER WAR INDUSTRIES, TRANSPLANTED TO THE URALS AND BEYOND, ARE PRODUCING AT A HIGHER RATE THAN EVER BEFORE. THE FLOW OF AID FROM THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN HAS BECOME A VITAL FACTOR IN THE CONFIDENCE WITH WHICH THE RUSSIANS FACE WHATEVER ~~TRIAL MAY BE AHEAD FOR S IN~~

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JUN 22 1943

TRIAL MAY BE AHEAD FOR THEM IN 1943.

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE GERMAN COMMAND, IN WHICH IT APPEARS THAT THE OLD, SOBER JUDGMENT OF THE PROFESSIONAL SOLDIERS HAS TAKEN THE PLACE F CORPORAL HITLER'S INTUITION, HAS WEIGHED THE PROSPECTS OF ANOTHER MASH AT RUSSIA AND FOUND THEM NOT OTOD. THE PLAN MAY

MASH AT RUSSIA AND FOUND THEM NOT GOOD. THE PLAN MAY BE TO STAND ON HE DEFENSIVE ALL AROUND THE FORTRESS OF EUROPE, HOPING THAT THE COST F STORMING IT MAY BE MADE SO HIGH THAT A STALEMATE CAN BE ACHIEVED. HAT IS THE BEST GERMANY CAN HOPE FOR NOW.

CERTAINLY THE RECENT SHOWING OF THE GERMAN AIR FORCE HAS NOT BEEN UCH AS TO ENCOURAGE HOPES OF A SUCCESSFUL OFFENSIVE. GERMAN IGHTER STRENGTH HAS SUFFERED HEAVY ATTRITION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ONTHANRUSSIANEFFORT TO PROTECT WESTERN GRMA

IGHTER STRENGTH HAS SUFFERED HEAVY ATTRITION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ONE AND IN THE EFFORT TO PROTECT WESTERN GERMANY. THE RUSSIANS HEMSELVES HAVE TAKEN A HEAVY TOLL IN THE AIR. PLANE PRODUCTION OUBTLESS HAS BEEN SLOWED BY THE CEASELESS BOMBING OF GERMAN INDUSTRY ND THE LUFTWAFFE PROBABLY IS SUFFERING FROM THE LOSS OF THOUSANDS OF 'S BEST AIRMEN FOR WHOM THERE ARE ONLY INFERIOR REPLACEMENTS.

NEVERTHELESS ALL AVAILABLE INFORMATION INDICATES THAT HITLER STILL S THE GREATER PART OF HIS FORCES IN RUSSIA, MORE THAN 200 DIVISIONS-- RHAPS 4,000,000 MEN--MOST OF THEM GERMAN. UNTIL ANY CONSIDERABLE RTION OF THIS FORCE IS MOVED TO SOME OTHER THEATER A GERMAN ATTACK THE EAST MUST BE CONSIDERED STILL ON THE PROGRAM.

SW45OPEW

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)-A PASTORAL LETTER ISSUED BY THE ROMAN CATHOLI

ISHOPS OF SLOVAKIA OPPOSING NEW MEASURES AGAINST JEWS WAS BROADCAST TO

GERMANY TODAY BY THE VATICAN RADIO.

JUN 22 1943

"IF ONE OR SEVERAL MEMBERS OF A COMMUNITY ARE GUILTY OF SOMETHING

ONE MUST NOT BLAME A WHOLE PEOPLE," SAID THE LETTER. "JUDGMENT SHOULD NOT BE INFLUENCED BY LANGUAGE, NATIONALITY OR RACE.

"NO ONE HAS THE RIGHT TO HARM JEWS JUST BECAUSE THEY ARE JEWS."

LONDON, JUNE 21-(AP)--A BARRAGE BALLOON EXPLODED IN ~~EXEDZN~~ ZXZXZ THE LONDON AREA TODAY, INJURING A NUMBER OF PEOPLE -- INCLUDING CHILDREN-- AND DAMAGING 20 HOUSES ~~ZXZX~~ AND A SCHOOL. JUN 22 1943

THE BALLOON STRUCK THE SIDE OF A BUILDING WHIKE ASCENDING AND CAUGHT FIRE.

London, June 21-(AP)-The devastation created by huge fleets of allied [redacted] bombers among the war plants in Germany's industrial cities is "greater than anything known in any country in the world," the British air ministry declared tonight.

In a report on the damage heaped upon the vital Ruhr valley in recent weeks, the air ministry said reconnaissance [redacted] planes had returned recently with "striking evidence of the devastation which has brought the battle of the Ruhr to a new climax."

Apparently explaining last night's assault on the radio-location manufacturing center of Friedrichshafen, the ministry pointed out that massive day and night raids on German[redacted] have made it imperative for the [redacted] nazis to extend the number of their radio-location stations and keep them up to date. JUN 22 1943

"The Germans never have been so dependent on radio-location as they are today," the report said.

Aerial reconnaissance has established that more th[redacted],000 acres of the Barmen section of Wuppertal were devastated by RAF bombers in the heavy assault on the night of May 29.

The air ministry said fires spread unchecked through th[redacted] the part of the city which was known as Barmen before it merged with Eberfeld to form Wuppertal and is packed with small munitions and textile factories.

"There now is almost as much destruction here as there is in Duesseldorf, a town almost twice as large," the report said.

JUN 22 1943

30.24 — 5263

30.24 —5263

"NO industrial town in Germany has up to the present time been so completely wiped off the map."

JUN 22 1943

Among the few large factories in Barmen is one first priority plant, the J.P. Bemberge chemical works, known to have been severely damaged. Barmen is so congested that it has an overhead railroad which runs above the Wupper river.

The air ministry gave this picture of other new damage in the Ruhr as shown by aerial reconnaissance:

Duesseldorf--One hundred acres [redacted] flattened in addition to the 1,000-1,500 acres previously reported devastated in the June 11 raid. This 100 acres was "one of the most vital areas in the whole of Germany," containing many of Duesseldorf's most important factories. Key buildings [redacted] damaged in the Schiess-Defries [redacted] factory, the biggest works for the manufacture of machine tools in all Germany. Severe damage to the municipal gas works and power station.

Bochum--A considerable part of the [redacted] of the town devastated the night of June 12. Direct hits on the central railway station and tramways center. Steel plants damaged.

JUN 22 1943

Oberhausen--"Very heavy damage" in the center and north sections of the town following the raid [redacted] of June 14. Many industrial and public buildings destroyed and a zinc factory, municipal electricity works and tramways depot severely damaged.

Of the Schneider armament and locomotive works at Le Creusot, France, blasted by the RAF Saturday night, the air ministry said reconnaissance showed "more than [redacted] 30 large or medium sized buildings damaged" and fires still burning yesterday.

This raid was necessary, it said, "to confine the battle of the Ruhr to the Ruhr and prevent the enemy's heavy industries from being dispersed."

JUN 22 1943

London, June 21-(AP)-By inference, the German high command paid tribute today to the effectiveness of Yugoslav guerrilla opposition by claiming to have encircled and annihilated "strong groups of insurgent

The Berlin broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said air force detachments supported German, Italian, Bulgar and Croat troops in the fighting lasting several weeks. The forces obviously were detach from other fronts.

JUN 22 1943

A D.N. B. agency military correspondent reported that Gen. Draja Mihailovic, Yugoslav war minister and [redacted] army commander of the irregulars, had escaped. He reported the escape also of one Tito, head of a second group of partisans, which has been supported by the Russians. The dispatch said the organizations of both had been destroyed.

The campaign was said to have taken place in the Montenegran mountains. Swiss reports , however, said yugoslav insurgents had resumed attacks in the area 70 miles southwest of Zagreb while Nazi divisions concentrated on the mountains hundreds of miles away.

The Yugoslav government in London said it had no information about recent guerrilla operations. A London source with Balkan contacts d Tito had recently issued a declaration disclaiming communist aims and laining that his partisans were relying on the Russians because Russia the chief slav power. The statement was said to have stated that Tito's rtisans intend to respect private property. The forces of Mihailovic and to frequently have fought each other and their differences have been sflected in strained relations between Russia and the exiled Yugoslav overnment.

JUN 22 1943

LONDON, JUNE 21-( AP )- DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES PREDICTED TODAY [redacted] THAT JOVAN BANJANIN, COMMISSIONED BY KING PETER OF THE YUGOSLAVIAN GOVERNMENT IN EXILE TO FORM A NEW CABINET, WOULD INCLUDE ONE OR MORE [redacted] PARTISAN FACTION MEMBERS IN THE BODY.

THE PARTISANS HITHERTO HAVE BEEN WITHOUT ANY REPRESENTATION IN THE CABINET.

PRESUMABLY THE RESIGNATION OF PREMIER SLOBODAN [redacted] JOVANOVICH AND HIS CABINET CARRIED WITH IT THE

30.24- 5265

DESIGNATION OF GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVICH AS MINISTER OF WAR.

THIS, HOWEVER, WOULD NOT AFFECT THE LATTER'S POSITION AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE YUGOSLAV ARMED FORCES AND LEADER OF THE CHETNIKS, THE GUERRILLA GROUP WHICH HAS BEEN WAGING WAR WITHIN YUGOSLAVIA AGAINST THE AXIS. JUN 22 1943

THE PARTISANS ARE ANOTHER GUERRILLAX GRO OPERATED APART FROM WHICH MIHAILOVICH AND EVEN IMPUTED PRO-AXIS LEANINGS TO HIM. THEIR DIFFERENCES WERE RECENTLY REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN THE SUBJECTS OF NOTES FROM THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT IN EXILE. THE PARTISANS IN YUGOSLAVIA WERE REPORTED TOX HAVE HAD MOSCOW'S GOOD FAVOR. SINCE THEN, HOWEVER, THE DISSOLUTION OF THE COMINTERN MAY HAVE HAD SOME BEARING ON THE YUGOSLAV INTERNAL SITUATION.

THE YUGOSLAVS HERE INDICATED THE NEW MINISTER OF WAR WOULD BE SOMEONE WHO COULD SIT WITH THE CABINET IN LONDON, WHICH MIHAILOVICH NEVER HAS BEEN ABLE TO DO.

BANJANIN IS A SERB FROM CROATIA. BEFORE THE FIRST WORLD WAR HE WAS A JOURNALIST IN ZAGREB AND THROUGHOUT THE WAR HE

30.24 - 5265

SERVED AS A MEMBER OF THE YUGOSLAV COMMITTEE IN LONDON, AN ORGANIZATION WHICH WORKED WITH BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

HE HELPED DRAFT THE "DECLARATION OF CORFU" IN JULY 1917 WHICH LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR A UNITED KINGDOM OF SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES.

HE WAS SECOND DEPUTY REGENT OF YUGOSLAVI AFTER THE ASSASSINATION OF KING ALEXANDER, PETER'S FATHER, IN 1934.

ALSO IS A FORMER MINISTER OF FORESTRY. JUN 22 1943

dublin, eire, june 21-(ap)-prime minister eamon de valera's fianna fail party was favored today to win in tomorrow's general election which will decide whether his government will be returned or replaced by a coalition rule as favored by the opposition leader, william t. cosgrave.

all parties are agreed that eire should remain neutral in the war.

loss of nine seats in the dail (parliament) would remove the new york-born prime minister from the post he has held since 1932. t

JUN 22 1943

present paryy line-up is: fianna fail 72, fine gael 40, labor 9.

independents 8.

cosgrave has campaigned for a national government for the duratic

and de valera has stressed his "safety first" policies.

the prime minister has said he would not join a coalition

government if the fianna fail loses control.

JUN 22 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AT LEAST 532 RAILWAY MEN HAVE BEEN KILLED OR WOUNDED GRAVELY IN ALLIED AIR RAIDS ON RAILROADS IN SICILY, SARDINIA, CALABRIA AND APULIA, THE BERLIN RADIO, QUOTING A ROME DISPATCH, REPORTED YESTERDAY (MON).

THE GERMAN BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF THESE CASUALTIES FOLLOWED A SUGGESTION MUSSOLINI MADE TO HIS CABINET THAT RAILWAY MEN BE PROCLAIMED "HEROES OF THE DAY."

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 21--(AP)-- ~~XXXXX~~ DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN SAID TODAY THAT NAZI OFFICIALS HAD ORDERED ALL HOUSEHOLDERS IN GERMANY TO REDUCE THEIR FUEL AND GAS CONSUMPTION TEN PERCENT UNDER THAT OF 1942.

By John Colburn

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 21-(AP)-TRAVELLERS RETURNING TO ~~SWEDEN~~ SWEDEN FROM GERMANY REPORTED TODAY THAT SO MUCH OF BERLIN HAS BEEN "PLOWED UP" BY INTENSIVE RAF BOMBINGS THAT "MANY QUARTERS CANNOT BE RECOGNIZED."

JUN 22 1943

INFORMATION ON THE BOMB DAMAGE INFLICTED BY THE INTENSIVE MARCH BOMBARDMENTS HAS BEEN SLOW IN SEEPING OUT OF GERMAN AS THE NEW NAZIS RIGIDLY CONTROL TRAVEL IN THE AFFECTED AREAS.

A SWEDE WRITING RECENTLY IN THE MALMO ARBETET SAID "YOU ARE SOON AWARE OF THE M FACT THAT NEARLY ALL PARTS OF THE CITY GOT THEIR SHARE."

THE GERMANS ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ FEAR MOST THE RAF AND ITS MINES, SOME OF WHICH ARE SET TO EXPLODE 30 DAYS AFTER BEEN DROPPED, AND INCENDIARY BOMBS, TRAVELLERS AGREED.

AMONG PLACES DAMAGED BY BOMBS ARE THE FORMER RUSSIAN EMBASSY, NOW THE HEADQUARTERS FOR DR. ALFRED ROSENBERG, ADMINISTRATOR FOR OCCUPIED GERMANY. THE AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL BUR AU

30.24 - 5267

AND THE RESIDENCE OF DR. PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, GERMAN PROPAGANDA MINISTER. THE SIEMENS ELECTRICAL WORKS WAS AMONG THE FACTORIES DAMAGED.

JUN 22 1943

ONE TRAVELER SAID THAT SUCH PROMINENT STREETS AS XXX REGENSBURGERSTRASSE AND XXX GAISBERGSTRASSE WERE "A FIELD OF RUINS AS FAR AS ONE CAN SEE."

A XX SWEDE, QUOTED BY THE ARBETET REPORTED:

"ON THE WAY TO BAHNHOF AND FRIEDRICHSTRASSE YOU WILL FIND GAPS ROWS OF HOUSES, NOTH IN CHAUSSEESTRASSE AND FRIEDRICHSTRASSE. IN REINICKENDORF, WHERE THE WORKERS LIVE AND WHERE MANY FACTORIES ARE LOCATED YOU WILL FIND THE WORST DESTRUCTION.

"YOU COME ACROSS STREETS WHERE EVERY SECOND HOUSE HAS BEEN BOMBED OR SET AFIRE.

"THE PRAGER PLATZ LOOKS LIKE A GIGANTIC GRAVEL PIT. A FEW STEPS FROM THE PRAGER PLATZ I COULD COUNT MORE THAN 50 HOUSES LEVELED TO THE GROUND.

30.24 - 5267

" IN SCHOENEBERG YOU CAN SEE THE WORST EFFECTS OF THE INCENDIARY BOMBING. ROWS OF HOUSES HAVE BEEN BURT TO THE GROUND. DURING ONE RAID THE RESIDENTS FLED FROM SHELTER TO SHELTER TO ESCAPE THE FLAMES AND FIND PROTECTION AGAINST THE INCENDIARIES."

ONE TRAVELER SAID " ONLY BLACK RUINS REMAIN" IN THE VICINITY OF XXX HUTTENSTRASSE AND TURNSTRASSE. JUN 22 1943

THE CENTER OF BERLIN HAS BEEN DAMAGED," BUT NOTAS GREAT AS ONE WOULD EXPECT." THE KRANZLER CAFE AND THE CENTRAL HOTEL WERE TWO PROMINENT PLACES THAT WERE HIT. MANY OTHER SMALL CAFES WERE DAMAGED THE BOMB DAMAGE TO THE OPERA HOUSE HAS BEEN REPAIRED.

IN THE AREAS AROUND BERLIN, THE SUBURBS OF DAHLEM AND XXX GRUNEWALD WERE AFFECTED MOST BY THE ALLIED BOMBINGS.

June 21-AP

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA-SECOND ~~ADD SEFF FF EAD~~ MEDITERRANEAN XXX ON THE FIELD.

LIGHTNING PILOTS BLASTED AN EVEN DOZEN FROM THE SKY AND MARAUDER GUNNERS BROUGHT DOWN TWO MORE, LEAVING ONLY ONE GERMAN FLIER TO RETURN TO HIS BASE WITH THE STORY OF THE DEFEAT.

IT WAS ONE OF THE MAJOR FIELD DAYS OF THE CAMPAIGN FOR P-38 INTERCEPTOR PILOTS. THE PARTICIPANTS WERE PACED BY LIEUT. HAROLD

JUN 22 1943

C.LENTZ OF 122 EVERGREEN AVENUE, SALEM, ORE., WHO SHOT DOWN THREE NAZI PLANES IN FLAMES.

FOUR OTHER LIGHTNING PILOTS EACH DESTROYED TWO NAZI CRAFT IN THE BRIEF, ACTION-PACKED ENGAGEMENT. THEY WERE LIEUTENANTS HOWARD A. GILLIAM OF 802 MAIN STREET, HATTIESBURG,MISS.; LEONARD P.STEPHAN OF 2417 SOUTH ADAMS STREET, FORT WORTH, TEX.; CHARLIE W.BROWN OF 421 EAST EIGHTH STREET, RENO,NEV.; AND DAVID M.CONN OF CLERMONT, FLA.

ONE ENEMY FIGHTER WAS CREDITED TO LIEUT. FREDERIC L.KOHN OF THE LANGHAM HOTEL, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

JUN 22 1943

THE SUCCESSFUL B-26 MARAUDER GUNNERS WERE STAFF SERGT.JOHN L.WHITE OF 628 FLORIDA AVENUE, BATON ROUGE,LA., AND MASTER SERGT. HARRY R.MCLAIN OF 501 CARVER STREET, HOLLIDAYSBURG,PA., WHO SAID "I WAS A BIT WORRIED AT FIRST BECAUSE ONE OF MY TAIL GUNS WAS OUT OF ACTION, BUT C GAVE HIM ALL I HAD WITH THE REMAINING GUN AND IT WAS ENOUGH."

ANOTHER MARAUDER FORMATION RAIDED THE BORIZZO AIR FIELD, HALF WAY BETWEEN MARSALA AND TRAPANI, AND CAPT.JACK A.SIMS OF 902 WEST LOVELL STREET, KALAMAZOO,MICH., SAID IT WAS A "GOODNBOMBING." EXPLOSIVES SMASHED PARKED AIRCRAFT AND KIT WORKSHOPS, BARRACKS, ADMINISTRATION AND CONTROL BUILDINGS AND AMMUNITION STORAGE DUMPS.

THE FORMATION WAS ATTACKED BY 25 ENEMY FIGHTERS OFF AN OUTLYING ISLAND TWO LIGHTNING PILOTS--LIEUTENANTS EARL L.BOATMAN OF OKMULGEE, OKLA., AND WAYNE M.MANLOVE OF MILTON, IND.--SHOT DOWN ONE AXIS FLIER APIECE.

A THIRD MARAUDER FORMATION DROVE OFF NINE ENEMY PLANES DURING AN ATTACK ON MILO AIR FIELD, NEAR TRAPANI, AND SCORED BOMB HITS AMONG AIRCRAFT CAUGHT AGROUND AND BUILDINGS EDGING THE FIELD.

IN AN EXTRAORDINARY DISPLAY OF COOLNESS DURING THIS MISSION BOMBARDIER LIEUT.FLOYD M.RICHARDS OF DALHART,TEX., TEMPORARILY BLINDED BY A FLAK BURST, LOCATED THE BOMB RELEASE SWITCH WITH HIS FEET WHILE SPRAWLED ON THE PLANE'S FLOOR AND DROPPED THE EXPLOSIVES ON THE TARGET FOR A BULLSEYE.

JUN 22 1943

RICHARDS' EYES WERE ON HIS BOMB SIGHT WHEN THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL EXPLOSION BLEW A HOLE IN THE NOSE OF THE AIRCRAFT AND TUMBLED HIM BACK TO THE EAR OF HIS COMPARTMENT.

"I COUNTED SECONDS UNTIL I FIGURED IT WAS TIME TO DROP THE BOMBS," HE SAID, "AND, AS I WAS HOLDING MY HANDS OVER MY EYES, I HAD TO FEEL FOR THE SWITCH WITH MY FEET."

STAFF SERGT. WILLIAM J.GIBSON OF SYCAMORE, ILL., RADIO GUNNER, SAID HE SAW RICHARDS' BOMBS GO DOWN "AND THEY WERE RIGHT ON THE MARK."

LIEUT.HARRY BLACK OF ARAB,ALA., THE PILOT, REMARKED THAT RICHARDS "CERTAINLY KEPT HIS HEAD--HE EVEN REMEMBERED TO CLOSE THE BOMB DOORS." THE BOMBARDIER'S BLINDNESS LASTED ONLY ABOUT 10 MINUTES AND A FLIGHT SURGEON WHO EXAMINED HIM SAID HE WOULD BE IN SHAPE FOR THE NEXT MISSION.

ONE MARAUDER--"BIG FAT MAMMA"--WAS REPORTED BY STAFF SERGT. ROY W.ROGERS, JR., OF 652 NORTH FOURTH AVENUE, WALLA WALLA, WASH., TO HAVE "PICKED UP MORE HOLES THAN A SWISS CHEESE" IN THE MILO RAID.

"THE BIG BLACK PUFFS CAME SO CLOSE YOU COULD EVEN HEAR THE EXPLOSIONS," HE SAID. (DEFENSIVE GUNFIRE AND ENGINE NOISES NORMALLY

JUN 22 1943

30.24 - 5269

30.24 -5269

MAKE AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGE APPEAR TO AERIAL CREWS AS A SILENT SHOW.)

U.S. WARHAWKS AND SPITFIRES INTERCEPTED EIGHT FOCKE WULF-190 FIGHTER-BOMBERS ESCORTED BY 12 MESSERSCHMITT-109S WHILE PATROLING OVE PANTELLERIA, BUT THE ENEMY JETTISONED BOMBS AND FLED.

THE RAF ANNOUNCD IT HAD BECOME KNOWN THAT AN AXIS SHIP DAMAGED BY A TORPEDO-CARRYING WELLINGTON FRIDAY NIGHT HAD BEEN IDENTIFIED AS A LARGE TANKER.

A B-17 BASE WAS CHEERED BY DISCLOSURE THAT ONE OF ITS FLYING FORTRESSES, MISSING AFTER THE DAYLIGHT RAID ON MESSINA FRIDAY, HAD LANDED AT PANTELLERIA AND ALL MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE SAFE.

JUN 22 1943

BY DON WHITEHEAD

SOMEWHERE IN FRENCH MOROCCO, JUNE 20 (DELAYED)-(AP)-IN CEREMONIES WELCOMING HOME FRENCH REGIMENTS WHICH FOUGHT IN TUNISIA, THREE DIVISIONS OF THE NEW FRENCH ARMY IN NORTH AFRICA PROUDLY PARADED WITH THEIR AMERICAN-MADE WEAPONS TODAY.

THRONGS OF CHEERING MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN -- SOME IN TEARS -- STOOD FOR TWO HOURS BENEATH THE BLAZING SUN AS TANKS, ARMORED CARS, ARTILLERY, TRUCKS AND JEEPS ROLLED BEFORE THEM IN THE STREETS OF THIS CITY IN A DISPLAY SYMBOLIC OF THE GROWING MIGHT OF THIS NEW ALLIED ARMY.

TO THE CASUAL SPECTATOR, IT MIGHT HAVE APPEARED TO BE A PARADE OF AMERICAN TROOPS -- IN ADDITION TO THE AMERICAN EQUIPMENT, MOST OF THE FRENCH SOLDIERS WORE UNIFORMS SUCH AS WORN BY THE YANKS.

SOME WERE DRESSED IN KHAKI, SOME DENIMS, OTHERS FATIGUE OVERALLS, AND BUT FOR THEIR REGIMENTAL ARM PATCHES AND INSIGNIA THEY LOOKED STRICTLY GI.

BUT TURBANS, WRAPPED TO RESEMBLE THE OVERSEAS CAP, STILL ADORNED THE HEADS OF SOME NATIVE TROOPS.

JUN 22 1943

WHITEHEAD 2--58

GENERAL MATHENET, A DIVISIONAL COMMANDER, PRESENTED THE CROIX DE GUERRE TO THE SEVENTH REGIMENT DE TERAILLEURS MOROCAIN FOR HEROIC ACTION IN TUNIS AND ALSO PINNED A CROIX DE GUERRE ON THE FLAG OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE SECOND BATTALION FOR GALLANTRY.

"WE ARE PROUD OF ~~ME~~ OUR NEW ARMS AND ALSO OUR UNIFORMS," HE DECLARED. "WE NEVER HAD ANYTHING LIKE THEM BEFORE AND THEY WERE GIVEN IN A NEW SPIRIT OF CONFIDENCE TO OUR TROOPS."

WHITEHEADS 01200--REW--SW--528p

JUN 22 1943

SAO PAULO, BRAZIL, JUNE 21-(AP)-ACTIVE PARTICIPATION BY BRAZIL IN T
INVASION OF EUROPE WAS FORECAST AT A PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY BY GENERAL
CHRISTOVAO BARCELLOS, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES BRAZILIAN MIXED
CONFERENCE AT RIO DE ~~JANEIR~~ JANEIRO.

A DISPATCH TO O GLOBO QUOTED BARCELLOS AS SAYING A BRAZILIAN EXPED
ARY FORCE WAS PREPARING TO PROCEED OVERSEAS TO TAKE PART IN THE INVASIO
WITH THE ALLIES IN WHICH "IT WILL FIGHT WITH GREAT VIGOR."

NEW YORK, JUNE 21-(AP)-ANY BELGIAN WHO ~~X~~ "DISPENSES MEDICAL
TREATMENT TO MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN ARMY OR ADMINISTRATION, EXCEPT IN
CASES OF EXTREME URGENCY" MAY BE IMPRISONED AT HARD ~~LABOR~~ LABOR BY
PROVISIONS OF THE NEW SECURITY CODE INSTITUTED BY NAZI OCCUPATION
AUTHORITIES IN BELGIUM.

JUN 22 1943

ALTHOUGH THE CODE DID NOT SAY SO IT WAS PRESUMED THAT THE
OCCUPATION AUTHORITIES FEARED THE RESULTS OF ANY MEDICAL TREATMENT
ADMINISTERED BY SUBJUGATED BELGIANS.

THE CODE, ~~WHICH~~ PUBLISHED BY THE OWI FROM A COPY WHICH
HAS REACHED THIS COUNTRY, REPLACES 25 SECURITY ORDINANCES ISSUED SINCE
THE OCCUPATION OF BELGIUM IN 1940. A SPECIAL PROVISION EMPOWERS THE
NAZI COURTS TO PRONOUNCE THE DEATH PENALTY EVEN IN CASES IN WHICH IT
IS NOT SPECIFICALLY PROVIDED.

AMONG OFFENSES CONSIDERED THE MOST SERIOUS BY THE CODE ARE
LACK OF VIGILANCE BY CIVILIANS GUARDING INDUSTRY OR AGRICULTURE, SABOTAGE,
FAILURE TO REPORT SABOTAGE, HELP TO ESCAPED PRISONERS, FAILURE TO REPORT
REPORT ESCAPED PRISONERS, FORGERY OF FOOD RATION CUPONS, VIOLENCE

JUN 22 1943

AGAINST COLLABORATORS, FURTHERING OF COMMUNIST OR BOLSHEVIST PLOTS,
MAKING ANTI-GERMAN PROPAGANDA MATERIAL, ACTS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST
GERMAN ARMED FORCES, ~~MERE~~ POSSESSION OF A WIRELESS TRANSMITTER,
DESECRATION OF MILITARY GRAVES AND PLUNDER.

JUN 22 1943

30.24 - 5271

30.24 — 5271

# LEWIS CALLS OFF COAL STRIKE UNTIL OCT. 31 IF GOVERNMENT KEEPS CONTROL OF MINES; ALLIES RAID RUHR AND ITALY DAY AND NIGHT

JUN 23 1943

## UNION'S DECISION HINTS COURT SUIT ON TRAVEL WAGE

### U.M.W. Chief Tells Men to Work Until Oct. 31 Under Government Control.

### BOARD APPEALS TO FDR

### WLB Asks President to Use All His Powers to Keep Mines Open.

### NO CONTRACT SIGNED

### Production to Be Resumed Under Present Pay, Working Conditions.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—(AP) John L. Lewis tonight ordered his mine workers back into the pits until Oct. 31, with a broad indication that during that time they would resort to the courts to obtain the portal-to-portal pay they failed to get from the War Labor Board.

The action came just a few hours after the WLB had referred the coal strike to President Roosevelt with a call for the use of "all the power of government" to force Mr. Lewis into a working contract in line with WLB directions.

Reports from the fields indicated that some of the mines, closed for two days by the third work stoppage in seven weeks, will resume operations late tomorrow and virtually full production seemed assured by Thursday.

**Conditions Unchanged**

The announcement of the back-to-work decision, issued in the name of the United Mine Workers Policy committee, laid heavy stress on the fact that the men were returning to work under existing pay and conditions, only as employes of the government and not of the mine ownership.

"This arrangement," the statement said, "is predicated upon operation of the mines and their collateral production units by the United States government and will automatically terminate if government control is vacated prior to the above mentioned date."

The indication of reliance on courts to get underground travel pay came in this paragraph of the announcement:

**Law Suit Considered**

"The executive officers of the international union are hereby expressly authorized to exercise their discretion in the filing of suits at law, or by any other necessary means, to protect the equity of the membership in the matter of portal to portal compensation, both as to current and deferred liability."

The U.M.W. chief was asked after the Policy committee meeting if there were any other arrangements with Secretary Ickes, government custodian of the mines. He said the committee statement spoke for itself. Asked whether the check-off of union dues would be continued, Mr. Lewis merely pointed to the statement which said that "minimum wages and conditions" will be continued.

Secretary Ickes, advised of the back-to-work order, said:

"The mine workers understand that my job is solely to produce the coal necessary for war purposes and to heat America's homes this winter. To do this will require the utmost cooperation of the mine workers and of the entire coal industry. I feel sure that this cooperation will be given."

WLB Chairman William H. Davis, asked to comment, said:

"I take Mr. Lewis' statement to mean that the production of coal will be resumed under the conditions ordered by the War Labor board and I think that's all the country is interested in. It appears that the new deadline is Hallowe'en, when pumpkins frighten children."

**Sees Issue Postponed**

Rep. Wadsworth (R.-N.Y.) viewed the arrangement as "just another postponement of settlement of the fundamental issue: Is the government as representative of the whole people in time of war superior to John L. Lewis?"

"That issue had better be settled and the sooner the better," Rep. Wadsworth added.

There was no comment from the White House.

**Lewis Yields Ground**

While Mr. Lewis appeared to have given ground, in that he ordered the miners back without getting the $1.30 a day he has demanded, the mines by the same token appeared to be lost to the operators temporarily, if not for the duration of the war. How extensive a form government control will take, remained to be seen.

One point still was at issue—there had been no compliance with a WLB order that the miners sign a contract embodying substantially the conditions under which they were ordered back to work.

The formal order to locals will go out tomorrow, and there was no definite indication tonight just when full-scale operation of the pits would be resumed.

**Fear Effect of Strike**

Earlier, with steel production already being curtailed, Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production board warned in a statement that the strike may have "disastrous effects" on the war program.

Secretary of the Interior Ickes, government operator of the coal mines, emphasized Mr. Nelson's warning with a report that stocks of coal had "diminished progressively" since May 1 when reserves averaged 49 days supply.

"It seems to me unthinkable," Mr. Nelson said in a statement, "that any Americans, knowing the facts, would cut the life-blood of the all-important steel industry."

The WPB chairman, saying he made no attempt to pass on the economics of the coal miners' situation, added: "I do wish to emphasize, however, that the needs of our country come first and that we are today in a situation in which in the interest of our country, no man, no group and no class has a right to hamper war production."

**Steel Expansion Abandoned**

Mr. Nelson, pointing out that his action came "at one of the most critical moments in our war production effort," announced postponement of the WPB's drive to increase steel output by 1,000,000 tons in the next three months to meet armament demands.

"We may get a sharp decrease" instead of that increase, he said.

Secretary Ickes reported that about 1,700 plants, including two small railroads and two steel plants, had less than ten days supply of coal on hand.

"Further reduction of stockpiles at this time will present an extremely serious problem," Secretary Ickes said, "because it will be difficult, if not impossible, to build them back up to a size that will safely see us through next winter."

He figured May 1 stockpiles at 78,665,000 tons of bituminous coal. June 1 estimates will be available at the end of the week.

William H. Davis, chairman of the WLB, sent President Roosevelt a letter recalling how the board had ordered the union and operators on June 18 to sign a new, two-year contract embracing the terms of their old contract, plus concessions amounting to about 20 cents a day and a no-strike pledge.

Mr. Lewis, who has been demanding $1.30 a day for underground travel, balked at this contract.

Mr. Davis' letter to the President said: "Although the War Labor board was not unanimous in voting for the directive order of June 18, it is unanimous in advising you that in its opinion the directive order should be enforced and all the power of the government necessary for its enforcement should be exercised."

## BIG U. S. BOMBERS FLY DEEP IN REICH IN DAYLIGHT RAID

### Synthetic Plant at Huls Set Aflame, Antwerp Attacked.

JUN 23 1943

### R.A.F. HITS RUHR

### British Planes Return to Action in Round-the-Clock Assault.

JAMES M. LONG

LONDON, Wednesday, June 23—(AP) Formations of R.A.F. heavy bombers thundered over the southeast coast toward the continent early today after American Flying Fortresses, completing round-the-clock smashes on the German Ruhr for the first time, kindled a square mile of blazes that raged through the German synthetic rubber town of Huls yesterday.

The American raid, which plunged directly into the heart of Nazi war production, came shortly after the R.A.F. had blasted the important Ruhr steel town of Krefeld with upwards of 2,000 tons of bombs.

Today's R.A.F. operation indicated that the Allies were keeping up the bombings, which a German war reporter in a Berlin broadcast described as "conveyor-belt actions."

**Antwerp Bombed**

Yesterday, other Flying Fortresses also struck by daylight at the former General Motors plant at Antwerp, and R.A.F. Mitchells smashed docks and shipping at Rotterdam, while great forces of American and British fighters made wide, diversionary sweeps to complete 24 hours of tremendous activity.

The bombing of the General Motors plant at Antwerp came only 24 hours after Allied broadcasts had warned all Belgians to move away from all such industries manufacturing war materials for the Nazis.

The Flying Fortresses thrust without escort through strong enemy air and ground defenses to strike Huls, near Recklinghausen, seeking to knock out plants that supply the Germans " a considerable amount of buna rubber."

Fortress crewmen said mounds of earth appeared raised atop the plant buildings, with trees planted in them. The rubber factory beneath the trees is a modern installation, built since the start of the war. But the American bombers turned the area into sheets of flame.

**700 Planes Raid Krefeld**

They left fires and destruction nearly as disastrous as the R.A.F. saturation attack by more than 700 planes during Monday night upon Krefeld, 40 miles southwest of Huls, when the British delivered "one of the heaviest bomb loads so far released on any German target." The Air ministry gave no other description, but unofficial sources estimated that 2,000 tons of bombs were dropped, raining down at one time at the rate of five two-ton blockbusters or 20,000 pounds of bombs every minute. Nazi ground defenses were "soon overwhelmed."

But the raids took a heavy toll—20 U. S. bombers and four fighters, and 44 British bombers and one fighter.

**Close Air Cooperation**

The double blows into the Ruhr gave a new indication of close British-American air cooperation, and indicated that American daylight precision raids were being directed toward obliterating specific targets remaining after widespread British night attacks.

And the sudden employment of U. S. bombers in an area heretofore pounded only by the British—plus the sudden British pounce against Le Creusot which had been an American hunting ground—hinted at a strategy to keep the Germans guessing about where to concentrate their limited day and night fighter forces.

Smoke from fires set at Huls rose 6,000 feet as tons of explosives were dumped upon the rubber plant, returning airmen said. Huls is approximately 25 miles southwest of Munster and 15 miles northwest of Recklinghausen. There is another Huls near Krefeld.

**Rotterdam Raid Diversion**

The Air ministry news service said the atack on Rotterdam was a diversion to draw German fighters away from the Fortresses as the Americans were about to go into Germany unescorted.

When the Fortresses were coming back, more squadrons of Spitfires and Typhoons met them with split second precision at a rendezvous, beating off formations of German fighters which followed the bombers across Holland.

A U. S. communique said "bombing results were good and fires were started in both targets." "A considerable number" of enemy fighters were reported destroyed, and seven German planes were destroyed by Allied P-47's.

These day and night attacks upon the Ruhr, a fountainhead of German war might, added new havoc to the destruction of German industries and cities described by the Air Ministry as "greater than anything known in any country."

The Ruhr area supplies Germany with some three-fourths of her coal, four-fifths of her coke, and two-thirds of her iron and steel. It embraces bomb-scarred cities and mines in an area about 50 miles long and 40 wide.

**44 Bombers Lost**

Forty-four R.A.F. bombers failed to return from the assault upon Krefeld, four miles west of the Rhine river, a city of 170,000 peacetime population that is the site of heavy steel industries, coal mines and chemical works. Special steel vital in war machines are made in

JUN 23 1943

Krefeld, 13 miles northwest of Duesseldorf.

Returning fliers said that tremendous fires were left raging there, with Krefeld's glow visible from the Netherlands coast, and that one stupendous explosion lasted six seconds.

One Canadian said the great blast apparently came from the center of the fires, while pilot Officer John Pratt of Winnipeg said it was to the west of the main concentration of fires, and was "the king" of all explosions.

Another airman described the blazes as "the biggest concentration I have ever seen." Smoke rose 10,000 feet above the city.

An Air Ministry communique said "preliminary reports indicate that the attack was very heavy and concentrated."

The 44 big bombers lost over Krefeld were the highest toll suffered by the R.A.F. so far this year. Forty three were lost two weeks ago when "the greatest attacking force yet sent over Germany"—its size still not officially disclosed—struck Dusseldorf and Muenster. Fifty-two were missing in the 1,000-plane raid on Bremen on June 25, 1942, and 44 in the first 1,000- bomber attack, made upon Cologne on May 30, 1942.

It was the 22nd raid upon Krefeld, and the 35th, said the Air ministry, upon German industrial centers in a 20-mile area of the Rhineland represented by Krefeld, Duisburg and Dusseldorf.

### Hospitals Wrecked

The Germans said "numerous blocks of buildings" and two hospitals had been wrecked in the Krefeld attack, which they said was centered "especially in residential quarters."

While the British heavies were over Krefeld, fighters swept out on intruder patrols over France and Belgium, attacking the airfield at Poix, and hitting railway targets, the communique reported.

# BOMBERS SMASH AT ITALIAN CITIES

JUN 23 1943

## Great Fires Touched Off in Naples by Fleet of 100 Fortresses.

HAROLD V BOYLE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 22—(AP)—Waves of American and British bombers, striking in whipsaw fashion from bases in both North Africa and the Middle East, rocked the Italian mainland yesterday with shattering assaults on the port of Naples, the toe cities of Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni and several other southern industrial towns.

American Flying Fortresses and British Wellingtons intensified the announced campaign to bomb Italian industry out of the war with day-long attacks which left the vital factory area of Naples smoking from 25 great fires, one covering an area a mile wide.

### Workers Warned to Flee

These devastating smashes at the port city and the nearby air stores depot of Cancello, beginning before dawn and continuing into the afternoon, followed Allied broadcasts urging Italian workers to remove themselves and their families from industrial areas and "demonstrate for peace."

At the same time British and American heavy bombers from the Middle East command struck at Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni with pre-dawn and daylight attacks, demolishing harbor installations and starting huge fires.

American twin-engined Mitchells joined in the offensive against Mussolini's mainland for the first time. Supported by P-38 Lightning fighters, the medium bombers battered railroad yards and other targets at Salerno and scored 25 direct hits on railroad sidings at Battipaglia. Both towns are south of Naples.

### Malta Planes Busy

Malta-based Spitfires and intruders also participated in the widespread Allied assault, plastering rail communications in Sicily and southern Italy with bombs and cannon fire.

The Spitfires strafed a road convoy in Sicily, killing a number of soldiers and leaving a staff car ablaze, and then shot up ground defenses and nearby buildings. The night-flying intruders bombed railway stations on both Sicily and the mainland, shot up a train near Stromboli in Sicily and bombed another near Metaponto, Italy.

### 100 Fortresses Attack

Blockbuster-carrying Wellingtons opened the Naples attack, starting a number of fires in Italy's greatest port with high explosives and incendiaries. Then 100 Flying Fortresses renewed the assault by daylight.

Two fleets of the four-engined B-17s smashed through 30 to 40 enemy fighters to dump their bombs on roundhouses, locomotive repair shops, the Royal arsenal and torpedo factory, stores and oil dumps.

At Cancello, direct hits smashed several buildings and left at least half of the railroad trackage useless.

R.A.F. bombers from the Middle East also started the scissors-like attacks on Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni. Then American Liberators of the 9th U. S. air force swept in by daylight and rained nearly 275,000 pounds of high explosives and incendiaries on the same targets.

### 20 Fighters Shot Down

A Cairo communique said the American bombers shot down 20 of 40 enemy fighters which challenged them, destroyed a harbor mole at San Giovanni and capsized a ferry in the slip with a direct hit. Railway sidings also were plastered by the attackers, who reported a great amount of smoke rising as they left.

At Reggio Calabria bombs were dropped on the mole area, ferry terminus, railway sidings and station, and the communique said some explosives fell in the town.

"Our formations met unusually heavy fighter opposition and underwent aerial bombardment," the Cairo communique said, indicating that enemy planes had renewed their tactics of attempting to drop bombs on the raiding planes from above.

(Cairo dispatches said heavy fighter forces have been concentrated by the Axis in southern Italy to combat the non-stop Allied attacks on both sides of the Strait of Messina. They said yesterday's raiders encountered about 50 Messerschmitt 109s and 110s, Macchi 202s, Focke-Wulf 190s and Heinkel 113s).

The Northwest Africa Air forces bagged three enemy fighters yesterday, bringing the day's total to at least 23 compared with the loss of two Allied craft. The Northwest African fliers boosted their four-day total of Axis planes downed to 57.

Aerial photographs showed a belt of flame a mile wide at Naples, where the royal arsenal and torpedo factory were left burning. The large fire was started by a direct hit on an oil dump.

# *Allies Will Invade Italy First, Nazi Writer Believes*

## Balkan Coast, However, Must Also Be Watched, Says German Press Chief

JUN 23 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Wednesday*, June 23—The Germans, who so often left the Italians in the lurch in North Africa, tried today to bolster Italy's morale by promising to help "in case of a decisive battle on Italian soil."

The assertion was made in a German broadcast recorded here by the Ministry of Information amid fresh signs that the Nazis are reinforcing the Calabrian coastline with large numbers of troops and planes.

It came a day after a German press chief declared that "in this hour fraught with tension" the signs indicate an Allied offensive "directed against Italy," but "of course the other Mediterranean coasts, especially the Balkans, must be watched, too."

### Recalling All Troops

The Germans indicated in today's overseas broadcast that Mussolini was calling home all his troops policing occupied territory.

The broadcast said that "during the war only part of the Italians' arms have ben reserved for the defense of Italy but now all armed Italian forces are defending their mother country."

Erich Schneyder, editor in chief of the German news agency, Transocean, in a Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, said yesterday that "Italy is expecting invasion."

### Allied Preparations

The Allied preparations for an assault, he asserted, included "a concentration of warships especially in Gibraltar and Alexandria," fleets of landing craft including tank-carriers, and troop concentrations, among them "strong parachute units" of British soldiers.

But all this, said Schneyder, does not "guarantee" an attack against Italy. The plan, he said, might be simply to try for Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica, and not the Italian mainland, in order to clear the Mediterranean.

"The advantages of invasion of European territory in the center of the Mediterranean are obvious," he said, describing Italy as a land with trains "full to bursting" as "great armies" were lined up to repulse any landing.

### Boasts Of Nazi Strength

On the same theme of reassurance for the Axis home front, Capt. Kurt Jeserich in another Berlin broadcast asserted that "knowledge of the strength of the German armed forces and of German armament potential shows that the German military leadership will be able to cope with a synchronized attack on several fronts."

He declared the "military strength of the Reich and of its Allies—despite undeniable losses—is considerably greater than on June 22, 1941."

### Russian Losses Cited

Jeserich said 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 Russians had been "killed, mutilated and captured" since the Eastern campaign began, boasted that the German air force was "preparing fresh blows" and that new weapons were being produced.

"It is not known," he said, "when the Reich and its allies will launch a new action against Soviet Russia, but it is a fact that they have the strength to do so and are continually increasing this strength."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Social Demokraten* in Stockholm quoted the Nazi-dominated *Bruesseler Zeitung* as stating that "all conditions which favored the Axis before now favor the Allies."

**London, Wednesday, June 23 (AP)—London early today had a brief air-raid warning—its fiftieth of the year and six hundred and forty-eighth of the war.**

**Raiders, striking at southeast England this morning, were reported to have dropped bombs in one place.**

## WAR RISK RATES CUT ON ALLIED VESSELS

LONDON, Wednesday, June 23.—(AP) Substantial reductions in war risk insurance rates on shipping were announced today by the British government.

Typical of the revised schedule is the new 12 1-2 per cent rate on voyages between America and India east of Cape Comorin on the southern tip of India. The old rate was 15 per cent.

### Red Call for New Front.

London, June 22 (A. P.).—Germany, shocked by recent reverses, is facing a military and political crisis, but the Allies must open a second front in Europe this year if they hope for a quick victory, the Russians declared today on the second anniversary of Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union.

In a special communique broadcast by the Moscow radio the Soviet Information Bureau said: "During the past year the German Army has had no military successes. On the contrary it has suffered one defeat after another on the Soviet front and in North Africa. Thus, as a result, the German military power has been shaken and a crisis caused. But this is not enough for victory; everything now depends on how the Allies will use the favorable situation for a second front, without which victory is impossible."

Today's anniversary found the millions of soldiers facing each other along the front virtually deadlocked, with activity confined to artillery exchanges, scouting forays and a continuous exchange of aerial blows.

The anniversary was just another day of work and battle for Russians. The only special event today was an exhibit of captured German weapons which opened in Gorki Park of Culture and Rest. Moscow newspapers featured a review of the war as published in a special High Command communique and a description of the exhibit at the park.

# Americans Hit Nazi Rubber Works in Their First Attack on Area.

## FOLLOW UP R. A. F. ASSAULT

## British Night Flyers Smash Rhineland Steel City—Lose 44 Planes.

**London, June 22 (A. P.). — Flying Fortresses flew unescorted into the Ruhr for the first time today to attack the Huls synthetic rubber plant at Recklinghausen, while another formation attacked the former General Motors plant at Antwerp, a United States communique said tonight.**

Twenty bombers were lost, but the Fortresses shot down a considerable number of attacking enemy planes, the communique said.

JUN 23 1943

### American Flyers Jubilant.

American pilots returned jubilant from their smash at the Ruhr and Antwerp.

The Huls synthetic rubber center which unescorted Flying Fortresses battered near Recklinghausen, Germany, is on the Dortmund-Ems canal and within thirty-five miles of the favorite R. A. F. targets of Duesseldorf, Dortmund and Duisburg.

Columns of gray smoke puffed 6,000 feet into the air above the synthetic rubber center of Huls, returning American flyers said.

Huge fires which blazed over a square mile were started, and these were fanned by several explosions which shot orange flames aloft.

Many tons of high explosives were dropped with ruinous accuracy, the pilots said. Members of the crew described the opposition as tough, but far below that encountered on the last American raid on Kiel and Bremen on June 13.

Between 50 and 100 Focke-Wulfs, Messerschmitts and Junkers-88s met the Americans at the enemy coast and kept up a running battle until the bombers were homeward bound and met a Spitfire escort, which took up the enemy's challenge.

The Antwerp plant had been turning out auto parts for the Germans. It was the fourth American attack on Antwerp.

The operation, coming twelve hours after a 700-bomber attack on Krefeld, was a new indication of the tight co-ordination of the American and British air operations. It was further indication that American daylight precision raids were being directed at specific targets remaining after wide-scale British area raids.

The daylight raids followed a pulverizing R. A. F. night attack on Krefeld, an industrial city in

30.24-5273

30.24—5273

the Rhineland. Recklinghausen is about thirty miles northeast of Krefeld.

"Bombing" results were good and fires were started in both targets," the Eighth United States Air Force announced. The Huls plant supplies the German Army with considerable Buna rubber.

While the bombers were doing the heavy work "many squadrons of American, British, Dominion and Allied fighters carried out escorting and supporting operations," the communique said. Mitchell bombers, manned by the R. A. F., attacked the docks and shipping at Rotterdam.

The fighters on these operations shot down at least seven of the enemy. Four fighters were lost.

The British Air Ministry said that more than 700 Stirlings, Halifaxes, Lancasters and Wellingtons flayed Krefeld last night with one of the heaviest loads so far released on any German target. The British lost forty-four bombers in the Krefeld raid.

At one time during the attack, the Ministry said, five 4,000-pound bombs were dropping every minute. The attack lasted fifty minutes and it was the heaviest raid yet on Krefeld, which lies very near Germany's western frontier.

One veteran Lancaster pilot said that the fires were some of the fiercest he has seen in twenty-one operations.

"Last night the whole targets appeared to be one solid mass of fire glowing red and giving off dense clouds of smoke which rose thousands of feet into the sky," said the pilot, Sergt. A. E. Wilson.

Late arrivals added that the smoke was more than three miles high and one flyer declared:

"If you can imagine a blaze five or six times as big as the one at Coventry, you get some idea of what Krefeld looked like last night."

Fifty-two bombers were lost in the 1,000-plane attack on Bremen on June 25, 1942, and forty-four were lost over Cologne on May 30, 1942, in the first of the 1,000-bomber attacks. Two weeks ago forty-three bombers of the "greatest attacking force yet sent over Germany"—all four-engined planes—failed to return from an attack on Duesseldorf and Muenster. These were the R. A. F.'s greatest losses.

Fighters on Intruder patrols over France and Belgium also attacked railway targets and the airfield at Poix, the communique said.

The Germans, meanwhile, sent the heaviest attacking force in several weeks against London and British coastal objectives, damaging some property in London and causing a number of casualties. More than a score of Nazi night raiders headed up the east and south coasts and then scattered inland, but observers said that not more than two or three reached the Greater London area.

## 1304 ARE KILLED IN TURKISH QUAKE

London, June 22 (A. P.).—Reuters reported from Istanbul today that 1,304 dead had been counted so far in the Turkish earthquake which shook Anatolia Sunday.

Ankara, June 22 (A. P.).—Press dispatches said today that about 1,000 buildings were destroyed, and 1,000 were damaged in the town of Adapazar, near Istanbul, and it was reported officially that about half the buildings in nearby Hendek were wrecked. Rescue trains carrying doctors, nurses and workers were arriving from Ankara, Istanbul and other points.

## Army Exchange Seeking To Keep Its Profits Down

JUN 23 1943

London, Wednesday, June 23 (AP). The United States Army Exchange Service which sells cigarettes, candy and toilet articles to forces in the European theater of operations has a problem—keeping profits down.

In the seven months ended in October, 1942, the exchange's profit was $2,000,000, headquarters disclosed today. Five eighths of this sum was given to various funds for soldiers, and the remainder was retained as working capital.

Nearly ninety per cent. of goods in stock is of British manufacture, and that is the source of the profit because these goods are sold at controlled prices. To counteract that, American goods are sold at cost.

**Both Sides See Invasion Near.**

London, June 22 (A. P.).—Highlighted by Russia's call for a second front this year to bring a quick termination of the war both Axis and Allied informants sounded invasion warnings today and the two sides continued mobilizing their resources.

The Berlin radio, in a broadcast recorded by the London Evening News, listed concentrations of Allied troops and landing craft in the Mediterranean, including what it described as a major British parachute force.

The Axis broadcast followed upon an Allied signal last night to underground forces in France to be ready to act any moment henceforth.

## *Wavell Cites India's Importance As Base*

London, June 22 (AP)—India is the most vital supply base for the United Nations' strategy in the Eastern theater of war, Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell told a press conference today.

Although the newly appointed Viceroy said the door still remained open for further political discussions of India's status in the post-war world, he made it clear that realization of her aim for full self-government must be postponed until after the war.

**"A Sincere Friend Of India"**

"You will naturally not expect me to make any detailed statement on policy or talk about future plans," he said.

"I can only say that I am a sincere friend of India and am wholeheartedly in sympathy with her aspirations to political development. I am a most firm believer in her future.

"I owe India five of the best years of my life as a young officer and two of my fullest and most interesting years as her commander in chief.

**Promises To Repay Debt**

"I will do my best to repay that debt by further service to India."

The marshal, who will assume the viceroyship in October as Lord Wavell, said "there certainly is no intention to set up anything in the shape of a military rule or to withdraw or weaken in any way the pledges and offers already made to India" by the British Government.

India's progress, he declared, must depend upon the successful prosecution of the war, but he added that "this does not mean that I go to India as a soldier or that there can be no political progress before the end of hostilities."

## SMIGLY-RYDZ SAID TO LEAD IN POLAND

London, June 22 (A. P.).—Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, who was commander in chief of the Polish Army at the outbreak of the war, now is the leader of one of Poland's most effective underground groups, two London newspapers reported today.

The Polish Government in Exile said that it was unable to confirm this information, published by the Telegraph and the Daily Herald, but that the Marshal had expressed a preference to continue to fight against the Nazis at home rather than on any other front.

The organization he heads, the two newspapers said, is known as the Grzyb, or Mushroom, and occasionally stories filter out of Poland about Grzyb carrying on sabotage under the leadership of a daring elusive patriot.

Marshal Smigly-Rydz last was reported in Rumania. A report in 1940 said he had escaped from an internment camp there.

Col. Jozef Beck, former Polish Foreign Minister, now is reported under house arrest in a sanatorium near Bucharest. Ignace Moscicki, former President, now is a Swiss citizen living in Berne.

## Russians Down 17 Nazi Planes Over Leningrad

### Beat Off Triple Daylight Raid; Red Airmen Pound Axis Bases Behind Lines

LONDON, June 23 (Wednesday) (AP).—Russian airmen have struck at airdromes and supply depots behind the German lines and shot down seventeen enemy planes from formations attempting a triple daylight raid in the Leningrad sector, Moscow announced today, but the Soviet midnight communique said ground activity remained comparatively quiet all along the front.

A Moscow broadcast, recorded here after the regular war bulletin, said large formations of Russian planes made heavy attacks on German airdromes and fuel and ammunition dumps before dawn yesterday without losing a plane.

German planes, the announcement said, attempted three times Monday to raid "a populated place near Leningrad," but only single raiders broke through. The attackers dropped bombs which damaged railroad tracks, and downed nine of the Russian planes which challenged them.

The communique said both sides exchanged artillery fire northwest of Mtsensk in the pivotal Orel sector and that several German fortifications were demolished. German planes were said also to have attempted to bomb an objective in that area, but were dispersed as they approached the target, and two of them were knocked down.

Moscow dispatches said the continual hammering by the Red air force, together with American and British raids on German factories, was believed to be the answer to the question of why the Germans have not attacked on the Soviet front this year.

The Germans have been unable to launch an offensive, despite an early spring, because of the combined assaults of the Allied air forces, these dispatches said.

On the central front west of Moscow Soviet troops wiped out 160 German officers and men yesterday, the communique declared. Artillerymen shelled German positions, destroying two batteries and hitting an ammunition dump, which blew up.

**200 Germans Killed**

On the Leningrad front, Russian artillery and rifle units were said to have destroyed 37 enemy blockhouses, 16 dugouts and 9 observation posts as will as several guns and some supply transport. Two hundred Germans were killed there by snipers.

The Germans attempted reconnaissance in the Volkhov sector, but the bulletin said these enemy units were hurled back with serious losses.

Soviet gunners in the Sevsk area were reported to have wiped out a company of enemy infantry, demolished two columns of carts and blown up an ammunition dump.

## Recognize Swedish Heavy As European Champion

London, June 22 (A. P.).—Olle Tandberg, Swedish boxer, has been recognized as the European heavyweight champion by the International Boxing Association, according to a German broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

The German radio said Tandberg succeeds Max Schmeling, who voluntarily renounced the title. Schmeling formerly held the world crown.

London, June 22 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio, in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, reported today that a state of siege had been decreed in Syria.

Only last week British authorities closed the border between Syria and Turkey for a brief time, and Axis quarters immediately speculated that the move was made to cover up secret troop movements.

## ALL HOLLAND JEWS SHIFTED TO POLAND

### Mass Expulsion Clears Amsterdam—Victims Travel in Cattle Cars.

JUN 23 1943

LONDON, June 22 (AP) Working on a rigid timetable, German authorities have completed deportation of virtually all of Holland's 120,000 Jews with a mass expulsion from Amsterdam, last center of Jewish population, the Netherlands news agency Aneta declared tonight.

The news agency said reports from Holland indicate that a final roundup of Jews for shipment to Poland in cattle cars was carried out amid demonstrations of sympathy by Dutch Christians which infuriated the Nazis.

It recalled that more than a year ago German Commissioner Arthur Seysz-Inquart announced that Jews would be ousted from Holland by June 1, 1943. On June 6, Aneta said, Nazi newspapers proclaimed: "Jews have now officially disappeared from Holland. There are possibly still a few to be found, but they form merely a rear-guard."

The expulsion campaign was said to have started last July, when transports began moving from the Netherlands toward Poland, carrying Jews at the rate of about 600 daily, most of them between the ages of 18 and 40. The drive was speeded up this spring, the agency reported, with decrees ordering complete evacuation on a geographical basis.

The final expulsion from Amsterdam was said to have started May 14. By that time it was reliably estimated that only 4,000 Jews were left in Amsterdam, about 20 in Rotterdam and a scattered few who had fled into the provinces where they were being concealed by friendly Dutch Christians, even at the risk of arrest and possible execution by the Germans.

Even the oldest persons were sent away, often when it was obvious they could not survive the journey, made in cattle cars, with the opening nailed down and under horrible conditions of overcrowding and lack of sanitation.

## A. E. F. MEN TOLD TO WRITE HOME

London, June 22 (A. P.).—Soldiers in the European theater of operations of the United States Army have been told to get busy answering letters from the folks back home to lighten the War Department burden.

Too many parents, girl friends and relatives have been flooding the War Department with inquiries as to why they had not heard from soldiers.

## Queen Of England Inspects Fleet Of U. S. Ambulances

London, June 22 (AP)—The Queen of England inspected today a fleet of American ambulances sponsored by the British War Welfare Society. The ambulances were massed in the courtyard of Buckingham Palace.

The Queen started down along a long line of drivers, pretty English girls looking smart in their khaki uniforms.

Every once in a while she stopped to chat a moment. At one point, the Queen peered into an ambulance donated by the citizens of Wilson county, North Carolina.

Present at the inspection were United States Ambassador John G. Winant, Gilbert N. Carr, Fresno, Cal., chairman of American Ambulance, and several members of the organization's executive committee.

JUN 23 1943

## Axis Newspaper Says Allies Hold Initiative

LONDON, June 22 (AP).—The Berlin correspondent of the "Social Demokraten" of Stockholm, quoted the Nazi-dominated "Brusseler Zeitung" today asserting that "all conditions which favored the Axis before now favor the Allies."

He said the newspaper urged franker discussion of the "bad situation" because "never before has the enemy been in a more threatening position. With powerful weapons he is in a better situation to carry out threats, and never before has Germany been in bigger danger than now. The initiative has taken a holiday for the Axis and gone over to the Allies."

London, Wednesday, June 23 (AP)—The Daily Mirror reported from Lisbon today that Generalissimo Francisco Franco has decided to send an official representative with the rank of minister to Algeria to watch over Spanish interests.

# PEACE MARKS BALLOTING IN EIRE ELECTION

### First Returns Not Expected Before Late Today Or Tomorrow

### Gasoline Ban Forces Voters To Resort To Old-Time Coaches, Horses

(By the Associated Press)

Dublin, June 22—Polling in Eire's general election to determine whether Prime Minister Eamon de Valera is to be returned to power for another five years closed tonight after one of the most peaceful voting days in the country's history.

Because of a ban on gasoline, voters were taken to the polls in every type of horse-drawn vehicle, including old-time coaches that had been off the roads for fifty years.

**60 P. C. Vote Is Cast**

The voting began slowly but increased during the later afternoon and evening. An estimated sixty per cent. of those eligible voted.

Because of the slowness of the tabulating system, first results were not expected to be known before late tomorrow or Thursday, and final returns probably will not be complete before the end of the week.

**300 Candidates In Race**

The field included nearly 300 candidates for the Dail's 137 seats, 77 of which now are held by de Valera's party, the Fianna Fail. The de Valera party will be placed in the minority if it loses as many as nine seats.

The opposition is headed by William T. Cosgrove, of the Fine Gael Party, whose platform urged the establishment of a coalition government.

## LIGHT VOTE SEEN AS EIRE BALLOTS

Dublin, June 22 (A. P.).—One of the lightest votes on record was forecast today as citizens of neutral Eire began balloting in an election that will determine whether Prime Minister Eamon De Valera is to be returned to power for another five-year term. First results of the election, which came as a drab climax to a colorless campaign, were not expected to be known before late tomorrow or Thursday, because of the slowness of the tabulating system. Final returns probably will not be complete before the end of the week.

Nearly 300 candidates are in the field for the Dail's 137 seats, of which seventy-seven are held by De Valera's party, the Fianna Fail. The loss of only nine seats would place De Valera's party in the minority.

Leading the opposition is William T. Cosgrave of the Fine Gael party, who has been campaigning on a platform urging the establishment of a coalition government. De Valera has announced he will have nothing to do with a coalition government if he is defeated.

Continued neutrality for Eire is not at stake in the elections.

## U. S. DECORATES SIXTY RUSSIANS

JUN 23 1943

### Standley Makes Awards at Kremlin Ceremony.

Moscow, June 22 (A. P.).—Sixty American Army and Navy decorations have been awarded to Russian soldiers and sailors for the first time in history. Ambassador William H. Standley made the presentation at a ceremony in the Kremlin today, with Foreign Commissar Vyascheslav Molotov accepting the decorations on behalf of the Russian fighting men.

Twenty Distinguished Service Medals, twenty Distinguished Service Crosses, ten Navy Distinguished Service Medals and ten Navy Crosses were presented, all for "combat service."

Recipients of the awards ranged from sergeant to colonel-general and from sailor to vice admiral.

Brig.-Gen. Joseph A. Michela, United States military attache, and Rear Admiral Jack Duncan, United States naval attache, attended the ceremony with their respective staffs.

In a brief speech Standley said the medals were bestowed in recognition of outstanding achievements against a common enemy. Through the Russians thus decorated, he said, Americans "desire to pay tribute to all the armed forces and the civilian population of the Soviet Union." He expressed the hope that from comradeship in arms would spring lasting collaboration.

**Sulzberger Arrives in Moscow**

MOSCOW, June 22 (AP).—Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of "The New York Times" and a director of the American Red Cross, arrived in Moscow today to pass two to three weeks on a Red Cross mission.

**SPAIN TO BUILD PLANES**

MADRID, June 22 — (AP) The Air ministry announced tonight it had authorized constitution of a company to manufacture bombers and transport planes.

## 400 NAZI TROOPS LOST AS SHIP SINKS

Stockholm, June 22 (A. P.).—Four hundred German soldiers drowned June 10 when the 3,000-ton German ship Birka sank off the Norwegian coast near Trondheim, reports from Norway said today.

Four hundred others were reported saved. There was no information what had caused the vessel to sink or where it was carrying the troops.

## Bomb Damage in Berlin Severe

JUN 23 1943

### Travelers Returning to Sweden Say Many Sections of City Are Unrecognizable.

Stockholm, June 22 (A. P.).—Travelers returning to Sweden from Germany report that so much of Berlin has been "plowed up" by intensive bombings of the Royal Air Force that many quarters cannot be recognized.

A Swede writing recently in the Malmo Arbetet said: "You are soon aware of the fact that nearly all parts of the city got their share."

Among places damaged by bombs are the former Russian Embassy, now the headquarters for Dr. Alfred Rosenberg, civil administrator for the eastern occupied regions; the American Express Travel Bureau, and the residence of Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, German propaganda minister. The Siemens electrical works was among the factories damaged.

## FRENCH YOUTHS SLAIN IN CLASH WITH TROOPS

BERN, Switzerland, June 22.—(AP) Two French youths were killed and an Italian soldier was wounded in an exchange of gunfire as occupation troops searched the forests of Haute Savoie for young Frenchmen seeking to escape forced labor in Germany, the Tribune de Geneve said today.

The incident occurred near Thones when a patrol of soldiers came face to face with a band of the fleeing youths. The Tribune said both shots and blows were exchanged.

Reports from France said the Vichy government had called the classes of from 20 to 23 years of age to report for physical examinations in preparation for removal to Germany for work.

Strong detachments of French state police were reported to have been sent to patrol the border regions and prevent the youths from crossing the frontier into Switzerland. Classes now liable to deportation to Germany are estimated to total more than a million.

## ITALIANS STALK FRENCH IN FOREST

Bern, June 22 (A. P.).—Italian troops of occupation moved against French youths hiding in the forests of Haute Savoie today as the Vichy Government called the classes of from 20 to 23 years of age to present themselves for physical examination prior to going to work in Germany, said reports from France.

Strong contingents of French State police were reported sent to patrol the border to prevent the youths from trying to cross into Switzerland. Members of the classes now liable to deportation to Germany are estimated to number more than a million.

Sharp clashes between the Italian troops and the fugitive youths, some of whom are said to be armed with rifles of American make, were reported. Residents of the Annemasse region who have been aiding the youths to cross the forntier have been placed under arrest, it was added.

## POPE HEARS PROPOSAL

Bern, June 22 (A. .).—The Swiss Telegraph Agency in a dispatch from Vatican City said today that a resolution had been read in the Pope's presence approving two miracles proposed for the canonization of Mother Francesca Saveria Cabrini who died in 1917 in Chicago.

Resolutions also were read for the beatification of nineteen monks killed in China in 1900, and for the beatification of Alessia Le Clerc, founder of the Order of St. Augustin, the dispatch said.

Mother Cabrini, who was buried in New York, was beatified in 1938, the first American citizen thus honored.

## SWISS AREA SHAKEN BY RAID ON GERMANY

BERN, Switzerland, June 22—(AP) The British raid on Friedrichshafen Sunday night was so powerful, it was reported today, that an eye-witness, ten miles away on the Swiss side of Lake Constance, was blown from the window of his home and three feet back into the room.

The report was published by the Neue Zurcher Zeitung, whose frontier correspondent said he heard 15 heavy explosions. "Houses shook and trees outside swayed as though by a powerful gust of wind," he said and he was twice thrown back from his window by air pressure.

British Lancaster bombers made the long raid to attack the Luftschiffbau radio factory which makes radio location equipment. Air photographs later showed all main buildings hit and heavy damage done, the British announced.

In a similarly timed assault, British and American heavy bombers from the Middle East Command raided the Italian toe cities of Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni before dawn and again by daylight, demolishing a harbor mole and scattering destruction in the wake of Allied headquarters warnings that the air war is to be extended widely to Mussolini's factories and inland cities as well as to his ports.

**British Launch Naples Raid.**

Major-Gen. James H. Doolittle's twin-engined Mitchells also carried out the first medium bomber missions against the Italian mainland, and with their Lockheed Lightning escorts blasted the railroad yards and other objectives at Salerno and scored twenty-five direct hits on railroad sidings and at Battipaglia. Both Salerno and Battipaglia are south of Naples.

British Wellington bombers, the Blockbuster carriers, began the onslaught against Naples, Italy's greatest port, Sunday night with their cargoes of high explosives and incendiaries which started a number of fires. Then an armada of 100 Flying Fortresses picked up the task by daylight and smashed through the afternoon at the same smoking targets.

Weaving through thirty to forty enemy planes, two flights of Fortresses rained bombs throughout the Naples industrial area, hitting roundhouses, locomotive repair shops, the royal arsenal and torpedo factory, stores and oil dumps.

The Royal Arsenal and torpedo factory at Naples were left burning by the attack, and aerial photographs showed a belt of flame a mile wide from a hit on an oil dump.

"One bomb hit oil," declared Major Frank Dunningham of Chevy Chase, Md. "I have seen oil burning before, and this was

## Acres of Italian Port Are Ablaze After Two Successive Attacks—Score of Fires Covers Harbor Area.

HAROLD V. BOYLE

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 22 (A. P.).—Twenty-five great fires, one covering an area a mile in diameter, were left blazing in the port of Naples and in the nearby air stores depot of Cancello by Allied bombers yesterday. The Allies began their attack before dawn and continued it into the afternoon.

JUN 23 1943 JUN 23 1943

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it—big black smoke billowing up at least 1,000 feet."

The Mitchells also smashed a trestle at Salerno and covered a large power plant in their twenty-five hits at Battipaglia.

In a companion assault at Cancello approximately 50 per cent of the railroad trackage was left useless and several buildings were smashed by direct hits.

**Aerial Scissors Cut Foe.**

Operating like an aerial scissors, the Middle East Command's American Liberators came in from the south yesterday for the attacks on Reggio Calabria and San Giovanni, dropping nearly 135 tons of high explosives and incendiaries, a communique from Cairo announced. The Liberators swept in on the heels of heavy R. A. F. bombers from the Middle East who bombed the same targets.

Bad visibility prevented observation of the R. A. F. attack, but the communique said the mole west of the ferry terminal at San Giovanni was demolished, a ferry in a slip was turned over from a direct hit and heavy columns of smoke sent spouting from the bombed area.

At Reggio Calabrai numerous bomb bursts were seen in the railroad yards and along the water front. "Heavy damage was done to the mole," said the communique.

**57 Axis Planes in 4 Days.**

"Our formations met unusually heavy fighter opposition and underwent aerial bombardment," said the Cairo announcement, which said twenty enemy aircraft were shot down and probably eight others destroyed in fierce battles. None of the American planes was lost.

[Cairo dispatches said the Axis has concentrated heavy fighter forces in the toe of Italy to combat the incessant raids on both sides of Messina Strait, and that yesterday's formations encountered about fifty Messerschmitt 109s and 110s, Macchi 202s, Focke-Wulf 190s and Heinkel 113s. The enemy planes renewed their tactics of gathering in formation ahead of the Americans and trying to drop bombs on them, the dispatches said. When their bombs were exhausted they dived, spitting machine-gun bullets and cannon shells.]

Three more fighters were brought down by the Northwest Africa forces, for an Allied total of at least twenty-three enemy planes yesterday, compared with the loss of two Allied planes. The Northwest African forces total of Axis aircraft destroyed in the last four days thus mounted to fifty-seven.

Spitfires from Malta were over Sicily, yesterday operating against road transport, and intruders from the island base went out against rail communications in southern Italy last night.

# *Giraud and deGaulle Will Share Command of French Army Units*

JUN 23 1943

NORGAARD

ALGIERS, June 22 (AP) The French Committee of National Liberation designated two commanders-in-chief today—Gen. Henri Giraud for French forces in North and West Africa, and Gen. Charles de Gaulle for forces in other empire territories, thus averting a threatened disruptive showdown on military authority.

A communique issued after a three-hour session further announced that a "permanent military committee" composed of Gen. Giraud and Gen. de Gaulle with their respective chiefs-of-staff for army, navy and air would proceed "toward fusion of French forces and constitution of a new single armed force."

The compromise was reached after the United States and Britain were reported to have stipulated that Gen. Giraud must remain in command of French armed forces in North Africa while this area is a base of Allied military operations.

The brief communique added that the committee had approved the "respective nominations of Gen. Alphonse Juin and Gen. Eduard Rene Marie de Larminat as chiefs-of-staff of the armies of the two commanders. The designation of chiefs-of-staff of the navy and air force will be made shortly."

Thus Gen. de Gaulle and Gen. Giraud remain, at least for the time being, as commanders of their respective armed forces and the thorny question of military leadership seemed resolved.

At a press conference after the meeting, Minister of Armaments Jean Monnet, as official spokesman declared that the decision was "absolutely unanimous in the committee," and added that "it is a practical and realistic method of bringing about a unified, single French army which is so essential."

Later M. Monnet, who is acting commissioner of information, declared:

"This is unity. Anything else would be unthinkable. The troops will be paid from a common treasury. They are already one army in fact. Their commanders are responsible to the French Committee of National Liberation."

**Meets U. S. Demand**

The communique specified that Gen. Giraud would retain command in French North and West Africa, with Gen. de Gaulle in command in all other territories. This formula appeared to meet the demand of the United States and Britain concerning Gen. Giraud.

Explaining the committee's decision to continue the present dual commands for the time being, M. Monnent said "merging forces effectively is a task you cannot do on paper."

"It is obvious," he said, "that the habits of the army of General de Gaulle are different from the habits of the army of North Africa, but the desire to participate in the liberation of France is the same."

He said the committee arbitrarily could have ordered fusion of the two forces, but that "would have evaded the real questions."

The way for ultimate joining of forces under a single command, he explained, would be paved by the daily work of the chiefs of staffs, who as members of the permanent committee with Gen. de Gaulle and Gen. Giraud would be carrying out the liberation committee's orders.

M. Monnet, as spokesman for the committee, failed to refer directly to the Allied command, but when asked if the decision had been communicated to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, he replied, "not to my knowledge."

To a question whether the decision had been taken with the Allies in mind, M. Monnet responded that "this is total war and it is impossible to arrive at solutions without consulting the Allies. In these times you cannot deal with problems from a purely nationalistic point of view. We are not living in a vacuum."

**Plan for Unity**

Returning to the explanation of the plan for eventually unifying the two armies, he asserted "this unity already exists and merely remains to be transferred into the military sphere. This should be proof that our committee is functioning well. We must go through a period of trials and readjustments for which there is no precedent.

"I strongly urge upon you of the press that you can't permit yourselves to be too greatly influenced by rumors and exaggerated versions of differences. There will be no break among us even though other difficulties may be expected."

Although, neither Gen. de Gaulle nor Gen. Giraud could claim that the committees action was a victory for himself over the other, there was evident satisfaction and relief in both camps when today's decision was reached and the crisis averted.

This satisfaction was obviously shared by the Allies, who made plain their eagerness to achieve some sort of unity and calm among the French before the bigger job at hand — a concerted attack on the Nazi armies in Europe — is launched. Today's agreement in effect continues the status quo.

As far as the French armies are concerned the agreement seemed to meet completely the only demands the Allies have made without causing either Gen. de Gaulle or Gen. Giraud to relinquish any of the powers they already possess.

Recognition of the committee as the government of the French empire for the duration of the war was generally expected to be forthcoming from the United Nations and perhaps Turkey very soon now that the danger of an open rift over military control has been averted.

Gen. de Gaulle and Gen. Giraud were reported to have shaken hands after the agreement was reached.

In effect the action meant the two commanders agreed only to maintain the status quo in so far as this most controversial issue, control of the French armed forces, is concerned, in hope that a full agreement satisfactory to both sides as well as to the United States and Britain can be worked out.

It was indicative, however, of the growing determination on both sides that negotiations should not be permitted to be broken off as long as there was any possibility whatever of full settlement.

Although Monnet described the action as "a great step forward," a De Gaullist called it "settlement by non-settlement." Monnet was credited with being author of the plan.

Monnet announced that Henri Bonnet, only member of the Liberation Committee who has been absent from the recent sessions, had arrived in Algiers late today from New York and would assume the post of Commissioner of Information tomorrow.

# POSTS RETAINED BY GENS. GIRAUD AND DE GAULLE

## French Unity Committee Surmounts Crisis and Leaders Shake Hands.

## MAST-MADE HEAD OF TUNIS

## Only One of Original Pro-Ally Leaders to Obtain High Place in New Regime.

Algiers, June 22 (A. P.).—Surmounting the greatest crisis in its short history, the French Committee of National Liberation agreed today for Gens. Henri Giraud and Charles de Gaulle to remain in command of their respective armed forces and appointed a subcommittee which ultimately may unify all French forces.

The subcommittee of eight members, including Gens. de Gaulle and Giraud, is to be charged with eventually merging the two forces, it was said.

The plan answered the stipulation disclosed to have been made by the United States and Great Britain that Gen. Giraud remain as the supreme authority over the French military establishment in North Africa, a vital base for Allied operations.

**A Hearty Handshake.**

The committee, which took nearly three hours to reach its decision this afternoon, now is expected to divert its attention to less controversial issues. It is to meet again on Friday.

Gens. de Gaulle and Giraud were reported to have shaken hands heartily after the committee's agreement.

Informants said that the United States and Britain had informed both Gen. De Gaulle and Gen. Giraud that Gen. Giraud must retain full command of the French armed forces at least as long as Africa remained a base of United Nations military operations.

The intervention, it was said, stemmed from the satisfaction of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's High Command with Gen. Giraud's performance in getting a substantial French fighting force into the field in Tunisia early in the campaign and maintaining it there as an effective combat arm despite severe shortages of equipment.

JUN 23 1943

## *It Takes King to Impress African 'Celebrity Detail'*

RELEASE MORN

### *He Startles U. S. Soldiers Who Took Roosevelt in Stride*

A NORTH AFRICAN AIRFIELD, June 22 (AP).—The glamour boys at this air base are two privates and a corporal.

These three American soldiers, for whom life in the Army is like one big Hollywood premiere, make up the "celebrity detail" which guards the conveyance that brings and takes away important visitors.

In pursuit of this not unpleasant duty, the three have rubbed elbows with President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Anthony Eden and many other dignitaries.

Until the other day they were inclined to be a little blase about it. But then, as they took their appointed places around a plane and a door opened, their eyes fairly bulged.

The King of England stepped out.

"Now, right away," said Corporal Irving Persoff, of the Bronx, "all the guys will be questioning us to find out what he was like. It's just about the same as if we was famous ourselves."

# KING GEORGE GOT OVATION IN MALTA

Valletta, June 20 (Delayed)—(A. P.).—Evidencing complete Allied control of the Mediterranean, King George VI paid an unprecedented war-time visit today to the islanders he had collectively awarded the George Cross for heroism against the Axis onslaught.

The King came here from North Africa aboard the cruiser Aurora, escorted by four destroyers—a part of the Mediterranean fleet that has played a major role in Malta's defense and in convoying supplies which have kept the island colony alive.

He drove through flag-decked streets lined by unroofed buildings to the dockyards which had continued their vital functions throughout the worst of the German-Italian aerial attacks.

He visited Senglea, called "the unconquerable" since its stubborn defenders played a major part in breaking the Turkish siege of 1656. It is one of the most devastated spots on the island.

Surrounded by crowds, the King climbed the hundred steps to Victory Street where the parish priest, Rev. O. Brincat, thanked the sovereign for his visit on behalf of the townsfolk. The chimes from the undamaged belfry of the bomb-torn Our Lady of Victory Church drowned out the King's reply.

The crowd then followed the monarch down the street, where not a single building remains undamaged.

## British War and Air Ministers Reach Cairo

Cairo, June 22 (A. P.).—Sir James Grigg, British War Minister, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, Air Minister, arrived last night.

## Chinese Take Number Of Strategic Points

Chungking, June 22 (AP)—The Chinese High Command tonight announced the capture of a number of strategic points in the outer defenses of Owchihkow, near the Yangtze river forty miles south of Shasi, and said more than 200 Japanese were killed in the advance.

Owchihkow, also known as Lotus Pond Inlet, is one of the last important Japanese-held strongholds south of the Yangtze and west of Tungting Lake.

JUN 23 1943

# JAP TROOPS TRY NEW GUINEA PUSH

## Aussies Hurl Back Big Attack At Mubo—100 Of Foe Killed Or Wounded

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in Australia, *Wednesday*, June 23 — The largest Japanese force yet hurled against Allied lines on the ground front of New Guinea, at Mubo, was thrown back by Australian troops with American air support Monday afternoon, leaving more than 100 dead or severely wounded.

Today's communique reported the enemy ground defeat in a sector twelve miles below Salamaua where jungle fighters have faced each other without major activity for many weeks.

### Jap Plane Downed

Today's communique also reported that in air fighting over the Aroe Islands, 500 miles north of Darwin, one Japanese plane was downed and six damaged.

"Enemy ground forces attacked our positions on Labibia ridge," the communique reported concerning the Mubo fighting.

"The attack was sharply repulsed with over one hundred enemy casualties. Our losses were light. Our attack planes executed close support with a bombing and strafing raid on enemy positions between Pimple Hill and Buigap Creek."

### Jap Base Attacked

The Aroe action occurred during daylight as four-engined bombers and long-range fighters attacked the Japanese seaplane base at Taberfane. The results of the bombing were not observed because of unfavorable weather. Two enemy float planes were damaged at their moorings by low-level strafing. A barge was destroyed and a large lugger damaged.

Several of the float planes tried to intercept the raiders. It was one of these which was shot down. Four others were damaged. The communique said we lost no planes.

### Later Information

The communique also reported later information on a fight which occurred earlier this month over Buka in the northern Solomons between a big Allied bomber and fifteen Zeros. The communique on June 17 had disclosed the fight and said the bomber got back to base after suffering five casualties.

Today's communique said the injured pilot and navigator had recovered sufficiently to report that at least five of the Japanese fighters were shot down in flames and others were damaged.

"Our own plane will be in action again," the communique added.

### Japs' Munda Base Fired

An Advanced Base in the South Pacific, June 22 (AP)—A large fire was started and explosions set off at the Japanese airfield at Munda, on New Georgia Island, by Dauntless and Avenger bombers Monday afternoon, the South Pacific Allied headquarters said today.

About twenty tons of bombs were unloaded in the Monday raid. Pilots of navy bombers reporting several ack-ack positions silenced. Wildcat fighters covered the bombers and all planes returned.

One Wildcat fighter intercepted and shot down a twin-engine enemy bomber northwest of Florida Island. The Japanese probably was on a reconnaissance mission.

The Avenger, which was built as a torpedo plane, is now being used in the Solomons for medium and high-level bombing assignments with Dauntless dive bombers.

## *Quality Of Jap Planes Reported Maintained*

An Advanced Base in New Guinea, June 19 (Delayed, A. P.)—After eighteen months of war there is no sign that Japan has sacrificed quality of its warplanes in an effort to step up production.

That is the conclusion of an American army lieutenant, member of a select group of plane-wreckage hunters, who poke around in the twisted remains of enemy Zeros, dive bombers and medium bombers shot down over Papua.

He is Lieut. Joseph Phillips, 28, of Alton, Ill.

"The Japanese are using just as much care, in the construction of their planes now as they did before the war," he says. "I have been watching for parts where inferior workmanship or material shows up first. There is no trace that quality has been sacrificed for quantity."

# AMERICANS BAG 14 JAP ZEROS

## New Yorker Downs Three in First Encounter.

JUN 23 1943

Allied Headquarters in Australia, June 22 (A. P.)—American Lightnings swooped down upon a large formation of Jap Zeros over New Guinea yesterday, destroyed at least fourteen—and probably twenty-three — and came home without a single plane missing. The fourteen Zeros blew up in the air or crashed to the ground in sight of American pilots.

"The remaining nine were in flames and losing altitude," a communique from Gen. MacArthur's headquarters said. "Their complete destruction was most probable."

There were thirty-six Zeros in the enemy formation when the Lightnings, outnumbered two to one, came upon them over the Lae area. Despite the great odds the communique said that "our damage was slight," a headquarters spokesman said.

## JAP HOSPITAL SHIP PASSED BY U. S. SUB

ABOARD U.S. SUBMARINE IN THE PACIFIC, June 22—(AP) This sub trailed one Japanese ship several hours, then had to pass it up. It proved to be a hospital ship, guaranteed safe passage under the Geneva constitution.

"She was sailing a straight course, not zigzagging like a warship or freighter usually does," said Tnsign E. W. (Si) Lake, 33, of New Britain, Conn., submarine communications officer. "We trailed her until nightfall, then closed. Suddenly all her lights came on and there was a Red Cross blazing on her hull. So we had to pass her up. But what a target!

"And then we came 'home' and read that those dirty .... had sunk one of our hospital ships!"

## *U. S. Planes to Australia To Raise R.A.A.F. by 60%*

### *Curtin Discloses Roosevelt Pledge of More Aid*

CANBERRA, Australia, June 22 (AP).—Prime Minister John M. Curtin asserted tonight that President Roosevelt has promised Australia enough planes to increase the Royal Australian Air Force's strength by 60 per cent.

Replying to a motion of non-confidence offered by former Prime Minister Arthur W. Fadden, Curtin said External Affairs Minister H. V. Evatt obtained the pledge in his recent visit to Washington.

The opposition charged the government with gross bungling of the food and man-power problems, and asserted Curtin was injuring Australia's reputation at home and abroad by inaction, unnecessary interference with industry, and failure to check strikes and absenteeism.

Curtin replied that Fadden failed to recognize that the government's overriding responsibility was the war effort. He said Fadden's motion was chiefly an examination of the domestic scene, which all must realize could not be normal under war conditions.

# *Russia Called Vital To U. S. By Ex-Embassador Davies*

## In Speech In Toronto Former Envoy Says That "Without Soviet There Can Be No Stable Peace"

JUN 23 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Toronto, June 22—Joseph E. Davies, who recently delivered an exchange of messages between President Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin, declared tonight their contents still were to remain secret "for the protection of all of us," but added:

"It is, however, a fair inference, which we may all take, that this, in and of itself, bespeaks a unity and agreement with reference to military activities or other plans, as between our great leaders, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Stalin, Mr. Roosevelt, and those of the (other) United Nations. That, I am sure, gives to us all great satisfaction."

In a talk prepared for a Canadian-Soviet friendship rally, the former United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union asserted that mutual confidence between Russia and her allies, particularly Canada and the United States, was essential to a lasting peace, that "without Russia there can be no stable peace."

### Soon Interlocked With Planes

Davies said that the reduced significance of distances had brought the war in Russia to within two days of North American shores by air transport and had made the Soviet Union of vital importance to America.

"We will soon be more closely interlocked with airplanes across the pole," Davies added. "Moscow will soon be overnight from New York. We three great nations, and only we three—Russia, Canada and the United States—will be at that hub and, in fact, be the hub of the world."

Davies was introduced by Canadian Prime Minister MacKenzie King, who said in his address that "now is the time for the entire world to realize that just as no nation of itself can insure its own security, so no nation in isolation can create prosperity."

### Key To New Postwar Order

"We shall have found the key to a new post-war order," King said, "when the nations of the world come to base their policies on the truth that prosperity, like security, is indivisible; that no nation liveth unto itself; that they are members one of another. This is the only basis of a sound foreign policy."

King said "the importance of Russia's resistance (in the war) has been so great that we hardly dare ask ourselves what might have happened if, instead of standing firm, the Russians had yielded or had been overborne."

Davies, declaring that "Russia needs peace—wants peace," said "it is vital that Russia should trust us, and that the United Nations should trust Russia," and that differences in ideologies and religion should not be a barrier to an agreement on matters vital to the security and peace of the United Nations.

## SAN JUAN DRAFT BOARD QUITS IN PROTEST MOVE

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, June 22—(AP) Members of San Juan draft board No. 99 resigned today in protest against a deferment granted to Oscar Hau, one of eight young engineers chosen for advanced training at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the Puerto Rico Development corporation, an insular agency.

Insular Draft Director Col. Harry F. Besosa had suspended Hau's imminent induction after the draft board had refused deferment.

Eight scholarships in the institute had been granted in order to provide the island with qualified technicians to promote Puerto Rican industrialization plans. Teodoro Moscoso, Jr., head of the development corporation, said that other draft boards had deferred seven other students who already had departed for Massachusetts.

## Soviet Envoy Presents Credentials To Mexico

Mexico City, June 22 (AP)—Constantine Oumansky, new Soviet Ambassador, declared in presenting his credentials today that he was confident post-war friendship between Russia and Mexico would be for the good not only of the two countries mentioned but also of their "allies and friends."

Oumansky, who for several years was Ambassador to the United States, and more recently has occupied a place in the Soviet Foreign Office, arrived here five days ago, the first accredited Russian diplomat since Mexico and the Soviet Union severed diplomatic relations thirteen years ago.

### Argentine Paper Suspended

BUENOS AIRES, June 22 (AP).—The English-language newspaper, "The Standard," failed to appear on newsstands today following a twenty-four-hour police suspension for violating the state of siege recently by printing an attack on German Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels. The article was published some time before the recent overthrow of the Castillo government.

### Rome Lists Casualties.

The Italian communique, as broadcast from Rome and recorded by the Associated Press, listed Annunziata, south of Naples, as one of the objectives of the four-engined plane formations. Rome said "there was considerable damage" in the scattered attacks and civilian casualties included ten dead and seventy-two injured at Naples, one dead and eight injured at Annunziata, fourteen dead and forty-five injured at Salerno, and fifteen dead and seventy injured at Battipaglia.

## What's Behind The War News

By GLENN BABB

General George C. Marshall told the governors' conference at Columbus Monday that "one of our greatest puzzles is how the Japanese can stand the beating they are taking in the air—no other words adequately describe the situation in this respect."

The chief of staff, a conservative speaker, put his finger on one of the factors that may bring a drastic change soon in the aspect of the Pacific war. The Japanese, who had a few thousand carefully chosen, highly trained and experienced airmen when they launched the Pacific war, were able to spread their empire almost to the shores of Australia largely because they were able to knock the American, British and Dutch air force out of the skies over the Philippines, Malaya and the East Indies. Now the position is entirely reversed and the Japanese air force all around the south and southwest Pacific has been reduced to such a position of inferiority that its every appearance in force becomes a suicide mission.

In the past week the Japanese have met three major defeats in the air. Last Wednesday they suffered their worst beating of the war, losing 94 planes in a battle over Guadalcanal with Americans and New Zealanders, who lost six. Sunday an attempted raid on Darwin, Australia, cost the enemy 12 planes certainly destroyed, two probably destroyed and ten damaged. The Japanese ran into a force of Spitfires flown by British and Australian pilots. Monday it was a similar story. American Lightnings over Lae, New Guinea, shot down or probably destroyed 23

JUN 23 1943

30.24—5277

30.24—5277

of a force of 36 Zeros which challenged them. All the American planes returned.

In all these encounters the Japanese casualty rate was 50 per cent or more. In earlier major battles it had ranged from 25 to 40 per cent. The rise strongly suggests a progressive deterioration of the enemy's quality in the air, at least in comparison with the splendid fighting men the Americans and their Allies are able to put into the air.

General Marshall gave half the explanation: "Evidently our equipment is excellent and our pilots, gunners, bombardiers and navigators are superb." Other authorities have suggested the other and perhaps more significant half. The few thousand first rate airmen who gave the Japanese air superiority during the first few months of the war are gone. And while Japanese industry doubtless is able to replace the planes knocked down, Japan simply does not have replacements anywhere near equal to the first string pilots who have been lost.

This Allied superiority in the air is one feature of a situation in the south and southwest Pacific which suggests strongly that some dramatic action against Japan's island outposts and perhaps some of her more important southern bases is in the making. The big force of enemy planes that met disaster over Guadalcanal last week obviously was after big game. Later American accounts showed that Allied cargo ships escorted by warships were in those waters. The Japanese at least thought they were after a convoy that was bringing American striking power into the Solomons theater which has such bitter memories for them.

Last Friday's long distance raids by Army Liberators on Tawara in the Gilbert islands and by Navy and Army bombers on Nauru, both on the southeastern fringe of Japan's holdings, gave further evidence of American air superiority and unceasing pressure against the enemy in that area.

Since the Washington war council last month the indications have grown that Allied strategy, ready to abandon the holding war against Japan in favor of the offensive, calls for a great squeeze play from the Indian ocean and the Pacific, designed to cut the Japanese area of conquest at the waist. The western blow, probably first against Burma, probably will have to wait for the clearing of the Mediterranean, the concentration of major naval and air forces at Ceylon and Indian bases and the end of the monsoon in October. The attack from the east, however, may be well under way before that.

# F.D.R., STALIN NOTES TO REMAIN SECRET

## Messages Guarded for Protection of Allies, Davies Tells Toronto Rally.

TORONTO, June 22 — (AP) Joseph E. Davies, who recently delivered an exchange of messages between President Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin, declared tonight that their contents still were to remain secret "for the protection of all of us," but added:

"It is, however, a fair inference, which we may all take, that this, in and of itself, bespeaks a unity and agreement with reference to military activities or other plans, as between our great leaders, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Stalin, Mr. Roosevelt, and those of the (other) United Nations. That, I am sure, gives to us all great satisfaction."

In a talk prepared for a Canadian-Soviet friendship rally, the former U. S. Ambassador to the Soivet Union asserted that mutual confidence between Russia and her Allies, particularly Canada and the United States, was essential to a lasting peace, that "without Russia there can be no stable peace."

Mr. Davies said that the reduced significance of distances had brought the war in Russia to within two days of North American shores by air transport and had made the Soviet Union of vital importance to America.

"We will soon be more closely interlocked with airplanes across the pole," Mr. Davies added. "Moscow will soon be overnight from New York. We three great nations, and only we three—Russia, Canada and the United States—will be at that hub and, in fact, be the hub of the world."

Mr. Davies was introduced by Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King who said in his prepared address that "Now is the time for the entire world to realize that just as no nation of itself can ensure its own security, so no nation in isolation can create prosperity.'

"We shall have found the key to a new post-war order," Mr. Mackenzie King said, "when the nations of the world come to base their policies on the truth that prosperiyt, like security, is indivisible; that no nation liveth unto itself; that they are members one of another. This is the only basis of a sound foreign policy."

# *Officials Doubt Nazi Ability To Launch Attack on Russia*

## Failure of Germans to Move Invites United Action by Allies.

JUN 23 1943

WASHINGTON, June 22 — (AP) Rising official doubt in Moscow, London and Washington that the Nazi invaders of Russia can muster the power for another major attack was strongly reflected in developments which marked the second anniversary June 22 of Hitler's assault on his eastern neighbor.

Time is running more heavily against the foe in Russia than anywhere else on the global war front. German failure to strike before now this year has convinced Allied military authorities that her situation is becoming desperate. Every day, every hour that passes without some Nazi effort to retrieve lost ground in Russia brings closer the moment when Russia herself certainly will launch a new offensive. And that may be the moment for which Anglo-American invasion armies mustered in Africa and in the British isles are being held in leash.

### Tone of Appeal Changes

That is more than hinted at in the Moscow broadcast commemorating the second anniversary of the Nazi attack on Russia and calling anew for Allied second-front operations of a scope yet to be attained. The marked change in tone between this and any previous Moscow appeal for Allied action is its most significant aspect.

In essence the Russian estimate of Nazi losses to date pictures a situation inviting coordinated attack. The Axis in Europe is facing a "crisis" justifying the hope that a combined assaut now could bring it to its knees in months, not years, Moscow asserts.

There is little reason to doubt that knowledge of Allied grand strategic decisions taken recently in Washington played a part in the Moscow war anniversary outgiving. The renewed second front urgency is in no sense a plea for help to stave off another expected attack on Russia. It is stated in purely offensive terms and implies Russian readiness not merely to hold the line against any new German onslaught, but to smash forward anew.

"A second front this year in Europe will speed victory," the Moscow broadcast said, adding that only its absence "foiled victory in 1942" when Russia was on the march that swept the invader back to and beyond the line from which he started his disastrous surge to the Don and the Volga.

### Marshall Sees Victory Pattern

General Marshall, American chief of staff, in his first war summary to a civilian audience since Pearl Harbor, told the Governors' conference at Columbus, Ohio, that the "pattern of victory" over the Axis is now clear and the outcome "certain." That is supported by his assertion that Anglo-American "over-water" assaults are in preparation and the indication of their timing he gave in adding:

"This is the most critical summer both for us and in the history of the world."

Gen. Marshall went even farther, however, to indicate that a coordinated Russian-Anglo American attack upon the foe in Europe has been mapped and "unity of action" achieved among the United Nations for impending events in Europe. Not only, he said, have the Allies now the "men trained, the guns and tanks, the ships and planes in constantly increasing numbers" but Russian forces "grow steadily more formidable and present a constant and terrible threat to the bulk of the German army."

That reference to Russia strikes the same note as the Moscow broadcast. It does not contemplate a mere holding action in Russia to keep Nazi legions anchored there while Anglo-American attacks develope from Africa or the British isles, but a major Russian offensive. And it can only add, as must the Moscow war anniversary broadcast, to Nazi expectation of coordinated Russian and Anglo-American attacks definitely scheduled for delivery this critical summer.

# ALLIES PREPARING INVASION PLANS, SAYS FRANK KNOX

## Navy Chief Declares Preparations Being Made to Attack Europe.

WASHINGTON, June 22. — (AP) Secretary of the Navy Knox asserted today that preparations for an Allied invasion of Europe "are going forward." He spoke in comment on a Russian statement that victory over Germany cannot be won without a second front.

Questioned about the Russian assertion, Secretary Knox said at a press conference that it was impossible at this time to talk in specific terms but there had been no "cessation" of preparations for the complex operation of an amphibious attack on the European continent.

### Attack Will Be Made

His statement was made without qualification and left no doubt that in the opinion of the secretary such a front would be opened when preparations were completed and the time was right.

Secretary Knox deliberately shied away from calling it a "second front." He, like many other high American officials, contends that there are already many fronts in the war. But he said that so far as further operations against Germany are concerned, "preparations for our attack on Europe are going forward right along."

The secretary said there was nothing of special significance at the moment in the Pacific situation. Questioned about reports of Japanese action against supply lines across the Pacific to Russia, he said he knew of no occurrence which might provide an "incident" between Russia and Japan. It had been rumored here that the Japanese, in response to German appeals for assistance, had seized some Russian ships carrying Lend-Lease supplies from the United States to Siberia. Such ships must pass through waters which Japan dominates.

### Both Sides Cautious

Secretary Knox said that since the Russians were heavily occupied in fighting Germany and since Japan "does not want to take on Russia," both sides were keeping carefully away from any occurrence that might bring a break between them.

Shortly after the press conference the Navy issued a communique reporting further air attacks by American forces against Japanese bases in the Solomon island area.

The communique also said that three Navy Wildcat fighters intercepted and shot down a Mitsubishi bomber north of Florida island Sunday. Florida is a small island near Guadalcanal.

On Sunday evening Army Liberator bombers assaulted Japanese bases at Kieta and Kahili on Bougainville island but results were not observed.

Monday afternoon Dauntless dive bombers, Avenger torpedo bombers and Wildcat fighters raided the Japanese air base at Munda in the central Solomons and scored hits on anti-aircraft positions, several of which were reported silenced.

# 7 Bomb Makers Seized by F.B.I. As Saboteurs

JUN 23 1943

## Italian-Born President of Company Is Accused of Turning Out Faulty Arms

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced today that the Italian-born head of the Antonelli Fireworks Company, Inc., Spencerport, N. Y., and six assistants had been arrested at Rochester on charges of sabotage in allegedly faulty manufacture of incendiary bombs and hand grenades for the United States armed forces and their allies.

"The F. B. I. inquiry revealed," its chief added, "that a high percentage of the finished products was being manufactured in a faulty manner.

"While the full extent of the damage is not known, the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army conducted tests as a result of the F. B. I. inquiry, and on June 12 took over exclusive possession of the plant in order to protect the government property on the premises. Since that time all manufacturing at the plant has ceased."

Mr. Hoover said that those arrested were charged with "willfully failing to properly load the powder charge in the bombs and grenades," and it was charged that there were attempts also to pass material previously rejected by the Army inspectors.

### Plead Innocent

He named these as having been arrested:

Amerigo Antonelli, fifty-two years old, a native of Italy, who became a naturalized citizen of the United States, president and treasurer of the company.

Bennie Piteo, thirty-one, a native of Rochester, a foreman.

John Deritis, twenty-eight, a native of Rochester, plant superintendent.

Joseph Deritis, thirty, born at Lattimer Mines, Pa., a plant superintendent.

Dominick Barbollo, twenty-nine, a native of Saratoga, N. Y., a foreman.

Angelo Costanza, thirty-four, a native of Italy, a foreman.

Frank Bianchi, thirty-one, born in Rochester, a foreman.

All seven pleaded innocent later today at Rochester, and Federal District Judge Harold P. Burke tentatively set bail totaling $300,000 and remanded the men to custody of a United States marshal pending a hearing tomorrow, at which time he said he would consider applications for bail reduction. Judge Burke set bail of $100,000 for Antonelli.

### Had Army Contracts

The company, which has been in the fireworks business since 1919, and engaged in government work since April, 1942, has contracts with the Army Chemical Warfare Service for the manufacture of several million bombs and grenades, Mr. Hoover said.

The allegedly illegal practices were continued despite warnings by government officials, he said, adding that "employees of the company admitted they were instructed by some of the persons arrested to load the munitions properly only when under the direct observation of government inspectors."

The charge carries a maximum penalty of thirty years in prison and $10,000 fine.

Mr. Hoover said that in some cases an insufficient amount of powder was used, while in other instances defective powder was used, with the result that, Army officials complained, the burning time of the completed bombs was altered, a lower heat was produced, and the danger of bomb failure was increased.

Assistant United States Attorney R. Norman Kirchgraber said tests had proved "60 per cent of the bombs and hand grenades to be effective." He added that many of the bombs, of which he said "several millions" had been manufactured, had been sent to foreign

JUN 23 1943

theaters of war, while others were known to be at embarkation points and at arsenals in the United States. Immediate steps were being taken, he said, to round up all the defective bombs.

John B. Little, special agent in charge of the Buffalo field division of the F. B. I., said that "Antonelli's father is reported to be the royal pyrotechnician to the King of Italy." He said also that Piteo, who is single, had been scheduled to report this morning to his draft board for a preliminary physical examination. He described the Deritis brothers as being stepsons of Antonelli.

# BEW Wages Silent Economic War On 3 Fronts, Wallace Says

## Hurting Enemy, Acquiring Materials And Needs Of Allies Listed As Principal Jobs

*This is the first of a series of three articles written by Vice-President Wallace, giving the authoritative story of one of America's important but little publicized fronts—the silent economic warfare against the Axis.*

JUN 23 1943

By HENRY A. WALLACE

*Vice-President of the United States; Chairman of Board of Economic Warfare*

Washington, June 22 (AP)—Our drive to defeat Hitler and the Japs is being pushed on many fronts. Besides the war of bombs and the war of words, there is another which has its vital role—this is the silent economic war.

For the United States, the waging of this third type of war has been placed by President Roosevelt in the hands of the Board of Economic Warfare.

Many of the day-to-day decisions and actions of the board and its staff of about 3,500 cannot be made public, because of the needs of military security. But in this series of three articles I wish to explain briefly the strategy we are employing, and what these operations mean to the total war effort.

### One Activity Hurting Foe

One activity of the Board of Economic Warfare is directly concerned with hurting the enemy. Another has to do with the acquisition of strategic materials and supplies from foreign sources for our own war production.

A third is concerned with supporting the economies of our allies and the friendly neutrals who are aiding the United Nations' war effort. This is done by an intelligent rationing of commercial exports to such countries. Each of these activities is world-wide in its scope.

### Importance Increasing

Now that the United Nations are on the offensive, waging economic warfare upon the enemy becomes increasingly important. Through its Office of Economic Warfare Analysis and in especially close cooperation with the British Ministry of Economic Warfare the board pieces together all available information concerning the economic status of the enemy countries and keeps a running balance sheet of enemy production.

Every effort is made to discover shortages from which these countries are suffering, as well as possibilities of shortage. This information is then passed along to the army and navy. With other strategic factors it is considered in shaping the broad strategy of the war, in the mapping of bombing objectives and in other military operations.

### Buying From Neutrals

The information concerning the enemy guides the board itself in its "preclusive buying" of war materials in neutral countries, such as Spain, Portugal or Turkey, with the object of keeping these materials out of the hands of the enemy.

It helps the board in its close watch on exports to neutral countries to tighten the blockade of the "Fortress of Europe" and to make sure that valuable goods do not find their way to the enemy for conversion to war purposes.

### Aided Tokyo Raid

Through all these various types of action, the United Nations are assisted in striking directly at the enemy's most vulnerable points.

Hundreds of detailed reports are assembled by the Board of Economic Warfare at the request of the army and navy. Some of these reports were helpful to the army in planning the raid on Tokyo and other Japanese cities last year. Others were helpful in planning the invasion of French North Africa.

They showed how much locally grown food could be counted upon by the army for subsistence. They showed what supplies—not only of food but of such products as phosphates, cobalt, iron ore and red squill (the herb used as a rat poison in fighting typhus fever)—might be prevented from going to Germany and might be available for the United Nations instead.

*Next article: "How United States Fights for War Supplies."*

# FATHER CALL DATE UNKNOWN

## Moves By Foe May Determine Time, McNutt And Hershey Say

## Induction Factors Are Variable, Governors' Conference Informed

*[By the Associated Press]*

Columbus, Ohio, June 22—The fortunes of war may set the date for drafting fathers, the nation's manpower and selective service chiefs said today.

The time of the call is indefinite and may be determined by moves of the enemy, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, selective service chief, told the thirty-fifth annual Governors' conference.

The lowering of physical requirements and increasing the number of WAACs and WAVES has "pushed back" the date for inducting fathers, McNutt declared in an address read for him by Robert C. Goodwin, regional WMC director.

### Points To Factors

"We cannot yet say how far," McNutt added. "We do not yet know what the yield will be as the result of the change in physical qualifications.

"In the days and weeks to come the military forces may again find it possible to reduce their physical requirements, or they may take more older men for limited service, or the fortunes of war may require other adjustments in their plans. We may find the date changed again."

General Hershey said factors governing inductions were so variable he did not know "what the call was going to be for September," adding:

"I suppose General (George C.) Marshall (United States army chief of staff) would like to know what the Japs are going to do in August."

### To Use All Alternatives

General Hershey's comments were in reply to a question by Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont on whether it was possible to say "just when" fathers would be drafted.

"I'm having a great deal of disturbance in my State because fathers are confused by changing reports concerning when they will be drafted," Wills commented. "Daily they ask: 'What shall I do with my family? What shall I do with my wife? What shall I do with my business?'"

Both General Hershey and McNutt agreed that the call for men with families would be delayed as long as possible.

### Russia Congratulated

"When we are perfectly sure that every last alternative—as measured by the stern priorities of war—has been exhausted, then and only then, will fathers be called," the WMC chief declared.

General Hershey expressed belief some single men holding agricultural and industrial deferments and a number classified 4-F because of physical disability would be inducted ahead of fathers.

In the 4-F group are many who "should go, but I'm having a terrible time selling them to the army and navy," he said.

The conference adopted unanimously today a resolution extending "heartiest congratulations" to the people of Russia on this, the second anniversary, of Germany's attack upon the Soviet Union.

# JONES EXPLAINS WORLD FOOD PLAN

Washington, June 22 A. P.).—The Senate and the House Agriculture committees were told today by Marvin Jones that the recent United Nations Food Conference was the first step in an effort to get the nations of the earth to work together in time of peace as necessity compels them to work together in time of war.

Reporting on proceedings of the Hot Springs conference, of which he was chairman, Mr. Jones said the conferees believed that "somehow, somewhere, conditions can be so fashioned that every able-bodied person will have a chance to earn what he needs to eat and be able to secure enough of the right kind of food for life and health."

"That is a very simple idea but it never has been realized," he added. "The most important thing in the world is to make it a fact.

"War conditions have shown that full employment can be had. There is no reason why that can not be continued in a world of peace. If we can win security from hunger for all men, we can win for free men security from the rise and aggression of tyrants. If we can win freedom from want, we can make all men strong enough to be free."

Recommendations of the conference "do not carry with them the idea of any nation playing the part of Santa Claus," Mr. Jones said, but they recognized that each nation must take care of the needs of its own people to the best of its ability.

# 180 AMERICANS IN PRISONER LIST

Washington, June 22.—The War Department made public today an additional list of 180 United States soldiers who are held prisoners of war; 83 by Germany and 97 by the Japanese. The names include New York, New Jersey and Connecticut men:

**NEW YORK.**

BILLINGS, CLARENCE, private; father, Albert Billings, 541 West 50th street.
CULKIN, THOMAS P., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Helen L. Culkin, 25 Kendig Place, Hempstead, L. I.
EDER, JOHN C., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Joyce Eder, 186-36 Jordan avenue, St. Albans.
FUNK, FERDINAND D., private; father, Herbert W. Funk, 54 Shepard street, Rockville Centre.
ZIFKIN, DAVID, private; father, L. Zifkin, 1074 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

**NEW JERSEY.**

DENNISON, WILLIAM A., private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary C. Dennison, 105 South Grove street, East Orange.
FARRELL, JOSEPH J., corporal; sister, Mrs. Regina Ferguson, 12 Barclay avenue, Parlin.
GLOWIN, ANDREW E., private; mother, Mrs. Rose Glowin, 697 South 11th street, Newark.
SPAGONE, THOMAS, private first class; mother, Mrs. Amelia Spagone, 303 South Seventh street, Newark.

**CONNECTICUT.**

MacCAMMOND, JAMES A. JR., staff sergeant; father, James A. F. MacCammond, 144 Mansfield avenue, Darien.

## Five Army Men Killed In Bomber Crash

Del Rio, Tex., June 22 (A. P.)—Two officers and three enlisted men were killed in the crash of a Laughlin Army Air Field medium bomber on routine flight near Albany, Tex., Sunday night, the field's public relations office announced today.

JUN 23 1943

## 29 NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, June 22 (A. P.)—The Navy announced today twenty-nine casualties, including three dead and twenty-six missing. In addition, two men previously reported missing and one reported wounded now are listed as dead.

This brings to 23,176 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since December 7, 1941. The grand total includes 7,491 dead, 4,724 wounded and 10,961 missing.

The casualties announced today included. Sam Kane, missing; father, Alexander J. Kane, of 20

## To Attend Ottawa Sessions

**Congressional Delegation to Sit In on Parliamentary Conference**

WASHINGTON, June 22 (AP).—A Congressional delegation composed of four Senators and four members of the House will leave here on Friday for Ottawa to attend sessions of the Dominion of Canada branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

Those scheduled to go are Senators Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas; Walter F. George, Democrat, of Georgia; Warren R. Austin, Republican, of Vermont; Harold H. Burton, Republican, of Ohio, and Representatives Sol Bloom, Democrat, of New York; Luther A. Johnson, Democrat, of Texas; Charles A. Eaton, Republican, of New Jersey, and John M. Vorys, Republican, of Ohio.

## Stephan Seeks Mercy Hearing With President

Washington, June 22 (AP)—Nicholas Salowich, attorney for Max Stephan, convicted traitor, sought desperately tonight to obatin a personal audience with President Roosevelt—the one person now who can save Stephan from hanging July 2.

Earlier today, the Sixth United States Circuit Court o fAppeals at Cincinnati had denied Stephan a new trial, holding that "there is no reversible error on the record."

The circuit court's decision was the second time it has denied a new trial to the man who aided Oberleutnant Hans Peter Krug, German war prisoner, to leave Detroit after a flight from Canada.

The United States Supreme Court has three times refused to intervene in Stephan's case, and now less than two weeks remain before his scheduled hanging.

# WAR DEPT. TO HIRE MORE EMPLOYES

## 200,000 Workers to Be Added in 1944, Patterson Tells House Group.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—(AP) Robert P. Patterson, undersecretary of War, told the House Civil Service committee today that the War department has requested 200,000 additional employes for the fiscal year 1944.

He appeared before the committee to amplify his previous statement that the department plans to drop 100,000 civilian employes. He explained that the department now has 1,300,000 civilian employes and that a study has shown that the present work load can be handled by 1,200,000.

He reported today, however, that "we expect new activities. For example, care of prisoners of war. I still hope for a dimunition of personnel in the next few months." He said that what he "had in mind when I said there would be a reduction of 100,000 was the work being done this fiscal year."

From Rep. Ramspeck (D., Ga.) came the observation that "this indicates to me that the management of the War department is confused by its own situation, and conflicting testimony of its own witnesses. Of course it was not intential. It is a lack of overall management."

JUN 23 1943

30.24 - 5279

30.24—5279

# Elk Hills Oil Agreement Likened to Teapot Dome

## Justice Dept. Official Makes Charge But Emphasizes Faith in Navy.

WASHINGTON, June 22 — (AP) A Justice department official asserted today that the now-abrogated contract for operation of the Elk Hills naval oil reserve contained features going "far beyond" the leases involved in the Teapot Dome scandal, but emphasized that he was not questioning the Navy's good faith.

Meanwhile, a Navy representative insisted that the contract was both legal and, from the standpoint of public interest, "excellent."

**Testifies Before Committee**

Assistant Attorney General Norman Littell mentioned the Teapot Dome affair in testimony to the House Public Lands committee. The committee is inquiring into the contract which Secretary of the Navy Knox executed but later rescinded with Standard Oil of California concerning development of the Elk Hills (Cali.) naval petroleum reserve.

Keith Kane, legal advisor to the Navy department, defended the contract. He said the Navy would present later its detailed views on the merits of the agreement.

In letters to the House and Senate Naval Affairs committee, Secretary Knox, meantime, hinted at ulterior motives behind the attacks on the contract. He wrote that while he had ordered abrogation of the contract the Navy would not "under any circumstances surrender willingly to the pressure or intrigue or anyone, public or private, who seeks to exploit and dissipate" the Elk Hills field. He did not elaborate on this point.

**Navy Acted in Good Faith**

While saying the Justice department considered the contract "illegal and invalid," Mr. Littell expressed belief that the Navy department entered into it in good faith.

Rep. Mott (R-Ore) inquired whether Mr. Littell thought Standard also made the agreement in good faith.

"I don't know the motives of Standard," Littell replied. "I may have ideas but I don't care to answer that."

Mr. Littell said the contract provided for the Navy to pay Standard $1,748,408 for title to the company's surface rights to about 8,300 acres of the reserve, operation of the field by Standard with one-third of the oil going to the company and two-thirds to the Navy but with not more than 27,375,500 barrels of oil to be withdrawn without specific Navy authorization.

He declared the contract established a form of "partnership" between the government and Standard and conveyed property (oil) owned by the government to the company.

"This contract goes beyond the Fall contracts," he added.

Albert Fall, Secretary of the Interior in President Harding's Administration, executed the Teapot Dome contracts which were the subject of a five-year investigation by Congress. Fall eventually was convicted of accepting a $100,000 bribe but other defendants alleged to have conspired with him were acquitted.

(The Teapot Dome contracts called for the exchange of government-owned oil for equipment owned by private companies.)

**Sought Postponement**

When the committee met to begin its inquiry, Mr. Littell asked a postponement in order to give the Navy time to study the Justice department's report to President Roosevelt of its views of the contract.

Rep. Lemke (R-ND) objected, however, saying he was "suspicious," and the committee decided to go ahead. Chairman Peterson (D-Fla) also announced he would discuss with the Rules committee the question of sending a sub-committee to California to visit the reserve.

Mr. Kane told the committee that the Navy faced the necessity of drilling offset wells to protect itself against drainage of oil from its property to wells Standard operates in the reserve. This, he explained, was the basic reason why the contract had been entered into after failure of efforts to reach an agreemnt for outright purchase of the Standard interest, valued by Standard at more than $146,000,000 after tax deduction.

**Property Held "in Escrow"**

Pending settlement of the case, he said, the Navy is holding Standard's property "in escrow" but the company and the Navy have "mutually agreed" to rescind the contract.

Secretary Knox, in his letter to the naval committees, also mentioned the matter of drainage of oil from the Navy's holdings.

Of the contract, he said, "I felt and still do that this was a satisfactory disposition of this difficult problem."

The contract was negotiated for the Navy, he said, under the direction of Rear Admiral H. A. Stuart, "who has given a life time of distinguished service to the Navy and more than 20 years of conscientious, able and devoted effort to the protection of our oil reserves."

"I can assure you," Secretary Knox continued, "that there is not a shadow of suspicion in my mind regarding the probity and good faith of anyone connected with this transaction either on behalf of the Navy or the company. The latter has been most cooperative and it is well to bear in mind that the agreement, which is being terminated with the company's consent, was instigated by the Navy."

The Navy secretary said one reason for negotiation of the contract was the desire to avoid prolonged and expensive condemnation proceedings, but "perhaps in the circumstances the best alternative is condemnation."

Secretary Knox signed the contract for the Navy Nov. 18, 1942, effective Nov. 20.

# WLB APPEALS TO ROOSEVELT IN MINE STRIKE

JUN 23 1943

## Davis Tells President Board Believes He Should Act to Enforce Orders.

## WHITE HOUSE REMAINS SILENT

## Lewis and Ickes Confer but Give No Hint of Progress of Their Discussion.

Washington, June 22 (A. P.).—The War Labor Board informed President Roosevelt today that it believes unanimously that all the powers of the Government necessary should be exercised to enforce its order to operators and striking coal miners to enter into agreements settling the coal dispute.

With the mines now closed by the strike, William H. Davis, chairman of the WLB, sent the President a letter recalling that the board last Friday had directed the parties to formulate agreements based on the old Appalachian contract with certain special wage adjustments within the stabilization program.

He said the operators had offered to comply but that John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers refused.

"Although the War Labor Board was not unanimous in voting for the directive order of June 18," Mr. Davis said, "it is unanimous in advising you that in its opinion the directive order should be enforced and all the power of Government necessary for its enforcement should be exercised."

While the latter left it directly up to the President to determine what steps should be taken, there was no indication at the White House of immediate action.

Delivery of the letter to the White House followed another conference between Secretary Ickes, to whom Mr. Roosevelt turned over operation of coal mines on May 1, and Mr. Lewis.

They met for an hour and a half and declined to say what had transpired.

Mr. Lewis said nothing at all, and Secretary Ickes' office simply issued this statement:

"The Secretary of Interior and members of his staff today conferred with John L. Lewis, John O'Leary, John Owens and Percy Tetlow, executive officers of the United Mine Workers.

"There will be no further comment today from the office of the Secretary of the Interior."

The announcement duplicated one by Mr. Ickes on their first meeting yesterday, except that it omitted the assertion that the conference would be resumed.

Barring some settlement not yet apparent, President Roosevelt was believed to be ready to take prompt action to get the miners back to work. What this action might be was not indicated.

Their latest walkout, third in seven weeks, has already begun to choke the war-vital steel industry; coke production was cut in Alabama and Pennsylvania, some blast furnaces were being prepared to shut down and officials pictured the industry as close to the bottom of the bin in coal supplies.

Without presidential intervention, the only hopeful sign in the troubled coal situation was the conferences between Secretary Ickes, Government operation of the mines and Mr. Lewis.

Pennsylvania—117,000 soft coal miners and 83,000 anthracite workers were idle in a complete shutdown. Carnegie-Illinois Steel said part of its Pittsburgh coke ovens were banked already, and that some blast furnaces had been shut down.

West Virginia—All the 130,000 bituminous miners on strike.

Kentucky—47,000 miners out, closing 200 mines. Still working were about 4,500 members of the Progressive Miners (A. F. of L.) and 8,500 non-union coal diggers.

Illinois—32,500 of the State's 40,000 miners idle in 270 of the 335 workings, including all 25,000 U. M. W. members in 200 mines. Half of the State's 15,000 Progressive Miners also walked out in a sympathy strike.

Alabama—All 22,000 idle, Republic Steel at Birmingham announced a forced 50 per cent reduction in coke production.

Midwest—Indiana's 8,000 and Ohio's 21,000 out.

South—Joining walkout were all of Arkansas' 4,000, Virginia's 23,500, Tennessee's 10,000.

West—Oklahoma's sixty-six mines, employing 2,300 down; also idle were 6,600 in Colorado, 3,300 in Utah, 2,400 in Washington, 4,100 in Wyoming, 1,800 in New Mexico, 1,300 in Montana, 2,000 in Iowa.

Lewis and the U. M. W. policy committee refused to interfere with the walkout which followed a two-weeks' truce between the miners and the operators. The War Labor Board, which rejected the union's demands for underground travel pay and ordered the 1941 contract continued for two years, was represented as being as firm in its stand.

Unquotable sources said that the WLB served notice on Mr. Ickes that any understanding he reaches with Mr. Lewis must conform to the board's directive.

Besides the old contract terms, the board granted the miners an increase in vacation pay and allowances for equipment which would raise their daily pay about 25 cents. Underground travel pay, the board insisted, contained a hidden increase that would not be allowable under the hold-the-line Government policy and was a matter for the courts to decide.

Chairman William H. Davis said that the miners, on a six-day week, could average $49.60.

Mr. Lewis said that it was a yellow dog contract and would have nothing to do with it.

If usual procedure is followed, the WLB would certify the mine walkout to the President as a case of non-compliance, asking him to enforce its orders. This is done usually after the lapse of a few days.

Meanwhile, Secretary Ickes issued an order "freezing" the estimated 3,000,000 tons of railroad-borne soft coal in transit so it could be diverted where needed most. None of it may go to consumers having more than ten days' supply and those with less may apply to their railroad freight agent for aid in obtaining emergency fuel.

# U. S. INCOME UP 1.8 TIMES

## OWI Compares Today's Pay With That Of 1940 In Arriving At Conclusion

## Advises Americans The Wise Thing To Do Is To Pay Taxes, Debts And Buy Bonds

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 22—The average American's income today is about 1.8 times what is was in the middle of 1940 but "it isn't exactly the same kind of money," the Office of War Information said today.

For the time being, "money represents wealth only in a limited sense," OWI said, adding that if used to compete for the limited supply of consumer goods it will push prices up but will buy no more than if wages, profits and prices stayed down, for "there are no added goods and no capacity for making added goods."

**OWI Gives Advice**

"Price boosts already have taken up a part, though by no means the major part, of the increase in income," the OWI said. "The average American has nothing to gain by putting the rest of his extra income into rising prices. Under the circumstances the smartest things for him to do with it after buying what he needs to live are these:

Pay debts so he'll be out of red when money is scarcer.

Pay taxes to settle for as much of the war now as he can.

Buy bonds so he'll have money later.

When the defense program began three years ago the average income for man, woman and child was around $47.92 a month, OWI reported, and the country's military expenditures that month—July, 1940—totalled about $1.50 a person.

In April of this year per capita income, pushed up by war outlays, was $85.03. If each American had been required to pay the war expenses on the spot, he would have given up $53.52 of his monthly income.

In point of fact, Americans are not having to pay war expenses on the spot, and the explanation of that, said OWI, is "a complicated matter."

# CANADIAN OIL DEAL ASSAILED

## Dimond of Alaska Calls Project Inexcusable.

JUN 23 1943

Washington, June 22 (A. P.).—Development by the Army of the Norman oil field in northwest Canada instead of oil resources of Alaska was termed "completely inexcusable" today by delegate Dimond of Alaska.

The delegate said in a statement that development of the field at Fort Norman will cost in excess of $100,000,000. The field is owned, he said, by a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Ending secrecy which had surrounded the field for the last year, the War Department disclosed this week that newly developed wells there will help supply gasoline and fuel oil needs of the Army and Navy in Alaska and Canada.

Mr. Dimond said the Department of the Interior had set aside in January of this year three huge oil reserves in Alaska but that nothing had been done to develop them. The Alaskan fields, he said, have been sur-

JUN 23 1943

veyed by engineers and have been pronounced outstanding oil land.

"I don't question action taken by military men for military purposes, but failure to develop the oil resources of Alaska is completely inexcusable," he said. "Evidently from news reports we are undertaking to spend more than $100,000,000 to bring Canadian oil into Alaska.

"For a comparatively small sum we could find out if we have the oil in Alaska that engineers say is there. . . . If the Government would only give private operators permission to drill wells in Alaska they would be glad to do so."

Mr. Dimond said that when there was a Japanese threat against Alaska it was sensible not to open up new oil fields, but he asserted that such a threat has been removed.

## Serious Food Shortage Feared In Australia

New York, June 22 (AP)—Albert Badman, member of the Australian Parliament, said today Australia faced a serious shortage of food for the same reason that he claimed the United States faced one—"shortsighted policy in dealing with war manpower problems."

"If the war lasts another two years," he said, "both the United States and Australia will be forced to release men from the armed forces to return to work on the land and in industrial production."

Badman arrived here today from London, where, with five fellow-Parliament members, he attended a conference of the Empire Parliamentary Association. He said many Australian dairy herds had been slaughtered to supply the demand for beef, and that those herds "will be irreplaceable for many years." Australia was able to supply England with 70,000 pounds of butter annually "only by rationing butter in Australia," he said, recalling that England purchased 140,000 pounds a year from Australia before the war.

# *Troops Slow Detroit Rioters Race Clash Death Toll 29*

### Saloons Closed, Public Assemblage Barred, Horse Races And Baseball Game Canceled

*[By the Associated Press]*

Detroit, June 22—Under orders to "load your guns and don't take anything from anybody" United States Army troops patrolled Detroit streets today, restoring calm to this great armament production center after twenty-four hours of racial conflict that brought death to twenty-nine persons and injuries of varying degree to at least 700 others.

All but three of the dead were Negroes; of the injured, seventy-four remained in hospitals today, six of them policemen.

An estimated 1,300 persons were under arrest. Police officials said that about eighty-five per cent. of them were Negroes averaging in age around 21. Most of them were held in specially established prisons guarded by Michigan State troops.

Police reported sporadic outbreaks in various areas tonight, but they were quelled quickly. Few persons were on downtown streets.

Police and soldiers raided a three-story apartment building in one section as a precautionary measure. A young Negro was arrested, but no weapons or ammunition were found in the building.

In another area, police reported several shots were fired as a mob of white youths chased three Negroes through a park. The Negroes escaped.

Police had no reports of any persons injured up to the 10 P. M. curfew time.

Saloons remained closed throughout the day, and all public assemblies were banned.

Thousands of Negro factory workers, said to be fearful of renewed outbreaks, stayed away from work. An Office of War Information survey indicated Negro factory absenteeism today ranged from fifty to ninety per cent. The effect upon war goods production, plant spokesmen said, probably would not be apparent until tomorrow.

Canceled were today's Cleveland-Detroit baseball game and the day's horse racing program at the Michigan State Fairground. Theaters were permitted to remain open only until 9.15 P. M., and a curfew ordering all law-abiding citizens off the streets from 10 P. M. until 6 A. M. also continued in effect.

Governor Kelly, who invoked these restrictions, announced after a conference with army officers that the troops would stay in the Detroit area indefinitely.

In Recorder's Court today thirty-one men and three women, all Negroes, convicted of disturbing the peace in yesterday's rioting, were sentenced to ninety-day terms in the Detroit House of Correction.

**Troops In Jeeps**

Sent into the area under a proclamation of President Roosevelt that took note of "unlawful and insurrectionary proceedings," the troops in trucks and jeeps from which protruded muzzles of rifles and machine guns, patrolled the main streets and yesterday's battle sectors.

Yesterday those streets and the outlying sectors were the scenes of savage hand-to-hand conflict between whites and Negroes.

The troops were enforcing a limited form of military control. There were more than 1,000 of them on duty with as many more held in reserve in near-by army posts. In speedy jeeps and trucks they were available for quick movement to any affected area in a tri-county zone declared by Governor Kelly to be in a state of emergency. Their equipment included armored cars and a Red Cross unit.

**Area Affected**

Governor Kelly's state-of-emergency order covered Wayne county (Detroit) and adjoining Oakland and Macomb counties, where many of the metropolitan area's larger armament factories are located.

The army forces were under the command of Brig. Gen. Wiliam E. Guthner, of the Sixth Service Command. He explained that martial law had not been proclaimed. The President's proclamation, he said, "gave Federal assistance to the state of emergency." This form leaves the military subordinate to the civil authority.

Most of the debris of yesterday's rioting in the downtown area—overturned and burned automobiles, shattered glass from smashed store fronts, the rocks and clubs used by warring men and women not otherwise armed—had been cleared away today. There was more visible evidence of the savagery of yesterday's outbreak in the upper east side Negro area.

**Hitler's Boast**

Police Lieutenant Albert Hartsig, who toured the area, told of signs on some houses reading: "This is a colored home; do not break in." These homes, Hartsig said, were untouched while others which bore no placards were wrecked and plundered.

At another point in the middle east side Negro section police halted a Negro driving an automobile from the radiator which flew a white flag. "That flag means I'm neutral," the driver explained; "I'm not taking any chances."

The officers said they found a pistol inside his shirt and booked him on a concealed weapon charge.

C. M. Bolds, regional labor representative of the War Production Board's labor production division, issued an appeal to all workers, Negro and white, to forget their differences and unite in efforts to win the war.

"Long ago," he said, "Hitler bragged that his agents would bring about a race situation such as the one which is now seriously hampering war production in the Detroit area."

R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers (CIO), in a statement today called for a grand jury investigation of yesterday's rioting and suggested appointment of a biracial committee to make recommendations toward eliminating racial differences and friction.

That part of the east side Negro section in a four-block strip east of Brush street and extending two and one half miles north of Gratiot avenue presented the appearance today of a war-ravaged village.

**Store Fronts Smashed**

Store fronts had been smashed in, discarded food, torn clothing, shoe boxes and store fixtures littered the pavements.

Steel lattice grills that had protected some store windows had been ripped from their fastenings and left on the sidewalks; clothing store dummies could be seen hanging from store signs, or, stripped of wearing apparel, lying in the gutter or leaning against the buildings.

## With Applying Spark To Long-Drying Tinder

JUN 23 1943

By PAUL CHANDLER
*[Associated Press Staff Writer]*

Detroit, June 22—Stunned Detroit looked over its death toll and wreckage and asked a question, "What caused the race riots?"

Were they simply an outgrowth of a Sunday evening fist fight on a crowded bridge? Police have pointed to that incident as the start of the bloody struggle that surged up and down city streets for twenty-four hours before troops arrived and restored a form of peace.

Almost unanimously, the populace agreed that the fist fight—between a white man and a Negro—was merely the spark applied to the tinder; tinder that has been drying and aging for many months.

**Nerves On Edge**

Detroit is a city of war plants. War workers are laboring long hours and long weeks at their machines. Nerves are on edge.

"I believe this has as much to do with the riot as anything," said John H. Witherspoon, police commissioner. "We've seen it coming for months. It was inevitable."

Labor is scarce here. Workers move into the city by the trainloads, many of them from the South. Mayor Edward J. Jeffries expressed an opinion that many of the new workers have brought with them a new set of racial standards, and when the opportunity arose they put them into practice.

**Thomas Blames Axis**

R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, sees the black hand of Axis fifth columnists. While the riot was at its height Monday, Thomas rose to his feet in a public meeting and shouted to Mayor Jeffries:

"I tell you this is the work of German fifth columnists. I demand that the FBI and the police of Detroit find the filthy agents who are behind this and sentence them to traitors' death."

An estimated 90,000 Negroes were streaming back over the bridge from Belle Isle, popular picnic area, Sunday when the first fight occurred. Then a rumor spread up and down the bridge that a Negro woman and her child had been killed by white men.

**Rumor False**

"The rumor was a pure falsehood," Witherspoon said later, "but it couldn't be stopped. Many Negroes still believe it is true."

John S. Bucas, FBI head in Detroit, emphatically denied that there was evidence the riot was planned or organized.

"There is no indication that Axis propaganda or any foreign power had anything to do with it," Bugas said. "I personally believe it was a spontaneous outbreak; a culmination of racial feeling in the city."

**Boys Running Wild**

In later stages of the rioting young boys between fourteen and eighteen years of age were running wild on the streets. Mobs of 300 and 400 youths upset automobiles, chased isolated Negroes and stormed streetcars.

Witherspoon saw here the problem of growing juvenile delinquency; youthful passion running rampant.

Bugas commented, "Do you think the 200 kids, boys between the ages of 14 to 18, who stopped a streetcar, pulled off Negroes and pummeled them, were acting on orders? I don't. That was just plain mob violence and feeling."

# *Detroit Race Riot Cause Still Remains Undetermined*

JUN 23 1943

### Fist Fight On Crowded Bridge Popularly Credited

# REDS TO HAVE HELP, WALKER PROMISES

### Allies Nearing Moment for Attack on Continent, Says Post Office Head.

CHICAGO, June 22—(AP) Postmaster General Frank C. Walker stated tonight that the United Nations forces were drawing closer to Hitler's Europe and were ready to take up the Nazi-fighting "burden which Russia bore so well for two years."

"During the months Russia held off the common foe we had time to forge our weapons," he said in an address prepared for "Tribute to Russia" meeting in the Chicago stadium. 'They are ready now for use against the enemy."

Mr. Walker asserted that the fight put up by the Red armies had "redounded to the benefit of the United Nations and the people of America." He asked the audience to contemplate what would have happened if the Russians had been defeated in 1941 or 1942, and the Axis had taken Siberia to come within easy bomber range of Alaska.

The postmaster general, who also is chairman of the Democratic National committee, devoted part of his speech to post-war prospects.

"The Atlantic Charter and the agreements among the United Nations as to the sort of world in which they would establish peace are epochal triumphs," he said. "Be it remembered that Russia has subscribed to the agreements.

"Through Russia's adherence to these conventions hope is given mankind that when peace is won it will be maintained and supported by all the powerful states who today are members of the family of the United Nations."

## *Stamp Honoring Poland Is Dedicated in Chicago*

### *Advance Philatelic Orders May Set New Record*

CHICAGO, June 22 (AP).—Advance philatelic orders for first-day cancellations of the new bi-colored five-cent stamp honoring Poland threatened to establish a new high record, Postmaster Ernest J. Kreutgen said today.

Special dedicatory ceremonies for the first of a new series of eleven stamps honoring the invaded United Nations in Europe were held at 10 a. m. with Postmaster General Frank C. Walker as the principal speaker.

The first letter to receive the usual "first day of issue" cancellation on the new stamp was addressed to President Roosevelt by the Postmaster General, who announced that the first sheet of the new issue would be sold here to the Polish Consul, Dr. Karol Ripa. The stamp also was placed on sale in Washington and will be available at postoffices throughout the nation within a few days.

The number of first-day cancellations varies from 20,000 covers to more than 150,000. Chicago was selected as a city for first-day sale because of the large Polish population.

JUN 23 1943

30.24- 5281

30.24—5281

# U.M.W. Leaders See Full Shifts By Tomorrow

JUN 23 1943

## Assert 500,000 Miners Will Return as Soon as They Receive Official Notice

PITTSBURGH, June 22 (AP).—Leaders of the United Mine Workers in the soft-coal fields predicted tonight the more than 500,000 idle coal diggers quickly will return to their jobs when official word reaches them of their policy committee's action in calling off until Oct. 31 the industry-wide walkout.

"The men will carry out the advice of their international policy committee, no doubt about that," predicted William Hargest, veteran secretary-treasurer of U. M. W. District 5, Pittsburgh.

"Of course, they won't get the word in time to return tomorrow, but I expect they can start back by Thursday," he added.

Organizers in District 2, Altoona-Johnstown, and District 4, Uniontown, made similar predictions.

At Fairmont, W. Va., C. Fremont Davis, president of District 17, said word could not reach the miners in time to have many back at work "before day after next." He indicated that some mines might resume operation late tomorrow afternoon or at the Wednesday midnight shift.

Coal operators expressed pleasure at the turn, as did steel men, but the latter added that the calling off of the strike will not prevent shutting down a score of blast furnaces.

A spokesman for the United States Steel Corporation said half a dozen of their blast furnaces are being closed now and nineteen will be down by Thursday, even though coal production is resumed by then. Last month when a similar walkout caused the shutdown of a dozen furnaces it required a couple of days to restart them.

A seventh furnace banked was one of two operated by the Shenango Furnace Company at Sharpsville.

The Republic Steel Company disclosed yesterday that four of its Alabama blast furnaces were already cut to 80 per cent of capacity.

# *Maizie, the Seagoing Cat, Mothers Torpedoed Crew*

### *Comforted 6 Seamen on Raft and Shared Their Rations*

SAN PEDRO, Calif., June 22 (AP).—Maizie, a nondescript cat that has passed only ten days ashore since the war began, was a lifesaver to Eugene M. Clancy of New York, whose merchant ship was sunk.

Mazie, Clancy related yesterday, was their companion, and virtually their salvation, during fifty-six hours that six seamen passed on a liferaft after their vessel was torpedoed in the North Atlantic last March.

"If Mazie hadn't been with us we might have gone nuts," said Clancy. "There's something about a dumb animal that takes your mind off trouble. We completely forgot our personal discomforts. We almost fought for the privilege of petting her."

Maizie took her turn at mess, eating malted milk tablets and condensed foods with the crewmen, Clancy added in an interview authorized by the 11th Naval District. She even comforted the men suffering from exposure and seasickness, going from one to another almost like a mother, he said.

# 23 Wounded Soldiers Decorated At Staunton

Staunton, Va., June 22 (AP)—Twenty-three American soldiers who were wounded in the campaign in North Africa were presented the Order of the Purple Heart medals in a simple ceremony held today on the grounds of Woodrow Wilson General Hospital here.

Nine of the men were unable to be "out front" facing the flag when the medals were pinned on by Col. Sydney L. Chappell, commanding officer of the hospital. The medals were awarded individually to the men who were unable to leave their hospital beds.

### 3 [illegible]lyers Die in Crash

M[illegible], Fla., June 22 (AP).—An officer and two enlisted men lost their lives late yesterday when a Navy plane from the Fort Lauderdale station crashed into the ocean ten miles northeast of Fort Lauderdale. The Navy announced that those killed were Ensign Wallace Smythe, whose father, Charles W. Smythe, lives at Madison, Wis.; Machinist Mate Leland L. Osgood, whose mother, Mrs. Olive N. Osgood, lives at Monroe, Mich., and Radioman George W. Horton, whose father, Harry A. Horton, lives at St. Albans, N. Y.

# *New Trial for Stephan Denied for Second Time*

### *Execution for Helping Nazi Officer Is Set for July 2*

CINCINNATI, June 22 (AP).—Holding "there is no reversible error on the record," the 6th United States Circuit Court of Appeals today for the second time denied a new trial to Max Stephan, Detroit restaurateur under sentence to be hanged July 2 for treason. The court's decision came scarcely two hours after counsel for Stephan and for the government concluded arguments before a five-judge bench. The Supreme Court of the United States had thrice refused to intervene.

Stephan was convicted last August of having aided the flight to Mexico of Oberleutenant Hans Peter Krug, of the German air force, from Canadian internment. Sentenced Aug. 6 to be hanged Nov. 13, Stephan appealed to the Cincinnati court, which, however, affirmed the Detroit tribunal's action. After the Supreme Court refused to review the case Judge Arthur J. Tuttle on June 5 fixed the new date of Stephan's execution as July 2.

# HERSHEY GIVES HIS IDEAS ON DEMOBILIZATION

JUN 23 1943

## Would Free Men From Services as Business Calls for Them.

## TO EASE ECONOMIC STRAIN

## Donnell of Missouri Adds His Voice to Demand for Relief From Corn Shortage.

Columbus, Ohio, June 22 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, national selective service director, suggested today that the release of eight to ten million men from the armed services only as they are needed in business and industry might "help relieve the pressure of possible post-war unemployment."

Speaking before the annual Governors' conference, Gen. Hershey said that mustering out of men at a rate comparable with mobilization, or as they become needed in civilian jobs, would help to ease any strain after the conflict ends.

He added, "We will keep under arms more men than we had April 1, 1940," but he did not elaborate.

**No Estimate as to Fathers.**

Gen. Hershey said he could not estimate when fathers would be called into service. In reply to a question from Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont, who said the question was causing "a great deal of disturbance in his State" because fathers were unable to plan for the future, Mr. Hershey declared the matter depended on variable factors and added:

"I wish I knew what the call was going to be for September. I suppose Gen. Marshall (Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff) would like to know what the Japs are going to do in August."

In Washington, Senator Wheeler (D.-Mont.) discussed the draft situation, telling the Senate that while he was glad to hear that the drafting of fathers has been postponed to October, "there have been so many confusing statements on the subject no one can depend upon it."

The Senator argued that Congress ought to say definitely whether pre-Pearl Harbor fathers should be drafted and "not depend upon the whims of these bureaucrats who say one thing today and another the next."

Shortly before Gen. Hershey spoke, Gov. Forrest G. Donnell of Missouri interrupted the conference to plead for concerted action to relieve a shortage of feed corn on American markets.

"This problem is urgent, critical and requires prompt solution," said Gov. Donnell, addressing Clifford Townsend, deputy war food administrator, a conference guest-speaker.

"I understand there are large quantities of corn available in the country, but it is not on the market because of present price ceilings on the grain," Gov. Donnell said.

**A Plea for Corn.**

"I respectfully plead with the Federal administration, through Mr. Townsend, to take immediate action to relieve the situation."

In reply, Mr. Townsend said corn ceiling prices were established because "it was generally conceded among farmers that you can produce corn profitably at about $1 a bushel."

"Maybe it was a mistake," he added, "but you all agree the purpose was laudable. The ceilings was raised a few months ago to increase the flow of corn into markets. It actually did not make much difference.

"The problem must be solved. It will be solved in some way and we welcome your recommendations."

Gov. Donnell, recalling an assertion yesterday by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York that corn should be channeled to dairy and poultry areas instead of being fed to hogs, remarked that "the fat of hogs is essential to the war."

In a telegram to President Roosevelt Sunday, Gov. Donnell suggested that Federal agencies, particularly the Office of Price Admintration, act to relieve the tight corn situation.

**A Message to Russians.**

The Governors' conference adopted unanimously a resolution extending "heartiest congratulations" to the people of Russia on this, the second anniversary of Germany's attack upon the Soviet Union.

"Today, June 22, 1943, is the anniversary of the dastardly attack made by the Germans upon the Russian people," the resolution said. "Since that time the Russians have resisted that attack with a fortitude that has inspired the admiration of every American. Their brave efforts in the face of all the might and cruelty that Hitler and his minions could muster command the praise of all their Allies.

"Therefore, the Governors of the several States of the United States in conference at Columbus, Ohio, representing the peoples of their separate States, on this anniversary, extend their warm greetings to the millions of Russian people and express their keen admiration for their courage and heartiest congratulations upon their victories over the Germans accomplished after great sacrifice of life and destruction of Russian cities and homes"

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23-(AP)-RAF BOMBERS WERE OVER GERMANY AGAIN LAST NIGHT, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED TODAY.

LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)-ANETA, NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY, SAID TODAY THAT THE LAST JEWS IN AMSTERDAM HAD BEEN DEPORTED TO POLAND BY THE GERMANS, WHICH IT SAID COMPLETED THE REMOVAL OF HOLLAND ENTIRE JEWISH POPULATION.

JUN 23 1943

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LONDON-FIRST ADD JEWS YYY JEWISH POPULATION.

THE NEWS AGENCY SAID THAT THE NETHERLANDS HAD APPROXIMATELY 170,000 PERSONS CLASSIFIED AS JEWS BY NAZI STANDARDS AT THE TIME OF THE GERMAN INVASION.

THEIR DEPORTATION WAS CARRIED OUT IN THREE STAGES, ON A

JUN 23 1943

GEOGRAPHICAL BASIS. APRIL 10 WAS SET FOR THE BEGINNING OF THE REMOVAL OF JEWS FROM EIGHT OF HOLLAND'S 11 PROVINCES. JEWS IN THE REMAINING THREE PROVINCES WERE ORDERED REMOVED BEGINNING APRIL 23, EXCEPT FOR THE CITY OF AMSTERDAM.

IN AMSTERDAM, WHERE A LARGE CONCENTRATION OF JEWS WAS HELD BEHIND GHETTO BARRIERS, THE FINAL STAGE BEGAN WITH A DEPORTATION DECREE ISSUED BY MAY 14.

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ANETA SAID SOME DUTCH JEWS WERE THOUGHT TO HAVE ESCAPED AND WERE HIDING IN THE PROVINCES, HELPED BY CHRISTIAN COMPATRIOTS. THE GERMANS HAVE ARRESTED SCORES FOR HARBORING JEWS.

JUN 23 1943

THE MASS REMOVAL WAS CARRIED OUT ON AN ALPHABETICAL BASIS WITHOUT REGARD TO AGE OR HEALTH, ANETA SAID. MANY DEPORTEES WERE SAID TO HAVE DIED BEFORE REACHING POLAND, WHERE MANY WERE HAULED IN CATTLE CARS--80 TO A CAR. ANETA SAID SOME SURVIVORS WERE REPORTED EXECUTED IN GAS CHAMBERS.

LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)-SCOUTING AND ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENTS IN TH KHARKOV AREA AND LIGHT SKIRMISHES, ARTILLERY EXCHANGES AND AERIAL ACTIVITY IN OTHER SECTORS MARKED OVERNIGHT DEVELOPMENTS ON THE SOVIET FRONT, THE RUSSIAN MIDDAY COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

OTHERWISE, THE SITUATION WAS IN SHARP CONTRAST TO THAT OF JUNE 22, 1941, WHEN HITLER SENT HIS ARMORED FORCES ACROSS THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER TO LAUNCH THE BLOODIEST FIGHTING IN HISTORY.

IN THE BELGOROD AREA, NORTHEAST OF KHARKOV, RUSSIAN SOLDIERS PENETRATED GERMAN POSITIONS ACROSS THE DONETS RIVER AND RETURNED WITH PRISONERS, SAID THE COMMUNIQUE, WHICH WAS BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW AND RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR HERE. FOUR GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN THAT AREA BY RUSSIAN FIGHTERS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

NORTH OF CHUGUYEV, 40 MILES SOUTHEAST OF KHARKOV, THE RUSSIANS SAID THEIR ARTILLERY DISPERSED AND PARTLY ANNIHILATED ABOUT TWO GERMAN COMPANIES, DESTROYED ENEMY GUNS AND DEMOLISHED FORTIFICATIONS.

THE RUSSIAN AIRFORCE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BOMBED A RAILWAY STATION BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES SOUTH OF BALAKLEYA IN AN ATTACK WHICH STARTED EIGHT FIRES. A GERMAN STAB ACROSS THE DONETS RIVER IN THE BALAKLEYA AREA WAS SAID TO HAVE FAILED WHEN RED ARMY SOLDIERS ENCIRCLED THE ADVANCING GROUP AND WIPED THEM OUT.

JUN 23 1943

ARTILLERY ACTION ALSO WAS REPORTED IN THE KARELIAN AREA ON THE NORTHERN FRONT AND IN THE SMOLENSK AREA OF THE WESTERN FRONT.

LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)-INDIA'S NEW VICEROY, FIELD MARSHAL SIR ARCHIBALD P.WAVELL, REAFFIRMED TODAY BRITAIN'S PLEDGE OF DOMINION STATUS TO INDIA AFTER THE WAR AND DENIED ANY INTENTION OF SETTING UP A MILITARY RULE.

"THERE CERTAINLY IS NO INTENTION TO SET UP ANYTHING IN THE SHAPE OF A MILITARY RULE OR TO WITHDRAW OR WEAKEN IN ANY WAY THE PLEDGES AND OFFERS ALREADY MADE TO INDIA BY HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT," HE SAID.

THE MARSHAL WORE CIVILIAN CLOTHES AND MADE HIS FIRST STATEMENT SINCE HIS APPOINTMENT AS VICEROY, A POST HE ASSUMES IN OCTOBER AS LORD WAVELL.

"INDIA'S PROGRESS MUST DEPEND ON THE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF THE WAR," HE SAID, ADDING THAT THIS DID NOT MEAN "THAT I GO TO INDIA

JUN 23 1943

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30.24—5283

AS A SOLDIER OR THAT THERE CAN BE NO POLITICAL PROGRESS BEFORE THE END OF THE WAR."

HE INDICATED A WILLINGNESS AND INTENTION TO FORWARD INDIA'S CIVIL DEVELOPMENT BUT CAUTIONED:

"COMPLETE FULFILLMENT OF HER ASPIRATIONS REQUIRES THE REMOVAL OF THE JAPANESE MENACE. INDIA IS A VITAL SUPPLY BASE FOR THE STRATEGY OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE EAST, AND THE MORE FULLY AND RAPIDLY INDIA CAN DEVELOP AND EXTEND THE GREAT WAR EFFORT SHE ALREADY IS MAKING, THE SOONER WILL THE SHADOW OF WAR PASS FROM HER AND THE EARLIER SHE CAN ACHIEVE HER AIM OF FULL SELF GOVERNMENT."

INVASION

JUN 23 1943

LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)-~~HIGHLIGHTED BY RUSSIA'S CALL FOR~~

FORTH." (BROADCASTING TO FRANCE IN THE NAME OF "THE INTER-ALLIED HIGH COMMAND," THE BBC BROADCAST URGED FRENCH PATROITS TO "BE WELL PREPARED" FOR AN INVASION.

THE BROADCAST RECALLED A PROMISE MADE THE FRENCH EIGHT MONTHS AGO BY A HIGH BRITISH ARMY OFFICIAL THAT THE ALLIES WOULD GIVE NOTICE OF INVASION IN TIME FOR ACTION FROM WITHIN THE COUNTRY.

HOWEVER, THE BBC CAUTIONED AGAINST PREMATURE ACTION AND COUNSELED PATIENCE.

MEANWHILE, THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED TO BE TAKING STRENGTHENING PRECAUTIONS AT BOTH THE EASTERN AND WESTERN ENDS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE ALGIERS RADIO SAID IN A BROADCAST THAT GERMAN HEADQUARTERS FOR SOUTHERN FRANCE HAD BEEN SET UP AT AVIGNON, 50 MILES INLAND FROM THE COAST, WHERE IT SAID A LARGE ARRAY OF NEW ARTILLERY HAD EEN INSTALLED.

ONE OF GERMANY'S CRACK DIVISIONS, THE 60TH MOTORIZED INFANTRY, AS REPORTED BY THE GERMAN RADIO TO HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED TO FRANCE. E BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY REUTERS.

THIS REPORT COINCIDED WITH ANOTHER FROM A USUALLY RELIABLE SOURCE IN LONDON THAT GERMAN TROOP STRENGTH IN FRANCE HAD BEEN RAISED FROM 35 TO 44 DIVISIONS IN RECENT WEEKS, MAKING A TOTAL OF ABOUT 650,000 THERE.

JUN 23 1943

IN BULGARIA, WHERE THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN REPORTED INSTRUCTING HUNDREDS OF BULGARIAN AVIATORS AND SUPERVISING THE CONSTRUCTION OF AIRFIELDS, TANKS AND BOMBERS ARE BEING ACCUMULATED, THE STOCKHOLM NEWSPAPER AFTONBLADET SAID TODAY IN A DISPATCH TO REUTERS.

PREVIOUS REPORTS THAT THE WRANGLE BETWEEN HITLER AND HIS GENERAL STAFF HAD BEEN SETTLED IN FAVOR OF LIMITING THE OFFENSIVE IN RUSSIA IN ORDER TO MEET A WESTERN ALLIED INVASION WERE SUPPORTED BY THE YORKSHIRE POST.

ITS LONDON BUREAU QUOTED A MILITARY EXPERT AS SAYING THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF CONTENDED THAT "AN INVASION FROM THE WEST WAS THE MORE DEADLY PERIL," BECAUSE THE WESTERN ROUTE TO GERMANY WAS THE SHORTEST AND THERE WAS MORE ROOM FOR A HOLDING WAR IN THE EAST.

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JUN 23 1943

LONDON--~~SECOND~~ (ADD NIGHT LEAD RUSSIAN ~~XXX AMMUNITION DUMP~~.

THE RUSSIANS SEIZED TWO GERMAN FOCKE-WULF 190 PLANES WHICH WERE FORCED DOWN IN SOVIET TERRITORY, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, ADDING THAT THE FLIERS WERE TAKEN PRISONER.

THE MIDDAY WAR BULLETIN REPORTED ONLY SCOUTING AND ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENTS IN THE KHARKOV AREA AND LIGHT GROUND OPERATIONS AND AERIAL ACTIVITY ON OTHER SECTORS MONDAY NIGHT.

JUN 23 1943

NORTHEAST OF KHARKOV, RED ARMY UNITS PENETRATED GERMAN POSITIONS ACROSS THE DONETS RIVER AND CAPTURED PRISONERS, THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED.

THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE DISCOUNTED A REPORT OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND THAT ON THE NIGHT OF JUNE 19 LIGHT GERMAN NAVAL FORCES SHELLED THE TOWN AND PORT OF YEISK ON THE SEA OF AZOV.

"THE REPORT IN ITSELF DESERVES NO ATTENTION," SAID THE RUSSINS. "IT IS CHARACTERISTIC, HOWEVER, IN THE SENSE THAT THE GERMAN COMMAND IS TRYING CUNNINGLY TO KNOCK OVER THE TRUTH, NOT ONLY IN BIG BUT EVEN IN SMALL THINGS.

"ACTUALLY, ON JUNE 20 SEVEN GERMAN MOTORBOATS TRIED TO APPROACH YEISK BUT WERE DRIVEN OFF BY OUR ARTILLERY AND AIRCRAFT. FOUR WERE SUNK AND THE REMAINING THREE ESCAPED UNDER THE COVER OF A SMOKESCREEN."

FOURTH NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23-(AP)-FORMATIONS OF RAF HEAVY BOMBERS UNLOADED ANOTHER GREAT CARGO OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES ON GERMANY LAST NIGHT AS NAZI AIRMEN STRUCK BACK AT SOUTHEAST ENGLAND AND SET THE AIR RAID SIRENS WAILING IN LONDON FOR THE SECOND SUCCESSIVE NIGHT.

AS USUAL, THE BRITISH DID NOT IMMEDIATELY DISCLOSE THE TARGET OF THE RAF, WHICH GAVE THE GERMANS NO CHANCE TO CATCH THEIR BREATH AS IT CONTINUED THE ALLIED AERIAL OFFENSIVE ON A ROUND-THE-CLOCK BASIS.

REPORTS FROM COASTAL OBSERVERS, WHO TOLD OF HEARING LARGE NUMBERS OF OUTWARD BOUND BRITISH BOMBERS CROSSING THE CHANNEL DURING THE NIGHT, LEFT LITTLE DOUBT, HOWEVER, THAT THE RAID WAS CARRIED OUT IN STRONG FORCE.

JUN 23 1943

THE NAZI REPRISAL RAIDS WERE BY COMPARISON ON A SMALL SCALE, THOUGH SOME DAMAGE WAS REPORTED FROM ONE SOUTHEAST COAST TOWN.

LAST NIGHT'S RAID ON GERMANY FOLLOWED A HEAVY ASSAULT BY AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES YESTERDAY ON THE GERMAN RUHR, WHERE PRECISION BOMBING KINDLED A SQUARE MILE OF BLAZES IN THE GERMAN SYNTHETIC RUBBER CENTER OF HULS.

LONDON, JUNE 22 - Add Aerial

**THE GERMANS SAID "NUMEROUS BLOCKS OF BUILDINGS" AND TWO HOSPITALS HAD BEEN WRECKED IN THE KREFELD ATTACK, WHICH THEY SAID WAS CENTERED "ESPECIALLY IN RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS."**

**WHILE THE BRITISH HEAVIES WERE OVER KREFELD, FIGHTERS SWEPT OUT ON INTRUDER PATROLS OVER FRANCE AND BELGIUM, ATTACKING THE AIRFIELD AT POIX, AND HITTING RAILWAY TARGETS, THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED.**

**STABBING AT LONDON MONDAY NIGHT, THE GERMANS CAUSED CASUALTIES AND SOME PROPERTY DAMAGE. THE NAZIS WERE OUT IN GREATER FORCE THAN IN SEVERAL WEEKS, BUT ONLY A FEW PLANES WERE SAID TO HAVE REACHED THE LONDON AREA.**

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JUN 23 1943

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LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23-(AP) ~~THE~~ and U.S.ARMY EXCHANGE SERVICE) ~~WHICH~~

"WE MAY EVEN SELL SOME AMERICAN ARTICLES BELOW COST SOON," SAID COL.EDMUND BARNUM, BOSTON, MASS., CHIEF OF THE EXCHANGE SERVICE IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS.

AMERICAN CIGARETTES ARE RATIONED AT SEVEN PACKAGES A WEEK AND COST JOHNNY DOUGHBOY FIVE CENTS A PACK.

PEANUTS ARE IN BRISK DEMAND.

JUN 23 1943

"MOST MEN HERE HAVE EATEN MORE PEANUTS IN THE LAST YEAR THAN THEY TE BEFORE IN THEIR ENTIRE LIFE," SAID BARNUM.

LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)-LONDON'S EVER-READY HOME GUARD WAS STARTLED TONIGHT TO FIND STREET CORNERS PATROLLED BY ARMED AMERICAN SOLDIERS, SIFLES PROTRUDING OMINOUSLY FROM HEDGES AND YANKEE JEEPS AND MOTORCYCLES COURSING THE SWANKIER THOROUGHFARES.

SOLDIERS OF THE U.S. ARMY LONDON BASE COMMAND, WHO SPEND MOST OF THEIR TIME AT "HOUSEKEEPING" TASKS SUCH AS CLERICAL WORK, STANDING GUARD AND PEELING POTATOES, WENT ON AN "INVASION" FOOTING FOR TWO AND A HALF HOURS, TURNING OUT IN BATTLE GEAR IN MOCK DEFENSE OF A SQUARE MILE AROUND AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS.

IT WAS A SURPRISE FOR THEM AND FROM THEIR "ACTION POSTS" THEY LOOKED ON ENVIOUSLY AS YANKS ON LEAVE FROM OUT OF TOWN COMMANDS BLANDLY STROLLED THE STREETS.

FROM A SLIT TRENCH CAME THE REMARK: "THIS IS A FINE PLACE TO BE SPENDING YOUR TENTH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY."

THE SPEAKER TURNED OUT TO BE TECH.SERGT.ROBERT E.WECHSE OF 2025 BELMONT AVE., CHICAGO.

JUST THEN THE WORD WAS PASSED ALONG THAT THE EXERCISE WAS OVER

30.24——5285

AND WECHSE'S TRENCH-MATE, PRIVATE CHARLES LINDERMAN OF 1165 OAK LEAF DRIVE, LINCOLN PLACE, PITTSBURGH, PA., REMARKED, "IT'S ABOUT TIME."

NO INCIDENTS WERE REPORTED.

LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)-PREMIER MUSSOLINI HAS PLACED TRUSTY FASCISTS IN CHARGE OF SEVERAL NEWSPAPERS IN APPARENT EFFORTS TO STIFFEN ITALIAN RESISTANCE TO THREATENED INVASION.

THE SOME RADIO DISCLOSED THE NEWSPAPER MOVE TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

JUN 23 1943

THE ITALIAN MINISTRY OF EDUCATION ANNOUNCED THAT CARLO BARBIERI HAD BEEN APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF CORRIERE DI NAPOLI, LEADING AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER OF NAPLES. EZIA CAMUNCOLI WAS PLACED IN CHARGE OF GAZETTA DI VENEZIA IN VENICE.

PIETRO TUPINO, FORMER NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT OF CORRIERE DELLA SERA AND ONCE THE U.S. CHIEF OF THE OVERSEAS FASCIST ORGANIZATION, WAS GIVEN THE DIRECTORSHIP OF GAZETTA DEL MEZZOVGIORNO OF BARI, BOMBED PORT ON THE HEEL OF THE ITALIAN BOOT.

LONDON, JUNE 22-(AP)-KING PETER OF YUGOSLAVIA WAS REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE ASKED MILOS BOBIC, FORMER MAYOR OF BELGRADE, TO FORM A NEW CABINET AFTER JOVAN BANJANIN HAD FAILED.

BANJANIN HAD CROAT AND SLOVENE BACKING BUT COULD NOT LINE UP THE SERBS. BOBIC IS A SERB AND BELONGED TO PRE-WAR ADMINISTRATIONS IN YUGOSLAVIA. HE IS AN ENGINEER AND RECENTLY HAS BEEN ACTIVE PLANNING POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION.

JUN 23 1943

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 22-(AP)-TO THE STRAINS OF "GOD SAVE THE KING" FOLLOWED BY "THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER," THE STARS AND STRIPES WERE HOISTED OVER THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE AIR SUPPORT COMMAND HEADQUARTERS HERE TODAY.

JUN 23 1943

BOMBERS AND FIGHTER PLANES ZOOMED OVERHEAD AS A MIXED BRITISH-AMERICAN COLOR GUARD LOWERED AN RAF FLAG AND RAISED OLD GLORY, SIGNALIZING THE AMERICAN COMMAND'S FORMAL ACQUISITION OF THIS HEADQUARTERS NERVE CENTER WHICH IS DESTINED TO BECOME A VITAL AIR SUPPORT IN FUTURE GROUND OPERATIONS AGAINST EUROPE.

SECURITY PREVENTS A DESCRIPTION OF THIS PICTURESQUE GROUP OF BUILDINGS, WHICH AMERICAN UNITS BEGAN OCCUPYING EIGHT MONTHS AGO.

"THIS IS ONLY A STEPPING STONE. WE ARE NOT GOING TO STAY HERE FOREVER--IN FACT WE ARE TRYING TO GET AWAY AS SOON AS POSSIBLE," SAID BRIG. GEN. ROBERT C. CANDEE, CHIEF OF THE COMMAND, REFERRING TO PLANS TO ADVANCE THIS HIGHLY MOBILE HEADQUARTERS GROUP ALONG WITH THE LAND DRIVE AGAINST THE CONTINENT.

CANDEE ACCEPTED THE HEADQUARTERS FROM HIS RAF PROTOTYPE, AIR VICE MARSHAL J.H. D'ALBIAC, CHIEF OF THE BRITISH TACTICAL AIR FORCE.

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AERIAL

BY LEO BRANHAM

AT A U.S.BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND JUNE 22-(AP)-COLUMNS OF GREY SMOKE PUFFED 6,000 FEET INTO THE AIR TODAY ABOVE THE SYNTHETIC RUBBER CENTER OF HULS AFTER AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES HAD MADE THEIR FIRST ATTACK ON THE RUHR, RETURNING FLIERS SAID TONIGHT.

HUGE FIRES WHICH BLAZED OVER A SQUARE MILE WERE STARTED AND THESE WERE FANNED BY SEVERAL EXPLOSIONS WHICH SHOT ORANGE FLAMES LEAPING ALOFT.

JUN 23 1943

MANY TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES WERE DROPPED WITH RUINOUS ACCURACY, THE PILOTS SAID. CREWMEN DESCRIBED THE OPPOSITION AS TOUGH BUT FAR BELOW THAT ENCOUNTERED ON THE LAST AMERICAN RAID ON KIEL AND BREMEN JUNE 13.

BETWEEN 50 AND 100 FOCKE-WULFS, MESSERSCHMITTS AND JUNKERS-88S MET THE AMERICANS AT THE ENEMY COAST AND KEPT UP A RUNNING BATTLE UNTIL THE BOMBERS WERE HOMEWARD BOUND AND MET A SPITFIRE ESCORT, WHICH TOOK UP THE ENEMY'S CHALLENGE.

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JUN 23 1943

"WE LEFT A BIG FIRE BEHIND," SAID FIRST LIEUT. LAURENCE B. HOVELAND OF SEATTLE, PILOT OF THE FORTRESS FLYING JENNY, "THE FLAMES LOOKED LIKE THEY COVERED A SQUARE MILE AREA."

SECOND LIEUT. HARRY HODGIN OF FORT COLLINS, COLO., HIS CO-PILOT ADDED:

"ONE EXPLOSION WAS THE BIGGEST BLAST I HAVE EVER SEEN. FIRES RAGED ALL OVER A SQUARE MILE AREA AND, BOY, WERE THOSE BOMBS RAINING DOWN ON THOSE BUILDINGS!"

"OUR BOMBING WAS EXCELLENT," SAID FIRST LIEUT. LYSTER A. BRUMELY OF DEL RIO, TEXAS, PILOT OF EL DIABLO (THE DEVIL), "WE REALLY UNLOADED ON THE TARGET TODAY. ANY TIME YOU CAN SEE SMOKE AND FLAMES RISING THOUSANDS OF FEET HIGH FROM THE TARGET, YOU HAVE HIT PAY DIRT. I SAW THREE BIG EXPLOSIONS AFTER WE DROPPED OUR BOMBS. EVIDENTLY WE BLASTED SOME CHEMICAL PLANT."

"THE BOMBING LOOKED WONDERFUL--PERFECT," EXCLAIMED BRUMLEY'S BOMBARDIER, LIEUT. JOHN BEILSTEIN OF DAVENPORT, IA. "THEY'RE NOT MAKING ANY RUBBER AT THAT PLANT TODAY AND WON'T FOR A LONG TIME TO COME."

BRUMLEY DESCRIBED THE ENEMY FIGHTER OPPOSITION AS "NOT NEARLY SO

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30.24—5287

BAD AS AT WILHELMSHAVEN," JUNE 11, WHEN THE AMERICANS SHOT DOWN 85 PLANES FOR THE LOSS OF EIGHT BOMBERU. FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FOUR RAIDS, HE SAID, HIS SHIP CAME BACK WITHOUT AN ENEMY BULLET IN IT.

BRUMLEY SAID SGT.J.P.REID OF BRISTOL, CONN., HIS LEFT WAIST GUNNER, SHOT DOWN A JU-88 WHICH EXPLODED 300 YARDS FROM THE FORTRESS, AND SGT.CLIFFORD T.ERICKSON OF FOND DU LAC, WIS., TOP TURRET GUNNER, BAGGED A FOCKE-WULF WHICH SEEMED TO CRASH.

JUN 23 1943

ON A PREVIOUS MISSION ERICKSON, FLYING WITH ANOTHER CREW, HELPED TO PILOT THE DAMAGED BOMBER AND WAS RECOMMENDED FOR THE DFC.

OTHER MEMBERS OF BRUMLEY'S CREW WERE SECOND LIEUTS.FLOYD H. JAMERSON OF ILLINOIS, COPILOT, AND JOSEPH F.BURKOWSKI OF KENTUCKY, NAVIGATOR; AND SGTS.MARVIN J.DURHAM, TOLUCA, ILL., BALL TURRET GUNNER; CHARLES GRAY, HOTCHKISS, COLO., RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER, AND JOHN F.MASHMEYER, CHICAGO, TAIL GUNNER.

EXPLODING CANNON SHELL TORE A THREE-FOOT HOLE IN THE TAIL SECTION OF THE FLYING FORTRESS "BATTLING BOBBY," PILOTED BY FIRST LIEUT. ELTON HOYT OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, AND FRAGMENTS NARROWLY MISSED THE TAIL GUNNER, SGT.MELVIN ECKERT OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., WHO SHOT DOWN A FOCKE-WULF, CO-PILOT FLIGHT OFFICER JAMES SEXTON OF DETROIT SAID.

DESCRIBING THE STRENGTH OF THE RAIDING FORCE, SEXTON, WHO WAS FLYING IN ONE OF THE LEADING SQUADRONS, SAID:

"OUT OVER THE OCEAN I LOOKED BACK AND THE SKY SEEMED TO BE JUST ONE BIG MASS OF FORTRESSES."

MAJOR LOIS W.ROHR OF TEANECK, N.J., PILOT OF THE FORTRESS 'PAPPY" WHO LED THE SQUADRON FROM THIS STATION, DESCRIBED THE RAID AS 'NOT SO ROUGH," ALTHOUGH HE SAID THE FLAK WAS INTENSE.

MAJOR EUGENE C.LAVER OF ROCHESTER, N.Y., ROHR'S CO-PILOT, WHO WAS MAKING HIS FIRST RAID, SAID: "WE GOT OUR TARGET ALL RIGHT" AND HE DESCRIBED ENEMY FLAK AS "LOOKING LIKE A WALL IN FRONT OF US AT TIMES". THE FIGHTERS, HE SAID, CONCENTRATED ON HEAD-ON ATTACKS BUT DIDN'T PRESS THEM HOME CLOSELY.

JUN 23 1943

SGT.J.H.JOHNSON OF NEW YORK CITY, RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "BOLEVICH", SAID: "WE HAD THE FIGHTERS WELL IN HAND TODAY BUT IT LOOKS TO ME LIKE THE GERMANS HAVE GREATLY INCREASED THEIR ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS. FLAK IS THE BIG THING WE HAVE TO WORRY ABOUT NOW."

SECOND LIEUT.STANLEY COHEN, OF BROOKLYN, NAVIGATOR, SAID THAT WHILE TODAY'S RAID WAS NOT AS TOUGH AS THE PREVIOUS MISSION, "WHEN YOU'RE UP THERE AND SOMEBODY IS SHOOTING AT YOU THEY ARE ALL TOUGHT."

SGT.JOHN WIERBANOWSKI OF CHICAGO, TAIL GUNNER, SAID: "GIVE US MORE RAIDS LIKE THIS SO WE CAN GET THIS OVER. I WANTA EAT CHRISTMAS DINNER AT HOME."

FIRST LIEUT.BILL BROWNLOW OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., PILOT OF THE FORTRESS "SWEATER GIRL", SAID THAT HIS BALL TURRET GUNNER, SGT. ROBERT H.FERNSTAEDT OF MONROE, WIS., SHOT DOWN ONE FOCKE-WULF.

OTHERS PARTICIPATING IN THE RAID FROM THIS STATION--FROM WHICH ONE ONE BOMBER WAS MISSING TODAY--INCLUDED SECOND LIEUT.W.L.HAWKINS OF ABILENE, TEX., CO-PILOT; SGT.ROBERT TONGE OF JOLIET, ILL., BALL TURRET GUNNER; FIRST LIEUT.DONALD W.MERCHANT, JAMESTOWN, N.D., PILOT. TONGE COMPLAINED THAT HE WAS UNABLE TO GET IN MANY SHOTS AS THE FIGHTERS CONCENTRATED ON HEAD-ON ATTACKS.

THE ANTWERP ATTACK ENCOUNTERED HEAVY FIGHTER OPPOSITION AND IT

JUN 23 1943

WAS OFFICIALLY STATED THAT THE FORTRESSES DESTROYED A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF ENEMY PLANES.

TWO OF SEVEN GERMAN AIRCRAFT BROUGHT DOWN WERE CREDITED TO LIEUT.ERNEST D.BEATIE OF ALBANY, GA. AS HIS FLIGHT DIVED TOWARD FOUR GERMAN SHIPS HE CLOSED IN ON AN FW-190, OVERSHOT IT AND ATTACKED ANOTHER JUST BEYOND. HE SAW BLACK SMOKE COMING FROM THE COCKPIT AND THE PLANE PLUNGED STRAIGHT DOWN. AS HE PEELED OFF HE RAN INTO A FORMATION OF ME-109'S. HE ATTACKED AND HIT ONE AND ITS PILOT BALTED OUT. BEATIE RETURNED HOME SAFELY.

OTHER FIGHTER PILOTS CREDITED WITH GERMAN VICTIMS WERE LIEUT. FOZO D.SMITH, FOARD CITY, TEX., LIEUT.JAMES A.GORDON, TORONTO, ONT., COLONEL ARMAN PETERSON, FLAGSTAFF, ARIZ., CAPT.CHARLES P. LONDON, LONG BEACH, CALIF., AND FLIGHT OFFICER HOWARD S.ASKELSON, GILBERT, IOWA.

GILBERT, IOWA.

FROM ANOTHER BOMBER STATION CAME SIMILAR REPORTS OF A JOB WELL DONE.

CAPTAIN GEORGE L.OTT, NEW ENGLAND, N.D., PILOT OF THE "DAKOTA DEMON", SAID THE FORTRESSES LEFT THE "NICEST, SMOKIEST, PRETTIEST FIRE I HAVE EVER SEEN IN MY LIFE" AND "WE WON'T HAVE TO GO BACK THERE AGAV

COMMENTING L

JUN 23 1943

FIRE I HAVE EVER SEEN IN MY LIFE" AND "WE WON'T HAVE TO GO BACK THERE AGAIN."

COMMENTING ON THE LACK OF AGGRESSION IN THE GERMAN FIGHTERS

SECOND LIEUTENANT EDWARD C.QUIDLY, HYDE PARK STATION, BOSTON, MASS., BOMBARDIER OF THE "VENI VIDI VICI" SAID, "I DON'T BLAME THEM XXX EVERY TIME I LOOKED AROUND THE SKY SEEMED TO BE FULL OF AMERICAN PLANES."

COLONEL RICHARD GIMBEL OF PHILADELPHIA, OBSERVER IN THE "DUCHESS" WHO ALSO FIRED THE NOSE GUN, SAID THAT HE WAS SATISFIED WITH THE RESULTS OF THE RAID.

JUN 23 1943

FIRST LIEUTENANT BRUCE A.GARDNER OF ST.JOHNS, ARIZ., WHO WAS COMPLETING HIS 25TH MISSION AS A BOMBARDIER, LIKEWISE DECLARED THE RESULTS "PERFECT."

SECOND LIEUTENANT MILTON M.GOEDE OF JACKSON, MINN., SAID THE BOMBERS HANDED OUT PUNISHMENT TO THE ATTACKERS AND HE HIMSELF SAW TWO FOCKE-WULFS GO DOWN, INCLUDING A SHIP HE'D BEEN SHOOTING AT.

THE GERMAN FIGHTERS HIT THE FORTRESSES AS SOON AS THEY NEARED THE TARGET, SAID STAFF SERGEANT ROBERT W.KORFF OF MILWAUKEE, WIS. "IF I EVER GOT ONE, I GOT ONE TODAY."

PILOT OF "WABBIT TWACK", CAPTAIN WALTER E.FLAGG OF SUSANVILLE, CALIF., SAID HE CAME BACK "WITHOUT TOO MUCH TROUBLE ALTHOUGH THE FLAK RAISED HELL" AND SMASHED A WINDOW IN HIS PLANE.

THE FORMATION ATTACKING ANTWERP ALSO HAD PLENTY OF OPPOSITION UT LIEUTENANT OSCIE V.JONES, PILOT, OF ALBANY, GA., DECLARED THAT E "PERFECT FORMATION" OF THE FORTRESSES WAS EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE TACKERS.

CREWS OF ONE OF THE FOLLOWING GROUPS LED BY COLONEL BUDD J. SLEE OF SALINAS, CALIF., SAID THEY SAW MANY FIRES STARTED IN THE GET AREA BY EARLIER ARRIVALS.

JUN 23 1943

30.24- 5289

BERN, JUNE 22-(AP)-THE RIOM TRIALS AT WHICH KEY FIGURES IN FRANCE, PRIOR TO IS CAPITULATION TO THE GERMANS, WERE TRIED FOR TREASON AND WAR GUILT ARE DEFINITELY ENDED AND A NEW DECREE WOULD BE REQUIRED TO REVIVE THE HEARINGS, DER BUND, RADICAL DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER, SAID TODAY.

JUN 23 1943

THE TRIALS ADJOURNED APRIL 14, 1942, AND BY A DECREE LAST MAY 21 THE HEARING WAS DEFINITELY ENDED. THE DECREE WAS PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE ON JUNE 13.

AMONG THOSE TRIED BY THE RIOM COURT WERE FORMER PREMIERS LEON BLUM, EDOUARD DALADIER AND PAUL REYNAUD, ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF MAURICE GAMELIN AND FORMER MINISTER OF COLONIES GEORGES MANDEL. ALL WERE LATER REPORTED IN GERMAN PRISON CAMPS AND MANDEL WAS REPORTED TO HAVE DIED THERE.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 22-(AP)-A NEW MOVE TO RESTORE THE MONARCHY IN SPAIN, WHICH SPANISH CIRCLES SAID APPARENTLY HAD BRITISH ENDORSEMENT, WAS TAKEN TONIGHT WHEN MORE THAN 30 SPANIARDS SENT A LETTER TO GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO URGING THAT PRINCE JUAN BE PLACED ON THE THRONE.

SIGNERS INCLUDED JUAN VENTOSA, A CONFIDANT OF THE LATE KING ALFONSO, AND THE DUKE OF ALBA, SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO LONDON, AS WELL AS A NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF THE CORTES, THE SPANISH LEGISLATIVE BODY.

VENTOSA, A SPANISH INFORMANT SAID, WENT TO LONDON THREE WEEKS AGO, SAW PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND OTHER GOVERNMENT LEADERS AS WELL AS ALBA, WHO LAST MARCH CAME HERE TO SEE PRINCE JUAN.

THE MONARCHISTS, WHO INCLUDED THE DOMINATING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CARLIST PARTY WHICH HAD HISTORICALLY OPPOSED THE BOURBON REIGN,

30.24—5289

WERE REPORTED TO HAVE WRITTEN TO JUAN FIRST. HE TOLD THEM, AS HE HAS TOLD OTHERS SINCE HE BECAME THE PRETENDER, THAT HE HELD HIMSELF READY TO RETURN TO HIS COUNTRY AT ANY TIME THAT ALL ELEMENTS PUBLICLY DEMONSTRATED THEIR WISH FOR A KING.

JUN 23 1943

THE LETTER TO FRANCO PRAISED HIM FOR HIS LEADERSHIP OF SPAIN BUT URGED THAT EVERYTHING POSSIBLE BE DONE TO BRING AN AGREEMENT ON ALL POLITICAL ACTIONS. THIS PRESUMABLY INVOLVED A TRUCE WITH FORMER REPUBLICANS, MANY OF WHOM ARE STILL INTERNED.

PRINCE JUAN IS THE THIRD SON OF KING ALFONSO, WHO LEFT SPAIN ON APRIL 14, 1931, AFTER THE REPUBLIC WAS PROCLAIMED. ALFONSO RENOUNCED HIS RIGHTS IN FAVOR OF JUAN ON JAN. 15, 1941, SIX WEEKS BEFORE HE DIED.

(FROM MADRID IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT A FOUR DAY CABINET MEETING CLOSED TUESDAY AFTERNOON AND A COMMUNIQUE WAS ISSUED COVERING ROUTINE MEASURES).

LISBON JUNE 22-(AP)-LIEUTENANT LEE STURGES THOMAS (
FORT WORTH, TEX., ASSISTANT MILITARY ATTACHE AT THE U.S.LEGATION IN LISBON, WAS AWARDED A MEDAL AND A DIPLOMA OF HONOR TODAY FOR "GENEROS ITY TO AND LOVE FOR ANIMALS."

THE AWARD WAS MADE BY THE PORTUGUESE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE WELFARE OF ANIMALS WHICH HEARD THAT THOMAS HAD RESCUED AN ALLEY CAT AND KITTENS WHICH HE FOUND STARVING IN A PUBLIC PARK.

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 22-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM BERLIN TODAY QUOTED "DIE KRIEGSMARINE," PROMINENT GERMAN NAVAL PUBLICATION, AS SAYING THAT THE ALLIES' ATLANTIC CONVOY SYSTEM WAS IMPROVING STEADILY AND

JUN 23 1943

THAT THE NAZIS WOULD HAVE TO DEVELOP NEW TYPES OF SUBMARINES AND BETTE ATTACKING METHODS TO OVERCOME IT.

PUBLICATION OF THE ARTICLE FOLLOWED BY ONLY A SHORT TIME THE STATEMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL GADOW THAT THE NAZI U-BOATS WERE ACHIEVING SUCCESS AGAINST THE CONVOYS ONLY "BY THE GREATEST DIFFICULTY AND OCCASIONALLY WITH LOSSES."

JUN 23 1943

THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE SWEDISH MAGAZINE DAGENS NYHETER REPORTED THAT CONVOYS BOUND TO BRITAIN ASSEMBLE OFF HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, WHICH WAS DESCRIBED AS "A MOST IMPORTANT HARBOR, PERFECTLY PROTECTED BY MINES, ANTI-SUBMARINE NETS AND ARTILLERY."

DIE KRIEGSMARINE PRAISED THE ZIGZAG MANEUVERS EMPLOYED BY ALLIED SHIPS WHEN UNDER SUBMARINE ATTACK AND ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE ALLIES ANTI-SUBMARINE METHODS HAD REDUCED SHIP SINKINGS.

June 22 (AP)

STOCKHOLM--~~FIRST~~ ADD BERLIN DAMAGE) X ~~X-X DAMAGED.~~

A SWEDE QUOTED BY THE ARBETET REPORTED: "ON THE WAY TO THE FRIEDRICHSTRASSE RAILROAD STATION YOU WILL FIND GAPS IN ROWS OF HOUSES, BOTH IN CHAUSSEESTRASSE AND FRIEDRICHSTRASSE. IN REINICKENDORF, WHERE MANY FACTORIES ARE LOCATED, YOU WILL FIND THE WORST DESTRUCTION.

"THE PRAGER PLATZ LOOKS LIKE A GIGANTIC GRAVEL PIT. A FEW STEPS FROM THE PRAGER PLATZ I COULD COUNT MORE THAN 50 HOUSES LEVELED TO THE GROUND.

ONE TRAVELER SAID "ONLY BLACK RUINS REMAIN" IN THE VICINITY OF HUTTENSTRASSE AND TURNSTRASSE. HE ADDED THAT THE CENTER OF BERLIN HAS BEEN DAMAGED," BUT NOT AS GREATLY AS ONE WOULD EXPECT." THE KRANZLER CAFE AND THE CENTRAL HOTEL WERE AMONG PROMINENT PLACES THAT WERE HIT. MANY OTHER SMALL CAFES WERE DAMAGED. THE BOMB DAMAGE

TO THE OPERA HOUSE HAS BEEN REPAIRED.

RN725AEW

BY THOMAS F.HAWKINS

AT THE GERMAN FRONTIER, JUNE 22-(AP)-RELIABLE NON-NAZI QUARTERS REPORTED TODAY THAT GERMANY HAS A CAREFULLY GUARDED RESERVE AIR ARMY FOR USE AS A DEFENSE AGAINST INVASION WHEREVER IT MAY COME.

THESE SOURCES, WHO CANNOT BE FURTHER IDENTIFIED, SAID THIS AIR ARMY HAS BEEN ORGANIZED AS AN INDEPENDENT UNIT AND VERY PROBABLY INCLUDES AT LEAST TWO DIVISIONS, WHICH WOULD MEAN AT LEAST 1,500 FIRST LINE PLANES. IT IS IN ADDITION TO THOSE FORCES AT PRESENT "IN SERVICE"--ONE ARMY ON THE EASTERN FRONT, ANOTHER IN THE WEST, AND A THIRD IN THE SOUTH, IT WAS SAID.

JUN 23 1943

THE LOCATION OF THE FOURTH OR "RESERVE" AIR ARMY HAS BEEN KEPT SECRET, ACCORDING TO THE INFORMANTS, BUT ALLIED MILITARY OBSERVERS HERE BELIEVE IT IS BEING KEPT INSIDE GERMANY, AT A CENTRAL LOCATION FROM WHICH IT COULD BE SHUNTED AT WILL TO POINTS UNDER HEAVIEST ATTACK BY THE ALLIES. IN THIS CASE, HOWEVER, IT WOULD OPERATE COMPLETELY SEPARATE FROM HOME DEFENSE SQUADRONS.

THIS RESERVE AIR ARMY PRESUMABLY WOULD BE USED ONLY IN CASES OF EXTREME URGENCY. AXIS SOURCES SAID LAST WINTER THAT GERMANY HAD GASOLINE AND OIL SUFFICIENT FOR ONLY ONE CAMPAIGN AT A TIME--EITHER IN RUSSIA OR NORTH AFRICA. DEVELOPMENTS MADE AFRICA THE FOCAL POINT FOR NAZI AIR DEFENSE THEN.

THE COMPARATIVE LACK OF NAZI AIR SORTIES NOW IS TAKEN TO INDICATE EITHER A FURTHER DEPLETION OF OIL RESOURCES OR THAT THEY ARE BEING HELD AS A RESERVE AGAINST POSSIBLE INVASION.

30.24-5291

MILITARY EXPERTS CONSIDER THAT WHILE GERMANY MIGHT HAVE UP TO 12,000 PLANES IN ALL AT THE PRESENT TIME, HARDLY HALF ARE LIKELY TO BE OF FIRST LINE QUALITY. THEY ALSO POINT OUT THAT ALLIED AIR ATTACKS ON THE REICH'S INDUSTRIAL CENTERS ARE HAVING THEIR EFFECT IN REDUCING NEW PLANE PRODUCTION.

JUN 23 1943

BY PAUL KERN LEE

VALLETA, MALTA, JUNE 22- (AP) - THE ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE ACCURACY OF AN AMERICAN BOMBARDIER PLUS THE FIGHTING AND FLYING QUALTIES OF THE B-24 LIBERATOR WERE THE INGREDIENTS IN AN ADVENTURE OF AN AMERICAN AIR FORCE CREW WHICH LANDED SAFELY AT THE MALTA "HALFWAY HOUSE" AFTER YESTERDAY'S DAYLIGHT RAID OVER ITALY.

THE LIBERATOR, FROM THE NINTH AIR FORCE, SIGHTED THREE FERRIES TWO MILES OFF VILLA SANGIOVANNI ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND NEAR THE MESSINA STRAITS.

FROM A HEIGHT OF MANY MILES, THE FERRIES, OF A SMALL CATAMARAN TYPE, LOOKED NO BIGGER THAN PINHEADS, YET BOMBARDIER LIEUT. A. B. SHAW JR., OF SEATTLE, WASH., TOOK AIM AND RELEASED HIS BOMBS.

HE SAW TWO FERRIES ~~AWASH~~ VANISH.

THE LIBERATOR THEN WAS ATTACKED BY 30 MESSERSCHMITT 109S, WHICH AME AT IT IN AT LEAST 15 STABS. THE GERMANS WERE SO CLOSE TOGETHER HAT THE LIBERATOR'S GUNNERS TOOK TURNS FIRING AT EVERY OTHER ONE, TO ET SHOTS IN AS THE ENEMY SWOOPED BY.

AT LEAST ONE MESSERSCHMITT WAS SHOT DOWN. BUT THE LIBERATOR WAS ELL PEPPERED WITH CANNON SHELLS, AND TWO OF THE MEN WERE WOUNDED, THE ADIO'S HYDRAULIC SYSTEM WAS SMASHED AND OTHER DAMAGE WAS CAUSED.

BUT THE PILOT, LIEUT.A.W.SULFLOW, SQUIRMED THROUGH HEAVY FLAK AND ROUGHT HIS PLANE TO MALTA. THE WOUNDED ARE RECOVERING. AND THE

30.24—5291

BROUGHT ...

LIBERATOR IS READY TO GO BACK AND ATTACK AGAIN.

OTHERS IN THE CREW INCLUDED LIEUTS.L.F.SCHLENKER, CO-PILOT, AND PHILIP MILLAR, NAVIGATOR (ADDRESSES NOT AVAILABLE); AND SGTS.LEONARD REGER OF SEATTLE, WASH., AND NORMAN MEYER OF LOS ANGELES. THEY WERE NOT INJURED.

JUN 23 1943

CAIRO, JUNE 22-(AP)-A MYSTERIOUS WHITE PLANE FLYING ALMOST EIGHT MILES HIGH TRAILED TWO MILES BEHIND A FORCE OF UNITED STATES LIBERATOR BOMBERS RETURNING FROM A RECENT RAID ON THE ITALIAN PORT OF REGGIO CALABRIA, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

CREWMEN SPECULATED THAT THE PLANE WHICH HOVERED ABOVE AT A SAFE DISTANCE FOR NEARLY THREE HOURS MIGHT HAVE BEEN A SEALED CABIN JUNKERS-86 ON RECONNAISSANCE. APPARENTLY IT MADE NO ATTEMPT TO MOLEST THE AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS.

A TOP TURRET GUNNER, SERGT.CLAUDE C.ROBERTS OF BLYTHE, CALIF., SAID HE FIRST THOUGHT THE PLANE WAS JUST A SPECK ON HIS TURRET. HE CALLED WAIST GUNNER SERGT.GLENN L.KOONTZ OF LAHAMBRA, CALIF., WHO CONFIRMED THAT IT WAS A PLANE.

"I JUDGED ITS ALTITUDE AT 40,000 FEET," SAID LIEUT.JOSEPH MOORE, 726 15TH AVE., NORTH SEATTLE, WASH.

OTHER CREWMEN IN THE PLANE WERE SERGT.CLAYTON F.BALLARD, 12308 EAST JEFFERSON AVE., DETROIT, WAIST GUNNER; LIEUT.G.E.MILLER, 1943 MALVERN, DAYTON, OHIO, CO-PILOT; AND SERGT.DEWEY JACKSON, FRANKLIN, GA., RADIOMAN.

JUN 23 1943

BY R.MAILLARD STEAD

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

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JUN 23 1943

ABOARD H.M.S. AURORA WITH BRITISH ROYAL PARTY, JUNE 20-(DELAYED)-MALTA'S ECSTATIC WELCOME TO KING GEORGE VI TODAY, WHEN HE SPENT NINE HOURS AMONG THE ISLANDERS TO WHOM HE HAS COLLECTIVELY AWARDED THE GEORGE CROSS--BRITAIN'S CIVILIAN VICTORIA CROSS--HAD QUALITIES ALL ITS OWN BECAUSE IT SPRANG FROM SO MUCH MORE THAN A SIGHTSEER'S DESIRE TO CELEBRATE THE ROYAL VISIT.

IT AROSE FROM DEEP FEELINGS OF PRIDE, RELIEF, GRATITUDE AND ADMIRATION AMONG PEOPLE WHO HAVE SUFFERED BITTERLY AS THE RESULT OF LONG AIR ATTACKS ENDURED UNDER SITUATIONS OF SIEGE AND HAVE COME THROUGH SMILING.

IN THE KING THEY SAW THE EMPIRE'S SYMBOL BOTH OF THE ALLIED CAUSE TO WHICH THEIR COURAGE AND TENACITY CONTRIBUTED SO MUCH, AND OF ALLIED SEA AND AIR POWER WHICH HAS PUT AN END TO THEIR GRIM ORDEAL.

THE MERE FACT OF THE KING'S ARRIVAL BY SEA ACROSS THE MEDITERRANEAN FROM THE WRECK-STREWN HARBOR OF TRIPOLI EMPHASIZED TO THE ISLANDERS AND THE WORLD HOW COMPLETELY THE TIDE OF WAR HAS TURNED IN THIS REGION AND HOW FIRMLY THE ALLIES NOW HOLD THE WHIP-HAND HERE. THE AXIS STOPPED THE HEAVY RAIDING OF MALTA THE BEST PART OF A YEAR AGO. IT FOUND THE ATTEMPT TO NEUTRALIZE THIS IMPORTANT BASE WAS TOO EXPENSIVE AND GETTING IT NOWHERE, THOUGH IT CAUSED A GREAT DEAL OF SUFFERING AND REDUCED THOUSANDS OF BUILDINGS ON THE ISLANDS TO RUINS.

AND TODAY THE KING EMPEROR COULD SAIL INTO VALLETTA HARBOR ON ONE OF HIS OWN SHIPS WITHOUT HINDRANCE AND SPEND THE DAY ASHORE. WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST HINT OF MENACE FROM ABOVE BEYOND THE WAIL OF AIRRAID SIRENS AT 6 O'CLOCK FOLLOWED BY THE ALL-CLEAR A FEW MINUTES LATER.

JUN 23 1943

PART OF THE JOYOUS ADMIRATION OF THE PEOPLE, WAS DUE TO THE FACT THAT THE ROYAL VISIT RANKS AS ONE OF THE MOST DARING JOURNEYS EVER MADE BY A BRITISH MONARCH IN WARTIME. TODAY'S JUBILATION TOOK PLACE LITTLE MORE THAN 60 MILES FROM THE AXIS STRONGHOLD OF SICILY, FROM WHICH THE GERMAN LUFTWAFFE AND ITALY'S REGIA AERONAUTIC HAVE STRUCK HEAVY BLOWSIN THE PAST.

MALTA'S WELCOME TO THE KING REACHED OUT TO HIM LONG BEFORE HE SET FOOT ON THE ISLAND. IT BEGAN EVEN BEFORE THIS CRUISER--THE SAME BATTLE-EXPERIENCED WARSHIP FROM THE BRIDGE OF WHICH LIEUT.-GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER AND ADMIRAL ANDREW BROWNE CUNNINGHAM OF THE ROYAL NAVY TOOK A CLOSE-RANGE VIEW OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF PANTELLERIA--REACHED THE BOMB-SCARRED BREAKWATER CURVING PROTECTIVELY FROM ONE SIDE OF THE HARBOR.

FOR CHURCHBELLS WERE RINGING IN THE STEEPLES AND AS WE DREW NEARER WE COULD HEAR THE RISE AND FALL OF CHEERING FROM THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE.

THE CHEERING BEGAN IN EARNEST WHEN A PINNACE WITH THE KING ABOARD THREADED ITS WAY THROUGH NATIVE ROWBOATS TO THE STEPS OF THE CUSTOMS HOUSE WHERE THE MILITARY GUARD OF HONOR WAS DRAWN UP AND LORD GORT, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE ISLAND, WAS WAITING TO RECEIVE HIS MAJESTY.

JUN 23 1943

30.24-5293

MALTA IS RICH IN AMATEUR TOWN AND VILLAGE BANDS AND EVERY ONE OF THEM TURNED OUT TO DO APPROPRIATE HONORS TO THE OCCASION. IN ADDITION, CHOIRS OF CHILDREN PIPED "GOD SAVE THE KING", GROUPS OF PEOPLE BROKE INTO IT SPONTANEOUSLY AND STRAINS FROM GRAMOPHONE DISCS FLOATED ACROSS THE STREETS FROM OPEN WINDOWS.

I SAW A HANDFUL OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS AT ONE OF THE TOWNS WHICH THE KING PASSED THROUGH AND BRITISH SOLDIERS AND SAILORS WERE VERY MUCH IN EVIDENCE.

JUN 23 1943

IN THE PALACE THE KING PRESENTED LORD GORT WITH HIS FIELD MARSHAL'S BATON. IN THE SQUARE BELOW THE BOY SCOUTS OF MALTA WERE PRESENT IN FORCE.

AWAITING INSPECTION ALONG MILES AND MILES OF ROADS WERE FORMATIONS OF THE EIGHTH ARMY AND DETACHMENTS OF BRITISH TROOPS INCLUDING THOUSANDS OF COLORED SOLDIERS FROM MANY PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

BJ116AEW

30.24—5293

BY STEPHEN BARBER

CAIRO, JUNE 22-(AP)-IN THE AIR BATTLES LEADING UP TO THE CAPTURE OF PANTELLERIA ONE OF THE GREATEST SUCCESSES WAS SCORED BY A NINTH AIR FORCE FIGHTER GROUP WHEN A SQUADRON OF MOSQUITO PLANES SHOT DOWN 11 MESSERSCHMITT AND FOUR MACCHI PLANES AND DAMAGED TWO ADDITIONAL MESSERSCHMITTS WITHOUT THE LOSS OF A SINGLE AMERICAN PILOT.

LIEUT.PAUL G.MCARTHUR OF REFORM, ALA., DESTROYED TWO MACCHIS AND DAMAGED ANOTHER BEFORE HE WAS FORCED TO BAIL OUT. HIS WAS THE ONLY PLANE LOST.

AS A RESULT OF THE GALLANTRY OF TWO COMRADES WHO RISKED RUNNING OUT OF FUEL TO STAND BY HIM UNTIL HE WAS PICKED UP MCARTHUR WAS RESCUED AFTER PARACHUTING INTO THE SEA.

LIEUT.WYMAN D.ANDERSON OF BEAVER DAM, WIS., DESTROYED THREE ENEMY PLANES IN VICIOUS COMBATS AND THEN TURNED HIS ATTENTION TO THE RESCUE OF MCARTHUR.

JUN 23 1943

CAPT.LEE (GOOSE) GOSSICK OF SIDNEY, OHIO, WHO WAS CELEBRATING THE NEWS OF THE BIRTH OF A SON JUST PRIOR TO TAKING OFF ON THE MISSION, DESTROYED ONE MESSERSCHMITT, DAMAGED ANOTHER, AND THEN HELPED SAVE MCARTHUR.

THE COMBAT TOOK PLACE WHEN THE MOSQUITOES INTERCEPTED 18 MESSERSCHMITTS ESCORTING A LARGE, FOUR-ENGINED SEAPLANE JUST NORTH OF PANTELLERIA. THE SEAPLANE BORE THE INSIGNIA OF THE RED CROSS AND WAS ALLOWED TO FLY BACK UNMOLESTED TO ITS BASE IN SICILY. BUT EVERY MESSERSCHMITT WAS SHOT DOWN.

THREE OTHER PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY THE MOSQUITOES, AND TWO OTHERS WERE PROBABLY DESTROYED A LITTLE LATER WHEN THE MOSQUITO SQUADRON FORMED PART OF THE ALLIED UMBRELLA OVER THE AXIS ISLAND FORTRESS.

LIEUT.COL.CHARLES GROGAN, OF INDIANAPOLIS, IND., OPERATIONS OFFICER AND FLIGHT LEADER OF THE GROUP, EARNED THE NICKNAME "CLIPPER' IN THE MOSQUITOES' ENCOUNTER WITH THE MESSERSCHMITTS. WHILE CHASING A GERMAN PLANE HE CAME SO CLOSE THAT HE BROUGHT HIS OPPONENT DOWN BY SHEARING OFF HIS TAIL WITH THE TOUGH WING TIP OF HIS WARHAWK.

OTHER MOSQUITO PILOTS WHO GOT ONE MESSERSCHMITT APIECE WERE LIEUTS.JOHN L.KIRSCH, OF LOCKPORT, N.Y.; M.H.WATKINS OF KNOXVILLE, ARK.; ASA ADAIR OF RICH CREEK, VA.; LEO G.BERINATI, OF BROOKLYN,

N.Y.& KENSLEY M.MILLER, OF MCKEESPORT, PA., AND CAPT

N.Y.; KENSLEY M.MILLER, OF MCKEESPORT, PA., ANB. CAPT.FRANK M.UFF, OF WOODSTOWN, N.J.

BY RELMAN MORIN

A NORTH AFRICAN AIRFIELD, JUNE 22-(AP)-(ADD THE GLAMOUR BOYS) AT THIS

CORP.PERSOFF WAITED UNTIL THE KING'S CAR HAD GONE AND THEN HE WALKED OVER TO THE DOOR OF THE PLANE AND LOOKED IN.

MEANWHILE, PRIVATES JOSEPH BUSH, JR., OF (6156 SENECA ST.) DETROIT, AND JOHN E.WRIGHT OF (634 JACKSON ST.) MEMPHIS, TENN., WERE COLLARING A SOLDIER NEAR THE FENCE THAT RINGS THE FIELD. THEY CAME BACK WITH A CAMERA.

JUN 23 1943

"THAT'S PART OF THE JOB," SAID CORP. PERSOFF. "IT AIN'T JUST STANDING AROUND AND SEEING THAT THESE SHIPS DON'T GET UP AND FLY AWAY BY THEMSELVES. WE HAVE TO KEEP THE GUYS FROM TAKING PICTURES AND KEEP 'EM AT A CERTAIN DISTANCE FROM THE SHIP AND ALL KINDS OF THINGS LIKE THA

"NOT JUST ANYBODY COULD DO IT," HE ADDED.

PRIVATE BUSH SAID HE HAD TAKEN A CAMERA AWAY FROM A CAPTAIN ON ONE OCCASION.

HE SAID HE WAS HOPING HE COULD CATCH A TOP SERGEANT SOMETIME.

(THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE, AS BROADCAST FROM ROME AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, ALSO LISTED ANNUNZIATA, SOUTH OF NAPLES, AS ONE OF THE OBJECTIVES OF THE FOUR-ENGINED PLANE FORMATIONS.

(ROME SAID "THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE" IN THE SCATTERED ATTACKS AND CIVILIAN CASUALTIES INCLUDED TEN DEAD AND 72 INJURED AT

NAPLES, ONE DEAD AND EIGHT INJURED AT ANNUNZIATA, 14 DEAD AND 45 INJURED AT SALERNO, AND 15 DEAD AND 70 INJURED AT BATTIPAGLIA.

(THE COMMUNIQUE ASSERTED THAT 13 ALLIED PLANES WERE DESTROYED -- 12 OVER THE MAINLAND AND ONE OVER CAGLIARI. JUN 23 1943

ON THE EASTERN END OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, LONG-RANGE FIGHTERS AGAIN CROSSED THE AEGEAN AND ATTACKED TWO SCHOONERS AND TWO SAILING VESSELS ANCHORED IN THE HARBOR OF KYLLENE OFF THE WEST COAST OF GREECE, THE CAIRO COMMUNIQUE SAID. SMOKE WAS SEEN RISING FROM ONE.

NAPLES HAS BEEN A FREQUENT RECENT TARGET FOR BOTH DAY AND NIGHT ATTACKS, PRESUMABLY BECAUSE IT REPRESENTS A MAJOR SUPPLY BASE FOR THE AXIS FORCES GARRISONING THE INVASION STEPPING STONE OF SICILY.

THE ATTENTION THE PORT HAS BEEN GETTING SUGGESTS IT MIGHT FIT INTO THE BOMBING PATTERN OUTLINED YESTERDAY BY LIEUT. GEN. CARL A. SPAATZ, COMMANDER OF THE NORTH AFRICAN AIR FORCES.

SPAATZ DECLARED THAT ANY BARRIER AGAINST THE ADVANCE OF ALLIED FORCES COULD BE REDUCED BY AIR ATTACK AND ADDED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS NOW HAVE THE RESOURCES TO PUT THE REQUIRED NUMBER OF PLANES TO THE TASK. HE SAID DESTRUCTION OF SUCH A BARRIER WAS MERELY A MATTER OF MATHEMATICAL CALCULATION.

THE AMERICAN FLYING LEADER EXPRESSED GRATIFICATION AT THE WAY THIS PRINCIPLE HAD BEEN PUT TO A SUCCESSFUL TEST OVER CAPTURED PANTELLERIA.

(A BERLIN BROADCAST, QUOTING A ROME DISPATCH, INDICATED YESTERDAY THAT THE ALLIED BOMBING MAY BE GIVING THE ITALIANS A TRANSPORTATION MANPOWER PROBLEM.

(THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID 532 RAILWAY MEN HAD BEEN KILLED OR WOUNDED SERIOUSLY IN RAIDS ON RAILROADS IN

JUN 23 1943

30.24- 5295

SICILY, SARDINIA, CALABRIA AND APULIA. THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE IN CONNECTION WITH AN ITALIAN MOVE TO PROCLAIM RAILROAD MEN "HEROES OF THE DAY.")

MAJOR FRANK DUNNINGHAM, 4517 RIDGE ST., CHEVY CHASE, MD., TELLING OF THE NAPLES RAID, SAID "WE DIDN'T SEE MANY FIGHTERS. I KNEW THEY WERE ITALIANS FROM THE FACT THEY CAME IN HELL BENT FOR ELECTION BUT SLUNK AWAY WHEN OUR GUNNERS OPENED UP."

CAPT.THOMAS W.FAREBEE OF MOCKSVILLE, N.C., BOMBARDIER, ESCAPED DEATH WHEN HE HAPPENED TO LOOK UP AT THE PRECISE SECOND THAT A FLAK FRAGMENT TORE THROUGH THE NOSE OF THE PLANE AND KNOCKED OUT HIS BOMB-SIGHT.

JUN 23 1943

"WE WERE OVER NAPLES WITH THE BOMB BAY DOORS OPEN," FAREBEE SAID. "I LOOKED UP FOR A FRACTION OF A SECOND WHEN AN EXPLOSION OCCURRED. THERE WASN'T MUCH NOISE. I WENT ON AND DROPPED MY BOMBS."

TWO OF THE THREE ENEMY FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN IN THE 30-MINUTE BATTLE WITH ABOUT 20 MESSERSCHMITTS AND REGGIANE 2001S OVER CANCELLO WERE ACCOUNTED FOR BY FORTRESS GUNNERS WHO WERE ON THEIR FIFTIETH AND LAST MISSIONS BEFORE GETTING HOME LEAVES.

THESE VICTORIES, THEIR FIRST, WERE CREDITED TO SERGT.E.T. PIOTROWSKI, 6466 APPOLINE AVE., DEARBORN, MICH., AND CAPT.C.B. GUTHERIDGE, 2921 HAWTHORNE ROAD,VMPA, FLA

PIOTROWSKI, 6466 APPOLINE AVE., DEARBORN, MICH., AND CAPT.C.B. GUTHERIDGE, 2921 HAWTHORNE ROAD, TAMPA, FLA.

"A WHOLE BUNCH WAS COMING IN THICK AND FAST," SAID GUTHERIDGE. "I SHOT SO MANY ROUNDS I MELTED THE NOSE BORE OF MY GUN. I GOT A JERRY RIGHT AT THE END. I WAS LUCKY TO GET A ME-109 IN MY SIGHTS AS HE CAME IN."

PIOTROWSKI SAID "I BEGAN FIRING AT 2,000 YARDS AND KEPT ON UNTIL HE WAS ONLY 150 YARDS AWAY. I KEPT FIRING UNTIL I RAN OUT OF AMMUNITION BUT I KNOCKED HIM DOWN. I LIKE 'EM THAT WAY."

SERGT.PAUL N.THOMAS, 832 FRANKLIN ST., KALAMAZOO, MICH., GOT A THIRD PLANE, A REGGIANE 1001, AND OTHER GUNNERS SAID THEY DAMAGED SEVEN ADDITIONAL ENEMEY AIRCRAFT.

JUN 23 1943

"OUR TARGET WAS THE DEPOT WHERE THEY STORE AIRPLANE PARTS, NUTS AND BOLTS AND ALL SORTS OF STUFF LIKE THAT," SAID 22-YEAR-OLD LIEUT. FREDERICK N.STAHL OF GALT, CALIF., WHO MAY HAVE BEEN THE YOUNGEST PILOT EVER TO LEAD A BOMBARDMENT FLIGHT FROM NORTH AFRICA.

"THE FLAK WAS PRETTY HEAVY OVER THE TARGET BUT AFTER SEEING OUR BOMBS BURST I WOULD RATHER TAKE MY CHANCES WITH THE FLAK THAN BE DOWN THERE ON THE GROUND WITH ALL THAT HARDWARE FLYING AROUND," HE ADDED.

"IT WAS THE LONGEST DAY OF THE YEAR BUT I BET IT SEEMED LONGER THAN THAT TO THE ITALIANS," SAID CO-PILOT LIEUT.GLENN V.SINNETT, 561 LOCUST ST., SAN JOSE, CALIF., A FORMER BASEBALL PLAYER WITH THE RED SOX OF GREENSBORO, N.C. "I COULD SEE DIRECT HITS ON THE STORES DEPOT, RAILROAD YARDS AND STATION. THE STORES DEPOT PARTICULARLY LOOKED TO BE SMOTHERED BY BOMB BURSTS."

THE MITCHELLS WHICH RAIDED SALERNO CAME BACK WITHOUT HAVING FIRED A SHOT, BEEN FIRED AT BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN OF HAVING BEEN ENGAGED BY AN ENEMY FIGHTER. THEIR LIGHTNING ESCORTS, HOWEVER, HAD TO CHASE AWAY A COUPLE OF MESSERSCHMITTS.

"EVEN VESUVIUS WAS QUIET," COMMENTED SERGT.WESLEY W.MARQUIS, OF BRATTLEBORO, VT., A GUNNER.

JUN 23 1943

"I THINK WE DEPLETED MUSSOLINI'S ROLLING STOCK," REMARKED PILOT LIEUT.CARROLL NEMENT, 2912 ULMAN AVE., BALTIMORE, MD, WHO WATCHED HIS BOMBS SPLATTER THE RAILROAD YARDS. "IF THE STOCK OF THAT RAILROAD YARD WAS ON THE NEW YORK EXCHANGE THE CALL BOY WOULD ALREADY HAVE HIS ERASER DUSTY BECAUSE WE CERTAINLY LOWERED ITS VALUE."

OTHER MITCHELLS HAD AN EQUALLY EASY TIME SCORING HITS ON THE FREIGHT YARDS AND REPAIR SHED AT BATTIPAGLIA.

JUN 23 1943

CREWMEN SAID THEY SAW A HUGE COLUMN OF SMOKE AND FLAME OVER THE AREA AS THEY PULLED AWAY. THE P-38S ON ESCORT BROKE UP A MILD ATTACK BY TWO MESSERSCHMITTS.

AUSTRALIAN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 22-(AP)-AMERICAN LIGHTNINGS SWOOPED DOWN UPON A LARGE FORMATION OF JAPANESE ZEROS OVER.

IT WAS THE SECOND DECISIVE ALLIED AERIAL VICTORY OVER THE JAPANESE IN TWO DAYS AND THE FIRST MAJOR ENGAGEMENT OVER NEW GUINEA SINCE THE MIDDLE OF MAY. SUNDAY SPITFIRE FIGHTERS, MANNED BY BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN PILOTS, KNOCKED EIGHT BOMBERS AND FOUR FIGHTERS OUT OF A FLIGHT OF 48 JAPANESE PLANES OVER DARWIN, AUSTRALIA, AND DAMAGED OR DESTROYED NINE OTHER BOMBERS AND THREE FIGHTERS.

TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE ALSO TOLD OF GROUND FIGHTING IN NEW GUINEA FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MANY WEEKS. SHARP PATROL CLASHES OCCURRED IN THE MUBO AREA 12 MILES SOUTHWEST OF SALAMAUA. TEN JAPANESE WERE KILLED AND ONE WOUNDED AND ONE ALLIED SOLDIER WAS WOUNDED. IN THE SAME AREA 14 DIVEBOMBERS AND NINE FIGHTERS BOMBED AND STRAFED ALLIED FORWARD POSITIONS BUT OUR LOSSES WERE "VERY LIGHT," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID.

ALLIED TWO-ENGINED BOMBERS STRUCK SHARPLY AT SEVERAL JAPANESE POINTS.

CATALINA, HUDSON, AND MITCHELL BOMBERS, MANNED BY AUSTRALIAN AND DUTCH FLIERS, WERE OVER KOEPANG AND ITS AIRDROME ON DUTCH TIMOR FOR TWO AND ONE-HALF HOURS. DIRECT HITS WERE SCORED ON BARRACKS AND ON AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY. LARGE EXPLOSIONS FOLLOWED BY FIRES WERE OBSERVED. ONE FIRE WAS VISIBLE 60 MILES AWAY. NO PLANES WERE LOST.

JUN 23 1943

NINE DOUGLAS BOSTONS BOMBED AND STRAFED THE LAE AND MALAHANG AIRDROMES FROM LOW ALTITUDE, STARTING SEVERAL FIRES. OTHER PLANES HIT SALAMAUA AIRDROME AND BUKI VILLAGE THE SAME TREATMENT.

WHILE ON NIGHT PATROL, MEDIUM BOMBERS STRAFED AND BOMBED FOUR LOADED BARGES OFF CAPE GLOUCESTER, NEW BRITAIN. ONE OF THE BARGES WAS SUNK, THE OTHERS DAMAGED.

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JUNE 22-(AP)-FOR 45 MINUTES THIS MORNING, AMERICAN P-38 FIGHTER PILOTS MADE PASS AFTER PASS INTO A FLIGHT OF 36 ENEMY ZEROS, SCORING 14KILLS AND NINE PROBABLES WITHOUT LOSS TO THEIR OWN UNIT.

(ALLIED HEADQUARTERS' NOON COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED OUR INTERCEPTORS IN THE ALE AREA OF NEW GUINEA ATTACKED AND DECISIVELY DEFEATED AN ENEMY FORMATION OF 36 ZEROS, DESTROYING OR DAMAGING 23 ENEMY PLANES.)

IT WAS ONE MONTH AGO TODAY THAT THIS SAME GROUP OF AMERICAN FLYERS -- WHO RIGHTLY HAVE A SIGN OVER THEIR OFFICERS' MESS READING "THROUGH THESE PORTALS PASS THE WORLD'S HOTTEST PILOTS" -- KNOCKED DOWN SIX ENEMY PLANES AND SCORED FIVE MORE PROBABLES.

THE P-38 LIGHTNINGS WERE FLYING TOP COVER FOR A GROUP OF ALLIED

JUN 23 1943

30.24- 5297

30.24—5297

BOMBERS TODAY WHEN THEY SIGHTED A MASS OF ZEROS BELOW, APPARENTLY CLIMBING FOR AN ATTACK ON THE HEAVYWEIGHTS. AFTER FIRST SIGHTING THE ENEMY IT WAS EVERY MAN'S BATTLE, WITH AMERICAN COMBAT PILOTS BRINGING HOME THE BACON.

PILOTS DESCRIBING THE AIR BATTLE SPOKE DERISIVELY OF THE ENEMY MANEUVERS IN TRYING TO ESCAPE THE TWIN-TAILED LIGHTNINGS. THE JAPANESE PILOTS SENT THEIR ZEROS INTO SLOW ROLLS, STEEP TURNS AND BANKS AT 10,000 FEET AS THE AMERICAN PILOTS MADE AS MANY PASSES AS THEIR GASOLINE SUPPLY WOULD ALLOW.

JUN 23 1943

FIRST LIEUT.LENN MATHERS, MATHERVILLE,MISS., TAGGED TWO ZEROS FOR CERTAIN AND SCORED TWO PROBABLES WITH AT LEAST A FEW OF HIS BULLETS SPRAYING FIVE OTHER PLANES. HE MADE NINE PASSES FROM 16,000 FEET, OBTAINING GOOD RUNS ON THE JAPANESE FIGHTERS IN EVERY DIVE. HE WAS CERTAIN THAT HIS FIRE CAUGHT SOME ENEMY PILOTS WITH DEADLY RESULTS.

FIRST LIEUT.CHARLES COBB, MARION,MASS., FOR THE FIRST TIME IN ONE YEAR OF OVERSEAS DUTY SAW ENEMY FIGHTERS IN TODAY'S ACTION. HE OBSERVED THE OCCASION BY KNOCKING TWO ZEROS OUT OF THE AIR.

LIEUT.CHARLES TAYLOR, MAGNOLIA,MISS., WAS CREDITED WITH ONE 'ROBABLE OUT OF THE SCRAMBLE. HE PUMPED HEAVY FIRE INTO ONE ZERO ND THE SHIP VEERED OUT OF SIGHT. TAYLOR WAS UNABLE TO VERIFY WHETHER T CRASHED.

FIRST LIEUT.EDWARD KRISHER, CONESUS,N.Y., WAS CREDITED ITH ONE VICTORY. TODAY MARJED KRISHER'S FIRST COMBAT.

SECOND LIEUTS. DON HANOVER, FOSTORIA,O., AND CAMPBELL 'LSON, LAFAYETTE,IND., BROUGHT BACK PROBABLES FOR THEIR SHARE THE SHOW.

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 22-(AP)-REPLYING TO CRITICISM IN A MEXICO C NEWSPAPER, FOREIGN MINISTER EZEQUIEL PADILLA DECLARED LAST NIGHT TH THE GOVERNMENT HAD TAKEN ALL NE SSARY STEPS TO PROTECT THE INTERESTS OF MEXICANS, INVOLVED IN STREET FIGHTING BETWEEN "ZOOT SUITERS" AND MERICAN SERVICEMEN AND ADDED THAT ADOLFO DE LA HUERTA, MEXICAN INSPECTOR OF CONSULATES, HAD ADVISED HIM THE AFFAIR WAS "BEING CLOS SATISFACTORILY."

JUN 23 1943

"THIS AFFAIR," HE ADDED, "HAD BEEN CONSIDERED A MANIFESTATION OF RACIAL SEGREGATION. THE PROBLEM EXISTS AND IT WILL NOT BE SOLVED BY DENYING IT. LONG BEFORE THE INCIDENTS IN LOS ANGELES, HOWEVER, MY OFFICE BEGAN NEGOTIATING WHICH I AM SURE WILL HAVE POSITIVE RESULTS."

THE WAR TODAY

(WHILE DEWITT MACKENZIE IS ON VACATION, THIS DAILY COLUMN IS BEING WRITTEN BY MAX HILL, FORMER CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN TOKYO.)

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JUN 23 1943

BY MAX HILL

OUR PROBLEMS AT HOME-- ACCENTED RECENTLY BY WORK STOPPAGES AND RIOTS -- ARE THE BEST PROPAGANDA THE AXIS HAS TO USE AGAINST US.

THEY ARE DOING THEIR BATTLES WITH OUR TROOPS. NEITHER THE GERMANS NOR THE JAPANESE HAVE VICTORIES WITH WHICH BOLSTER HOME MORALE.

BUT THROUGH OUR TROUBLES AT HOME THEIR ADRIOT PROPAGANDISTS ARE ABLE TO ENCOURAGE THE RANK AND FILE TO EVER MORE DESPERATE EFFORTS.

IT IS UNFORTUNATE THAT WE CONTINUE TO FEED THEM READY-MADE CRITICISM BECAUSE IN THE LONG RUN THE COST IS GOING TO BE IN AMERICAN LIVES AND MATERIALS.

JUST PRIOR TOHTHE WAR, A MINOR STRIKE OR DISTURBANCE IN AMERICA WAS WORTH BETWEEN ONE AND TWO COLUMNS OF COPY IN A TOKYO NEWSPAPER. THE BASIC THEME WAS THAT WE WERE DIVIDED; THAT WE COULD NOT WORK

JUN 23 1943

AS A UNIT. THE SITUATION HAS NOT CHANGED.

JAPAN'S GREATEST STRENGTH IS AT HOME. HER PEOPLE HAVE BEEN TAUGHT THAT THEY MUST COOPERATE WILLINGLY--THAT THE LIFE OF THE INDIVIDUAL IS AS NOTHING COMPARED WITH THE STATE AND EMPEROR.

NOT MANY MONTHS BEFORE THE WAR, PREPARATIONS WERE BEING MADE IN TOKYO FOR AIR RAID SHELTERS. THE PROGRAM WAS DROPPED. IT WAS DECIDED THAT EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN TOKYO'S 7,000,000 INHABITANTS SHOULD STAY ABOVE GROUND AND FIGHT FIRES SHOULD THERE BE A RAID.

THIS IS THE SORT OF PHILOSOPHY WE ARE COMBATTING. THE WAR ITSELF AGAINST SUCH DETERMINED PEOPLES IS DIFFICULT ENOUGH WITHOUT A DIVIDED HOME FRONT.

JUN 23 1943

--DASH--

IT CANNOT BE THAT RUSSIA DOES NOT KNOW THE PLANS OF HER ALLIES, GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

THEREFORE, THE SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW MUST BE CONSIDERED AS A TRUMP CARD IN THE PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS NOW ARE WAGING SO SUCCESSFULLY AGAINST THE GERMANS.

SHE ASKS FOR A SECOND FRONT, "WITHOUT WHICH VICTORY IS IMPOSSIBLE."

HITLER WAS RIGHT SO MANY TIMES IN HIS STRATEGY IT MUST HAVE SEEMED TO HIM THAT HE COULD NOT BE WRONG. BUT HIS MISCALCULATION OF RUSSIA'S STRENGTH HAS SAPPED THE LIFE BLOOD OF GERMANY TO A POINT THAT IT HAS BECOME OUR MARGIN OF EVENTUAL VICTORY.

THE WAR IN RUSSIA WOULD SEEM TO BE NOW IN A SORT OF STALEMATE; BUT TWO LONG AND DIFFICULT YEARS HAVE PASSED SINCE HITLER ANNOUNCED HIS DETERMINATION TO CRUSH THE RUSSIANS, PERHAPS IN SIX WEEKS.

IF RUSSIA HAD NOT HAD HER MAGNIFICENT AND UNDISCLOSED STRENGTH, THE WORLD MOST LIKELY WOULD NOW BE AT THE MERCY OF HITLER, TOJO AND MUSSOLINI.

HER CONTRIBUTION IS SO GREAT THAT SHE IS MORE THAN JUSTIFIED IN HER PRESENT APPEAL FOR A SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE. RUSSIA'S LOSSES HAVE BEEN SEVERE, BUT THEY HAVE NOT WEAKENED HER AS MUCH AS THOSE SUFFERED BY NAZI GERMANY.

JUN 23 1943

THE RUSSIAN FIGURES, AS ANNOUNCED IN THE SPECIAL COMMUNIQUE, SHOW THAT GERMAN DEAD, WOUNDED AND CAPTURED TOTAL 6,400,000 MEN. AND IN ADDITION, THE GERMANS HAVE USED OR LOST HUGE QUANTITIES OF WAR MATERIALS WHICH THEY OTHERWISE WOULD BE USING AGAINST AMERICA.

BOTH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND SECRETARY HULL OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT USED THE OCCASION TO GIVE UNSTINTED PRAISE TO THE RUSSIANS. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO Ppremier JOSEF STALIN HAD THE NOTE OF CONFIDENCE WHICH HAS BECOME INCREASINGLY EVIDENT IN RECENT WEEKS AMONG LEADERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS. HE SAID:

"THE GROWING MIGHT OF THE COMBINED FORCES OF ALL THE UNITED NATIONS X X TESTIFIES TO THE SPIRIT OF UNITY AND SACRIFICE NECESSARY FOR OUR ULTIMATE VICTORY."

IT IS ESSENTIAL FOR THE WELFARE OF ALL CONCERNED THAT WE GIVE THE RUSSIANS THE UTMOST IN COOPERATION AND AID.

JUN 23 1943

BLANK

1943

30.24—5299

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE DAILY MIRROR REPORTED FROM LISBON TODAY THAT GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO HAS DECIDED TO SEND AN OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVE WITH THE RANK OF MINISTER TO ALGERIA TO WATCH OVER SPANISH INTERESTS.

"SPAIN THUS RECOGNIZES THE NEW STATUS OF ALGERIA," THE NEWSPAPER DECLARED.

madrid, wednesday, june 23-(ap)-the air ministry announced toda it had authorized the constitution company to manufacture bombers an transport planes.

JUN 23 1943

bern, june 22--(ap)--anti-aircraft shells fragments and not airplane bombs were responsible for the death of a swiss father and his two sons at kummershausen, switzerland, near the german frontier,it was reported today.

the .
deaths occurred during the raf raid on the zeppelin hangars at friedrichshafen sunday night and the cause was n o t immediately determined. swiss officials again repeated their warning that persons were not to leave their homes during an alert, especially if they heard swiss anti-aircraft in action.

30.24—5299

RUSSIANS SURE
OF FUTURE AS
CLIMAX NEARS
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ENTER THIRD YEAR
OF WAR SERIOUS
BUT CONFIDENT (1,100)
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JUN 23 1943

JUN 23 1943

BY WILLIAM MC GAFFIN

(ADVANCE)...MOSCOW, JUNE 22-(AP)-MOSCOW, ON THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE WAR, IS A CHANGED CITY FROM A YEAR AGO. THEN IT WAS COMPARATIVELY EMPTY. IT WAS A FRONTLINE SOLDIER'S TOWN AND THERE WERE FEW PEOPLE BESIDES THE MILITARY TO BE SEEN.

TODAY IT IS STILL A FRONTLINE TOWN. THE GERMANS ARE ONLY SOME 150 MILES AWAY--AN EASY DISTANCE FOR A MODERN BOMBER. AND A GOODLY PORTION OF THE 190 DIVISIONS WHICH HITLER CONCENTRATED IN RUSSIA ARE KNOWN TO BE POISED IN THE GREAT CENTER REGION ON A FRONT WITH A RADIUS OF 150 TO 300 MILES OF THE SOVIET CAPITAL.

BUT CIVILIAN EVACUEES HAVE RETURNED TO THEIR HOMES AND MOSCOW IS NOW TEEMING WITH PEOPLE, NOT ONLY ADULTS BUT CHILDREN. A PAIR OF SPRADDLE-LEGGED INFANTS WERE PLAYING WITH DOLLS ON THE GREEN GRASS BESIDE THE KREMLIN'S RUGGED RED WALLS AS I WALKED BY TODAY. THEY SEEMED AN INCONGRUOUSLY PEACEFUL NOTE IN A NATION SO DEEPLY AT WAR.

YET IT IS NOT AN EXCEPTION. IN RED ARMY PARK LAST SUNDAY I SAT ON A PARK BENCH AND WATCHED A SEEMINGLY ENDLESS PROCESSION OF YOUNG MOTHERS TAKING CHILDREN TO SEE THE "BOW WOWS" AT THE DOG SHOW. YOU SEE CHILDREN EVERYWHERE AND HEAR THEIR LAUGHTER AS THEY PLAY IN THE

JUN 23 1943

STREETS.

MOSCOW HAS NOT BEEN BOMBED FOR OVER A YEAR NOW. THE LAST BOMBING WAS APRIL 5, 1942. IN THE FOURTEEN MONTHS SINCE THEN THE CITY HAS BEEN PATCHED AND POLISHED UNTIL YOU WOULD HARDLY KNOW THAT IT HAD EVER FELT A BOMB. THE MOSCOW UNIVERSITY AND THE OLD ROYAL STABLES STILL BEAR POCK MARKS FROM FLYING SPLINTERS.

THE BEAUTIFUL WHITE-COLUMNED BOLSHOI THEATER IS STILL UNDERGOING REPAIRS, BUT THE CRATERS IN THE BROAD PAVED STREETS HAVE BEEN FILLED AND TODAY TROLLEY BUSSES AND STREET CARS-DRIVEN BY WOMEN--CLATTER UNCONCERNEDLY ALONG THE THOROUGHFARES WHICH RESEMBLED NO MAN'S LAND DURING THE SIEGE OF MOSCOW NOT SO LONG AGO IN OCTOBER, 1941.

JUN 23 1943

IN VAST RED SQUARE, WHERE THE MASSIVE MILITARY DEMONSTRATIONS WERE HELD BEFORE THE WAR, LENIN'S MODERNISTIC TOMB STANDS OUT IN DIGNIFIED RED AND BLACK MARBLE. SOLDIERS STAND A ROUND-THE-CLOCK GUARD.

ON ONE SIDE OF THE TIMB IS THE MANY-DOMED BYZANTINE JEWEL--ST. BASIL'S CHURCH. BEHIND THE TOMB IS THE KREMLIN LOOKING, WITH ITS RED BRICK BATTLEMENTS, DOMES AND SPIRES, LIKE SOMETHING OUT OF A STORY-BOOK. ACROSS THE SQUARE FROM THE KREMLIN IS MODERNISTIC HOTEL MOSCOW, HOME OF THE WEALTHY WRITERS AND ARTISTS AND OTHER RUSSIAN BIG SHOTS. TO GO FROM THE KREMLIN TO HOTEL MOSCOW IS LIKE STEPPING OUT OF AN 18TH CENTURY DRAWING ROOM INTO ROCKEFELLER CENTER.

THE WAR HAS HAD ITS EFFECT ON THE MOSCOW RIVER WHICH FLOWS ALONG ONE SIDE OF THE KREMLIN, AS IT HAS ON THE WIDE MOKHOVAYA STREET RUNNING ALONG THE OTHER SIDE. MILITARY SECURITY PUT A HALT FOR THE DURATION TO THE POPULAR SPORT OF ROWING FROM ONE OF THE BRIDGES OUT TO THE GORKY PARK.

AND ON MAKHOVAYA STREET, ONE OF THE MAIN BUSINESS STREETS AND SITE OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY, THE FEW CARS ARE NEARLY ALL DIPLOMATIC OR MILITARY. THERE ARE NO TAXIS. A FEW NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS HAVE CARS. THE ONLY OTHERS IN CIRCULATION ARE TWO ANCIENT VEHICLES HIRED OUT FOR SPECIAL OCCASIONS BY THE INTOURIST BUREAU. JUN 23 1943

IN MOSCOW TODAY RICH AND POOR ALIKE MOVE ABOUT BY FOOT OR PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION OVER THE GREAT CIRCULAR BOULEVARDS--ONE CUTTING THROUGH THE HEART AND THE OTHER AROUND THE EDGE OF THE CITY--AND COBBLED FEEDER STREETS WHICH CONNECT THE SPRAWLED-OUT POINTS OF THE CITY.

ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR CONVEYANCES--WITH ALL BUT PASHA MY OLD PEASANT COOK WHO IS STILL AFRAID TO RIDE IT--IS THE SUBWAY OR METRO, AS IT IS CALLED HERE. IT IS A LUXURIOUS AFFAIR with MARBLED AND TILED STATIONS DECORATED WITH STATUES AND INDIRECT LIGHTING. AND IT'S ALWAYS CROWDED WITH BUSTLING, PUSHING THRONGS THAT HAVE THE SAME MANNERS AS THEIR BROADWAY COUSINS.

THE THING THAT STRIKES YOU ABOUT THE PLAIN MEN IN CAPS AND THE PLAIN WOMEN IN SHAWLS, SILENTLY RIDING THE LONG ESCALATORS DOWN INTO THE DEPTHS AND THEN WEDGING INTO PACKED TRAINS, IS THEIR DEAD SERIOUSNESS. YET YOU SEE THEM WHISTLING AND APPLAUDING AT THE BALLET AND YOU GLIMPSE ANOTHER SIDE OF THEIR CHARACTER. THEY ARE CAPABLE OF GREAT EMOTIONS WHICH COME FORCEFULLY IN RESPONSE TO THE STIRRING MUSIC OF TCHAIKOVSKY AND THE BRILLIANT DANCING OF LEPESHENSKY, WHO IS HAILED AS "GREATER THAN PAVLOWA." THEY LOVE MUSIC. RUSSIAN TODAY HAS THREE HEROES. LENIN, STALIN, AND TCHAIKOVSKY.

AND THEY LOVE DRAMA. CHEKOV'S "THREE SISTERS" PLAYS TO ENTHUSIASTIC [illegible] CENTRAL TIMES WEEKLY.

JUN 23 1943

30.24-5301

30.24—5301

SOLD-OUT.

THEY LOVE MUSIC AND DRAMA AND OPERA, ALL OF WHICH THEY ENJOY AT POPULAR PRICES. BUT ABOVE ALL THEY LOVE MOTHER RUSSIA.

"GITLER" AS THEY CALL THE NAZI DICTATOR (THEY HAVE NO "H" IN THEIR ALPHABET) REALLY STARTED SOMETHING WHEN HE ATTACKED THIS COUNTRY TWO YEARS AGO.

THEY'VE SACRIFICED EVERYTHING IN A BITTER AND DETERMINED FIGHT TO KEEP RUSSIA RUSSIAN. THE LAST TWO YEARS BEFORE THE WAR, WHICH WERE THE BEST THEY HAVE EVER HAD, HAVE GIVEN AWAY TO LEAN TIMES. LUXURIES HAVE GONE OUT OF THE WINDOW. PEOPLE ARE PLAIN, FOR THERE IS NO TIME FOR NEW CLOTHES DURING THE WAR. FOOD, WHILE SUFFICIENT FOR THE MOST PART, BECOMES A MONOTONOUS, UNBALANCED SUCCESSION OF THE SAME THINGS. CIGARETTES ARE SCARCER AND DRINK IS PROHIBITIVE IN PRICE FOR THE AVERAGE PERSON.

JUN 23 1943

STALIN, THE GREAT BUILDER, HAS HAD TO DEFER CITY IMPROVEMENT PLANS FOR THE DURATION AND CONCENTRATE ON BUILDING WEAPONS OF WAR. CONSTRUCTION HAS STOPPED ON THE HUGE PALACE OF THE SOVIETS WHICH WAS PLANNED FOR A SKYSCRAPER AS TALL AS THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING. STEEL GIRDERS WERE RIPPED OUT AND SENT TO THE FOUNDRY FOR CONVERSION INTO TANKS.

YET ALL THE SACRIFICES AND HARDSHIPS HAVE NOT SWERVED THE PEOPLE FOR ONE MINUTE FROM THE GOAL, WHICH IS THE COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF THE INVADER. THERE WAS A TIME AT THE BEGINNING, WHEN THE GERMANS WERE SO NEAR, WHEN THEY WERE NERVOUS ABOUT THEIR ABILITY TO SAVE THEIR CHERISHED MOSCOW--SYMBOL OF THIS GREAT LAND. BUT TWO YEARS OF FIGHTING HAVE GIVEN THEM CONFIDENCE SUCH AS THEY HAVE NEVER HAD BEFORE.

THAT IS ONE OF THE MOST STRIKING THINGS THAT YOU NOTICE IN MOSCOW TODAY. ON THE EVE OF ANOTHER GREAT GERMAN ASSAULT--EXPECTED TO BE THE GREATEST OF ALL WITH THE SAME AIM--TO CAPTURE MOSCOW AND EFFECT THE DEFEAT OF ALL RUSSIA--YOU CAN ACTUALLY FEEL THE PLATINUM-HARD SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE AS THEY AWAIT THE BLOW. THEY ARE NO LONGER NERVOUS. THEY ARE SURE OF THEMSELVES.

JUN 23 1943

ONE INTERESTING CHANGE WROUGHT BY THE WAR IS THE EMPHASIS ON RELIGION. LAST EASTER THE CHURCHES WERE FILLED TO OVERFLOWING BY INCREASING NUMBERS OF THE FAITHFUL, WHO WERE ALLOWED TO STAY OUT PAST THE MIDNIGHT CURFEW. PAPERS PRINT STORIES OF PEASANTS CROSSING THEMSELVES BEFORE ICONS AS A SIGN OF FIDELITY TO THE RED ARMY.

THE RUSSIANS KNOW THAT A DREADFUL BATTLE IS COMING AND THEY ARE READY FOR IT. WELL-GROOMED OFFICERS TAKING PLUMP GIRLS TO THE CINEMA KNOW THAT THEY MAY RETURN HOME TO FIND THEIR LEAVES CANCELLED. FIGHTER PATROLS THAT CIRCLE CONSTANTLY OVER MOSCOW, AND THE ROOFSPOTTERS WHO MAINTAIN DAY AND NIGHT WATCH BESIDE THEIR ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, KNOW THAT IT MUST COME.

THE BALLOON BARRAGE THAT GOES UP INTO THE "WHITE NIGHT" WITH EACH SETTING SUN IS ANOTHER SIGN OF MOSCOW'S PREPAREDNESS. MOSCOW WON'T BE CAUGHT NAPPING. THIS ALERT CONFIDENCE SHOWS SHE IS READY FOR THE WORST "GERR GITLER" CAN OFFER.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 22-(AP)-- AN AMERICAN P-38 LIGHTNING PILOT WHO WAS FORCED [redacted] DOWN IN THE MEDITERRANEAN ONLY THREE MILES FROM THE SHORE OF SICILY DURING

JUN 23 1943

COMBAT OPERATIONS YESTERDAY WAS PLUCKED TO SAFETY FROM UNDER THE VERY NOSES OF THE ENEMY BY THE CREW OF A BRITISH WALRUS AMPHIBIAN PLANE.

JUN 23 1943

DETAILS WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE ON THE RESCUE, WHICH WAS THE CLOSEST TO AXIS SHORES YET AFFECTED BY ANY BRITISH AIR-SEA RESCUE UNIT.

FLYING IN OLD, LUMBERING AIRCRAFT, WHICH WOULD BE NO MATCH AGAINST GERMAN FIGHTER PLANES, THE PILOTS AND CREWS OF THESE WALRUS RESCUE PLANES IN SIX WEEKS OF RISKING THEIR OWN NECKS HAVE SAVED 41 ALLIED AIRMEN FROM DEATH IN THE SEA OR CAPTURE BY THE ENEMY.

cairo, june 22--(ap)-- paul ballereau, vichy french
nister to jidda, red sea seaport in saudi arabia arrived in cairo
day enroute to france, he left jidda june 16. difficulty in
mmunications between vichy and jidda was given as the reason for his
sturn. allied authorities facilitated his departure.

BY J. NORMAN LODGE

GUADALCANAL, JUNE -(AP)-WITHOUT GIVING FALSE HOPES TO THE UNITED STATES, THE THOUGHT ARISES: JUST HOW LONG CAN THE JAPANESE TAKE THE PRESENT AIR POUNDING IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC AND STILL MAINTAIN A SEMBLANCE OF COMPOSURE.

JUN 23 1943

FOR INSTANCE, TAKE THE FIGURES OF THE COMMANDER OF AIR IN THE SOLOMONS WHICH STATE THAT FROM LAST AUG. 20 TO JUNE 11 OF THIS YEAR AIRMEN WORKING FROM THIS ISLAND HAVE SUNK TEN TIMES AS MUCH JAPANESE SHIPPING AS OUR FORCES HAVE LOST TO ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN THE SOLOMONS THEATER.

SOLOMONS AIR UNITS, INCLUDING THE ARMY, NAVY AND MARINE PLANES AND PILOTS, PRESENTLY ARE UNDER COMMAND OF REAR ADMIRAL MARC A.MITSCHER.

THE RECORD BOARD IN HIS OFFICE FOR THIS PERIOD OF AUG. 20 TO JUNE 11 SHOWS OUR PLANES MAINTAINED A SCORE OF THREE JAPANESE AIRCRAFT DOWNED IN AERIAL COMBAT TO ONE OF OUR PLANES. OUR ACK-ACK GUNS ALSO HAVE SCORED THE SAME 3-1 RATIO.

WE HAVE RECOVERED NEARLY HALF THE PERSONNEL OF U.S. PLANES SHOT DOWN. JAPANESE RECOVERIES ARE UNKNOWN, OF COURSE, BUT IT IS SAID THEY MUST BE MUCH LOWER THAN OURS BECAUSE OF THE INFLAMMABILITY OF THEIR CRAFT PLUS THE FACT THAT FEW NIPPONESE PILOTS ARE OUTFITTED WITH PARACHUTES.

LAST AUGUST OUR AIR STRENGTH WAS NOTHING TO WRITE HOME ABOUT. THE COMPARATIVE FIGURES SINCE THAT TIME SHOW WHAT GREAT STRIDES HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY OUR HIGH COMMAND TO CAPTURE THE NECESSARY AIR SUPERIORITY IN THIS THEATER.

HAVING BEEN ON GUADALCANAL LAST YEAR I KNOW HOW POORLY WE WERE FIXED FOR AIRCRAFT DURING NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, ESPECIALLY FOR BOMBERS. MANY PLANES WERE GOING A THOUSAND HOURS WITHOUT THE CHECKUP SUPPOSEDLY

JUN 23 1943

30.24-5303

NECESSARY AFTER 300. THERE WAS PRACTICALLY NOTHING AROUND HERE IN THE WAY OF AIR STRENGTH IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, AND BUT LITTLE IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.

THEREFORE, THE REMARKABLE RATIO IN PLANES SHOT DOWN AND SHIPS SUNK HAS BEEN LARGELY PILED UP THIS YEAR.

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT JIM LUCAS, .S. MARINE CORPS, OF 25131 EAST 14TH PLACE, TULSA,OKLA., D DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JUN 23 1943

(ADVANCE)-(AB)-SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC,JUNE 1-(DELAYED)-CORPOR AYMOND P.MICCICHE, 9 LIME STREET, ROCHESTER,N.Y., HAS BEEN OMPLIMENTED BY HIS COMMANDING OFFICER HERE FOR THE PART HE PLAYED IN KEEPING OPEN AN AERIAL "BURMA ROAD" OF SUPPLIES TO HENDERSON FIELD DURING THE SOLOMON ISLANDS CAMPAIGN.

CORPORAL MICCICHE, THEN A PRIVATE FIRST CLASS, REPEATEDLY RODE INTO GUADALCANAL AS RADIOMAN IN NAVY CARGO TRANSPORT PLANES CARRYIN BOMBS, HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND GASOLINE. HE HELPED UNLOAD THEM UNDER FIRE ON HENDERSON FIELD RUNWAYS, AND THEN TOOK OFF WITH WOUNDED MARINES FOR BASE HOSPITALS.

THE FEAT OF CORPORAL MICCICHE'S SQUADRON HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED BY ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY AS "AN EXAMPLE OF COURAGE AND SKILL."

CORPORAL MICCICHE ENLISTED AT BUFFALO,N.Y., NOVEMBER 15, 1940, AND JOINED HIS SQUADRON JAN.20, 1942. HE IS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS.ANGELO MICCICHE, ROCHESTER.

COLONEL P.K.SMITH, IN COMPLIMENTING CORPORAL MICCICHE FOR "OUTSTANDING HEROISM" SET OUT:

"DURING THE PERID OF SEPTEMBER 25 TO NOVEMBER 1, 1942, PRIVATE

30.24—5303

FIRST CLASS MICCICHE MADE SIX TRIPS AS FLIGHT RADIOMAN OF NAVY CARGO TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS AREA.

"HIS ZEAL, EXCEPTIONAL COURAGE AND DEVOTION TO DUTY DURING THESE FLIGHTS, UNDER EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS, ENABLED THIS GROUP TO SUPPLY COMBATANT FORCES AND EVACUATE WOUNDED FROM THE COMBAT AREA."

BY MURLIN SPENCER

JUN 23 1943

AN ADVANCED BASE SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JUNE 19-(DELAYED)-(AP)-AFTER 18 MONTHS OF WAR THERE IS NO SIGN THAT JAPAN HAS SACRIFICED QUALITY OF ITS WAR PLANES IN AN EFFORT TO STEP UP PRODUCTIO

THAT IS THE CONCLUSION OF AN AMERICAN ARMY LIEUTENANT, MEMBER OF A SELECT GROUP OF PLANE WRECKAGE HUNTERS, WHO POKE AROUND IN THE TWIST REMAINS OF ENEMY ZEROS, DIVE BOMBERS AND MEDIUM BOMBERS SHOT DOWN OVER PAPUA.

HE IS LIEUT.JOSEPH PHILLIPS, 28, OF (3116 BURTON ST.) ALTON, ILL.

"THE JAPANESE ARE USING JUST AS MUCH CARE IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THEIR PLANES NOW AS THEY DID BEFORE THE WAR," HE SAYS. "I HAVE BEEN WATCHING FOR PARTS WHERE INFERIOR WORKMANSHIP OR MATERIAL SHOWS UP FIRST. THERE IS NO TRACE THAT QUALITY HAS BEEN SACRIFICED FOR QUANTI

IN HIS DETECTIVE WORK LIEUT.PHILLIPS HAS FOUND THE ZERO STILL IS THE AERO-DYNAMICALLY EFFICIENT, MANEUVERABLE PLANE WITH WHICH THE JAPANESE RAN RAMPANT OVER MANILA, SINGAPORE AND BATAVIA; THAT THE MEDIUM AND DIVE BOMBERS BUILT AFTER DEC.7, 1941, ARE DEADLY WEAPONS.

ON THE OTHER HAND, PHILLIPS HAS FOUND, WHILE THE ENEMY'S PLANES RETAIN THEIR GOOD FEATURES, THEY ALSO RETAIN ALL THE BAD. THEY HAVE MADE FEW IMPROVEMENTS OUTSIDE OF SEVERAL FEEBLE ATTEMPTS TO

JUN 23 1943

COPY NEW AMERICAN ISSUES.

THE ZERO, LIEUT.PHILLIPS SAYS, IS SO STRUCTURALLY TIGHT THAT IT IS LIKE A TAUT PIECE OF PAPER AND BREAKS APART UNDER HEAVY GUNFIRE. THE JAPANESE ARE USING LARGE AMOUNTS OF MAGNESIUM IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THEIR PLANES, AND THEIR SELF-SEALING GASOLINE TANKS ARE INADEQUATE, PROBABLY ACCOUNTING FOR THE FACT THAT SO MANY ENEMY PLANES GO DOWN AS "FLAMERS."

JUN 23 1943

IT IS A FASCINATING JOB THAT PHILLIPS WHO ONCE FOUGHT PROFESSIONALLY IN FLORIDA UNDER THE NAME OF JOE VALLEE, AND A FEW OTHERS LIKE HIM ARE DOING IN THE JUNGLES OF NEW GUINEA. EARLY IN THE WAR THE ENGLISH DISCOVERED THE GERMANS WERE USING EQUIPMENT OF WHICH BRITAIN HAD NO KNOWLEDGE. THE BRITISH SET UP A TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY COMPOSED OF ENGINEERS AND PILOTS, TO STUDY WRECKAGE OF GERMAN PLANES BROUGHT DOWN IN ENGLAND.

WHEN THE UNITED STATES ENTERED THE WAR WE SELECTED 36 MEN FOR A MATERIEL INTELLIGENCE UNIT. LIEUT.PHILLIPS, GRADUATE OF AN EAST ST.LOUIS AIR COLLEGE, WAS ONE OF THE FIRST 12 TO BE GRADUATED. HE WAS SENT TO THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC.

"AS FAR AS I CAN FIND," HE SAID, "THE JAPS HAVEN'T COME OUT WITH ANYTHING RADICALLY NEW. THEIR PROPELLERS ARE COPIES OF OURS, SO ARE THEIR RADIO TUBES AND THEIR SPARK PLUGS. THEY HAVE A RADIAL (CORRECT) ENGINE DESIGN WHICH INCORPORATES THE BEST FEATURES OF OURS WITHOUT WORRYING, OF COURSE, ABOUT PATENT INFRINGEMENTS.

"A FEEBLE ATTEMPT AT A SELF-SEALING GAS TANK IS ABOUT THE ONLY ATTEMPT I HAVE OBSERVED TO COPY ANY OF OUR INNOVATIONS SINCE THE WAR STARTED. THEIR SELF-SEALING GAS TANK IS NOT ADEQUATE AND THEY HAVE GONE SO FAR AS TO MAKE BELLY TANKS SELF-SEALING, WHICH IS STUPID, SINCE BELLY TANKS ARE MADE TO BE DROPPED.

"ONE JAP DIVE BOMBER CARRIED FULL RADIO EQUIPMENT WHICH LEADS TO THE BELIEF THAT IT WAS USED AS A HOMING PIGEON FOR OTHER PLANES IN THE FLIGHT, GUIDING THEM TO THE TARGET. IT DIDN'T GUIDE THEM HOME, HOWEVER.

"JAP FIGHTERS I HAVE FOUND HAVE BEEN FULLY EQUIPPED WITH PARACHUTES. THE FLYING SUITS USED BY THEIR PILOTS WERE BETTER THAN OURS.

"THE ZERO IS A MARVELOUS AIRPLANE, BUT IT HAS ITS FAULTS. IT CAN'T STAND THE POUNDING OUR PLANES STAND. AND BECAUSE OF THE WING, WHICH RUNS ALL THE WAY THROUGH THE PLANE AND CAN'T BE TAKEN OFF, IT IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO OVERHAUL. THE FASTEST OVERHAUL JOB WOULD TAKE MONTHS.

"THE TWIN ENGINE BOMBER ALSO IS STRUCTURALLY TIGHT AND WON'T STAND UP TO THE HEAVY GUNFIRE THAT OUR PLANES TAKE AND LIVE THROUGH."

FR920PCW

JUN 23 1943

**SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA--FIRST (ADD SCHEDLER'S AIR VICTORY)** June 22-AP

**(BJO) IN THE SHOW.**

**CAPT.GEORGE WELCH, WILMINGTON,DEL., RAISED HIS PERSONAL SCORE CARD FROM SEVEN TO 10 ENEMY PLANES. HE SHOT THE WING FROM ONE ZERO AND EXPLODED TWO OTHERS IN MID-AIR BY BURSTS AT EXTREMELY CLOSE RANGE.**

**FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 40 MISSIONS FIRST LIEUT.CORNELIUS SMITH (10-79TH ST) BROOKLYN, N.Y., SAW ENEMY PLANES. HE MADE UP FOR ALL THE PAST DISAPPOINTMENTS BY SHOOTING DOWN AT LEAST THREE ZEROS AND PROBABLY A FOURTH. ONE OF HIS KILLS EXPLODED SO CLOSE TO HIS OWN PLANE THAT FRAGMENTS FROM THE DISINTEGRATING ENEMY PLANE DAMAGED SMITH'S SHIP. HIS OTHER TWO VICTORIES WERE WHAT HE TERMED "FLAMERS."**

**OTTAWA, JUNE 22-(AP)-LEADING AIRCRAFTMAN DONALD AUGUSTUS MC GOV**

**WHOSE FATHER, T.A. MC GOVERN, LIVES AT 635 FOURTH STREET, ALLENTOWN,**

JUN 23 1943

30.24-5305

30.24—5305

PA., WAS LISTED TONIGHT IN A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST DANGEROUSLY ILL ON ACTIVE SERVICE IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, JUNE 22-(AP)-SERGEANT MAURICE EMANUEL BUECHLER, WHOSE FATHER, DR. HARRY BUECHLER, LIVES AT 566 HIGH STREET, NEWARK, N.J., WAS LISTED TONIGHT IN A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS, BUT NOW, FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES, PRESUMED DEAD.

JUN 23 1943

OTTAWA, JUNE 22-(AP)-SERGEANT WALTER LEROY BOVAIRD, WHOSE FATHER, E.E. BOVAIRD, LIVES AT 19 ROCKDALE STREET, WORCESTER, MASS., WAS LISTED TONIGHT IN A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST AS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE AFTER AIR OPERATIONS OVERSEAS.

OTTAWA, JUNE 22-(AP)-PILOT OFFICER GORDON B. BOOTH, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 625 MORSE AVENUE, FINDLAY, OHIO, WAS LISTED AS KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS IN A ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE CASUALTY LIST RELEASED TONIGHT.

OTTAWA, JUNE 22-(AP)-PRINCE BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS HUSBAND OF CROWN PRINCESS JULIANA, ARRIVED TODAY IN MONTREAL BY AIRPLANE FROM ENGLAND AND PROCEEDED TO THE OTTAWA HOME OF HIS WIFE WHOSE MOTHER, QUEEN WILHELMINA, ALSO IS VISITING HERE FROM ENGLAND.

PRINCE BERNHARD WILL ATTEND THE CHRISTENING OF HIS INFANT DAUGHTER, PRINCESS MARGRIET FRANCIUCA, ON JUNE 29. HE LAST VISITED OTTAWA AT THE TIME OF HER BIRTH IN JANUARY.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO, JUNE 22-(AP)-DETROIT IS OUT OF BOUNDS TO MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN ARMED FORCES UNTIL FURTHER ORDER, MAJOR H.L. PETRIE, M.C., OFFICER COMMANDING THE ST.LUKE'S ROAD BARRACKS HERE, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUN 23 1943

THE BORDER WAS CLOSED TO MEN IN THE ARMED SERVICES AS A PRECAUTIONARY MEASURE DURING THE RACE RIOTS IN DETROIT, IT WAS STATED.

ORVAL G.ADAMS, CHIEF INSPECTOR OF THE CANADIAN IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT, SAID NO ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN TO PREVENT CANADIAN CIVILIANS FROM CROSSING THE BORDER ON BUSINESS OR TO VISIT FRIENDS.

HEADQUARTERS ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, JUNE 22-(AP)-LIEUT.GEN. SIMON B.BUCKNER, JR., COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, ANNOUNCED TODAY HE HAD AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL TO FOUR STAFF SERGEANTS FOR MORE THAN 100 HOURS OF FLIGHT IN COMBAT AND OPERATIONS IN ADVERSE WEATHER, INCLUDING HAZARDOUS RESCUES NEAR KISKA.

THE MEN ARE STAFF SERGTS. E.E.KARNATZ, RADIO OPERATOR, BOSTWICK, NEB.; CHARLES V.RUPSIS, ENGINEER GUNNER, CHICAGO; CHARLES H.SPENCER, MECHANIC, MIDDLEBOURNE, W.VA.; AND FREDERICK N.BYRD, RADIO OPERATOR, LEBANON, N.Y.

THESE PROMOTIONS WERE ANNOUNCED:

TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL--JOSEPH E.CANNON, PROVIDENCE, R.I. AND WILLIAM N.SNOUFFER, YORKVILLE, ILL.

JUN 23 1943

MODERN MARINERS
BEAT BLIGH'S
SEA SAGA
---
BOUNTY CREW'S
ENDURANCE
ECLIPSED (800)
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(PICTURES: SURVIVORS OF NEW ADVENTURES ADRIFT)

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BY PAULA CLARK

JUN 23 1943

(ADVANCE)-MIAMI, FLA., JUNE 22-(AP)-CAST ADRIFT AFTER THE FAMED MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY, CAPTAIN WILLIAM BLIGH AND HIS FOLLOWERS SAILED AN OPEN LIFEBOAT NEARLY 4,000 MILES OVER A MIGHTY OCEAN--AND FOR A CENTURY AND A HALF MEN LOOKED UPON THE VOYAGE AS A PEAK OF SEAFARING ENDURANCE.

YET, OUT OF A YEAR AND A HALF OF MERCILESS SUBMARINE WARFARE, HAVE COME TALES WHICH ECLIPSE THE FORTITUDE AND SUFFERING OF BLIGH'S LITTLE CREW.

A STOICAL YOUNG CHINESE, AN AMERICAN SAILORBOY AND TWO DUTCH SEAMEN, AN AUSTRALIAN WOMAN AND A YOUTHFUL ENGLISH SHIP'S OFFICER--ALL HAVE SURVIVED ORDEALS LONGER, MORE TERRIBLE THAN BLIGH'S.

EVERY SCHOOLBOY HAS READ ABOUT THE BRITISH CAPTAIN'S 47-DAY TRIP ACROSS THE PACIFIC OCEAN TO TIMOR, AND MOTION PICTURE AUDIENCES HAVE STIRRED IN ANGER AT HIS HARD-HANDED DISCIPLINE AND THRILLED AT HIS INDOMINABLE COURAGE.

IT WAS IN 1787 THAT THE CREW OF H.M.S.BOUNTY WAS SENT TO FETCH PLANTINGS OF THE BREADFRUIT TREE FOR INTRODUCTION TO THE WEST INDIES. MUTINY BROKE OUT APRIL 28, 1789, AND BLIGH AND 18 OTHERS WERE CROWDED INTO A 23-FOOT BOAT AND TOLD TO SEEK THEIR SALVATION.

FOR PROVISIONS THERE WERE 25 GALLONS OF WATER, 150 POUNDS OF BREAD, 30 POUNDS OF PORK, SIX QUARTS OF RUM AND SIX BOTTLES OF WINE.

ONE MAN WAS KILLED BY SAVAGES WHEN THE PARTY STOPPED AT AN SLAND TO REPLENISH THE WATER SUPPLY, BUT ALL OF THE OTHERS WERE ALIVE JUNE 15 WHEN THE BOAT REACHED A SETTLEMENT AT COUPANG BAY ON TIMOR, DUTCH EAST INDIES. BLIGH AND 11 OTHERS EVENTUALLY REACHED ENGLAND.

THE MUTINEERS LANDED ON PITCAIRN ISLAND, OFF THE WESTERN COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, WHERE THEIR DESCENDANTS STILL LIVE.

JUN 23 1943

THE MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY HAD BEEN HISTORY FOR 153 YEARS WHEN, IN 1942, UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINE ACTIVITIES AGAINST UNITED NATIONS' SHIPPING BROUGHT INCIDENTS WHICH SHOWED THAT BLIGH AND HIS SAILORS HAD NOT EVEN APPROACHED THE LIMITS OF HUMAN ENDURANCE.

IN 51 DAYS, GUIDED ONLY BY THE SUN AND STARS, A MAN AND WOMAN STEERED A LIFEBOAT ALMOST ALL OF THE WAY ACROSS THE SOUTH ATLANTIC FROM AFRICA TO SOUTH AMERICA.

SEVENTEEN PERSONS FOUND REFUGE IN THE SMALL BOAT AFTER THE TORPEDOING OF A BRITISH SHIP, BUT ONLY THIRD OFFICER J.A.WHYTE OF ENGLAND AND MRS.MARGARET GORDON, AN AUSTRALIAN, COULD SURVIVE ON THE MEAGER RATIONS OF FOOD AND WATER. WHYTE PRAISED MRS.GORDON, WHO LOST HER HUSBAND IN THE SINKING, BECAUSE SHE STOOD HER SHARE OF WATCHES WHILE THE TWO PICKED A TORTUOUS WAY ACROSS THE SEA.

LATE LAST YEAR, ON NOV.2, A SUBMARINE IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SANK A DUTCH VESSEL CROWDED WITH MEMBERS OF ITS OWN CREW AND THE SURVIVORS

JUN 23 1943

30.24—5307

30.24—5307

FROM IVERMEN OF THREE OF HER DESTROYER NAVY GUNNERS AND TWO DUTCH SEAMEN, CLIMBED ABOARD A TINY LIFERAFT ON WHICH WERE STORED TWO POUNDS OF CHOCOLATE, NINE CANS OF CONDENSED MILK AND 12 GALLONS OF WATER.

EIGHTY-THREE DAYS LATER, ON JAN.24, 1943, AN AMERICAN WARSHIP PICKED UP THE RAFT AND THREE OF THE MEN WHO STILL WERE ALIVE AFTER DRIFTING APPROXIMATELY 2,200 MILES.

POON LIM'S SHIP WAS TORPEDOED NOV.23, 1942, IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC, NEAR THE COAST OF AFRICA. WASHED OVERBOARD, POON LIM FOUND AN EMPTY LIFERAFT AND CLIMBED UPON IT. IT WAS STOCKED WITH FOOD AND WATER ENOUGH TO KEEP SEVERAL MEN ALIVE FOR A FEW DAYS.

POON LIM--A NATIVE OF HAINAN ISLANDS, NOTED EVEN IN HARDY CHINA FOR THE STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE OF ITS INHABITANTS--MANAGED TO MAKE THE FOOD LAST FOR 55 DAYS.

JUN 23 1943

THEN HE PRIED A NAIL OUT OF THE RAFT, BENT IT FOR A FISH HOOK, BAITED IT WITH A PIECE OF BISCUIT, USED UNRAVELLED ROPE FOR A LINE, AND STARTED CATCHING HIS FOOD. WHEN IT RAINED, HE DRAINED THE WATER CAUGHT IN A CANVAS INTO THE STORAGE TANK.

IT IS POON LIM'S BOAST THAT HE CLIMBED UNAIDED ABOARD THE FISHING VESSEL WHICH PICKED HIM UP APRIL 3, 1943, NEAR THE COAST OF BRAZIL.

DOZENS OF OTHER AVIATORS AND SEAMEN ADRIFT IN LIFEBOATS OR LIFERAFTS HAVE CLUNG TO LIFE FOR PERIODS RIVALLING THE LENGTH OF THE BLIGH VOYAGE--AND EVEN NOW, SOMEWHERE ON THE WORLD'S GREAT OCEANS, A MARINER MAY HAVE SURPASSED POON LIM'S ACHIEVEMENT AND STILL BE WAITING FOR RESCUE.

BUT OUT OF THE SUFFERING HAS COME A NEW HOPE FOR THOSE WHO FIND THEMSELVES ADRIFT FAR FROM LAND. INVENTORS ARE BUSY TRYING TO EASE THE WAY TO SALVATION.

THE GOVERNMENT HAS ADOPTED AS STANDARD EQUIPMENT FOR RAFTS AND BOATS A NEW FISHING KIT, SAID TO BE ALMOST FOOLPROOF AND CAPABLE OF CATCHING FISH IN ANY WATERS.

NEARING PERFECTION ARE COMPACT DEVICES FOR DISTILLING FRESH WATER FROM THE SEA. SCIENTISTS ARE EXPERIMENTING WITH THE POSSIBILITIES OF STORING MORE SUSTENANCE IN THE LIMITED STORAGE SPACE. ALREADY WORKING IN THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE IS A TINY RADIO WHICH WILL SEND OUT DISTRESS SIGNALS AT THE TURN OF A CRANK.

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SEPARATE GROUND
AND AIR COMMAND
WORKS IN AFRICA

- - -

JUN 23 1943

GENERALS WORK OUT
SYSTEM TO GAIN
COORDINATION (750)

- - -

(COORDINATION OF GROUND AND AIR FORCES HAS BEEN A SUBJECT OF HOT DEBATE EVER SINCE THE BIRTH OF MILITARY AIR POWER. INDEPENDENCE PLUS COOPERATION IS THE ANSWER FOUND IN AFRICA, SAYS WES GALLAGHER, FORMERLY IN CHARGE OF ASSOCIATED PRESS COVERAGE IN THAT AREA.)

BY WES GALLAGHER

NEW YORK, JUNE 22-(AP)-SHOULD THE AIRFORCES OR THE GROUND FORCES BE IN SUPREME COMMAND DURING A BATTLE?

THIS BURNING TACTICAL QUESTION WHICH IS STILL DEBATED FIERCELY

JUN 22 1943

IN BRITAIN AND AMERICA HAS BEEN SOLVED IN NORTH AFRICA.

THE ANSWER IS "NEITHER".

THE FIRST STEPS IN SOLVING THE PROBLEM WERE TAKEN BY TWO TOUGH MINDED MEN, EJCH EXTREMELY JEALOUS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE ARMS. THEY WERE SLIGHT, BIG EARED AND BELLIGERENT AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR ARTHUR TEDDER AND THE EIGHTH ARMY'S COCKY COMMANDER, GENERAL BERNARD MONTGOMERY.

JUN 23 1943

ANOTHER FIERCE ADVOCATE OF AIRPOWER, RED HAIRED AND TACITURN LIEUTENANT GENERAL CARL "TOOEY" SPAATZ, AMERICAN COMMANDER OF THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIRFORCES, WORKED OUT THE FINAL FORM OF THE NEW BATTLE TACTICS.

THE PROBLEM HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH THE BROADER POLICY OF WHETHER THE WAR CAN BE WON BY BOMBING ALONE. THAT IS SOMETHING WHICH REMAINS TO BE SEEN.

GENERALS AND AIRMARSHALS, EVEN THE MILDER ONES, ARE DIFFICULT CHARACTERS. THEY ARE USED TO HAVING THEIR COMMANDS OBEYED AND EXPECT TO BE IN COMMAND OF EVERYTHING IN THEIR AREAS. TEDDER AND MONTGOMERY ARE DEFINITELY NOT OF THE "MILDER" TYPE. WHEN THEY FIRST MET IN THE DESERT A YEAR AGO AS ROMMEL BATTERED AT THE GATES OF EGYPT THEY MIGHT WELL HAVE BECOME KEEN RIVALS.

MOST GROUND GENERALS WISH TO HAVE THE AIRFORCES UNDER THEIR THUMB WHERE THEY CAN CALL UPON THEM AS NEEDED, BUT MONTGOMERY HAD A DIFFERENT IDEA. ALL HE WANTED WAS "AIR SUPERIORITY" SO THAT HIS TROOPS WOULD NOT BE HELD UP BY AXIS PLANES.

HE DID NOT FEEL THAT IT WAS UP TO HIM TO TELL THE AIRFORCE HOW TO DO IT. IN SUBSTANCE HE TOLD TEDDER, "I DON'T CARE HOW YOU GET IT --THAT'S ENTIRELY UP TO YOU."

TEDDER, FOR HIS PART, UTTERED A FEW WORDS OF WARNING. HE SAID THE RAF AND AMERICAN AIR FORCES WOULD GET SUPERIORITY, BUT THAT MONTGOMERY'S FORCES WERE NOT TO EXPECT TO HAVE EVERY ME109 OR JU87 COMBED OUT OF THEIR HAIR, NOR TO SEE GREAT CLOUDS OF PLANES OVERHEAD ALL DAY FOR MORAL SUPPORT.

JUN 23 1943

TEDDER'S TACTICS WERE SIMPLE. BEFORE AN OFFENSIVE HE TURNED HIS ENTIRE STRENGTH AGAINST THE ENEMY AIRFIELDS. HOUR AFTER HOUR HE HAMMERED THE FIELDS UNTIL HE CAUGHT THEIR PLANES ON THE GROUND AND WIPED THEM OUT. INSTEAD OF TRYING TO CUT OFF THE BRANCHES OF THE TREE HE CUT IT OFF AT THE ROOTS. WHEN HE HAD KNOCKED OUT THE LUFTWAFFE HE TURNED TO MONTGOMERY AND SAID, "YOU HAVE YOUR AIR SUPERIORITY AND NOW WHAT DO YOU WANT US TO DO TO HELP YOUR TROOPS."

MONTGOMERY WOULD THEN GIVE TEDDER A LIST OF TARGETS, USUALLY ARTILLERY POSITIONS, WHICH WERE PROVING OBSTACLES TO HIS TANKS AND INFANTRY. TEDDER WOULD THEN TURN HIS FORCE AGAINST THESE TARGETS, CONFIDENT THERE WOULD BE NO OPPOSITION.

IF THE GERMANS RUSHED UP PLANES AND AGAIN THREATENED IN THE AIR, TEDDER WOULD TURN HIS FIGHTERS AND BOMBERS FROM GROUND SUPPORT WORK TO POUND AIRDROMES UNTIL THE LUFTWAFFE WAS AGAIN BEATEN DOWN.

SOME GROUND FORCES WOULD NOT SEE AN ALLIED PLANE FOR WEEKS ON END--NOR A GERMAN ONE. SO WELL WAS THE AIRFORCES WORK CARRIED OUT THAT THE EIGHTH ARMY TRUCKS AND TANKS ROLLED ALONG THE ROADS BUMPER TO BUMPER, CONFIDENT THEY WOULD NEVER BE ATTACKED FROM THE AIR.

WHILE TEDDER AND MONTGOMERY WERE PUTTING THESE TACTICS INTO OPERATION THE ALLIED FORCES LANDING IN NORTH AFRICA WERE HAVING THEIR AIR TROUBLES. GENERAL ANDERSON'S FIRST ARMY WAS MAKING ITS ABORTIVE DRIVE FOR TUNIS AND BIZERTE THAT FAILED BY JUST 48 HOURS. THE FEW PLANES

JUN 23 1943

30.24-5309

30.24—5309

AVAILABLE WERE PLACED UNDER ANDERSON'S PERSONAL COMMAND. THE HALF DOZEN SPITFIRES AND LIGHTNINGS AVAILABLE FOR EACH LOCAL PATROL WERE MET BY DOZENS OF ME109S AND FW190S AND WIPED OUT OF THE AIR. THE LUFTWAFFE THEN BOMBED THE FIRST ARMY TO A HALT.

GENERAL EISENHOWER THEN CALLED SPAATZ FROM ENGLAND TO REBUILD HIS TATTERED AIRFORCES.

JUN 23 1943

IT TOOK MOST OF THE WINTER TO MEET THE LUFTWAFFE ON EQUAL TERMS AND THEN TEDDER ARRIVED AS SUPREME COMMANDER FOR AIR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND HE AND SPAATZ CREATED A NEW TYPE OF AIR FORCE.

THEY DIVIDED THE PLANES UNDER THEIR COMMAND ACCORDING TO TYPES INTO TWO AIR FORCES, TACTICAL AND STRATEGIC.

THE TACTICAL AIR FORCE WAS ASSIGNED THE TASK OF GROUND SUPPORT. IT'S JOB WAS THE SAME AS TEDDER'S HAD BEEN IN EGYPT AND LIBYA. IT WAS GIVEN ALMOST ALL THE FIGHTERS, ALL THE LIGHT BOMBERS AND SOME O THE MEDIUM BOMBERS.

THE STRATEGIC AIR FORCE, COMPOSED OF THE LONG RANGE FIGHTERS, FLYING FORTRESSES AND OTHER HEAVY BOMBERS WITH SOME MEDIUM BOMBERS, WAS ASSIGNED THE JOB OF KNOCKING OUT THE AXIS SUPPLY LINES BY BOMBING HARBORS AND DOCKS.

IN THE FURY OF BATTLE THE TASKS OF THE TWO FORCES FREQUENTLY WOULD OVERLAP. THE STRATEGIC FORCE WAS SOMETIMES CALLED UPON TO BOMB THE AIRFIELDS AND KNOCK OUT THE LUFTWAFFE'S RESERVES IN SICILY AND SARDINIA. IN THE LATER STAGES OF THE CAMPAIGN THE TACTICAL FORCE'S BOMBERS JOINED IN SEA SWEEPS AND HARRASSED THE AXIS SUPPLY LINES.

HOW WELL THE TEDDER--SPAATZ--MONTGOMERY TACTICS WORKED WAS SHOWN IN THE COMPLETE AIR SUPERIORITY ENJOYED BY THE ALLIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, WHICH ENABLED THEM TO BOMB PANTELLERIA INTO SUBMISSION.

PANTELLERIA WAS ANOTHER EXAMPLE OF DUAL BATTLE COMMAND. THE GROUND FORCES WERE WAITING AND READY TO ASSAULT THE ITALIAN ISLAND FORTRESS BUT SPAATZ AND TEDDER SAID, "WE CAN DO IT ALONE. JUST WAIT."

JUN 23 1943

IT IS DOUBTFUL IF THE LARGER ISLANDS WILL FALL TO AIRPOWER ALONE, BUT WHEN THE ALLIES LAND THEY WILL HAVE LITTLE TO WORRY ABOUT FROM THE LUFTWAFFE.

Bern

JUN 23 1943

# RAF HAMMERS MUELHEIM IN DRIVE TO CRIPPLE RUHR; BOMBS RAIN ON ITALY AGAIN

# ROOSEVELT TO ASK DRAFT LAW RISE TO AGE 65 TO DEAL WITH WAR STRIKES; CALLS UMW LEADERSHIP INTOLERABLE

## EUROPEAN RAIDS KEPT UP 48 HOURS

JUN 24 1943

### U. S. Fortresses, Striking By Day, Meet RAF Going Out At Night

### Blows Follow Hammering Of Muelheim, Ruhr Steel Center

London, Thursday, June 24 (AP)—Enemy raiders were over northeast England during the night and attacked a coastal town, where flares and bombs were dropped in a hit-and-run raid.

JAMES M LONG

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 23—Fleets of American Flying Fortresses and RAF two-engined bombers struck at Axis-ruled Europe by daylight today to keep the Allied air offensive rolling at a mighty pace after another block-buster night assault into the Ruhr, upon Muelheim.

The formations of Flying Fortresses raced back over the chalk cliffs of southeast England this evening virtually crossing new formations of British twin-engined aircraft streaking eastward.

**Objectives Not Named**

There was no immediate announcement of the objectives by day of the Fortresses.

Late today British Bostons and Typhoons escorted by fighters attacked targets at Meaulte, St. Omer and Maupertus, in France, destroying two enemy planes without loss to themselves.

The day attacks brought forty-eight consecutive hours of round-the-clock bombings.

Muelheim in the German Ruhr was slammed by hundreds of RAF four-engined bombers last night, with bombs starting many fires that "soon joined together" and sent flames leaping hundreds of feet high, the Air Ministry announced. One pilot reported concentrated fires "for about two square miles."

The new fires started there brought from the German radio the statement that "what the population of these areas (the Ruhr) has had to endure lately is unbelievable for everyone who has not witnessed such a raid."

**At Least 550 Attacks**

The Ruhr has taken a fearful pounding. The Ministry of Information said "there have been at least 550 attacks on targets there by the RAF." They include 116 raids on Cologne, 56 on Essen, 26 on Dortmund, 53 on Duesseldorf, 60 on Duisberg-Ruhrort, 60 on Hamborn, 85 on Hamm, 22 on Krefeld and 44 on Gelsenkirchen.

The fleets of British bombers that aimed a wipe-out blow upon Muelheim flew into that heartland of German industry with fires of destruction still visible in Huls, pounded by Flying Fortresses Tuesday, and from Krefeld, smashed by the RAF Monday night. One pilot said Krefeld looked "like a circle of smoldering ashes."

The Air Ministry News Service declared that the blasting of Muelheim was "only slightly less heavy" than the attack upon Krefeld, in which more than 700 planes participated.

**Steel And Communications**

Muelheim, lying near Duisburg and about twenty miles from Huls, is a steel and communications center of 136,000 population in peacetime.

Returning flyers reported the whole town seemingly ablaze and rocked by mighty explosions set off by blockbusters tumbling from the night raiders' bomb bays. Some veterans called it the best concentrated attack of their experience, and the Air Ministry said the raid was "well concentrated."

Thirty-five bombers were lost.

RAF fighter planes meanwhile carried out sweeps over Holland and France, downing two German aircraft.

**Populations In Suspense**

Muelheim illustrates the terror of suspense the Allied air offensive is bringing to the Germans—populations in every city wait and wonder when they might be next. Muelheim had been raided twice in 1940 and not since then until last night, when it became the target of a saturation raid.

But its citizens doubtless had been waiting for months for such a blow upon the town, site of large railway car and locomotive repair shops, and a major rail outlet from the Ruhr to southern Germany. Heavy anti-aircraft fire was reported by Canadian flyers.

A German broadcast said Muelheim and Oberhausen suffered "major casualties" last night. The British did not mention any attack upon Oberhausen. The Nazis said twenty-four bombers were shot down.

Muelheim marked the fourth successive night of attack for big RAF bombers. They struck Le Creusot in France on Saturday night, pounded Friedrichshafen in southern Germany Sunday night, and Krefeld Monday night.

**Pictures Disclose Damage**

Aerial photographs taken by attacking Fortress planes Tuesday disclosed widespread damage both at Huls and Antwerp, it was authoritatively reported. At Huls, the pictures showed the highly combustible synthetic rubber plant aflame, and the entire target plastered with incendiary and explosive bombs.

At Antwerp, bomb bursts were shown upon the former Ford Motor plant next to the main target, the former General Motors factory, and upon the dockside warehouses, it was said.

**Radio Warns Dutch**

An "urgent warning" from the Allies to Dutchmen that air attacks on Nazi-occupied factories in Holland would be made soon "with still more fierceness" was broadcast today over Radio Orange by the Netherlands Government in exile.

The statement, published by Aneta, Dutch news agency, which attributed it to "the Allied high command," urged Dutchmen to stay away from war factories, to move their families elsewhere and "if forced to continue work, insist on a proper alarm system and effective shelters."

"Attacks on factories in the Netherlands working for Germany will shortly be executed with still more fierceness than has been the case so far," the statement declared.

**Government Adds Word**

It singled out particularly airplane assembly and storage buildings, locomotive factories and repair shops and plants producing motor vehicles and submarine parts.

The Netherlands Government, in an accompanying statement, said the "waging of the war has become even grimmer," especially in the air, and the "moment has therefore arrived to give you a new warning," Aneta said.

Destruction of factories in Germany makes plants in occupied lands even more important to the Nazis, it said, and the Netherlands Government covers the contents of the Allied command warning with its own authority "because it considers the attacks unavoidable in order to hasten the final victory."

A report of the official Nazi news agency, D. N. B., broadcast by Berlin and recorded by The Associated Press, said Oberhausen had been hit as well as Muelheim. Oberhausen, only a few miles from Muelheim, was attacked by the RAF the night of June 14.

The German report said twenty-four of the raiding bombers were destroyed. As usual, the broadcast described the attack as "a terror raid." It acknowledged "heavy damage."

The German communiqué said the populations of Oberhausen and Muelheim suffered "major casualties."

## WELLINGTONS HIT SALERNO TRAIN YARDS

JUN 24 1943

### Blockbuster Attack Is Followed With Raid By Mosquitoes

### Light Bombers In Middle East Sink Vessels Off Greece, Cairo Says

Bern, June 23 (AP)—A Rome dispatch to the newspaper Pester Lloyd said today that Gagliari, capital of Sardinia, whose population normally is approximately 90,000, is practically a deserted city. More than 80,000 residents, it was asserted, have fled their bomb-smashed homes.

Citizens who are still in the wrecked seaport are attempting to gather the remains of their possessions before leaving, the dispatch said.

NORGAARD

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 23—Dealing heavy new blows to Mussolini's railroads, RAF Wellingtons smashed marshaling yards at Salerno Monday night with two-ton blockbusters, and Mosquito bombers from Malta attacked railways in Italy and Sicily last night.

The Wellingtons, following up a Monday daylight raid by American Flying Fortresses on rail targets in Salerno, made bull's-eye hits on freight yards and barracks in the junction town on the principal electric railway running from Naples to the toe of Italy.

Many fires were started in the yards, an Allied headquarters communique stated. All the attackers returned.

**Mosquitoes Active**

The speedy Mosquito bombers from Malta continued the assault last night. Marshaling yards at Sibari were bombed and gunned with cannon shells. An engine, trucks and station were hit. Sidings at Licata and a factory at Trebisacre also were bombed, a British communique announced.

Allied light bombers based in the Middle East attacked and sank some small enemy vessels off the Greek coast, a Cairo communique said, and all the Allied planes returned safely.

From North African bases, other Allied airmen flew out yesterday in patrols and reconnaissance preparing for new assaults, and headquarters announced that coastal air force planes sank a medium-sized enemy vessel off the southeast coast of Sardinia Monday night and attacked barges.

**Rome Bombing Hinted**

[In London, an RAF commentator indicated that Rome might fall under Allied bombsights, for he stressed that the Italian capital could definitely and permanently be considered safe only if it were declared an open city, and if the Allies were convinced that it was not contributing to Axis war strength.

[This, he emphasized, did not mean it had been decided to bomb Rome. The commentator, who cannot be identified, declared the sole purpose of bombing was to reduce the enemy's strength and resistance and bleed their war power to save Allied lives. Rome's military and industrial importance should not be overshadowed by the presence of the Vatican and other ancient shrines, he added.]

**Arsenal Damaged**

Reconnaissance pictures, the Northwest African Air Force Command announced, disclosed that forty per cent. of the royal arsenal at Naples had been destroyed by Flying Fortresses and Wellingtons in heavy smashes at the great seaport and rail center of southern Italy.

The photographs showed severe damage in the industrial region, at least three direct hits on a torpedo factory, smashing of large portions of an air frame works, hits on artillery barracks, motor transport depots, twenty-five hits on the central station and railway sidings, ten more upon locomotive sheds, and others upon the roundhouse, a turntable and freight cars. The entire motor transport and stores depot was ruined at near-by Cancello.

**Forty Cars Destroyed**

Other pictures showed heavy damage by American bombs to railway objectives in Salerno, thirty miles southeast of Naples, and that at least forty cars had been destroyed by the American Mitchell attack upon Battipaglia near Salerno, with damage so great that no rolling stock had moved along there since the attack.

[The Italian communique, broadcast by Rome, reported attacks also upon Castelvetrano and Milazzo in Sicily and Olbia in northern Sardinia. It said forty-one persons had been kliled and fifty injured at Salerno.

[The Italians also said they had sunk a 12,000-ton ship off the North African coast, and bombed Bizerte.]

JUN 24 1943

30.24—5311

# STATEMENT SEEN AS FORECAST OF STRIKE BILL VETO

JUN 24 1943

## Government Has Acted to Induct Miners Under 38, Says President.

## ICKES TO RUN MINES

## Fuel Administrator Will Remain in Charge 'for the Time Being.'

## REOPENING DELAYED

## Few Pits Will Be in Full Operation Before Monday; Many Locals Balk.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, June 23.—President Roosevelt, describing actions of the United Mine Workers leadership as "intolerable," served notice today he will ask Congress for a powerful weapon to use in event of another coal strike—the authority to draft men up to age 65 for non-combat military service.

The chief executive's statement promptly was widely interpreted as meaning he probbaly would veto the anti-strike bill Congress has passed. This measure would permit fine and imprisonment of any person instigating or aiding a strike in a government-operated war facility. Organized labor has urged him to turn thumbs down on the bill.

Mr. Roosevelt said that before John L. Lewis, the U.M.W. president, and the union's policy committee issued their back to work order last night to striking miners, "the government had taken steps to set up the machinery for inducting into the armed services all miners subject to the Selective Service act who absented themselves without just cause from work in the mines under government operation."

### Plans Request to Congress

He added in a statement:

"As the Selective Service act does not authorize the induction of men above 45 years into the armed service, I intend to request the Congress to raise the age limit for non-combat military service to 65 years. I shall make that request of the Congress so that if at any time in the future there should be a threat of interruption of work in plants, mines or establishments owned by the government, or taken possession of by the government, the machinery will be available for prompt action."

Some members of Congress interpreted this as meaning strikers might be put into uniform and, under army discipline, sent back to their regular jobs with a private's pay of $50 a month.

### Smith Opposes Plan

Rep. Smith (D., Va.), co-author of the anti-strike legislation, took issue with the principle behind the President's proposal.

"Membership in the armed forces is a position of honor and distinction." Rep. Smith said.

"To use it as punishment for unpatriotic strikers is to convert the Army into a penal institution and would be an affront to our boys who are engaged on the battlefields.

"A better solution would be a cooperation with the Congress in the enactment of adequate anti-strike legislation."

Mr. Roosevelt said that "for the time being" the mines would continue under operation of Secretary of Interior Ickes, the fuels administrator. The terms, he added, will be those laid down by the War Labor board, and he emphasized that there was no promise or commitment by the government to change those terms.

Mr. Lewis made the miners' back to work order contingent upon government operation of the mines.

### Mine Owners Protest

Before issuing his statement, the President received from a group of coal mine owners a protest that government acceptance of Mr. Lewis' terms would penalize the owners who, they said, had complied in every way with the government's wartime labor policy while Mr. Lewis had defied it.

Edward R. Burke, one of those who took the letter to the White House, said they felt encouraged by the tenor of the President's statement.

The U.M.W. policy committee last night ordered the miners to go back to work, contingent on continued government operation of the mines. The WLB had directed that the union sign a contract with the operators at substantially the old terms plus concessions amounting to about 20 cents a day increase for the miners.

The WLB directed, too, that the back-to-work order effective only through Oct. 31.

Although the work order was approved last night, it was not dispatched to local unions until today and few mines were able to open this morning. Some local unions heads said it probably would be Monday before the industry returned to normal operations. Many locals have voted against reopening without a new contract.

But with the miners going back, the government eased controls over soft coal distribution and steel companies trimmed planned curtailments in operations.

Secretary of Interior Ickes, the Federal fuel administrator, lifted his order "freezing" all coal in railroad transit. Issued Monday, this order forbade coal deliveries to any consumer having in excess of 10 days supply and was aimed at assuring that war industries with the greatest need received available coal.

Mr. Ickes kept in effect controls placed on distribution of hard coal and officials said a permanent program was being worked out.

The United States Steel corporation, which had announced it would shut down seven blast furnaces in the Pittsburgh area today, closed only five. Officials said they might be able to avoid the shutdown of 13 more which, it was previously indicated, would have to be closed tomorrow.

### 30,000-Ton Steel Loss

"Iron Age," trade publication, estimated an overall loss of 30,000 tons of steel would result from the strike.

# R. A. F. BLASTS NAZI STEEL CITY OF MULHEIM

## U. S. Forts Over Europe by Day in Continuing Air Offensive.

JUN 24 1943

## BRITISH LOSE 35 PLANES

## Attacks on Italy Taper Off—Great Damage Don in Naples Assault

London, June 23 (A. P.).—Heavy R. A. F. bombers blasted the German steel and communications center of Mulheim in the Ruhr last night in continuation of a mighty round-the-clock Allied aerial offensive, the British announced today.

An Air Ministry communique said preliminary reports indicated the bombing was "well concentrated" and declared returning vrews reported they had seen great fires still burning in Krefeld, main objective of smashing R. A. F. assault on the Rhineland the previous night, and at Huls, which was hit by United States Flying Fortresses in daylight yesterday.

R. A. F. fighter planes simultaneously carried out intruder patrols over Holland and France, shooting down two enemy aircraft in the course of the operations, the bulletin said.

### Raiders Out by Day.

It reported that thirty-five bombers and one fighter had failed to return. Forty-four bombers were lost in the Monday night raid on Krefeld.

Formations of American Flying Fortresses roared in low across Dover and Folkestone this evening, dispatches from those coastal points said, apparently returning from new daylight attacks on Europe.

Late this afternoon R. A. F. two-engined bomber formations with heavy fighter escort swept across the channel to maintain the pattern of continuous assault. These formations were followed by fighters which headed across another section of the coast at a great height, bound on other missions.

Mulheim, one of the smaller towns in the Ruhr, was described as a satellite of the great industrial center of Duisburg, which is situated at the junction of the Rhine and the Ruhr. It is an important center of the German steel industry as well as the site of large railway car and locomotive repair shops. It also is one of the principal outlets from the Ruhr to southern Germany by rail. Mulheim has a normal 136,000. It was raided twice in 1940 but has not been attacked since.

The Canadian Bomber Command took part in the night's assault.

The continuing offensive has carried explosives to German Europe in conveyor-belt fashion, the Mulheim raid marking the fourth night in a row the R. A. F. has been over the continent, starting with El Creusot, France, on Saturday night, following up with a 1,000-mile trip to the southern German city of Friedrichshafen on Sunday night, and the Krefeld attack Monday night. During daylight yesterday the Americans went into the Ruhr for the first time, kindling a square mile of fires in the German synthetic rubber center of Huls.

It was reported authoritatively that aerial photographs taken during yesterday's Fortress attack on Huls, Germany, showed that the highly combustible synthetic rubber plant there was set afire and the entire target plastered with explosive and incendiary bombs.

A DNB broadcast recorded by the Associated Press asserted that the Allies had suffered their "greatest defeat" so far over western Europe by losing 135 planes in a period of slightly more than twenty-four hours from early Tuesday until early today.

Official British and American reports, however, listed ninety-nine bombers as lost in the raids on Krefeld, Huls and Mulheim in that period. In addition one fighter was lost on the Krefeld operations, three British planes were downed in a convoy fight off the Dutch coast yesterday, and four fighters are missing from yesterday's daylight battles, making a grand total of 107.

London had a brief alert during the night, its fiftieth of the year. A few bombs destroyed twenty empty houses, which had been badly damaged in a raid last year and on which repairs had been completed only yesterday. The Air Ministry reported slight enemy activity also over

# NAZIS STILL LOOK TO MEDITERRANEAN

## Note Increased Signs That Lull In That Area Soon Will Come To End

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 23—The Berlin radio said tonight there were "increased signs that the lull in the Mediterranean region shortly will come to an end," and that German military quarters were "following developments there with great attention."

"Military quarters here," said the Berlin Transocean broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, "content themselves with the assurance that German troops naturally are standing shoulder to shoulder with the Italians in readiness to ward off an enemy attack."

Axis speculation on Allied invasion plans was not confined to the Italian area, however.

### Broadcasts Ankara Report

The Transocean agency also broadcast Ankara reports that British military authorities had established a special zone along the Syrian-Turkish border, extending thirty miles into Syria.

"Within this zone," said the Berlin radio, "all traffic is subjected to military surveillance."

# NAZIS EXPECT ALLIES TO LAND IN ITALY FIRST

## Reports Are Conflicting as to What Help Will Be Given Mussolini.

JUN 24 1943

## DECLARES SICILY IS SAFE

## German Correspondent Asserts Enemy Has Little Chance of Capturing Island.

London, June 23 (A. P.).—The Germans, still playing an invasion guessing game, were represented by the Berlin radio today as picking Italy as the most likely Allied landing spot, but there were indications they expected their junior partner to meet the initial attack with little aid from the Nazi war machine.

A Berlin broadcast, recorded by the Ministry of Information, promised help in case of a decisive battle on Italian soil, implying that until then Mussolini's legions should shoulder the greater part of the weight.

There were some reports on the other hand that the Nazis already were rushing troops and planes to the Calabrian coastline, the section of the Italian mainland nearest to the present Allied bases, but there was no confirmation.

### Calls Troops Home.

The Berlin broadcast hinted that Mussolini has called home his troops that have been policing occupied territory in Europe.

"During the war only part of the Italians' arms have been reserved for the defense of Italy," the report said, "but now all armed Italian forces are defending their mother country."

Erich Schneyder, editor-in-chief of Transocean News Agency, said flatly in a Berlin broadcast heard yesterday by the Associated Press that Italy is expecting invasion.

All signs point to landings there, he declared, but added that "of course the other Mediterranean coasts, especially the Balkans, must be watched, too." There have been frequent reports of late that the Nazis are concentrating strength in those latter sectors.

### Increase Strength.

As for the Soviet front, Capt. Kurt Jeserich declared in another German broadcast that the Nazis are continually increasing their strength for a new action against the Russians although "it is not known" when that will take place.

The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Social Demokraten meanwhile quoted the Nazi-dominated Bruesseler Zeitung as calling for frank discussion of the bad situation because never before has the enemy been in a more threatening position.

### Praises Defense.

After inspecting Sicily's defenses, A. Guenter Weber, correspondent of the German propaganda agency, Transocean, said in a broadcast today that he was "inclined to think an attacker has little chance" of capturing the island.

He said that he had seen aerial photographs of North African ports which permitted significant deductions with regard to Allied

JUN 24 1943

preparations for invasion.

Weber described the island's defenses as formidable and very deep, with strong reserves of crack German and Italian troops in readiness to meet an attack at any point. He said that every mountain pass on the island was elaborately fortified and that defenses were growing in strength daily.

A dispatch from Stockholm quoted the Berlin correspondent of the Stockholms Tidningen as saying that the Nazis, faced with a dwindling reserve of seasoned troops, now were equipping every fourth infantryman with a machine gun to step up their fire power. Previously every tenth German trooper had carried such a weapon.

last May as in May, 1942. Last May the R. A. F. dropped four times as many bombs as in May, 1942, he said, and the crew loss rate per ton of bombs was reduced more than a third. The R. A. F. dropped over 15,000 tons of bombs from May 22 to June 22, he said, in addition to the bombs dropped by Americans.

Attempting to retaliate, the Germans sent 1,400 planes over Britain in the first 170 days of 1943—only twice the number the R. A. F. sent against Germany on Monday night alone the commentator said. About half of these were Focke-Wulf 190s carrying a single bomb, and the total dropped was about 1,300 tons, contrasted with more than 2,000 tons dropped by the British

# Cites Terms to Save Rome

JUN 24 1943

## R. A. F. Says Only Open City Agreement Will Remove Allied Raid Threat.

London, June 23 (A. P.).—An R. A. F. commentator made clear today that Rome could be removed definitely and permanently from under the threat of Allied bombing only if it were made an open city and the United Nations were convinced it was not participating in the Axis war effort.

The commentator, who would not permit the use of his name, emphasized that this did not mean a decision had been reached to bomb the Italian capital. He reminded a press conference, however, of Prime Minister Churchill's last declaration that Rome could not consider itself exempt from bombing if such attack were deemed necessary to the Allied war effort.

He said the presence of the Vatican and other ancient shrines in Rome should not obscure the city's military and industrial importance. He emphasized that the sole objective of bombing was to reduce the enemy's resistance and that curtailment of this process would mean the unnecessary loss of lives in an Allied invasion.

**Reminding Dr. Goebbels.**

Recalling that Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels a year ago assured Germans after the first 1,000-bomber raid at Cologne that the R. A. F. could not keep up such attacks, the commentator said the British Air Force sent more than twice as many planes to attack the Reich on Dortmund in one hour on May 23. Of the German raiders 211 were destroyed, he added.

He noted that the loss of life at Pantelleria was almost as fight among the defenders as it was among the attackers and suggested that the proper use of overwhelming air power could greatly reduce casualties on both sides in assault operations by making the defenders "punch drunk" before launching a frontal attack.

# RUSSIAN UNITS PROBE BEHIND NAZIS' LINES

## Prisoners Taken When Reds Break Through In Two Areas

## Air Activity By Both Armies Stepped Up Near Leningrad

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Thursday*, June 24—Russian reconnaissance units, feeling out the strangely quiet enemy, broke through German lines in two areas Wednesday to attack and take prisoners, the Soviet information bureau midnight communique said today.

On the central front west of Moscow, after a preliminary softening by massed Russian artillery, a patrol broke into the German trenches, the communique said. In the engagement which followed more than a hundred Germans were killed and prisoners were taken.

**Organize Road Ambush**

On the northwestern front the Red army soldiers penetrated German lines and in their rear organized a road ambush. When a German detachment approached the Russians shot and bayoneted fifteen, returning to their own lines with prisoners.

The Leningrad sector continued to feel the weight of new air activity. The Moscow radio, recorded by the Soviet monitor, said Soviet bombers made "strong and devastating" attacks on the railway junction at Pskov, 175 miles southwest of Leningrad Tuesday night. Other attacks were made on German airdromes.

An earlier Russian communique said twenty German planes were destroyed on the ground behind the German lines near Leningrad. In the same area seventeen German planes were shot down from formations attempting to attack while the Russians lost nine planes, it said.

**Soviet Artillery In Action**

On the ground in this sector the midnight communique, recorded by Reuters, said 180 Germans were annihilated. Soviet artillerymen shelled enemy positions and reported thirteen German blockhouses, five pillboxes and five machine guns destroyed. Artillery and mortar batteries were also silenced by the Russian big guns.

Another skirmish which cost the Germans over 200 dead was reported west of Belgorod which is north of Kharkov. It began when a Soviet unit set out on a reconnaissance of enemy defenses. The fighting broke out after a Russian soldier crawled to an enemy blockhouse and with hand grenades annihilated the crew.

The communique added that "the Soviet units successfully accomplished their task."

**Nazi Barges Sunk**

Two German self-propelled barges were reported sunk in the Black Sea by Russian warships.

In the Minsk district near Poland, well behind the German lines, Russian guerrillas were reported to have fought off a German punitive expedition for several days, inflicting heavy losses and forcing the group to retreat.

West of Chuguev, which is southeast of Kharkov, the communique said, two German planes made forced landings and their crews were taken prisoner.

# REDS HAMMER NAZI AIRFIELDS

## Planes Strike Blows Behind Enemy Lines.

JUN 24 1943

**London, June 23 (A. P.).—Russian bombers hammered again at Nazi airdromes behind the lines last night but the only ground activity reported today by the midday Russian communique consisted of scouting and artillery bombardments.**

**About twenty German planes were destroyed on the ground when Red Army airmen struck behind the enemy's defense on the Leningrad front, and three enemy planes were downed in air combat near Rostov, said the bulletin, recorded by the Associated Press from Moscow broadcasts.**

**Yesterday, the Russians said their airmen bombed supply depots and airdromes at several points along the front and shot seventeen enemy planes from formations attempting to attack the Leningrad sector. The Russian bulletin admitted the loss of nine Russian fighters during the aerial combats.**

**Nazis Claim Air Victories.**

**The Germans said in a Berlin broadcast that they downed twenty-nine Soviet planes yesterday as their air force raided objectives near Volkhov and in the southern sector.**

**The Russian midday communique said German fortifications were destroyed by heavy Soviet guns in the Smolensk sector of the western front, in the Sevsk region of the Orel hinge and in the Lisichansk, the Russians said. They reported scouting activity by their units near Sevsk and on the Leningrad front.**

**The Russians reported a renewal of scattered attacks by Polish patriots against German occupation authorities in which they said an ammunition dump was blown up at Paznanye and a German troop train was wrecked near Katowice. The patriots were reported to have struck boldly in the former Polish capital of Warsaw, killing or wounding "many Germans" when they mined a military bath house, and killing nine Nazi officers in another attack.**

## Germany Begins Another Polish Reign Of Terror

London, June 23 (AP)—Sources of the Polish Government in exile reported today another outbreak of German terror in Poland and declared more than 500 men and women on the Nazi blacklist had been shot in recent weeks and at least 2,000 others, whose fate was unknown, had been arrested.

The Gestapo sweep centered at Warsaw, where 1,800 persons, mostly from among the intelligentsia, were rounded up in a house-to-house manhunt, Poles said.

Of 700 accused of being engaged in anti-German activities, 426 were shot on May 29 by firing squads in the heart of the ruins of the Warsaw ghetto, scene of an anti-Nazi rebellion a few weeks ago, it was said. The male populations of the villages of Gedzice and Tursk were virtually exterminated, while fifty-two were killed at Rzeszow and fifty at Lezaysk, the report said.

**Harriman Back In London**

London, June 23 (AP)—W. Averell Harriman, American lend-lease expediter in England, has returned to London after a six-week visit to the United States. He accompanied Prime Minister Churchill on his recent trip to Washington.

## HONOR DAM RAIDER

**London, June 23 (A. P.).—Queen Elizabeth, acting in the absence of King George VI, presented the Victoria Cross recently to Wing Commander Guy Gibson for his part in the R. A. F. raids which resulted in breaching of the Moehne and Eder dams in Germany.**

**It was the first time that a Queen of England had presided at an investiture since the reign of Queen Victoria. She also presented twenty-three other decorations, congratulating the recipients and saying the King had asked her to express his regrets that he could not be present.**

**The King was last reported in Malta, which he visited Sunday aboard the cruiser Aurora.**

## MICHELIER OUSTED

London, June 23 (A. P.).—A Reuters dispatch from Algiers today said that Admiral Michelier, Commander of the French Naval Forces on the Atlantic coast of North Africa and an important figure on Gen. de Gaulle's purge list, has been replaced by Vice-Admiral Collinet, the commander at Dakar.

Admiral Michelier directed the French naval defense against the Allied landings last November. Admiral Collinet was appointed to the Dakar post by Gen. Giraud last April.

## Britain Halts Coal Decline

LONDON, June 23 (AP).—An alarming and steady decline in British coal production has been halted for the first time since the start of the war, the Minister of Fuel, Major Gwilym Lloyd George, told Commons today.

In a debate on the mining situation, he said miners had increased their number of shifts and the average amount of coal mined for each man-shift

## Fascist Shakeup In Several Raided Towns Reported

London, June 23 (AP)—The Rome radio announced tonight that Premier Mussolini had appointed new Fascist secretaries to several points in Italy, Sicily and Sardinia in a shakeup presumably designed to bolster morale in areas being shaken by Allied aerial blows.

The Italian broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, listed seventeen centers as receiving the new secretaries. Among them are industrial areas and ports.

Places in Italy named were Bologna, Aosta, Mantova, Reggio, Emilia, Parma, Grosseto, Terni, Udine and Ravenna. The others were Caltanisetta, Catania, Syracuse and Trapani in Sicily; Lubjana in former Yugoslavia and Cagliari and Sessari in Sardinia.

Changes in the directorates of some Fascist syndicates and associations also were announced in the broadcast, but no reason was given.

## Says British Munitions Output Is Increasing

London, June 23 (AP)—Production of munitions in Great Britain in the first quarter of 1943 was forty per cent. higher than in the same period in 1942, Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister in Charge of Production, said today, adding that the volume of radio equipment in war use will be doubled this year as compared to 1942.

"We are now reaching the point where our chief task lies in developing the finesse of our new weapons and in securing the greatest output by improved efficiency, rather than by striving for more volume," Lyttelton told a Constitutional Club luncheon.

**Invasion Coast Pounded**

LONDON, June 24 (Thursday), (AP). — Twin-engined bombers pounded the invasion coast late yesterday. British Bostons and Typhoons escorted by fighters attacked targets at Meaulte, St. Omer and Maupertus, in France, destroying two enemy planes without loss to themselves.

## English Widows Remarry, Again Chose Servicemen

London (A. P.).—More than 1,700 English widows of World War II remarried in 1942. Of these, 1,000 had children.

The Ministry of Pensions reported that out of one hundred cases which were especially checked, 48 per cent of the women who re-married again chose husbands from the military forces.

JUN 24 1943

30.24 - 5313

30.24—5313

# Farmers Party In Eire Gains At Cost Of De Valera's Group

## Surprise Showing Picks Up Seven Dail Seats In Early Returns—Clear Majority Threatened

JUN 24 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Dublin, *Thursday*, June 24—The Farmers party, in a surprise showing in Tuesday's general election, by early today had won seven seats in the new Dail Eireann—mostly at the expense of Prime Minister Eamon de Valera's Fianna Fail party, which appeared to be experiencing a reverse.

The Farmers party is not represented in the present Parliament.

Backers of the Fianna Fail party, which has been in power since 1932, viewed the tide of events thus far seriously and conceded that they now did not expect an over-all majority for de Valera, despite earlier expressions of confidence.

**Government Loses 6**

As the Farmers party gained, returns counted by early today showed that the Government party had lost six seats thus far. Loss of two more would make it impossible for de Valera to hold a clear majority in the new Dail.

De Valera himself won his seat from East Clare, and the leaders of the other two major parties—William T. Cosgrave, former president of the Irish Free State, of the Fine Gael party, and William Norton, Labor party leader—also were returned to the Dail. Most of the Government Cabinet Ministers also were reelected or leading in their constituencies.

**36 Seats For Fianna Fail**

The returns to date gave the Fianna Fail 36 seats, the Fine Gael 14, Labor 10, Farmers 7 and Independents 3.

Further figures were not expected until later in the day.

[In 1938 the Fianna Fail won seventy-seven seats, the Fine Gael forty-five, Labor nine and Independents seven.]

Three front-benchers of Cosgrave's party were defeated: Richard Mulcahy, party vice-president, who lost to Trade Union Leader James Larkin; Prof. J. M. O'Sullivan, former Minister of Education, and J. A. Costello, former Attorney General.

James M. Dillon, who campaigned to aid the United Nations without sending troops, won a seat in Monaghan county, on the border.

# SPECIAL MISSION IN RUSSIA HANDLED BY RICKENBACKER

## Consults Soviet Leaders as Envoy of Stimson; Plans World Tour.

MOSCOW, June 23.—(AP) Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker is in Moscow on a mission for Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, it was announced here today, and he may see Premier Joseph Stalin before he continues a tour of world battlefields.

Captain Rickenbacker's arrival here Sunday was first revealed locally yesterday to persons attending a ceremony in the Kremlin where U. S. Ambassador William H. Standley presented American military awards to 60 Russian soldiers and sailors.

Also present at yesterday's ceremony was Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov, who in a brief speech marking the second anniversary of Russia's entry into the war stressed the Soviet belief that a second front was essential for a quick victory over Germany. A common Allied offensive, Mr. Molotov said, would be the foundation of victory and of post-war co-operation.

**Activities Secret**

There was no indication in the announcement of his arrival as to Rickenbacker's activities. It was assumed that he was to see high-ranking military leaders and public officials.

Captain Rickenbacker was accompanied by his personal physician, Dr. Alexander Dahl and two representatives of the War department, Col. William Nickols and Major A. B. Sherry. The plane was piloted by Captain W. F. Richmond and the crew included co-Pilot Lieutenant H. H. Cargle and Navigator W. B. Hicks.

Present at the airport to greet Captain Rickenbacker were Ambassador Standley, Brigadier General Joseph A. Michela, military attache, and high ranking Russian officers.

# SECOND FRONT PLEA MADE BY MOLOTOV

**Moscow, June 23 (A. P.).—Russia's belief that a second front is urgently needed for a quick victory over Germany has been voiced to United States Ambassador William H. Standley by Foreign Commissar Yvacheslav Molotov, it was disclosed belatedly today by the Russian press.**

**"Let us remember that millions of suffering people are living in the certitude that the time is not far away when the enemy will feel the crushing power of a common Allied offensive," he told Admiral Standley yesterday on the second anniversary of the German invasion of Soviet Russia.**

**In a speech thanking the Ambassador for American decorations awarded to Russian soldiers and sailors, Molotov said the common Allied offensive would be the foundation of victory and of post-war co-operation.**

**His speech was printed in the Soviet press today, which editorially echoed his call for a second front.**

**Izvestia, official organ of the Supreme Council of the U. S. S. R., said that "efforts of the Russian people have brought Germany to the brink of catastrophe. We are ready to do everything so that an offensive by freedom loving States will bring a speedy rout of the Axis."**

**Stalin Book in 3d Edition**

MOSCOW, June 23 (AP).—A third edition of Josef V. Stalin's book, "The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet Union," has just come from the presses of the state publishing office, it was announced today. The edition consists of 5,000,000 copies and includes all the Premier's speeches since the previous publication.

# RAIDS ALARM NAZI LEADERS

## People Outside Of Bombed Zone Warned Of Shock Of 'Catastrophes'

EDWIN SHANKE

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, June 23—The Nazis are obviously alarmed by the spreading intensity of the Allied air offensive and their newspapers are trying to prepare the Germans who have not yet experienced air raids for the shock of the "catastrophes" such as have struck northwest and west Germany.

Adolf Hitler's *Voelkischer Beobachter* in an issue received here today warned its readers to "guard against illusions. Nerves will be better steeled if they are prepared than if one lapses into a false calm and at the decisive moment finds his nerves unequal to the sudden burden. For the attacks on cities are frequently equivalent to catastrophes."

**Told To Be Prepared**

The paper told every German not to be caught off guard and urged him to learn from the experiences of the bomb-shattered cities.

"Surprise is the most dangerous weapon of the enemy," it said.

Meanwhile, Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels was touring the damaged areas seeking to comfort Germans with promises that an "air armada of revenge" is in the making.

The *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* apologized because Nazi leaders had not foreseen how effectively the Allies could use air power in the face of the German air force.

"This part of the Reich (western Germany) has been transformed into a front in a degree such as not even the keenest foresight could have expected at the beginning of the war," it said.

**Danger Emphasized**

In emphasizing the danger of surprise, the *Voelkischer Beobachter* said one German city which "thought itself safe" from raids suffered more dead in a single attack than many cities heavily bombed through three years.

Drawing examples from the experiences of already bombed cities, the *Beobachter* said the loss of nerves when the central air-raid precautions control room is wiped out, when the water fails or a high wind spreads fire can result in damage so extensive "it can't soon be repaired." It urged everyone to show a willingness to pitch in and support officials in fighting flames.

It was revealed that many cities established kindergartens in shelters in order to free women for emergency work during raids. The paper contrasted two cities, one where residents helped the authorities and put out 1,700 fires and another where the population, taken by surprise, didn't raise a finger and suffered heavily.

**Reservoirs Built**

The newspaper also said that water reservoirs have been built in cities, many springs and wells have been put back into service and special roads have been constructed enabling easy access to streams in an effort to supply the water needed to fight fires. Old gasoline or wine containers have been mounted on carts to haul water.

The Nazis are building emergency quarters outside cities to house those who are being bombed out and big shipments of furniture and prefabricated wooden houses are being sent to Germany from Norway for use in the bombed areas.

JUN 24 1943

# *Ruhr Valley Reported Virtually Military Zone*

THOMAS F. HAWKINS

Bern, Switzerland, June 23 (AP)—The Germans have made the Ruhr valley virtually a military zone as a result of the devastating raids by British and United States bombers which have been pounding the area in day and night attacks, newspaper reports indicated tonight.

The correspondent of the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* wrote from Berlin that "the authorities are taking the air war with the utmost seriousness; of this there can be no doubt."

Two important effects of the bombings, the Nazi press made clear, was that newspapers were permitted to speak of the damage in superlative terms, and new decrees were issued to require further sharing of homes still intact.

**Difficulties Acknowledged**

The press, while acknowledging the difficulties in combatting the attacker, sought to assure the people that new weapons shortly would work to offset the danger.

But a Berlin dispatch to the *Basler National Zeitung* said "it is a question whether a new defense weapon is to be used against the Allied air forces."

Italian newspapers, meanwhile, wrote of the damage wrought by the Naples raids, but said the death toll was low because "people fled into numerous holes, grottoes and caverns."

**Few Re[illegible] in Cagliari**

BERN, Switzerland, June 23 (AP).—A Rome dispatch to the newspaper "Pester Lloyd" said today that Cagliari, capital of Sardinia, whose population normally is approximately 90,000, is practically a deserted city. More than 80,000 residents, it was asserted, have fled their bomb-smashed homes. Citizens who are still in the wrecked seaport are attempting to gather the remains of their possessions before leaving, the dispatch said.

**Guerrillas Kill 53 Pro-Nazis**

BERN, Switzerland, June 23 (AP).—Reports from Yugoslav partisan headquarters asserted today that partisan guerrillas, operating southeast of Belgrade in the vicinity of Pozarevac, had killed fifty-three pro-Nazi guards and the mayors of two cities who were co-operating with the Axis.

**[illegible] Killed**

# Red Cross To Fit Legs On Maimed British

Bern, Switzerland, June 23 (AP)—The International Red Cross announced today it had sent four Swiss specialists to Germany to fit severely maimed British and Polish prisoners of war with artificial legs.

Last year the mission examined approximately 430 patients and took casts for artificial legs. These patients will now be fitted and new cases examined.

**Spain to Make Bombers.**

**Madrid, June 23 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced today it had authorized constitution of a company to manufacture bombers and transport planes.**

# Spain Is Well Along In Rebuilding Homes Devastated by War

## Thousands of Outmoded Dwellings Also Being Replaced in Program

By the Associated Press.

MADRID.—When the war that swept the world began in 1939 Spain was beginning the reconstruction following the war that swept Spain for the three preceding years.

Now new villages have risen near the remains of the old and Spain is well along in the postwar reconstruction which sooner or later the whole warring world must face.

Nor is Spain's reconstruction battle designed only to replace homes destroyed by war. Thousands of homes are going to replace dirty, overcrowded, unsanitary hovels used for centuries due to poverty, absentee landlords and indifferent governments.

Two organizations were created by the Franco government to tackle these problems—the National Housing Institute and the General Directorate of Devastated Regions.

Theirs is the job of reconstructing a nation swept by modern war and suffering from centuries of negligence. They began their work and carry it on at a time when world war has limited the necessary raw materials.

**Railroad Equipment Damaged.**

Spain's railroad rolling stock was heavily damaged by war; highways were full of war-torn holes, and road transport suffered from gasoline and oil restrictions.

Despite this, a total of 97,000 houses have been built, are under construction or have been approved for construction at a cost of about $210,000,000.

And that, say officials of the two organizations, is only the beginning. They say 10 per cent of Spain's 4,390,440 apartment houses and homes are not fit for human habitation. Their goal is 500,000 new homes.

Reduced to its simplest terms the Spanish government's plan operates something like this:

Don Segismundo Casero, owner of an apartment house on the outskirts of Madrid, had only the shell of a building left after the civil war. He had no income whatsoever during the three years and no cash for repairs. He called on the Credit Institute for National Reconstruction, a branch of the Devastated Regions

JUN 24 1943

**20-year Loan Arranged.**

Engineers visited his house, emerged with an estimate of the reconstruction cost, and the institute advanced the money immediately on a 3 per cent 20-year loan. The sole proviso is that Don Segismundo must make his building conform with the requirements of the institute in connection with sanitation and health—more bathrooms and more windows, more garden space and better heating, minimum rents.

The institute has already granted some $30,000,000 (300,000,000 pesetas) in loans for such repairs and its specialists have helped in the reconstruction of many buildings which required no loans.

So much for the city property owners.

Out in the village of Torrevilla, Jose Fernandez, farm laborer, lived with his wife and three children in the one-room home of his father with several other relatives and the family pig.

A shell landed in the front yard and a wall collapsed. Fernandez moved in with relatives where conditions were bad due to overcrowding.

In 1940 the Fernandez village, like 181 others battered by the war, was "adopted" by Franco. Within a year Jose Fernandez had moved into a new house raised on the site of the old. It cost Jose nothing more than a few moments in the Mayor's office where he scrawled his initials at the bottom of a long document which the Mayor read to him and which talked of "reconstruction as war compensation" and "cost to be born by the state."

**State Takes Loss.**

Jose's friend, Pedro Perez, lived in a village nearby which was not "adopted." The Prez house had been hit squarely by a bomb and there was nothing left to rebuild on.

Engineers of the Devastated Region office put local contractors to work on a new house, following government plans.

Pedro moved into a house which cost the state about $3,000 to build, but which costs him in rent only five days work each month—when he's working. That's 40 pesetas (about $4) per month or less, for farm laborers in Spain get about 8 pesetas per day.

There again the state takes a loss. In the reconstruction of war-damaged houses and the building of new homes to replace those completely destroyed the Regiones Devastadas organization has already spent some $30,000,000.

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**Salerno Hit by R. A. F.**

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 23 (A. P.).—Sweeping in with heavy bomb loads less than twelve hours after American bombers had jolted the same targets by daylight, Wellingtons of the R. A. F. smashed at Salerno Monday night in a continuation of Allied efforts to knock out the underpinnings of Mussolini's supply system for southern Italy and Sicily.

Two-ton block-busters were planted squarely in the freight yards and near barracks at Salerno, thirty miles southeast of Naples, and huge fires broke out, Allied headquarters said.

Salerno is a key point on the main electric railway running southward from Naples to the Italian toe. The American raid already had caused extensive damage to the many railway sidings, repair depots and approaches to the yards there, and reconnaissance reports showed railway traffic already had been interrupted for twenty-four hours by the smashing of roundhouses, turntables and other installations at other points along the line.

JUN 24 1943

**Bombers Return Safely.**

The Wellingtons encountered only light anti-aircraft fire as they swept in over their targets, and no enemy fighters, so that all the raiders returned safely to their bases.

The only other aerial activity of the northwest African air forces yesterday was patroling and reconnaissance, the bulk of the hundreds of bombers and fighters being inactive. But a medium sized enemy vessel, which was caught towing half a dozen barges thirty miles off the southeast coast of Sardinia the previous night, was sunk by R. A. F. Beaufighters.

One Allied plane was lost in all yesterday's operations, which included forays by Malta Intruders over Sicily and southern Italy last night when railway stations and a factory were attacked with bombs and machine guns. A supplement to a Malta communique said Malta-based plywood Mosquito bombers also harassed Sicillian airfields and railways last night, especially at Sibari, Licata and Trebisacce.

Reconnaissance photos showed 40 per cent of the Italian Royal Arsenal was destroyed by flames and explosions in the Flying Fortress attack on Naples Monday.

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# De Gaullists Say They're Balked On Recruiting

## Fear They're 'Frozen Out' of Africa Man Power; Giraud Denies His Aides Are Old

DANIEL DE LUCE
By The Associated Press

ALGIERS, June 23 (AP).—Rivalries began today to plague the new permanent military committee created to unify French military power, and a new struggle between Generals Henri Honore Giraud and Charles de Gaulle was in prospect on the issue of recruiting troops.

With the French armies of liberation divided in allegiance between two commanders in chief, Giraud and De Gaulle, Giraudists indicated that they would demand that recruiting be on a territorial basis, thus preventing the Fighting French organization from taking man power in this area.

The De Gaullists complained that "a freezeout" was being worked against them, and that men escaping from France were being brought into Giraud's North African army despite their wish to serve under De Gaulle.

General Giraud defended himself against one of the most cutting bits of De Gaullist criticism by issuing a communique declaring that only two of the 108 generals and admirals under his command are over sixty years old. Replying to charges of De Gaullists that Giraud was preserving a senile hierarchy of old-fashioned high officers, the communique stated that the reason for its issuance was "to end certain rumors prejudicing the credit of the army."

The communique also disclosed that Giraud has established an expeditionary corps to fight beside the American and British Allies in "overseas operations from North Africa." The generals in this French corps number twenty-three, and their average age is fifty-two and one-half years, the communique said.

One Giraudist called "a very miserable solution" the compromise which left Giraud in command of troops in North and West Africa and De Gaulle in command in other empire territories.

**"No Unified Army"**

"We had thought," he added, "to unify the army first—for that's most vital in war time—and that unity in other fields would naturally follow. Now we have a form of political unity but no unified army."

It appeared plain that Giraud would retain control of recruiting in North Africa and of other French military affairs in this Allied base, and would continue to have the complete support of Great Britain and the United States. It also seemed likely that his forces would go on having first call on American arms being sent in here.

Both French factions wondered aloud how the new military committee might decide the question of military missions to foreign powers. Would there be separate missions representing Giraud and de Gaulle, or would the two leaders on this point at least trust their case to joint representatives?

**Political Prisoners Freed**

During the day, the joint commission for political prisoners and refugees, headed by the United States and British consul generals here, announced the liberation of all who were in concentration camps and labor companies or confined to specified residential areas before the Allied landing last November.

It also was announced that about 200 political prisoners, most of them Spanish Republican refugees convicted of disorders, would be freed.

**Text of Communique**

The text of the communique issued tonight follows:

"To end certain rumors prejudicing the credit of the Army, the commander in chief (General Giraud) announces the following information:

"At present in North and West Africa there is a total of eighty-nine generals or those assimilated in the rank of general for the land and air forces. Of this number only two generals are over sixty years of age.

"The generals are divided into the following categories: First, those who belong to a general administration, commanding territories, air bases, etc. They number forty-four, the generals' average age being fifty-six; second, those in expeditionary corps, units constituted for overseas operations from North Africa. Of these twenty-three the average age is fifty-two and one-half years, the youngest being forty-seven years old; third, those in the engineering, construction and metropolitan and colonial supply services, medical and equipment and special services, included twenty-two assimilated in the rank of general whose average age is fifty-four.

"In the Navy: Nineteen admirals are on active service, including Admirals Penard and Battet, now in the United States; Godefroy and Dillard (with fleet units at Alexandria), and Lemonnier, commander of the merchant marine. The eldest is fifty-nine and the youngest is forty-seven. The average age is fifty-three.

"In total, therefore, there are 108 generals or admirals in territories under the authority of General Giraud, among whom only two are over sixty years of age.

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# Army Recruiting Issue Portends New Fight Of French Factions

JUN 24 1943

## Duel for Power Between Giraud and De Gaulle Due to Be Resumed

By the Associated Press. DE LUCE

ALGIERS, June 23.—One of the hottest issues in French North Africa—army recruiting—came to the fore today as the French forces of liberation remained divided in allegiance between two commanders in chief, Gens. Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud.

It was apparent that the duel for power between the two leaders and their factions would be quickly resumed following a compromise settlement yesterday continuing the status quo in military control.

Giraudists indicated they were insisting that recruiting be on a territorial basis, thereby excluding the Fighting French from drawing manpower from North Africa.

De Gaullists declared that not only were they threatened with a "freeze out" in North Africa, where they asserted many civilians wanted to join the Fighting French, but also that those escaping from France also were being channeled into the North African army.

**Giraud May Have Final Say.**

To observers it seemed plain that Gen. Giraud would have the final say on army recruitment in North Africa just as he remains completely in the saddle over other French military affairs in this base of Allied operations where he enjoys the support of the United States and Britain.

Until now American equipment has delivered to Gen. Giraud and seemed likely his forces would continued to get first call on these arms.

Meanwhile, belief was expressed that the United Nations soon would recognize the French Committee of National Liberation as the provisional government of France.

Under yesterday's agreement on the military control which both leaders had sought, Gen. Giraud retains command of French troops in North and West Africa, while Gen. de Gaulle will command the forces in other empire territories.

**French Unity Hailed.**

Commenting on the committee decision, Jean Monnet, minister of armaments and acting information commissioner, said:

"This is unity. Anything else would be unthinkable. The troops will be paid from a common treasury. They are already one army in fact. Their commanders are responsible to the French Committee of National Liberation."

The decision was "absolutely unanimous in the committee," he said, and added that "it is a practical and realistic method of bringing about a unified, single French Army, which is so essential."

A communique issued after the three-hour meeting said the committee had approved the nominations of Gen. Alphonse Juin and Gen. Eduard Rene Marie de Larminat as chiefs of staff of the armies of Gen. Giraud and Gen. de Gaulle, respectively. It said the chiefs of staffs of the navy and air force will be designated shortly.

Monnet said the committee could arbitrarily have ordered fusion of the French forces under one commander, but that "would have evaded the real questions."

**Both Sides Pleased.**

"It is obvious," he said, "that the habits of the army of Gen. de Gaulle are different from the habits of the army of North Africa * * *."

The way of ultimate union, he said, would be paved by the work of the chiefs of staff who, as members of the Permanent Committee with Gen. Giraud and Gen. de Gaulle, would be carrying out the committee's orders.

Monnet announced the arrival of Henri Bonnet from New York, the only absent committee member, who will assume his duties as information commissioner today.

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# Pre-Invasion Internees Are Freed in Africa

## Jobs Provided for Them;

JUN 24 1943

## ...nesty Pledged for 200 ...ards Still Detained

...IERS, June 23 (AP).—The ...nt Commission for Political Prisoners and Refugees, headed by the American and British Consuls General at Algiers, announced today the liberation of all persons who were interned in concentration camps, incorporated in labor companies or confined to specified residential areas prior to the landing of Allied military forces on Nov. 8.

A report signed by Samuel H. Wiley, American Consul General, and J. E. M. Carvell, British Consul General, also announced that approximately 200 political prisoners, the majority of whom are Spanish Republican refugees convicted in the courts of infractions of discipline in internment camps or of participation in violent political demonstrations, would receive amnesty. This amnesty has been delayed, the report stated, "by the temporary confusion resulting from the transition from the high command to the French Committee of National Liberation, but is expected soon."

"The former internees, the members of work companies and persons in forced residence all have been provided with useful occupations of their own choice," the report said.

**Many Employed by U. S.**

The continued confinement of these large numbers of refugees and others after the landing of Allied forces in November had brought a storm of criticism against the late Admiral Jean Darlan and more recently against General Henri Honore Giraud.

Following this criticism, which was coupled with complaints against the Algiers regime on the continuing anti-Semitic, anti-Republican and anti-De Gaullist policies of Vichy, the commission was created to investigate all cases and seek the liberation of all those whose freedom would not jeopardize military security.

A large number of those set free by the commission's order have signed contracts as civilian employees of the American armed forces, the commission said. They receive the currently prevailing wages and are not organized in military formations. Others have joined British pioneer battalions and are receiving the same pay, rations and quarters as British soldiers.

**Slave Conditions Alleged.**

"The situation of the Spanish

1943

30.24 - 5315

30.24—5315

Republican refugees who have signified their desire to proceed to Mexico presented a serious problem, since the internment camps and the work companies had been totally liquidated and definite arrangements regarding their departure for Mexico had not been completed," the report added. "This problem was resolved through the excellent cooperation of the American Army, which agreed to employ them under work contracts on the understanding that the contracts would terminate when arrangements were made for their transportation to Mexico."

Internees and members of the work companies employed in building the Trans-Sahara Railway and in the Kenadza coal mines have received their complete freedom and all have left that region except a few who of their own free will have signed contracts to remain.

The cases of those workers came to the attention of the Allied authorities soon after the Allied landings, when Jewish leaders in Algiers complained that the railway camps were crammed with Jews who were subjected to "slave labor conditions." On February 22, 1943, the commission reported that the workers there had received civilian status and current wages, but that their residence was still restricted to the areas where they were employed.

# TORPEDO BOATS WILL PLAY MAJOR INVASION ROLE

JUN 24 1943

## Flotillas Are Ready in Africa; Craft Virtually Unsinkable.

By GEORGE TUCKER

CAIRO, June 23 — (AP) The torpedo boat boys who made such a name for themselves in the Philippines are likely to see many a counterpart when the war in the Mediterranean is resumed.

It seems inevitable that, after their successes in both this area and the English channel, the boats will be operating in swarms like planes.

This is true because it is practically impossible to bomb or torpedo them, or to sink them in any way, and that is the type of craft needed to supplement operations by larger naval units in any kind of invasion.

I know the skipper of one torpedo boat who got home without a scratch despite being dive-bombed for seven hours after the big raid on Tobruk in which Larry Allen, Associated Press correspondent, was captured.

### Emulate Crabs

The maneuverability of these boats permit them to move sidewise almost like a crab, and at times my friend lay still and waited until he could see the bombs, then dodged. At other times he used zigzags and alternate bursts of speed.

Thousands of bombs have been dropped on these boats both here and in the channel, but so far as I can learn none ever has been hit.

They draw so little water that torpedoes pass underneath or can be dodged.

I know they don't sink because I saw one hit a mine, lose its stern, but remain afloat, its nose sticking out.

This happened off the coast of Tunisia just a few days before that campaign ended. A four-boat flotilla had just pulled out of the harbor of Sousse and I was watching from the quay. Suddenly one of them seemed to lift into the air, there was a dull rumble, and the sea seemed to erupt. The crew was blasted into the water. Debris filled the air. Then the boat settled down. Other boats towed her in, her crew was saved, and the next day her torpedoes, guns and engines were salvaged.

### Highly Specialized

Operation of these boats is one of the most specialized jobs in the Navy, and prerequisites for success are audacity, resolution and surprise.

Their only defenses are maneuverability and speed. They are made of plywood and glue, and even a rifle bullet can go clear through one. Consequently, when their presence becomes known to the enemy they must do their job in a hurry and get out of the way.

The usual procedure, the moment the enemy is sighted, is to close in at high speed. While one boat rushes in to create a diversion, the others work from the sides, lay down a smokescreen, let go their torpedoes and then duck back into the smoke for the getaway.

One of my most interesting experiences in the recent campaign was a visit with several flotillas of American PT boats. They had come all the way from Louisiana, and on the waterfront they had marked off a little plot which they called Central park. They had brought a juke box, and it was odd to sit there listening to Bonnie Baker sing "Oh, Johnny" amid the creaking of winches on cruisers and destroyers.

### Knew the Score

The boys had come a long way and knew what it was all about. One was Ensign Dave Morrison, of Plainfield, N. J., a former track star at the University of North Carolina. Another was Lieut. Richard H. O'Brien, of Vandergrift, Pa., who fought as a lightweight on the Naval academy boxing team before going to war. He was aboard was sunk in the Pacific.

"That was a tremendous experience," he said. "When the battle was at its height I noticed a friend of mine sitting on deck with his back against a casing. I started to ask him if he was okay when I saw that the whole lower half of his body had been shot away."

I was also glad to see Ensign Fred Rosen, a Dalton, Ga., boy who used to play football for the University of Georgia. He said one of the things that most impressed him and his fellows was the cooperation of the British Navy. "They come around here every night to go to sea with us. We like that. They know a lot about this business. We are glad to have them."

I told him after he'd been out here longer he'd find this true not only of the Navy, but also of the Army and the R.A.F.

That night the boys got their first enemy ship, a 5-000-tonner.

You'll hear more of them when the fighting begins again.

# RAID THOUGHT NEXT LONGEST OF THE WAR

## Japanese Cruiser Badly Damaged—Cargo Ship Is Also Struck

## One Plane Of Big Force Seen To Collide With Enemy Fighter

MURLIN SPENCER

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in Australia, *Thursday*, June 24—In what was believed to be the second longest raid of the entire war for land-based bombers, a heavy force of Liberators smashed at Macassar, Dutch Celebes, for the first time yesterday, heavily damaging a Japanese cruiser.

JUN 24 1943

The bombers, manned by Americans, flew 2,000 miles to carry out a devastating attack. It was the largest force of bombers to be sent against Celebes.

They carried over thirty-eight tons of incendiaries and high explosives, among them 2,000-pounders.

The cruiser was moored to the dock. It was enveloped in smoke from direct hits, possibly by the 2,000-pound bombs.

### Cargo Ship Hit

A cargo ship in the harbor also was hit.

One of the Liberators was seen to crash along with a single Japanese fighter, the only one to attempt interception.

A spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur said:

"According to our records this is the second longest raid of the war from land-based bombers, exceeded only by a Liberator raid from Hawaii to Wake which was 400 miles farther."

In yesterday's raid, the Liberators flew through intense anti-aircraft fire which the Japanese put up to defend this largest port in this group of islands.

### Crashed Into Wing

The warship and six other merchantmen in the harbor also put up a heavy concentration of fire.

The single enemy fighter was seen to crash—whether deliberately or not—into the wing of the Liberator which was lost.

The Liberators took off from an Australian base and timed their attack to reach Macassar about noon. They dropped their heavy weight of bombs on the town, the docks and harbor shipping.

Some of the fires they started at the Juliana and Wilhelmina wharves were so towering that they could be seen seventy miles away on the flight home.

Macassar was the scene of bombings during the battle for Java, but hitherto had not been visited by bombers based on Australia.

### Jungle Troops Repulsed

Macassar first came into the news in February, 1942, when Flying Fortresses and Dutch and American warships severely mauled but failed to stop a Japanese invasion fleet which went on to take Java.

For the third straight day Japanese jungle troops attacked Australian positions on Lababia Ridge on the trail between Salamaua and Mubo, New Guinea, retreating with sixty-four of the attackers dead or seriously wounded.

The Allied forces were so well intrenched that they suffered only three wounded in the action, which occurred at noon Tuesday. On Monday, a large Japanese patrol tried to crack the ridge positions and [illegible] more than 100 casualties.

# ALLIES HURL BACK NEW GUINEA JAPS

**Allied Headquarters in Australia, June 23 (A. P.).—The jungle front line which the Allies began establishing on the approaches to Salamaua, New Guinea, last February, has proved itself against the strongest attack yet hurled at it by the Japanese.**

**Today's communique disclosed that on Monday afternoon enemy patrols of considerable size struck at Australian ground fighters on Lababia Ridge at Mubo, twelve miles below Salamaua. They were "sharply repulsed with over 100 enemy casualties," the communique said, after which deadly fire was poured on them by American-manned Boston attack planes as they began a bloody retreat. Twenty times the Bostons roared low over the withdrawing Japs.**

**Since the Allies wrested the Papuan peninsula from the Japanese last January, their jungle fighters have infiltrated northwest toward the Huon Gulf enemy bases of Salamaua and Lae, but little progress has been reported since it was disclosed on April 26 that the Allies commanded ridgetops overlooking Japanese-held Mubo. Many strafing attacks in the area of enemy positions by Allied planes have been made, but ground fighting has been virtually at a standstill for many weeks.**

**Today's communique also told of a raid by American Liberator bombers and Australian Beaufighters on the Japanese floatplane base of Taberfane on the Aroe Islands, above Darwin. Some of the floatplanes attempted to intercept the daylight raiders. One floatplane was reported shot down, four others damaged in the air and two at their base moorings.**

# The Quiet Life Finally Comes To Guadalcanal

JUN 24 1943

## In 6 Months Roads Have Replaced Mud; Tobacco and Toothpaste Abound

By J. Norman Lodge

GUADALCANAL (AP).—Just over six months ago, when I left Guadalcanal, it was a stinking, muddy, mosquito-ridden, war-infested island.

Today, back again, I find excellent roads, no bodies of Japanese, screened and framed tents, well cooked food, motion picture shows, and post exchange stores where one can replenish his supply of toothpaste, tobacco and other luxuries denied us when we were busy chasing the Japanese off to the North.

Then a jeep was a treasure. Today one can have the use of transportation for the asking.

Then Henderson Field worked frantically to keep what few planes we had serviceable. Today there are enough of all types of planes to make it unprofitable for the Japanese to come raiding. So much so, in fact, that Guadalcanal is singularly free of alerts.

Today cargo ships come into the various beaches, remain to unload, and never pause to scan the skies. Then a ship rarely remained more than an hour without raising anchor to dash away from the frequent raids.

Today we have electric light in the tents. Then if one so much as lit a match he was liable to execution.

The change is seen decidedly in the habiliments of the men on the island. Back in November and December we usually wore fatigue greens until they rotted off from perspiration and mud and insect attack. Now, with the exception of working parties, starched and well laundered cotton khaki is the vogue.

Malaria was making inroads upon the man in the waning months of 1942. Today, because of a better medical knowledge of the malaria-bearing mosquito, and because medical science has found the proper way to dose men with atabrine, malaria is the exception rather than the rule.

Back in those dismal days when "Washing-machine Charlie" paid his nightly nuisance visits, dropping bombs; when "Pistol Pete" and his almost mythical sniping cannon shot his daily quota of shells, and when the "Tokio Express" steamed up and down Skylark Channel pouring tons of shells into Henderson Field, we usually ate stale salt crackers with jam, morning and night. There just wasn't any noonday meal.

Today, for instance, in a well screened Quanset hut, with Philippine mess boys serving, we had excellent corned beef hash, fresh buttered cabbage, peaches, broad, butter and ice water. Until you've drunk copious draughts of chlorinated tepid water, you'll never appreciate what ice does to water.

And until you've dragged one weary leg after the other through at least two feet of jungle mud, you'll never appreciate drained and crowned roads.

All these things have come to the Guadalcanal I left in December, urged on and out by a drastic malaria attack.

# CURTIN IS UPHELD BY ONE-VOTE MARGIN

**CANBERRA, Australia, Thursday, June 24—(AP) Prime Minister John Curtin's supporters today defeated by a 27-to-26 vote a non-confidence motion offered by former Prime Minister Arthur W. Fadden, opposition leader who charged the government with bungling food and manpower problems.**

**The vote averted an immediate election, but the consensus of opinion was that Mr. Curtin would seek an early dissolution of Parliament to make way for another election. Two days of debate preceded the vote.**

JUN 24 1943

## BASE TO GIVE REVUE

Somewhere in New Guinea, June 23.—A musical revue to be produced and presented in New Guinea is now in rehearsal in an American Red Cross recreation hut near a secret bomber base.

Inspired and directed by Helen Schoeni, formerly of 440 West 34th street, New York city, one of the eleven American Red Cross women serving in this combat area, the writers and actors are all attached to the Army Air Forces.

Assisting Miss Schoeni are Privates Bert Conway, formerly connected with the Group Theater, and John Butler, a script writer, both of New York city, and Sergt. Ted Turner, an ex-reporter.

Miss Schoeni, who was director of the Henry Street Settlement Playhouse in New York city, returned this week from a shopping tour in Australia, where she purchased three trunksful of theatrical costumes, musical instruments to outfit a twelve-piece band, and sheet music of latest hits from America.

Meanwhile, the Red Cross is presenting nightly showings of Hollywood movie productions throughout the island.

## American Sub Passes Up Jap Hospital Ship

JUN 24 1943

By the Associated Press

ABOARD UNITED STATES SUBMARINE IN THE PACIFIC.—This sub trailed one Japanese ship several hours, then had to pass it up. It proved to be a hospital ship, guaranteed safe passage under the Geneva Constitution.

"She was sailing a straight course, not zigzagging like a warship or freighter usually does," said Ensign E. W. (Si) Lake, 38, of New Britain, Conn., submarine communications officer. "We trailed her until nightfall, then closed. Suddenly all her lights came on and there was a red cross blazing on her hull. So we had to pass her up. But what a target.

"And then we came 'home' and read they had sunk one of our hospital ships!"

## U. S. Flyers Rip Japanese In Tungting Rice Region

### Support Chinese Offensive Against 3 Yangtse Bases

CHUNGKING, June 23 (AP).—American Mitchell bombers and Warhawk fighters supported Chinese troops on the Tungting Lake-Yangtse River front Monday, bombing and strafing Japanese bases and shipping at three places, Lieutenant General Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced today.

One huge fire was left burning and many direct hits were noted among warehouses at Hwajung, north of the lake, the communique said, while extensive damage was done to supply depots and casualties were caused among troop concentrations at Shihshow. Near Takingyi a gunboat and river tug were strafed, with results not completely observed.

Recapture of the towns that were attacked would restore virtually all the Tungting rice area to the Chinese.

The American fliers carried out their attacks without challenge and all planes returned to the base, the announcement said.

## NO SEPARATE PEACE

Chungking, June 23 (A. P.).—China will reject any Japanese attempts to persuade her to make a separate peace, a Government spokesman declared today, reiterating assertions that his country will fight on with the United Nations until victory is won.

The spokesman told a press conference that the Japanese had launched many peace offensives in the last six years, but said that all had been totally ignored by the Chinese.

Another spokesman offered assurances that Chinese morale is very good and said that there was no danger of an economic collapse.

## FOG STALLS AIR ACTIVITY IN KISKA AREA

## Assaults Called Almost Impossible Because Of Weather

### Better Flying Conditions Expected In September Or October

JUN 24 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Headquarters, Alaska Defense Command, June 23—The weather has brought operations against Kiska to a virtual standstill.

Even while the attack on Attu was under way, aerial assaults against Kiska were almost impossible due to the heavy Aleutian fog which began hovering over most of the islands about a month ago. It is still there.

No good flying weather is expected in June or July, and not much of it in August. Only May, September and October offer any particular hopes for the entire year. The rest of the time something is always the matter with the weather in the Aleutians.

**Fog Called Tough**

The matter just now is fog so thick that only a half dozen or so raids have been made since June 1 on Kiska, even from near-by bases at Amchitka and Adak. This fog is so tough that even transports which need only to get to their destination—not drop bombs on it—have been able to make only a couple of trips in the last seventeen days between two Aleutian bases, where the army has ships available and cargo enough waiting for several trips daily.

The current lack of news about Kiska indicates neither a step-up nor a stepping down of the offensive. Air officers say the planes are ready to fly whenever they can. Airmen are waiting for the day when they can get some kind of fair shot at Kiska targets.

**Medal for Radio Man.**

Headquarters Alaska Defense Command, June 23 (A. P.).—Staff Sergt. Frederick N. Byrd, radio operator, of Lebanon, N..Y., is one of four men awarded the air medal by Lieut. Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Jr., commanding general of the Alaska Defense Command, for more than 100 hours of combat and operations flight in adverse weather.

## EDITOR UPHOLDS BRITISH CANADA

### Replies to Speech Favoring Union With United States.

London, Ont., June 23 (A. P.).—Arthur R. Ford, editor-in-chief of the London Free Press and president of the Canadian Press, declared his opposition to Canada's political union with the United States today, because he believes that the British Parliamentary system is preferable to the American system of government. In an address before the Western Counties Telephone Association, Mr. Ford said he believed that "with all its faults" the British system was the best yet devised for the government of man by man.

He referred to a radio forum sketch in June 13 in Detroit by Major James Clark, speaker of the Ontario Legislature, who said that 40 to 45 per cent of the Canadian people would vote for union with the United States if an election were held now. "The question has been raised periodically," Mr. Ford said.

"Generally there have been two reasons—one, the schisms which have arisen between the two main races of Canada and the second economic." He said that never before has there existed such good will or such respect for Canada as in the United States today. The joint Canadian-American Defense Board, the Joint Economic Committee and such projects as the Alaska military highway are evidence of the existing co-operating spirit, he said, adding, however, that he did not think close co-operation would lead to political union.

"I believe there is greater respect for law and order under the British system than under the American," Mr. Ford remarked. "I believe, too, that as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations we have a greater future in the coming world than we would have as a forty-ninth State of the American Union."

## MESSAGES SECRET

Toronto, June 23 (A. P.).—Joseph E. Davies says the messages he recently carried between President Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin must remain secret, but "it is, however, a fair inference that they bespeak unity among Allied leaders.

"That. I am sure, gives us all great satisfaction," he said in an address last night at a Canadian-Soviet friendship rally.

The former United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union asserted that mutual confidence between Russia and her allies, particularly Canada and the United States, was essential to a lasting peace because "without Russia there can be no stable peace."

He said that the speedup in travel has made Russia of vital importance to America.

"We will soon be more closely interlocked with airplanes across the Pole," he explained. "Moscow will soon be overnight from New York."

## *Head of Canadian Press Opposes Union With U.S.*

### *Contends British Parliamentary System Is Preferable*

LONDON, Ont., June 23 (AP).—Arthur R. Ford, editor in chief of "The London Free Press" and president of The Canadian Press, declared today his opposition to Canada's political union with the United States "because the British parliamentary system is preferable to the American system of government."

In an address before the Western Counties Telephone Association, Ford said he believed that "with all its faults" the British system is the best yet devised for the government of man by man.

He referred to a radio forum speech June 13 in Detroit by Major James Clark, Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, who said that 40 to 45 per cent of the Canadian people would vote for union with the United States if an election were held now.

**Ramirez Bans Political Rallies**

BUENOS AIRES, June 23 (AP).—Argentine police announced today a general prohibition of meetings of political parties or other organizations "which have political aims affecting either domestic or foreign policy." Several organizations already had applied for permission to hold meetings. The applications were refused.

## What's Behind The War News

By GLENN BABB

Moscow is reminding the western Allies once more of the imperative need for a second front in Europe this summer. This may be just a contribution to the war of nerves against the Axis; it is difficult to believe that Joseph Stalin is not well apprised of an American-British program which he finds satisfactory.

However that may be, the swing of the war raises the question whether the Russians are entitled to call their own Titanic battlefield the first front.

For the moment at least, while the great Russian and German armies in the east remain inactive and the Allies are still in the softening up stage of their Mediterranean operations, the air over western Europe is the primary theater of the war. In spite of the absence of great land armies locked in battle, the assault of the R.A.F. and American air forces on the Ruhr and nearby industrial areas and Germany's counter-measures are drawing out more of the military resources of the two great alliances than any other phase of the war. This may not last long, but right now it is on the western front that the Axis is being bled and punished most.

It is entirely possible that this is the primary reason that Hitler has not launched his widely expected 1943 offensive against Russia. It also probably accounts for reports from Allied air leaders in the Mediterranean area that the Italians are having to take over an increasing share of the ineffective attempts to shield the airbases, ports and industrial centers of Sicily, Sardinia and southern Italy from the Allied air squadrons.

The steady succession of the attacks suggests that the full scale campaign promised for this summer by the chiefs of the British and American bomber commands, Air Chief Marshal Harris and Maj. Gen. Eaker, taking one city after another and continuing round and round the clock, is fully launched.

The Ruhr is getting a punishment beyond anything this suffering world has seen up to this time. Monday night's R.A.F. assault on Krefeld apparently surpassed anything that had gone before for concentrated devastation and the next night's attack on Muelheim was only a little less terrible. In both cases the American Flying Fortresses were seeking their daylight targets within a few hours of the British bombers' return. Already dozens of German cities have felt the scourge of total war on a scale beyond the worst that London experienced on any one night at the height of the blitz. The Ruhr alone has been attacked by the R.A.F. at least 550 times.

**Determined Defensive Effort**

This necessarily is calling forth one of the most determined defensive efforts of the war. Because of its destructives effects on both war production and civilian morale, the German command dares not skimp on the resources it throws into this battle. The evidence grows that the curve of German war output is declining. There are indications in plenty that the people of the bombed districts are badly shaken and that this has its repercussions throughout the Reich. If they were not shaken the German people would in fact be the supermen they claim to be.

Therefore, the high command has gathered in western Germany and the western occupied areas far greater fighter forces, including its best units, than it ever had in the Mediterranean theater and perhaps more even than it has on the Russian front today. The concentration of anti-aircraft guns, especially of powerful types up to 150 millimeters, is greater than in any comparable area in the world.

**Allied Losses Mounting**

This has set the stage for one of the war's greatest battles. The German squadrons attack the raiders with great determination and skill and Allied losses to anti-aircraft are mounting. The R.A.F.'s assaults on Krefeld and Muelheim cost 79 bombers. The Americans lost 20 Flying Fortresses on Monday alone. Each of these big craft probably means ten men dead or captured, or at least 1,000 picked, trained men lost in 36 hours. The big American planes, in addition to the devastation of their bombs, take a heavy toll of the fighter swarms that battle them for hundreds of miles across Europe. For both sides the cost is heavy but the objectives are among the most vital of the war.

## Congress Fight Seen on Plan to Draft Strikers

### Some Members Say Army Is Not a Prison; Expect

JUN 24 1943

30.24 — 5319

30.24 — 5317

## Veto of Anti-Strike Bill

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—Congressional comment indicated tonight that President Roosevelt's proposal to raise the draft age to sixty-five as a weapon against strikers would provoke a sharp controversy.

The legislators appeared to be pretty much unanimous, however, in interpreting it as meaning the President will veto the labor disputes bill Congress sent to him. Some said privately that an attempt undoubtedly would be made to override any veto, although Senator Tom Connally, Democrat, of Texas, co-author of the measure, would not comment on that aspect. The question of overriding a veto would come up first in the Senate since it was the first to pass the legislation.

On the President's proposal, Senator Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat, of Colorado, a member of the Military Affairs Committee which would consider such a revision in the selective service act, commented: "The Army is not a penitentiary. I don't think much of that suggestion as a way to settle the coal dispute."

Senator Chan Gurney, Republican, of South Dakota, another member of the committee, said: "I certainly don't think that's the way to settle this hing. That looks as though the President is leading toward the Austin-Wadsworth bill for compulsory control of man power."

But Senator Harry E. Byrd, Democrat, of Virginia, approved the proposal. However, he said he thought the President ought to sign the anti-strike bill for the effect that action would have in preventing future walkouts. Congress, he added, then could consider the proposal to raise the selective service age limit.

### Would Expedite Hearings

Representative William M. Colmer, Democrat, of Mississippi, who early this session introduced legislation for the induction of draft-age war workers who strike, said he would request the military Committee to expedite hearings.

"What the President has said he would request Congress to do is just about what my bill provides," Representative Colmer said. "I am willing to revise my measure to provide for induction of any one up to sixty-five who strikes in a war industry."

Representative Colmer said preliminary hearings held several months ago by the military committee indicated "strong sentiment" for his bill.

Representative Howard A. Smith, Democrat, of Virginia, co-author of the anti-strike bill, commented: "Membership in the armed forces is a position of honor and distinction. To use it as punishment for unpatriotic strikers is to convert the Army into a penal institution and would be an affront to our boys who are engaged on the battlefields. A better solution would be co-operation with Congress in the enactment of adequate anti-strike legislation."

Senator George D. Aiken, Republican, of Vermont, said: "I should be very reluctant to give the President any more power until he shows more judgment in exercising what he now has."

Senator Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio, said: "I think I would be opposed to that program. It's like so many others; to get at ten persons you affect 10,000,000. And whether the policy would get the coal mined seems to be dubious."

## 179 HURT IN ACTION

Washington, June 23.—The War Department made public today the names of 179 United States soldiers wounded in the Aleutian area. Wounded men from New York, with next of kin, follow:

**NEW YORK.**

ABRAMS, JULIUS, private; father, Woft Abrams, 1320 Meridian avenue, the Bronx.
BODNOVICH, JOHN, private; mother, Mrs. Mary Bodnovich, 326 East 13th street.
BOKAN, JOHN R., staff sergeant; sister, Mrs. Thomas Ronaldi, 390 East 184th street, the Bronx.
PRESTON, MALCOLM H., Second Lieut.; wife, Mrs. Mary A. Preston, Manor Apartments, Douglaston, L. I.
ZBIERSKI, EDWARD J., private, first class; sister, Mrs. Rose Roll, 484 Losson Road, Chatauqua.

## SUBMARINE SINKS ANOTHER

### U. S. Commander Decorated for Torpedoing Japanese

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Destruction of a Japanese submarine by torpedo fire from an American submarine on war patrol in the Pacific was disclosed by the Navy today in announcement of a decoration for the commanding officer of the American vessel.

The officer, who received the Silver Star Medal, is Lieut. Commdr. Marvin G. Kennedy, 37 years old, of Henrietta, Mo. The citation said the Japanese submarine was sunk despite adverse conditions in poor visibility and rain squalls when it was sighted on the surface "close aboard." The undersea raider "launched a daring attack at 800 yards" and destroyed the enemy submarine by torpedo fire while Japanese personnel were still on the bridge, the Navy said.

## Saboteurs in France Helping Immobilize 200 Trains Daily

JUN 24 1943

### 52 Germans Killed and 150 Injured in Recent Action by Guerrillas

By the Associated Press.

The combination of Allied air raids and railway sabotage inside France has been immobilizing about 200 trains daily, according to information reaching Fighting French headquarters here through persons escaping from German-occupied Europe.

Both the airmen from across the English Channel and the French guerrillas operating behind enemy lines concentrate on crippling transportation, a headquarters spokesman said today, particularly by putting railway locomotives out of commission. Many locomotives beyond range of the marauding flyers succumb to the boiler-wrecking tactics of the saboteurs or are wrecked in derailments engineered by guerrillas.

**52 Germans Killed.**

One of the most successful derailment jobs recently was carried out by guerrillas on the line between Nevers and Chagny, in Central France. Fifty-two Germans were killed and 150 injured in this wreck and traffic was blocked for several days. Another derailment on the same line, the reports said, upset a troop train moving soldiers to the Russian front.

The guerrillas also have been active in the wrecking of power plants, water works and factories. From March 15 to April 15, the report said, there were no fewer than 122 acts of sabotage in Savoy, chiefly in power plants.

The reports also mentioned a shutdown of the Gnome et Rhone aviation engine plant at Limoges on May 28 because of destruction of the central transformers. Rubber-reclaiming factories in the same area were out of production for six months because of wrecked boilers.

**New Reprisals Reported.**

New reprisals against Frenchmen regarded as agents of Germany also were listed in the reports.

These included the stabbing to death of the secretary-general of the Vienne Department of Jacques Doriot's Fascist Parti Populaire Francais, identified as Dr. Michel Guerin; the fatal shooting of Mayor Din of Pierrefitte, near Paris, and the assassination of two French judges who had condemned Frenchmen to death for sabotage.

Both these judges, the reports said, were previously notified by letter they would be killed for treason.

## AUGUST DRAFT QUOTAS CUT, SAYS SEN. WHEELER

WASHINGTON, June 23. — (AP) Senator Wheeler (D-Mont) said tonight he understood the August draft quota had been cut from 238,000 to 150,000 and that corresponding reductions will be made in the monthly calls for the remainder of the year.

Senator Wheeler, who is author of a bill prohibiting the induction of fathers at least until Jan. 1, 1944, did not disclose the source of his information. He said he did not know whether the reduction may have been made because the armed services had been getting more men than needed.

Selective Service officials had no comment.

## Soldiers Captured by Italy

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—The War Department announced today the names of 283 United States soldiers held prisoners of war by Italy. Among them were the following:

**New York**

BAKER, DAVID N., private; wife, Mrs. Mildred M. Baker, 131 King Street, Syracuse.
BELANSKY, Michael, private; mother, Mrs. Mary Belansky, 18 Thorpe Street, Binghamton.
CENTRON, MICHAEL L., private first-class; father, Steven Centron, 34 Upton Park, Rochester.
COUNTRYMAN, LEO L., private; mother, Mrs. Clara L. Countryman, 680 South James Street, Carthage.
CROUSE, WILLIAM C., private first-class; father, Richard R. Crouse, Paul Avenue, Hudson.
DAVEY, JAMES J., private; mother, Mrs. Agnes W. Davey, 4607 Park Avenue, Bronx.
DEMETROULES, JOHN, private first-class; mother, Mrs. Anne Demetroules, 144 Wythe Avenue.
DI PERNA, SALVATORE P., private; father, Samuel Di Perna, 962 Bleecker Street, Utica.
DOHERTY, BERNARD J., private; mother, Mrs. Esther M. Doherty, 792 Second Avenue, Troy.
DOWD, JOHN B., private; father, William J. Dowd, 267 Oakland Street, Brooklyn.
DUNN, JAMES L., private first-class; mother, Mrs. Mary Dunn, 300 Brook Avenue, the Bronx.
EDINOFF, NATHAN, private; sister, Mrs. Sarah Light, 201 West 108th Street.
FABIN, HENRY J., private; father, Stanley Fabin, 16 Bethlehem Street, Lackawanna.
FIGURA, ALBIN, private first-class; mother, Mrs. Mary Latos, 101 Russell Street, Brooklyn.
GILROY, FRANCIS R., private first-class; mother, Mrs. Helen M. Gilroy, 1441 East Fifty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.
GIORDANO, MICHAEL, private first-class; mother, Mrs. Jennie Giordano, 152 South Broadway, Yonkers.
GUSZCZA, JOSEPH, tech. fifth grade; father, Constantine Guszcza, 10 Perrine Street, Auburn.
HARDENBERGH, JAMES, corporal; father, George Hardenbergh, 1187 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn.
HILLERBY, JAMES A., sergeant; father, James E. Hillerby, 27 Lakeview Avenue, Jamestown.
KLEIN, JOSEPH, corporal; father, Bernath Klein, Route 1, Monticello.
LANGAN, THOMAS D., private; wife, Mrs. Lillian Langan, 537 East 147th Street, the Bronx.
MAIER, JAMES R., private first class; mother, Mrs. Florence Wishard, 788 East 181st Street.
MONTEALBANO, JACK, private first class; mother, Mrs. Josephine Montealbano, 247 Jefferson Street, Brooklyn.
PINTO, WILLIAM J., private first class, mother, Mrs. Mary Pinto, 701 Henry Street, Brooklyn.
PITT, ALTON J., private first class; father, Ray Pitt, Route 2, East Worcester.
PRESACANO, JOSEPH T., technician fifth grade; sister, Miss Clara Presacano, 11½ William Street, Seneca Falls.
RAY, EDWARD D., corporal; uncle, Frank Ray, Cadosia.
ROLL, FRANK T., private; sister, Miss Anna Roll, 257½ Front Street, Binghamton.
SMITH, CHARLES J. Jr., sergeant; wife, Mrs. Kathleen Smith, 1518 Harding Park, the Bronx.
SMURRA, SALVATORE, private; mother, Mrs. Sophie Smurra, 29 Fullerton Avenue, Newburgh.
SOKOLOVSKY, RUBIN, private; mother, Mrs. Rebecca Sokolovsky, 537 Schenck Avenue, Brooklyn.
SOUMINEN, EDWIN A., private; father, Jalmar Souminen, Box 35, Rifton.
TARANOVICH, WILLIAM, private first class; mother, Mrs. Mary A. Taranovich, 2286 Second Avenue.
TESORIERO, JOHN T., private; mother, Mrs. Josephine Tesoriero, 7813 Third Avenue, Brooklyn.
TREZZA, FRANK V., private; mother, Mrs. Theresa T. Trezza, 26 Van Dam Street.
VERDOW, EDWIN G., private; sister, Mrs. Catherine Baird, 900 Glencove Rd., Syracuse.
WHITTLE, DONALD P., private; mother, Mrs. Alice Whittle, 2828 LaSalle Avenue, the Bronx.
YACCARINO, DANIEL J. jr., private; mother, Mrs. Rose M. Yaccarino, 32 Alaska Street, West Brighton, S. I.

**New Jersey**

ADMAS, HENRY P., private; sister, Mrs. Thomas J. Regan, Thirteenth Avenue, Pine Hill.
CHEESEMAN, FRANK, private first class; father, John Cheeseman, 308 Water Street, Gloucester.
DIMMICK, CARL H., corporal; father, Harry L. Dimmick, 3 Doering Way, Cranford.
DOPART, FRANK Z., corporal; mother, Mrs. Mary Dopart, 111 St. Charles Street, Burlington.
FILANOWSKI, MATTHEW, private; wife, Mrs. Theresa Filanowski, 54 Morris Street, Burlington.
FORD, RUSSELL H., first lieutenant; wife, Mrs. Helen S. Ford, 183 Ballantine Parkway, Newark.
HUBERT, CHARLES W., private first class; brother, Frank C. Hubert, 82 Norfolk Street, Newark.
KELLEY, STEWART W., sergeant; mother, Mrs. Mabel Kelley, 78 Elm Street, Westfield.
KOOKAS, HARRY, private; mother, Mrs. Pauline Kookas, 247½ High Street, Newark.
McDOUGALL, JOHN P., corporal; mother, Mrs. Kathrine McDougall, 43 Myrtle Avenue, Jersey City.
MERSFELDER, ADOLPH D., private first class; uncle, Albert Merafelder, 761 South Tenth Street, Newark.
MIELE, RALPH C., private first class; mother, Mrs. Antoinette Miele, 194 First Street, Newark.
MILSTEIN, NATHAN, private; mother, Mrs. Yetta Milstein, 340 Peshine Avenue, Newark.
QUIGLEY, HARRY C., private first class; mother, Mrs. Hattie I. Quigley, 2177 Hamilton Avenue, Trenton.

**Connecticut**

LADUN, JOHN, technician fifth grade; sister, Miss Ann Ladun, Hillside Terrace, Oxford.

## Guadalcanal Machine Gunner Wins Congressional Medal

### Sergeant Basilone Killed Thirty-Eight Japanese And Held Position Until Reinforcements Came

JUN 24 1943

(By the Associated Press)

Washington, June 23—President Roosevelt has awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor to Platoon Sergeant John Basilone, of the marines, the navy announced today, for outstanding heroism in action on Guadalcanal, where he piled up thirty-eight Japanese bodies in front of his machine-gun emplacement and held a vital position until reinforcements arrived.

The action occurred late last October during fighting in the Lunga area of Guadalcanal. Basilone received his country's highest battle honor "somewhere in the South Pacific," the navy said, where he and his comrades are resting after the Solomon Islands campaign.

**Action Described**

The citation credited his efforts with contributing "in a large measure to the virtual annihilation of a Japanese regiment."

Private (first class) Nash W. Phillips, 22, of Fayetteville, N. C., who is now convalescing at the Naval Hospital, San Diego, from wounds received in the Solomons, told of the piling up of Japanese bodies before Basilone's machine-gun position.

"Basilone had a machine gun on the go three days and nights without sleep, rest or food," Phillips related. "He was in a good emplacement, and causing the Japs lots of trouble, not only firing his machine gun but also using his pistol.

**Stormed Position**

"They stormed his position time and time again. Each time he piled up four or five more around his emplacement. Finally, he had to move out of there—thirty-eight Jap bodies made it kind of hard to fire over the pile!"

Basilone, 26, is the son of Salvatore and Dora Basilone, of Raritan, N. J. There are nine other children in the family, one of whom, George William Basilone, also is in the Marine Corps at New River, N. C. Another brother, Alphonse, is with the army in Iceland.

## U. S. Sub Sinks Jap Sub, Commander Wins Medal

Washington, June 23 (AP)—Destruction of a Japanese submarine by torpedo fire from an American submarine on war patrol in the Pacific was disclosed by the navy today in announcement of a decoration for the commanding officer of the American vessel.

The officer, who received the Silver Star Medal, was Lieut. Com. Marvin G. Kennedy, 37, of Henrietta, Mo.

The citation said the Japanese submarine was sunk despite adverse conditions due to poor visibility and rain squalls when Kennedy sighted it on the surface "close aboard." He quickly swung his own undersea raider in a striking position, the navy said, "launched a daring attack at 800 yards," and destroyed the enemy submarine by torpedo fire while Japanese personnel were still on the bridge.

"This same fighting spirit and skillful seamanship enabled him to attack and sink a Japanese freighter of 5,644 tons," the citation said. It was the American submarine's second war patrol. There have been few other instances in the past in which submarines have successfully attacked other submarines.

JUN 24 1943

# French Railways Heavily Hit

## Allied Airmen and Saboteurs Immobilize About 200 Trains Every Day.

Washington, June 23 (A. P.).—The combination of Allied air raids and railway sabotage inside France has been immobilizing about 200 trains daily, according to information reaching Fighting French headquarters here through persons escaping from German-occupied Europe.

Both the airmen who swooped across the English channel and the French guerrillas operating behind enemy lines concentrate on crippling transportation, a headquarters spokesman said today, particularly by putting railway locomotives out of commission. Many locomotives beyond range of the marauding flyers succumb to the boiler-wrecking tactics of the saboteurs or are wrecked in derailments engineered by guerrillas.

One of the most successful derailment jobs recently was carried out by guerrillas on the line between Nevers and Chagny, in central France. Fifty-two Germans were killed and 150 injured in this wreck and traffic was blocked for several days. Another derailment on the same line, the reports said, upset a troop train moving soldiers to the Russian front.

The guerrillas also have been active in the wrecking of power plants, water works and factories. From March 15 to April 15, the reports said, there were no fewer than 122 acts of sabotage in Savoy, chiefly in power plants.

The reports also mentioned a shut-down of the Gnome et Rhone aviation engine plant at Limoges on May 28 because of destruction of the central transformers. Rubber-reclaiming factories in the same area were out of production for six months because of wrecked boilers.

New reprisals against Frenchmen regarded as agents of Germany also were listed in the reports. These included the stabbing to death of the Secretary-general of the Vienne Department of Jacques Doriot's Fascist Parti Populaire Francais, identified as Dr. Michel Guerin; the fatal shooting of Mayor Din of Pierrefitte, near Paris, and the assassination of two French judges who had condemned Frenchmen to death for sabotage. Both these judges, the reports said, were previously notified by letter that they would be killed for treason.

# BEW Scouring The World For War Goods, Wallace Says

## Agency Supervising 200 Purchase Programs In 40 Different Nations Or Areas

JUN 24 1943

By HENRY A. WALLACE
*Chairman of Board of Economic Warfare.*

Washington, June 23 (AP)—Great as are the resources of the United States they are not enough by themselves to support our prodigious task of serving as the "arsenal of democracy" and at the same time supplying our own army and navy.

We have always imported some of the most important strategic materials, which are not found in this country at all or of which we do not have enough. The problem has been made more difficult by the loss of the Far East and the closing of the Burma road to China and the consequent loss of some of our most valuable sources of supply.

### 200 Purchase Programs

One of the principal jobs being done by the Board of Economic Warfare is to scour the world for strategic materials and to see that they are brought to the United States in adequate quantities at the time they are needed.

Through its Office of Imports, the Board is supervising 200 purchase programs in forty different countries or areas. These programs cover 600 different items. In the present fiscal year, the goods acquired total approximately $1,500,000,000 in value. We expect the amount will be around $2,000,000,000 in the coming fiscal year.

### "Economic Commandos"

Men in the buying expeditions of the Board of Economic Warfare have been called "economic commandos." They penetrate some of the most out of-the-way places of the world, from the deepest jungles to the most rugged mountain tops, in their search.

*This is the second of a series of three articles by Vice-President Wallace on an important but little-publicized phase of the war-economic warfare against the Axis.*

They find new sources of balsa wood for gliders and Mosquito bombers, cinchona bark for quinine, fiber substitutes to replace the hemp we can no longer get from the Philippines, and many essential minerals and metals.

### Brought By Plane

On several occasions in the last year and a half, when vital war materials have been needed immediately here at home, these materials have been brought by plane from half way around the world to meet the supply deadlines.

Materials are acquired by the Board of Economic Warfare in accordance with requests from the War Production Board or the War Food Administration. Services of existing agencies are utilized, and the board cooperates closely with the Department of State.

### Latin America Source

About half of the strategic materials we are importing are now coming from Latin American countries, and about half from other areas.

Thus the Board of Economic Warfare is helping to harness the raw material resources of a large part of the world so that our country and our allies can beat Germany and Japan at their own game of total war.

*[Next Article: Board Aids Friendly Countries.]*

# AMERICAN SUB SINKS JAP U-BOAT

## Torpedo Fire at 800 Yards Sends Enemy Craft to Bottom.

WASHINGTON, June 23—(AP) Destruction of a Japanese submarine by torpedo fire from an American submarine on war patrol in the Pacific was disclosed by the Navy today in announcement of a decoration for the commanding officer of the American vessel.

The officer, who received the Silver Star medal, was Lt. Commander Marvin G. Kennedy, 37, of Henrietta, Mo., whose wife, Mrs Lorene L. Kennedy, lives at Vallejo, Calif.

The citation given to Comm. Kennedy said that the Japanese submarine was sunk despite adverse conditions due to poor visibility and rain squalls when Comm. Kennedy sighted it on the surface "close aboard." He quickly swung his own undersea raider in a striking position, the Navy said, "launched a daring attack at 800 yards," and destroyed the enemy submarine by torpedo fire while Japanese personnel were still on the bridge.

"This same fighting spirit and skillful seamanship enabled him to attack and sink a Japanese freighter of 5,644 tons," read the citation. It was the American submarine's second war patrol. There have been few other instances in the past in which submarines have successfully attacked other submarines.

### Swung Back to Vichy

Mr. Speaker said Admiral Robert cooperated to some extent, but swung back to Vichy when that government broke relations with this country after the Yanks landed in Africa.

"When the Admiral chose to take orders from Vichy and refused to join the Allies in the fight to liberate France," D. C. continued, "the United States halted food shipments to Martinique and then withdrew its consul general from Fort de France and notified Admiral Robert it could no longer deal with an administrator serving Vichy.

"Then Secretary of State Hull said the judgment of the U. S. Navy would be the controlling factor in any further developments—which is where the matter rests now."

"Uncle Sam considers it pretty much a French problem, for French decision," Mr. Speaker said, "but meanwhile, the Navy has the situation in hand and could take over Martinique very swiftly and effectively any time the defense of the Caribbean demanded it."

Mr. Speaker stressed that not much could happen as long as the United States Navy continues to keep Martinique figuratively under its guns.

"As French high commissioner on Martinique and Guadaloupe, Admiral Robert was recognized by the United States last year as the boss on those islands," said Mr. Speaker, the mythical District of Columbia news source who represents authentic but unquotable sources. "He was assured by informal agreements that the status quo there would not be upset by the United States so long as he cooperated in the safeguarding of the Caribbean against Axis intrigues."

# Martinique Poses No Problem, With U. S. Navy Standing Ready

## Complications Over Vichy Tie-Up Cause Little Concern, Says Observer.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—(AP) Martinique, the hot spot of the Caribbean, is on ice right now—and likely to remain that way a while, despite French developments in North America.

That was the prediction today of D. C. Speaker, unofficial but well-informed capital observer who was asked how long Uncle Sam would permit Admiral George Robert to play second fiddle to Vichy.

# Women's Clubs to Buy Bombers to Pound Japan

## *Federation Seeks a Fleet in National Campaign*

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—Determined to buy a fleet of bombers for the express purpose of dropping high explosives on Japan, the General Federation of Women's Clubs announced today a national "buy a bomber" campaign to attain that goal.

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, of Baltimore, federation president, said the campaign would be for bond buying in addition to purchases now being made, and added:

"The women of the country are alarmed because we haven't got after Japan. We want to go after Japan and give her a good bombing."

The initial objective is fifty heavy bombers, expected to be bought through the efforts of state federations. In addition, the 500 districts and 15,000 individual clubs are expected to furnish the bond purchases for medium bombers and pursuit planes.

President Whitehurst said $300,000 must be raised for each heavy bomber, $175,000 for a medium bomber, and $75,000 for a fighter plane.

The bombers will all bear the name of the state or district by which they were purchased. The fleet will be named the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

# OWI AIDE SCORES CENSORSHIP SETUP

## Hoyt Criticizes Handling Of News Of Aleutians And Doolittle Raid

JUN 24 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 23 — Palmer Hoyt, the new domestic director of the Office of War Information, thinks that some of the censorship practices "indulged in under the general excuse of military or naval security smack of the thought processes of the Middle Ages."

Hoyt, on leave as publisher of the Portland *Oregonian*, expressed that opinion in an article written for "Journalism in Wartime," a survey which will be published soon by the American Council on Public Affairs in cooperation with the University of Missouri's school of journalism. The article, written before Hoyt took the OWI job, was released today by the council.

### Points To Evils

Asserting that wartime censorship, if applied unwisely, "can destroy the very purpose it seeks to serve," Hoyt wrote:

"Proper censorship which covers both the sins of omission and commission is a buckler in time of national peril. It should be kept brightly polished and the tarnished spots of improper application should be rubbed away as quickly as they are seen."

If Byron Price, director of the Office of Censorship, or Price's assistant, N. R. Howard, could pass on every question of what is proper and improper to print, American newspapers would be completely happy.

### "Course Is Impossible"

But, of course, that is impossible, he added, and the present system of applying censorship "filters down through military, naval and civilian 'authorities,' many of whom are unfamiliar with the wartime censorship code; in fact, there are cases where military censors have never heard of it."

Hoyt said that one of the practical difficulties of actual censorship procedure from the newspaper standpoint "is the confusion that exists as to who should be contacted to clear a particular story."

### "Red Tape Distressing"

"Military and naval commanders in the field have demonstrated a most understandable reticence about clearing stories," he said.

Asserting that a newspaper must move quickly to publish facts while they are news, he said that "frequently the unwinding of departmental red tape is most distressing to the trained newspaper worker" who is inclined to feel that officers "err on the side of extreme caution and unnecessarily so."

# SENATE GROUP AIDS NYA HOPE FOR LIFE

## Subcommittee Opposes House Amendment Which Would Kill Agency

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 23—Completing work on a $1,086,059,499 Labor-Federal Security appropriations bill, a Senate Appropriations subcommittee voted today to recommend elimination of a House amendment liquidating the National Youth Administration.

Senator Lodge (R., Mass.), a member, said the subcommittee also restored to the bill an appro-

JUN 24 1943

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priation of approximately $58,000,000, denied by the House, for NYA's youth and student training-for-industry service under the War Manpower Commission.

**Against Kaiser Provision**

The subcommittee, whose 6 to 5 action is subject to review by the full committee tomorrow, also voted to eliminate from the bill a House provision designed to prevent the National Labor Relations Board from giving a decision in its case against the Kaiser shipyards at Portland, Ore.

The House amendment grew out of attempts by the CIO to set aside closed-shop contracts between Kaiser and AFL affiliates through new employe elections to allow workers to select a collective-bargaining agency.

**Form Of House Stipulation**

The House had prohibited the use of any NLRB funds in connection with any complaint arising against a labor-management agreement which has been inexistence as long as three months.

The subcommittee, Lodge said, voted to restore $5,000,000 of a House cut of $10,027,000 in War Manpower Commission employment-service funds and added $300,000 to total House allowances for NLRB.

## Fire at Japanese Camp

**3 Buildings and 2 Sheds Burn at Santa Fe Alien Center**

SANTA FE, N. M., June 23 (AP).—Three buildings and two small sheds were destroyed today by fire which swept the Japanese alien detention center near Santa Fe. Lloyd H. Jensen, of the United States Immigration Service, said the loss was confined to a building housing the mess hall and kitchen, two small recreational buildings and two sheds.

Fire broke out in the kitchen early today. "We don't feel there was anything suspicious about it," Mr. Jensen said. Japanese internees helped fight the blaze, Mr. Jensen said.

## ...ost-War Jobs

**...ns Bill Giving Them Re-employment Rights**

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—Men who leave their jobs for wartime service in the merchant marine are given the same post-war re-employment rights as are granted men entering the armed forces under a bill signed today by President Roosevelt.

The measure would apply to any person entering merchant marine service after May 1, 1940.

# NEWS GUILD, CIO BACK OWI

### Philip Murray Says Agency Enjoys Confidence Of American Workers

### Republican Representative Meanwhile Assails It As "Utterly Lawless"

JUN 24 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 23—The American Newspaper Guild and President Philip Murray, of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), with which the newspaper workers' union is affiliated, came to the support of the Office of War Information (OWI) today while Representative Taber (R., N. Y.) assailed it as "utterly lawless."

"House action in cutting off funds for the Office of War Information threatens to end the life of a vital war agency that enjoys the confidence of American workers," Murray telegraphed Senator McKellar (D., Tenn.), chairman of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee which will consider the bill from which the House lopped all of OWI's $5,500,000 fund for domestic operations.

**Counter To Axis**

Asserting that "the five million members" of the CIO are "very much concerned with the need for accurate information on the progress of our war and . . . welcome the work of the OWI in this and in offsetting the divisive effects of Axis propaganda," Murray urged restoration of the full domestic fund.

He sent a similar telegram to Representative Cannon (D., Mo.), chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

Guild President Milton Murray wrote McKellar a request for restoration of the OWI domestic operating fund to the $2,800,000,000 war agencies bill.

Meanwhile, Taber declared in the House that OWI is "an utterly lawless, irresponsible outfit which is doing us no good abroad or at home."

**House Struck Funds**

The House had struck out the funds. It left $28,972,000 in the bill to finance OWI's foreign propaganda activities, but Taber told his colleagues the agency had made a $400,000 expenditure in this field which was not authorized by law.

He said he was informed that OWI had spent this amount on a contract with Short Wave Research, Inc. This organization, he said, was formed "by a group of people, most of whom are on the preferred list" of the Dies Committee on un-American Activities.

## Senators Yield On Discharge Of 3 U. S. Aides

Washington, June 23 (AP)—Senate conferees acceded today to House demands for the discharge of three Government officials accused by a House committee of membership in subversive organizations.

The men involved are Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, secretary of the Virgin Islands Government, and Goodwin B. Watson and William E. Dodd, Jr., employes of the Communications Commission.

Approval of the House refusal to provide funds for the men's salaries cleared the way to a conference committee agreement on a $143,000,000 deficiency appropriation. The House by voice vote adopted the conference report shortly afterward. The Senate had yet to act.

## ...istrial in Viereck Case Caused by Woman Juror

**She Fails to Answer Qualifying Question Put by Defense**

WASHINGTON, June 23 (UP).—The failure of a woman juror to answer a qualifying question when the jury was empaneled last Friday today halted the second trial of George Sylvester Viereck, fifty-seven-year-old German propagandist, charged with failing to register as an enemy agent.

The trial of Viereck, who served a year in jail after his conviction on a similar charge in 1942, was ended by District Judge Bolitha Laws, who declared a mistrial in the middle of the government's case.

One of the five women jurors, Miss Viola Fuqua, who failed to answer last Friday when the jury was asked whether any juror was acquainted with Justice Department employees, was seen talking to John P. M. Reddan, Justice Department attorney, defense attorneys said. A new jury will be called Friday, Judge Laws said.

The previous conviction of Viereck was reversed by the Supreme Court in March on the ground that the indictment was faulty and that prejudicial remarks had been made by the prosecution.

**Cable Rate Cut To 6 Cents**

Washington, June 23 (AP)—A charge of 6 cents a word on messages between Los Angeles and Chungking, China, was ordered tentatively today by the Federal Communications Commission in a report concluding that the present charge of 8½ cents a word by Press Wireless, Inc., for ordinary telegraph service was "unjust, unreasonable and unlawful."

# DIES TO PROBE RACE RIOTS

### Says Evidence Shows Jap Agents Promoted Prejudice In Detroit

JUN 24 1943

### Public Hearings On WRA Also Are Slated To Begin Next Week

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 23—Recent racial disturbances, including the Detroit race riot, which took more than a score of lives, will be investigated by the Dies committee during public hearings starting next week, Representative Dies (D., Texas), chairman, disclosed today.

Dies said the hearings, originally called to inquire into Japanese activities and the method of releasing Japanese from internment camps, would be broadened as a result of reports by committee investigators indicating that the Detroit rioting resulted from "combined operations" of foreign and domestic propaganda groups.

**Records Seized**

The committee, he said, has evidence that Japanese agents, working through established organizations, had promoted racial prejudice in the Detroit area presumably to interfere with war production and to break down home-front morale.

Recent testimony given the committee by officials of the Ku Klux Klan, he added, disclosed that the KKK had enrolled many members in the Detroit area. Whether the committee would inquire further into the KKK activities, Dies did not say.

The first witness in the committee's first public hearings in many months probably will be Dillon S. Myer, head of the War Relocation Authority which has jurisdiction over Japanese internees.

Dies said committee agents had seized intact records and files of the Japanese-American Citizens League which, if true, show "a very close contact" between the league and the WRA and indicate that the league "has largely dominated and dictated some of the policies" of the Government agency.

**To Call ? League Officers**

Two officers of the league now serving with the army and stationed at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, also will be called, Dies said. Their names, he added, will be disclosed "at the proper time."

Dies said records disclosed that many Japanese recently released from internment camps to which they were sent after the bombing of Pearl Harbor had been released through cooperation of the league, and "without any check whatsoever" except several questions dealing with their loyalty.

Likely to be questioned by the committee, Dies said, are three Japanese recently released to work on the near-by Maryland farm of Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. Records of the league showed, he said, that the trio attended a league meeting here last month. Dies added he saw no reason why the committee should question Ickes himself.

# WAR FOOD BOSS GIVEN CONTROL OF FSA LENDING

## House Decides Not to Abolish Agency, But Curtails Funds.

WASHINGTON, June 23—(AP) A compromise giving the War Food administrator complete jurisdiction over the Farm Security administration's lion and tenant purchase activities, but curtailing funds for the program, was accepted today by the House on a voice vote.

The move—an alternative to the previous stand for abolition of the agency—completed initial House attempts to iron out its differences with the Senate on the 1944 agriculture appropriations bill. The FSA, created in 1937, aids small farmers with loans and technical assistance and advance money to help tenant farmers purchase farms.

The measure now goes back to the Senate. The House accepted some Senate revisions but rejected others. Unless the Senate now agrees to the House provisions, the bill will be returned to a conference committee.

Prior to its decision on the Farm Security program, the House:

1. Insisted, by rollcall vote of 208 to 180, on limiting funds for federal crop insurance to its own figure of $3,500,000, rather than the $7,818,748 allotment approved by the Senate. The reduced House provision carried language calling for ultimate liquidation of the crop insurance program.

2. Agreed, 82 to 34, to a Senate-inserted $50,000,000 to finance the Federal government's share of the school milk and lunch program, but specified that none of the money could be used to finance any activity of the Works Project Administration.

3. Refused, by rollcall vote of 193 to 167, to accept a $10,000,000 increase in the fund for the Rural loans, which would have boosted the total available for that purpose to $30,000,000. The REA supervises a program to supply electric service to farmers and other rural residents, principally through loans to local groups.

# CROP SITUATION AIDED BY WEATHER

### Conditions For Week Reported Most Favorable Of Season To Date

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 23—Reports of improved weather and crop conditions, particularly in mid-Western grain, live-stock and dairy regions, served today to ease official apprehension over 1943 food-production prospects.

The Weather Bureau, in a weekly summary of crop conditions, said that the past week, on a country-wide basis, brought the most favorable agricultural weather of the season to date.

**Some Exceptions**

This report brightened a picture drawn twelve days ago by the Agriculture Department in a crop report which said prospects were at the lowest level in two years.

Plagued by early-season droughts and floods, farm crops are beginning to make a markedly favorable growth, the bureau said, under such conditions as general warmth, abundant sunshine and adequate soil moisture.

There were some exceptions, however, to the improved outlook. These included intensified drought conditions in the Southwest—centering largely in Arizona, Utah and New Mexico—an increasing need for moisture in many places from Arkansas and Louisiana eastward, and wet soil conditions in lowlands damaged by earlier floods.

**Operations Facilitated**

The bureau said the improved conditions facilitated farm operations. Farmers rushed to the limit on late planting, cultivating and harvesting of hay and other early crops. In many places farmers were said to be working day and night in an effort to catch up with delayed work.

"With a week of favorable weather, the corn crop shows noticeable recovery of at least a part of the ground lost from previous unfavorable conditions," the bureau report stated.

However, some bottom corn land was said to be still too wet and consequently will not be planted because of the lateness of the season.

Both winter and spring wheat made good to excellent progress. Harvesting of the winter variety was said to be making progress in Texas and Oklahoma.

Progress of the cotton crop was described as mostly good or better. Truck crops and victory gardens, the report said, now are doing well generally with some early vegetable crops about ready for harvest as far north as southern New England.

JUN 24 1943

# COMPLETE OIL PROBE NOW DUE

## House Committee To Remove All Restrictions In Elk Hills Inquiry

JUN 24 1943

### Group Finds Justice Department Report Denied It Was Given To Standard

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 23—Members of a House committee investigating the abrogated Standard Oil of California—Navy Department contract for joint development of the Elk Hills petroleum reserve expressed astonishment tonight that a copy of the Justice Department report on the contract, withheld from the committee, had been furnished the oil company.

Chairman Peterson (D., Fla.) said he would demand that Justice Department officials present the committee with a copy at its next session, on Friday, and that he would remove all restrictions on questioning of the officials.

**Probe Should Get Into Full Swing**

"There is no reason now," he declared, "why the committee investigation should not get into full swing. Restrictions which I have hitherto allowed to be placed on questioning in order to allow the Navy Department and the President to consider the Justice Department's report, will be removed at our next session. The committee now feels it should proceed with the investigation without further hindrance."

Peterson said he had learned from R. Keith Kane, Navy Department attorney, that the report had been given Standard.

Kane explained, Peterson said, that he had been given permission of the Attorney General to send a copy of the report to the company.

**Procedure Irregular**

Representative Outland (D., Cal.), committee member, said he felt the company should not have been allowed to see the report before a group representing the public interest, such as the House Lands Committee, had been given a copy.

"I think the procedure was a bit irregular and would bear further questioning," Outland said.

Meanwhile, Chairman Hatch (D., N. M.) of the Senate Lands Committee, said jurisdictional problems arising from the interest of four Congressional committees in the Elk Hills investigation might be solved by appointment of a joint Senate-House committee.

This, Hatch declared, would include members of the House and Senate Naval Affairs committees and the House and Senate Public Lands committees.

**Peterson, Walsh Approve Plan**

Peterson and Chairman Walsh (D., Mass.) of the Senate Naval Committee said the plan had their approval. However, Peterson said his committee would continue a separate investigation because of a bill it is considering which would add additional land to the Elk Hills reservation.

The Senate Lands Committee authorized a subcommittee headed by Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) to confer with the other committees on a joint program of procedure.

The contract was canceled by Secretary of Navy Knox after Assistant Attorney General Norman M. Littell described it as "illegal and invalid." He said it gave the Standard Oil Company of California an interest in Government property (oil beneath the land).

# Strike Slashed Coal Output by 20 Million Tons

### 75,000 Tons of Steel and $27,800,000 in Wages Also Estimated as Lost

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP).—Statisticians in the Fuel Administrator's office estimated today that the coal strikes in the last seven weeks had cut coal production more than 20,000,000 tons, and War Production Board officials figured they had resulted in a loss of from 75,000 to 100,000 tons of steel.

The estimate of coal production cuts would mean a loss of at least $27,800,000 in wages, based on the calculation of the National Coal Association that the average labor cost of producing a ton of bituminous is $1.39. Anthracite labor costs run higher, but no figure was available here.

Of the estimated lost coal production, the statisticians said, 2,000,000 tons was anthracite.

Officials of the United Mine Workers contended, however, that figures concerning lost coal production are meaningless. K. C. Adams, editor of "The United Mine Workers' Journal," said, "they don't mean anything because the men probably would not work any more days or produce any more coal throughout the year, anyhow." The industry, he declared, has experienced as much as a ninety-day strike, but on an annual basis the miners worked just as many days and produced just as much coal.

Figures to show the current position of coal stock piles are just beginning to be compiled, but Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, the Fuels Administrator, said yesterday the reserves had shrunk since his May 1 estimate that they aggregated forty-nine days' supply—78,665,000 tons.

It will be "difficult if not impossible, to build them back up to a size that will safely see us through next winter," Mr. Ickes added.

Officials would hazard no guess as to what effect the strikes will have on attainment of Mr. Ickes's goal of obtaining production of 600,000,000 tons of bituminous and 65,000,000 tons of anthracite this year. He said this quantity would be necessary to meet the nation's war-time requirements.

While the estimated loss of steel is small compared to the huge military demands, it approximates an entire month's allotment for essential civilian uses.

The end of the coal strike reinstated the W. P. B.'s drive for an increase of 1,000,000 tons in the July, August and September production of steel. Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the W. P. B., announced postponement of the campaign yesterday, just before the miners were ordered back to work, with the statement that instead of the desired increase, a prolongation of the coal strike threatened "a sharp decrease."

Today it was announced that Mr. Nelson, accompanied by the W. P. B. executive vice-chairman, Charles E. Wilson, and top officials of the W. P. B. steel division, will visit Pittsburgh about the middle of next week in connection with the drive.

JUN 24 1943

# VINSON REJECTS RAIL WAGE BOOST

### Eight - Cent - an - Hour Increase Barred; Overtime Plan Studied.

WASHINGTON, June 23 — (AP) The wage increase of eight cents an hour recommended for more than a million non-operating railroad workers was turned down today by Fred M. Vinson, stabilization director.

There were indications that a solution of the pay demands involved might be sought in application of time-and-a-half pay to working hours above 40 weekly. The men, now on a 48-hour week, would receive an average increase amounting to a little more than 6 cents an hour under such a plan.

President Roosevelt has indicated favor for the overtime pay for the non-operating brotherhoods, in line with the pay of other workers in interstate commerce.

Favorable reaction by the workers to such a solution was not assured. Heads of the 15 unions expressed disappointment at the time the 8 cent boost was recommended to the President by an emergency board May 26.

Spokesmen for the workers had no comment to make today but the Railroad Labor Executives association which represents the unions here will discuss the Vinson ruling at a meeting tomorrow.

Mr. Vinson directed the emergency board to reconsider its award and make a revised report to Mr. Roosevelt. Just how that was to be accomplished was not made clear immediately, since the board has been disbanded.

# Coal Loss Cited

Washington, June 23 (AP)—Statisticians in the Fuel Administrator's office estimated today that the coal strikes in the last seven weaks had cut coal production more than 20,000,000 tons, and War Production Board officials figured they had resulted in a loss of from 75,000 to 100,000 tons of steel.

The estimate of coal production cuts would mean a loss of at least $27,800,000 in wages, based on the calculation of the National Coal Association that the average labor cost of producing a ton of bituminous coal is $1.39. Anthracite labor costs run higher, but no figure was available here.

# U. S.-South America Wire Rates Changed

Washington, June 23 (AP)—The Federal Communications Commission today ordered new rates on telegraph service between the United States and South and Central America and the West Indies which, it said, would save users of such service $2,500,000 a year.

The action was taken in a proceeding against All America Cables and Radio, Inc., which is the principal handler of such messages, but will be applied, the company said, to all companies in the inter-American telegraph service.

New tariffs must be filed by August 2 and will become effective on from ten to thirty days' notice. A flat charge of 4 cents a word will be applied to cover the land-line factor on messages going beyond the communication gateway.

**Treasury Prepares New Loan**

Washington, June 23 (AP)—The Treasury began final preparations today for a $2,500,000,000 war-loan drive to begin Monday with conferences between Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., and two bankers' committees.

# ALUMINUM DEAL WITH CANADA HIT

### Rep. Coffee Says U.S. Firms Are Imperilled; Says Dominion Saves Resources.

WASHINGTON, June 23 — (AP) Canada was accused today by a member of Congress of drawing on the United States for manufactured products while saving its own raw materials for use after the war.

The accusation was made by Chairman Sabath (D-Ill) of the House Rules committee during its consideration of a resolution calling for an investigation of material priorities granted by the United States to the Shipshaw aluminum project in Canada.

Rep. Coffee (D-Wash) said Canada had placed an embargo on peeler logs needed in manufacture of plywood in the Pacific northwest.

"We can't get peeler logs from Canada because of the embargo," Rep. Coffee said, "at a time when we are sending our peeler logs to all parts of the world."

Rep. Coffee introduced the resolution for the investigation. He was asked by the committee to rewrite it to have the investigation cover also the granting of priorities for other materials to foreign nations while they were denied American business men.

**Financing Questioned**

The investigation also would deal with the financing of the Shipshaw project. Rep. Coffee said the Defense Plant corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance corporation, had made a contract advancing $68,000,000 for the Shipshaw project, to be repaid in aluminum to be delivered to this government at 15 cents a pound for domestic use and 17 cents a pound for Lend-Lease use. It called for 1,370,000 pounds of aluminum to be delivered at the end of 1945, he said, adding the price was the same as charged by the international cartel before the war and that it cost 7.2 cents a pound to manufacture the metal.

Rep. Fish (R-NY) member of the committee, said that after the war Canada will be able to "pour" aluminum into the United States at a cheap price and "destroy" the aluminum industry in this country.

# SILVER PURCHASE BAN IS ELIMINATED

### Clause Is Withdrawn as Conferees Compromise on Supply Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—(AP) The way was cleared today for final congressional action on the $1,102,000,000 Treasury-Postoffice department supply bill when Senate and House conferees compromised their differences over free mail and silver.

The conference report, to be submitted to the House tomorrow, calls for abandonment of a House amendment prohibiting the use of any funds in the Treasury appropriation for the purchase of silver.

This action followed Senate passage last week of a bill by Senator Green (D., R. I.) under which Treasury silver wil be made available to manufacturers at 71.11 cents an ounce.

The House conferees also receded from an amendment to deprive government departments and bureaus of their free mailing privileges.

They substituted, instead, an amendment directing the Joint Committee on Reduction in Non-Essential Federal Expenditures (Byrd committee) to investigate the cost of such mail and report with recommendations no later than next Jan. 1.

# GOLD MINES STAY SHUT

Washington, June 23 (A. P.).—The War Production Board said today it has decided to keep in effect its order closing non-essential gold mines. WPB said it reached the decision after careful study of the order's effect.

Gold mine operators and some members of Congress from gold mining States recently had urged WPB to set aside or modify the order, contending that it had had a ruinous effect on some gold mining communities and that it had not greatly contributed to the labor supply in other mines because of the reluctance of miners to leave their homes.

In its statement today, WPB said evidence submitted to it showed the closing order had resulted in an increase in available labor supplies and stepped up production of such critical minerals as copper, zinc and lead.

**Roosevelt Signs Islands Bill**

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt signed today a bill authorizing appropriation of $8,000,000 for work relief in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands from July 1, when the Work Projects Administration expires, to Nov. 30. The President's action came shortly after the House Appropriations Committee approved a deficiency fund of $7,000,000 for work relief in the islands.

JUN 24 1943

30.24 — 5321

30.24 — 5321

# Birth Control for Puerto Rico?

## Fleming, FWA Head, Says Suggestion Was Made, but Doubts It Would Work.

Washington, June 23 (A. P.).—Congress was informed today by Major-Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Federal Works Administrator, that birth control had been suggested to solve economic and employment problems in Puerto Rico, but he said that he did not believe it would ever work down there.

JUN 24 1943

His statement was disclosed as a House Appropriations sub-committee stamped its O. K. on a $7,000,000 allotment — $1,000,000 less than the amount recommended by the Budget Bureau—to continue the agency's work relief in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands through November 30.

It was the largest item contained in a $36,245,360 deficiency supply bill which the full Appropriations Committee later sent to the floor of the House. Also in the bill was $2,700,000 for payment to the Republic of Panama for work on the Chorrera-Rio Hato highway.

In testifying before the committee, Gen. Fleming did not say who had suggested birth control as a solution to the island's problems, and emphasized that he was not advocating it. His testimony drew a protest from Representative Rabaut (D.-Mich.), father of nine children.

"The thing that struck me," said Mr. Rabaut, a member of the committee, "was the reference of Gen. Fleming to the population. I noticed that his remarks were made as the suggestions of others and not as his own.

**Calls Advocates Saboteurs.**

"It is a sad commentary that birth control might be the 'out' in that country. Real students of the world over are beginning to appreciate the effect that birth control had in the fall of France. I would be pretty much a coward if I did not talk about it because I happen to be the father of nine children. . . ."

He told his colleagues on the committee that "personally" he regarded birth control advocates "as the No. 1 saboteurs of the man power problem of our own nation," and added:

"We have a shortage on every hand, and God Almighty has been very good to this nation. We certainly could take care of many more people than we ordinarily provide for, and in this war effort we are finding our war economy growing to great heights because of our lend-lease program and our looking after the people of the world.

"I hope that the vicious practice will never be encouraged in these islands. It is a sad commentary upon a nation as great as ours that some want to stop others coming into the world because we cannot find something to do about it with our superintelligence."

**Labor Migration Suggested.**

Gen. Fleming also testified that migration of labor out of Puerto Rico had been proposed as a solution to the island's unemployment problems, but he added "that has not seemed to work very well. Nobody seems to want them very much."

"It seems to me," the administrator asserted, "that probably the final solution is the establishment of industries there, if that can be done."

In its report, the sub-committee declared: "Unless some temporary expedient is continued in effect, the work-relief program operated by the former Works Project Administration will cease on June 30 and widespread suffering and greater unemployment in the islands will follow."

# WILHELMINA AT HYDE PARK

## Queen Of The Netherlands Guest Of Roosevelts Last Sunday

### Accompanied By Foreign Minister And Her Principal Secretary

JUN 24 1943

*(By the Associated Press)*

Washington, June 23—President Roosevelt and Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, for the second time in the war, met officially over the week end at Mr. Roosevelt's home at Hyde Park, N. Y.

Stephen Early, Presidential secretary, who announced the Queen's visit today, said he had no reason to believe it was anything more than "social."

**Accompanied By Van Kleffens**

Nevertheless, Wilhelmina was accompanied by Dr. Eelco van Kleffens, the Netherlands Foreign Minister, and by her chief secretary, George van Tets, and there was ample opportunity in the seclusion of the Roosevelt mansion on the banks of the Hudson for a discussion of United Nations war strategy and the decisions made when Prime Minister Churchill of England came to Washington last month.

The Dutch ruler went to Hyde Park from Ottawa, Can., where she has been visiting her daughter, and returned there after seeing the Chief Executive.

**White House Announcement**

The White House announcement of the visit said merely:

"The President and Mrs. Roosevelt spent last Sunday at Hyde Park. They had as their guest her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, who has returned to Ottawa. The Queen was accompanied by Dr. Eelco van Kleffens, Foreign Minister of the Netherlands, and George van Tets, her Majesty's principal secretary."

Wilhelmina spent three days in the Capital last August. She was Mr. Roosevelt's guest at a state dinner at the White House, received from him a lend-lease anti-submarine patrol boat for the Royal Dutch Navy, and decorated several American officers in a ceremony at the Netherlands Embassy.

Queen Wilhelmina addressed Congress, described her country's war effort, and said the war aims of her people were "to resume our place as an independent nation," and win assurances that no nation may attack another successfully.

# Bazooka Makes Single Soldier Tank's Master

## Rocket Gun Punctures Any Armor, Another Can Fire Shell 11 Miles Into Sky

AKRON, Ohio, June 23 (AP).—The scope of American industry's development of new secret weapons is so huge that two years hence arms will only slightly resemble those in use now, the chief of the Ordnance Department's technical division declared today.

Among them, Major General C. M. Barnes said, is a 4.7-inch gun that fires a shell up to 60,000 feet in altitude, more than eleven miles, and is extremely effective against aircraft.

"If the war lasts two more years, the weapons then in use will only slightly resemble those used at the present time," he told scientists dedicating the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company's new research laboratory. "Industry is doing a magnificent job of creating new devices."

The bazooka, America's new rocket gun, already has scores of new military uses. The secret of the bazooka is its two-and-a-half-pound shell, containing an undisclosed explosive more powerful than TNT. The explosion blows a hole in a tank's armor and through this hole blasts a column of fire so intense it fills the interior and breaks open the tank's ammunition, setting the explosives on fire.

The general, who saw much of the North African territory, said he has seen scores of tanks knocked out by this shell, which will destroy Germany's heavy tank, the Mark VI.

**Soldiers "Love This Weapon"**

"Our soldiers," he said, "love this new weapon. It gives them a chance to use their Yankee ingenuity. They have found hundreds of uses we never thought of.

"They use it against machine-gun nests protected by massed sand bags. The shell tosses bags up into the air, its fire goes through the breach, destroys the gun and kills the gunner."

General Barnes said the bazooka for the first time gives the individual soldier a chance to defeat the heaviest tank. Before that he was helpless. The general has seen a bazooka shoot 200 yards effectively. It is a 3½-foot long tube with the gunner holding it like a log resting on his shoulder. Considerable practice is required.

He said a chapter in the El Alamein battle unknown to the public is how General Montgomery used the then-new General Sherman tanks to trick Rommel. American industry, General Barnes explained, in complete secrecy switched from the General Grants to make this improved tank, with a longer-barreled, more powerful gun, moved up into the turret.

The Germans didn't know this tank was arriving in Egypt. American authorities diverted the new tanks in some cases from our own forces to supply Montgomery.

Montgomery set up a huge park for ordinary trucks, close to the front lines. The Germans photographed it and satisfied themselves the park contained only trucks. Then for a week or more, secretly at night, Montgomery moved Shermans into the park, each camouflaged to resemble a truck.

After the massed artillery break in the German lines, Rommel sent his entire tank force around the British flanks to counter-attack. The force moved directly to the truck park as Montgomery had anticipated. Montgomery let the entire German force get right up to the park, and then the Shermans threw off their nets and opened fire. In a few minutes, General Barnes said, half of Rommel's tanks were destroyed, and he began his long retreat.

**Tailless Planes Forecast**

AKRON, Ohio, June 23 (UP).—Tailless airplanes equipped with eight engines producing 3,000 horsepower were predicted today for the post-war world by J. C. Hunsaker, chairman of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Hunsaker was one of a number of speakers at the ceremony marking the opening of the new $1,325,000 research laboratory of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

Asserting he was limited by war restrictions from revealing all the possibilities of post-war aviation, Mr. Hunsaker said the public should restrain its expectations on the size of airplanes in the future.

While larger landing fields now are available, he said, development of landing gear will limit the size of planes. It is, however, a different situation as to flying boats, he said.

"We already have in general use 2,000-horsepower engines and four of them have so far been proved practical, and six and even eight may prove practical for a flying boat operating from sheltered water."

## 3 Buildings Burned At Jap Detention Camp

Santa Fe, N. M., June 23 (AP)—Three buildings and two small sheds were destroyed today by fire which swept the Japanese alien detention center near Santa Fe.

Lloyd H. Jensen, of the United States Immigration Service, said the loss was confined to a building housing the mess hall and kitchen, two small recreational buildings and two sheds.

Fire broke out in the kitchen early today. "We don't feel there was anything suspicious about it," Jensen said.

Japanese internees helped fight the blaze, Jensen said.

## President Quezon May Go To Saranac Lake

Saranac Lake, N. Y., June 23 (AP). President Manuel Quezon, of the Philippine Islands, is tentatively scheduled to come to Saranac Lake for treatment, Dr. Francis B. Trudeau, internationally known tuberculosis specialist, disclosed today.

He said if President Quezon came it would be in the "fairly near future." President Quezon's health, never robust, has been reported poor since his escape from Japanese forces in the Philippines after the fall of Bataan last year.

## Way Sought To Save Europe's Jewish People

New York, June 23 (AP) — The "emergency conference to save the Jews of Europe" announced today a conference would be held here July 6 through July 11 to seek "a comprehensive program for the salvation of European Jewry."

Former President Herbert Hoover, Bishop Henry St. George Tucker, presiding bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States; United States Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado, and other leaders will participate in panel discussions.

"Definitive activity to be undertaken" will be announced at the close of the conference, the announcement said, and "machinery" will be set up to carry out its provisions.

## Quezon May Go to Saranac

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., June 23 (AP).—President Manuel Quezon of the Philippine Islands is tentatively scheduled to come to Saranac Lake for treatment, Dr. Francis B. Trudeau, internationally known tuberculosis specialist, disclosed today. He said if President Quezon came it would be in the "fairly near future." President Quezon's health, never robust, has been reported poor since his escape from Japanese forces in the Philippines after the fall of Bataan last year.

## SCENTS JAP TRICK

Buffalo, June 23 (A. P.).—The militarists who rule Japan "are perfectly capable of adopting jiu-jitsu tactics" to avert effects of defeat, believes Joseph C. Grew, former United States Ambassador to Japan.

"In jiu-jitsu you pretend to drop your guard, you know, and make the other fellow throw himself," he asserted yesterday in an interview with the Buffalo Courier-Express.

"When they know they are going to be beaten, the Japanese may call in a liberal premier, profess friendship for the United States, promise to relinquish their conquests and call their troops home—and try to negotiate a half-baked peace which would mean that the next generation of Americans would have to fight them about 1970," Mr. Grew declared.

JUN 24 1943

JUN 24 1943

# Gov. Maw of Utah Denounces Federal Bureaus as Menace

## Tells Convention They Constitute Greatest Power to Circumvent Public—Wants States to Run Federal Aid.

JUN 24 1943

Columbus, Ohio, June 23 (A. P.).—Gov. Herbert B. Maw (D.-Utah) today urged the nation's Governors to map a finish fight against the "greatest lobbying power in Washington—the Federal bureaus."

Administration of Federal aid programs must be wrested from these non-political agencies and placed in the hands of the State governments after the war to maintain the sovereignty of the people Gov. Maw asserted in an address prepared for the closing session of the thirty-fifth annual governors' conference.

"I am talking to a group of men and women who know the stern fact that the States can never again be brought into their own until the greatest lobbying power in Washington—the Federal bureaus—have been overcome" he declared.

"The problem is not a political one" he added. "It is bigger than politics, for it is difficult to think that either political party will take a chance on antagonizing three million Federal employees and the five or ten voters that each of them can influence by making a political issue of the subject.

**Stresses Governors' Strength.**

"If anything is to be done, we must do it. Fortunately, the combined strength of the forty-eight governors, equally divided between the two major political parties and supported by a public who will sustain us if we will fight for them, is far greater than the combined power of all the Federal bureaus in Washington."

Gov. Maw urged the governors to promote a program under which Congress would designate governors of several States instead of Washington bureaus to carry out Federal road building, welfare, public work, unemployment and other Federal aid projects.

This plan could be carried out with much more public approval and with far greater economy than under the bureau plan, and it must be put into effect to prevent increased bureaucratic control after the war, he asserted.

**Sees Public Influence Less.**

"The handwriting is on the wall," he said. "The bureaus are making extensive plans for the post-war period. When the peace comes they will be all set to take over public services and regulate business on a far greater scale than ever thought possible a few years ago."

Placing the bureaus under civil service removed them from the control of elected officials and the voters, Gov. Maw contended.

"Today the bureaus are non-political," he asserted. "They owe their allegiance to no party. They are affected by no elections. They are not controlled by the will of the public. Yet they are one of the strongest single political influences in the nation, throwing the weight of their huge voting power not necessarily in support of those candidates of either party, but in support of those who will sustain them in their bureaucratic security and will not disrupt their organizations."

**Fiscal Frugality Urged.**

The conference considered meanwhile recommendations of a special interstate committtee to pursue frugal fiscal policies until the war's end and to formulate plans to prevent unemployment during the transition to a peacetime economy.

The committee, including members from each section of the nation, reported that delegates to regional meetings agreed that the major postwar problem is full employment of all who want to work, and said that its solutions would require the closest co-operation on the part of Government. It added:

"Government has a three-fold duty with respect to the post-war period: To support and implement the efforts of private industry to supply employment for all who are able and willing to work; to supplement the job-creating efforts of private enterprise through worthwhile public works when necessary, and to develop and supply such public facilities and services as may be needed to protect and improve our American standard of living."

The committee said, however, that until victory is won, the first obligation of the States must be to lend every possible assistance to the war effort.

It suggested a policy of surplus financing based on the maintenance of taxes at their pre-war level to minimize inflation and put State and local governments in a position to meet post-war obligations.

# *Mass Prosecution Of 500 Riot Cases Is Pushed At Detroit*

## Governor Kelly And Mayor Jeffries Announce Plan, Meanwhile, To Hunt Out "Real Inciters"

**Detroit, June 23 (AP)—After keeping a watch over production for more than four hours, Federal troops were withdrawn tonight from the aircraft division of the Ford Motor Company's Rouge plant where they had been stationed as a precautionary measure.**

**A company spokesman said the troops had not been requested, but were moved in "after certain disturbances had occurred in the plant and in anticipation of further disturbances."**

JUN 24 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Detroit, June 23—Mass prosecution of 500 misdemeanor and felony cases proceeded as Gov. Harry F. Kelly and Mayor Edward J. Jeffries announced they planned to hunt out the "real inciters and assaulters" of Monday's race rioting, which took a toll of 29 dead and more than 700 injured.

As the first move to bring punishment to those guilty, Governor Kelly named an investigating committee to determine as far as possible the underlying causes for the riots and to fix the blame on subversive elements if it belongs there.

"It will depend to some extent on what that committee reports whether it will be advisable to call a grand jury," Kelly said.

**Committee Members**

The committee consists of Herbert J. Rushton, States Attorney General; Oscar C. Olander, Michigan State Police Commissioner; William E. Dowling, Wayne County Prosecutor, and John H. Witherspoon, Detroit Police Commissioner.

In addition, Kelly asked General Guthner to name a member of his staff to work with the committee.

The Governor's action followed a day-long series of conferences with State, Federal and Detroit authorities.

"We have the situation under control," Kelly said. "Our next step is to find out who the guilty ones are, to punish them and to see that things of this kind do not happen again in the State of Michigan."

Ninety-day sentences were meted out by Judge John P. Scallen to the first of the defendants—both Negro and white—in Recorder's Court, bringing from Judge Scallen the comment that "this court makes no distinction of color."

Meanwhile, peace prevailed under 3,800 army troops and only relatively minor disturbances had been reported since the soldiers moved in Monday at midnight. Work in war-busy factories again approached normal.

**Curfew Continues**

Taverns and bars remained closed and a ban on sale of liquor had not been lifted, but restriction on public assembly was eased.

A 10 P. M. general curfew continued in effect tonight.

Brig. Gen. William E. Gunther, of the Sixth Service Command, in charge of troops stationed at strategic points throughout the troubled area, said the troops would remain on duty at least until the end of the week.

**Federal Prosecution**

Federal prosecution of some offenders in the rioting was indicated in Governor Kelly's announcement that John S. Bugas, Detroit chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was interviewing prisoners and aiding in sorting out those against whom the most serious charges would be brought.

Of the more than 1,300 persons arrested since the first outbreak of violence Sunday night, 929 remained in custody when court sessions opened today, said Paul H. Wencel, chief of city detectives. Of those, twenty-two were women and approximately eighty-five per cent. Negroes.

# MINERS VOTING TO STAY OUT

JUN 24 1943

## 11,850 In 14 District 2 (Pa.) Locals Reject Policy Board's Return Order

*[By the Associated Press]*

Pittsburgh, June 23—The back-to-work movement of the nation's striking 521,000 miners proceeded at a slow pace tonight, as many locals of the United Mine Workers with thousands of members voted flatly against any resumption of operations without a union contract.

The first four locals reporting a vote in the Johnstown-Altoona District 2 of the union—Windber, St. Michael, Barnesboro and Central City—voted against work. The four have 3,500 members. Leaders said 500 attended the meeting at Central City and only two voted to go to work, while seven voted in favor of work at St. Michael, which has 550 members.

**Confusion Reported**

Uniontown reported great confusion existing in the Connellsville coke region, heart of the rich coking-coal area and center of the steel company-owned "captive" mines.

The Colonial 4 local of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, with 1,400 members, voted against working and when the Colonial 3 local of the same company, 800 members, voted to work, the Colonial 4 group announced it would picket the Colonial 3 mine tomorrow morning.

**Organizer Challenged**

Organizer John Kramrich, of Uniontown District 4, went to the Colonial 4 group and asked that they reconsider and go to work.

"Who are we working for, anyway?" a heckler greeted him. "I say what's the use of paying dues to John L. Lewis when we are working for the Government?"

The lateness in receiving telegrams from Washington caused a

# MINERS' LOCALS REJECTING RETURN

## 11,850 In 14 District 2 (Pa.) Locals Reject Policy Board's Order

*(Continued from Page 1)*

delay in action by various locals. Many locals complained they "didn't understand" the wording of the telegrams, which instructed the men to return to work (at no given date) under Secretary Ickes, until midnight Sunday, October 31.

**Operations Spotty**

Operations today were very spotty. The big test is expected tomorrow morning when all locals will have had time to vote on whether to end their third walkout in seven weeks.

The Frick Coke Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, reported it mined about 7,000 tons of coal today, 4,000 in Pennsylvania, where the daily output normally is around 50,000 tons. So far as could be determined, no other company had as good a relative production.

**10 Vote Against Return**

Ten other locals in District 2, Pennsylvania with 8,350 members all agreed not to return to work. They were at Scalp Level, Nanty-Glo, Colver, Revloc, Lilly, Johnstown, Elmora, Beaverdale, Tire Hill and South Fork. Locals at St. Benedict and Marsteller, with 900 members, agreed to work.

The Pittsburgh Coal Company, second largest commercial soft-coal producer with sixteen mines and approximately 7,000 men, reported two mines worked today with about one hundred men. These workers were surprised when they called for their bi-monthly statements of pay when they were handed $50, representing the new vacation pay—an increase of $25 over last year's amount as ordered by Ickes and the War Labor Board.

# *Mrs. Roosevelt Makes Her Debut As Actress*

New York, June 23 (AP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has made her debut as an actress, playing the role of Myrna Loy on an improvised stage at the President's Hyde Park home.

This was disclosed today by Producer John Golden who, last Saturday took "The Army Play By Play," the collection of one-act plays written and acted by soldiers, to Hyde Park where they were enacted before the President, Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, and other notables.

In one of the plays, "Button Your Lip," a draftee's dream that Myrna Loy came to see him comes true, but the movie actress, who took the role when the plays appeared June 14 on Broadway, was ill and unable to go to Hyde Park.

Golden said Mrs. Roosevelt volunteered to take the actress' role and at the climax of the play entered with the line:

"Myrna Loy can't be here. Can't I take her place?"

Then the curtain descended, Golden said, amid cheers and applause.

JUN 24 1943

30.24 - 5323

THE WAR TODAY

(WHILE DEWITT MACKENZIE IS ON VACATION, THIS DAILY COLUMN IS BEING WRITTEN BY MAX HILL, FORMER CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN TOKYO).

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JUN 24 1943

BY MAX HILL

THE DAY THE AXIS RADIO TOLD US THERE WOULD BE AN INVASION OF EUROPE--JUNE 22ND--HAS PASSED WITHOUT ANY SIGN OF ACTIVITY ON THE PART OF ALLIED FORCES.

THERE WAS ON THAT DAY, HOWEVER, ONE DRAMATIC CLUE TO EVENTS TO COME. THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY IN A PROGRAM BEAMED TO FRANCE SAID THE FOLLOWING:

"BE READY!"

THE FRENCH WERE TOLD EIGHT MONTHS AGO THAT THE ALLIES WOULD LET THEM KNOW OF INVASION IN TIME FOR THEM TO GIVE EVERY AID POSSIBLE. THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS DESCRIBED AS SPONSORED BY THE INTER-ALLIED HIGH COMMAND, URGED THE FRENCH TO BE PREPARED AND READY TO ACT AT ANY MOMENT HENCEFORTH.

NOW THIS MAY BE JUST ANOTHER PHASE OF OUR EXCELLENT CAMPAIGN TO CONFUSE THE NAZIS, BUT IT WILL BE A BITTER BLOW TO FRENCH MORALE SHOULD IT BE ANOTHER RUSE.

IT IS OBVIOUS THAT IN SOME PARTS OF FRANCE THE INHABITANTS WOULD WELCOME ALLIED INVADERS AND DO ALL POSSIBLE TO ASSIST THEM. THE GERMANS ARE AWARE OF THIS, TOO, AND THEY KNOW ALSO THAT THIS AREA IS MORE VULNERABLE THAN OTHER PARTS OF EUROPE.

IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT, IF NOT IMPOSSIBLE, FOR INSTANCE, TO SEND AN INVASION FORCE THROUGH HOLLAND OR BELGIUM BECAUSE OF THE TYPE OF COASTLINE ENCOUNTERED THERE.

I TALKED RECENTLY WITH A DUTCH LIEUTENANT WHO HELPED SET UP SOME OF THE ORIGINAL DEFENSES THERE. IN HIS OPINION, THE DUTCH COASTLINE WILL BE DIFFICULT TO DEFEND, BUT EVEN MORE DIFFICULT TO ATTACK.

FIRST OF ALL, THE SAND DUNES WILL NOT SUPPORT HEAVY GUN BASES. BUT THE SEA IS SO SHALLOW THAT A MAN CAN WALK TWO MILES OUT FROM SHORE IN MOST PLACES WITHOUT ENCOUNTERING WATER DEEPER THAN HIS SHOULDERS. THAT WOULD MAKE HIM A PERFECT TARGET FOR THE NAZIS.

THE BBC BROADCAST WAS THE MOST SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO A PROBABLE INVASION POINT WHICH HAS BEEN MADE TO DATE.

JUN 24 1943

IN WASHINGTON, SECRETARY OF THE NAVY FRANK KNOX TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE, "PREPARATIONS FOR THE [redacted] OUR ATTACK ON EUROPE ARE GOING FORWARD RIGHT ALONG." HE ADDED HE COULD NOT SPEAK IN SPECIFIC TERMS ABOUT THE TIME AND PLACE.

HIS REMARKS WERE MADE IN RESPONSE TO AN INQUIRY ABOUT THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE WHICH MOSCOW BROADCAST ON THE SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE RUSSO-GERMAN WAR. THE RUSSIANS ASKED BLUNTLY FOR A SECOND FRONT, AND SAID VICTORY WAS IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT IT.

THERE ARE SEVERAL WAYS TO VIEW THIS DEVELOPMENT. COULD IT BE THAT THE RUSSIANS FEAR--OR KNOW--THERE WILL BE NO SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE THIS YEAR, AND ARE PUTTING THEIR PROTEST ON THE RECORD BOOKS IMMEDIATELY?

IF SO, THE REMARKS OF SECRETARY KNOX MUST HAVE REASSURED THEM, AND HE ALSO ADMITTED INDIRECTLY THAT HE COULD UNDERSTAND WHY THE RUSSIANS DIDN'T WANT TO BECOME INVOLVED WITH THE JAPANESE AT THIS TIME.

JUN 24 1943 JUN 24 1943

THERE HAS BEEN MUCH CRITICISM, MOST OF IT UNWARRANTED, ABOUT RUSSIA' ATTITUDE IN THE FAR EAST. SECRETARY KNOX MADE IT CLEAR THAT AT LEAST THE NAVY DOES NOT HOLD THIS AGAINST THE SOVIETS. BUT THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF WHAT HE SAID ON THIS SUBJECT WAS THIS:

"RUSSIA DOESN'T WANT AN INVOLVEMENT OUT THERE WHILE SHE HAS THE GERMAN ENEMY ENGAGED ON THE WEST X X X."

WHILE THE SECRETARY DIDN'T SAY IN SO MANY WORDS THAT WE HAVE AN UNDERSTANDING WITH RUSSIA ABOUT THE WAR IN THE PACIFIC AFTER THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT IS OVER, IT COULD EASILY BE INFERRED FROM THAT ONE REMARK.

JUN 24 1943

ONLY A FEW HOURS AGO THERE WAS AN ADDED INDICATION OF HOW CLOSELY WE ARE WORKING WITH OUR RUSSIAN ALLIES. CAPTAIN EDDIE RICKENBACKER HAS BEEN IN MOSCOW SINCE SUNDAY AS A SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF SECRETARY OF WAR HENRY L.STIMSON.

AND IN THE KREMLIN, ADMIRAL WILLIAM H.STANDLEY, OUR AMBASSADOR, PRESENTED TO FOREIGN COMMISSAR MOLOTOFF SIXTY MEDALS FOR COMBAT SERVICE TO RUSSIAN NAVAL AND ARMY HEROES. THAT WAS NO EMPTY GESTURE ON OUR PART, AND THE RUSSIANS REALIZE IT.

LONDON, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO BROADCAST A DNB DISPATCH FROM ANKARA TODAY SAYING THAT A TURKISH MILITARY MISSION LED BY COLONEL GENERAL TOYDEMIR HAD LEFT FOR GERMANY TO VISIT THE WAR FRONTS. THE ASSOCIATED PRESS RECORDED THE BROADCAST.

LONDON, JUNE 23-(AP)-PAUL PATTERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE BALTIMORE SUN, AND MARK S.WATSON, MILITARY ANALYST FOR THE SUN PAPERS, HAVE ARRIVED IN BRITAIN FOR A STUDY OF THE CURRENT WAR SITUATION.

"WE CAME TO HAVE A FIRST HAND LOOK AT THE DEVELOPMENT OF OPERATIONS," SAID PATTERSON, WHO IS PAYING HIS SECOND WARTIME VISIT TO ENGLAND. HE PREVIOUSLY WAS HERE IN THE SUMMER OF 1941.

HE AND WATSON, WHO IS MAKING HIS FIRST TRIP TO THIS WAR THEATER, PLAN TO MEET AND TALK WITH HIGH MILITARY AND POLITICAL OFFICIALS, BOTH BRITISH AND AMERICAN. PATTERSON SAID HE WOULD REMAIN UNTIL SOME TIME IN AUGUST.

JUN 24 1943

LONDON, THURSDAY JUNE 24-(AP)-A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH TO THE DAILY EXPRESS TODAY SAID THAT SPECIAL NAZI GESTAPO DETACHMENTS, STRENGTHENED WITH PICKED TROOPS, HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO GUARD DUTY AT NORWEGIAN DAMS WHICH GERMANS EXPECT MAY SOON BE TARGETS FOR RAF BOMBERS.

THE DISPATCH SAID THAT THE ENTIRE REGION AROUND THE MOESWANS DAM IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE HARDANGERVIDDA DISTRICT HAS BEEN CLOSED AND SURROUNDED WITH BARBED WIRE. NORWEGIANS LIVING IN THE AREA HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO MOVE, THE EXPRESS SAID.

LONDON, JUNE 23-(AP)-A PROJECT FOR THE REMOVAL OF A "CONSIDERABLE NUMBER" OF CHILDREN FROM GREECE TO GREAT BRITAIN HAD TO BE ABANDONED BECAUSE THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT REFUSED TO GIVE ITS CONSENT, FOREIGN SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN DISCLOSED IN COMMONS TODAY.

ANOTHER BRITISH SUGGESTION THAT THE CHILDREN OF THE IMPOVERISHED COUNTRY BE TRANSPORTED TO EGYPT ALSO FAILED BECAUSE THE ITALIANS WOULD NOT GRANT SAFE CONDUCT TO A SHIP, HE SAID.

BY GLADWIN HILL

A UNITED STATES BOMBER STATION SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, JUNE 23-(AP)-SOME OF THE FIRST AMERICAN BOMBS THAT HIT HULS YESTERDAY WERE ADDRESSED "TO ADOLF," EXPRESSLY FROM THE BOYS IN THE PRESSROOM OF

JUN 24 1943

30.24- 5325

30.24 — 5325

THE LOS ANGELES HERALD AND EXPRESS, JUST AS CHARLIE DUNHAM PROMISED THEM LAST APRIL.

THE LEAD BOMBARDIER OF THE SECOND GROUP OF FLYING FORTRESSES WHICH ATTACKED A SYNTHETIC RUBBER FACTORY IN HULS WAS LIEUT. CHARLES DUNHAM, 27, OF COMPTON,CALIF., AND A MEMBER OF THE HERALD AND EXPRESS PRESSROOM GANG FOR THREE YEARS BEFORE HE WENT INTO THE ARMY. BEFORE THAT HE WAS A PRESSROOM WORKER ON THE LOS ANGELES EXAMINER.

JUN 24 1943

DUNHAM ENLISTED IN THE AIR FORCE JUST AFTER PEARL HARBOR AND WHEN ONE OF HIS FRIENDS IN TRAINING AT THE DAVIS-MONTHAN FIELD AT TUCSON,ARIZ. NAMED "RED" CLARK--DUNHAM DOESN'T REMEMBER WHERE HE CAME FROM--BECAME A BOMBARDIER AND WENT TO THE SOUTH PACIFIC AND WAS KILLED, DUNHAM RESOLVED TO BECOME A BOMBARDIER BY WAY OF AVENGING HIM.

THIS SPRING HE PROMISED HIS OLD FRIENDS ON THE HERALD AND EXPRESS THAT HE WOULD DROP A FEW HIGH EXPLOSIVES ON HITLER FOR THEM.

SO YESTERDAY, WHEN ON HIS THIRD RAID, HE GOT THE RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BE THE PRINCIPAL BOMBARDIER FOR HIS GROUP. HE DULY LABELLED A HALF DOZEN PROJECTILES IN HIS FORTRESS PAPPY "TO ADOLF, FROM THE BOYS IN HERALD (CORRECT) PRESSROOM."

AS THE FORMATION OF FORTRESSES WHEELED TOWARD HOME HE SAW A "COLUMN OF BIG BLACK BILLOWY SMOKE JUST ROLLING UP" AND TODAY HE CHUCKLED, "SO YOU CAN TELL THE BOYS I DID WHAT I SAID I WOULD DO."

DUNHAM COMES FROM A DYNASTY OF LOS ANGELES PRINTERS. BOTH HIS FATHER AND GRANDFATHER WERE VETERAN LOS ANGELES STEREOTYPERS. GRANDFATHER THOMAS AUTER RETIRED ONLY TWO YEARS AGO FROM THE EXAMINER'S PRESSROOM. HIS FATHER, EARL DUNHAM, WHOM AUTER BROKE INTO THE PRINTING BUSINESS AT THE AGE OF 16, IS SUPERINTENDENT OF THE COMPTON PRINTING COMPANY IN LOS ANGELES.

DUNHAM GRADUATED IN 1933 FROM THE COMPTON JUNIOR COLLEGE, WHERE HE WAS A TRACK AND BASKETBALL ATHLETE. HIS WIFE, THE FORMER FRANCES NORFLEET, OF INDEPENDENCE, MO., IS A TELEPHONE OPERATOR IN COMPTON.

BY LEO BRANHAN

JUN 24 1943

A UNITED STATES BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, JUNE 23-(AP)-SERGT. BENJAMIN (GABBY) KAPLAN, 30, OF CAMDEN, N.J. WAIST GUNNER ON THE FLYING FORTRESS LADY LUCK, WORE A NON-REGULATION BELT WITH A BIG, FANCY BUCKLE WHEN HIS BOMBER RAIDED FRANCE RECENTLY.

THE BUCKLE NOW IS KAPLAN'S MOST TREASURED POSSESSION. IT PROBABLY SAVED HIS LIFE BY STOPPING AN ENEMY SHELL FRAGMENT FROM TEARING INTO HIS STOMACH.

"RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF A HEATED ARGUMENT WITH A FLOCK OF JERRIES I FELT SOMETHING HIT ME," KAPLAN RELATED. "I WAS PRETTY BUSY AT THE TIME AND DIDN'T THINK ANY MORE ABOUT IT UNTIL I REMOVED MY FLYING SUIT AFTER WE GOT BACK.

"A SHELL FRAGMENT FELL OUT OF MY CLOTHES. IT HAD RIPPED THROUGH MY LIFE JACKET AND TORN THE HOOKS OFF MY PARACHUTE. THE BELT BUCKLE WAS BADLY BENT, BUT IT HAD STOPPED THE FRAGMENT. THE DOLLAR I SPENT ON THAT BUCKLE WAS THE BEST INVESTMENT I EVER MADE."

THE LADY LUCK, PILOTED BY CAPT.ARTHUR J.HEBERT OF CLOQUET, MINN., WAS SEVERELY DAMAGED IN THE RAID. ONE ENGINE WAS SHOT OUT OF COMMISSION, ANOTHER

JUN 24 1943

COMMISSION, ANOTHER CAUGHT ON FIRE AND A THIRD WAS IDLE BECAUSE OF DAMAGE.

THREE TIMES THE CREW PREPARED FOR A WATER LANDING IN THE CHANNEL, BUT HEBERT NURSED THE LIMPING FORTRESS BACK TO THE ENGLISH COAST.

LONDON, JUNE 23-(AP)-THIRTEEN MEMBERS OF A U.S. 8TH AIR FORCE PHOTOGRAPHIC RECONNAISSANCE UNIT WHO HAVE THE LONELY AND DANGEROUS JOB OF SPYING ON THE ENEMY FROM THE AIR WERE DECORATED RECENTLY BY MAJ.GEN.IRA C.EAKER FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT IN COMPLETING FIVE OR MORE OPERATIONAL MISSIONS OVER EUROPE.

THE UNIT, COMMANDED BY LIEUT.COL.JAMES G.HALL OF FORT WORTH, TEX., HAS PHOTOGRAPHED HUNDREDS OF SQUARE MILES OF ENEMY TERRITORY AND BROUGHT BACK PRICELESS FILM ASSESSING BOMB DAMAGE AND REVEALING VITAL INFORMATION FOR FUTURE RAIDS.

JUN 24 1943

FLYING LIGHTNING FIGHTER PLANES, THE AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS RELY ON SPEED AND VIGILANCE TO AVOID ENEMY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND FIGHTERS.

THOSE BESIDES HALL RECEIVING THE AIR MEDAL WERE CAPTAINS JAMES S.WRIGHT, CLEVELAND, O.; ROBERT C.BROGAN, GLEN OLDEN, PA.; VERNON N.LUBER, MARSHFIELD, WIS.; RAY C.MITCHELL, LINCOLN, NEB.; HERSHELL E.PARSONS, ST.CHARLES, VA.; AND FIRST LIEUTENANTS RAYMOND E.BECKLEY, BELVIDERE, ILL.; ROBERT C.KINSELL, WATERLOO, IA.; THOMAS B.O'BANNON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.; GEORGE F.OWEN, REDSTONE, MONT.; JOHN W.SCHAFFER, MORGANTOWN, W.VA.; HOWARD R.NIELSEN, YANKTON, S.D., AND WALTER D. SHADE, WAYNESFIELD, O.

LONDON, JUNE 23-(AP)-PRECISION BOMBING OF THE HIGHEST ORDER FEATURED YESTERDAY'S FLYING FORTRESS RAID ON HULS, WHERE THE SECOND LARGEST SYNTHETIC RUBBER FACTORY IN AXIS EUROPE WAS SET AFLAME DESPITE INTENSE FIGHTER OPPOSITION, PARTICIPANTS SAID TODAY.

COL.FREDERICK W.CASTLE OF 529 EAST 85TH ST., NEW YORK CITY, COMMANDING OFFICER OF ONE OF THE GROUPS, WHO FLEW TO HULS AS AN OBSERVER IN THE LEAD SHIP THUMBERBUG, SAID THE MISSION WAS A "HUGE SUCCESS."

FIRST LIEUT.FLEM JENKINS, OF SAN ANTONIO, TEX., A BOMBARDIER SAID:

JUN 24 1943

"I NEVER SAW ANY BOMBING LIKE IT. EVERYTHING WE HAD WENT INTO THE TARGET."

MAJOR WILLIAM READY, OF KANSAS CITY, MO., WHO WAS A MEMBER OF THE CREW OF DRY RUN SAID, "WE WERE UNDER ATTACK CONSTANTLY BOTH BY FIGHTERS AND FLAK ALL THE WAY OVER GERMANY, BUT OUR BOMBERS DID AN ACCURATE JOB."

STAFF SERGEANT ALFRED O.NADHOLZ OF CONWAY, ARK., WAIST-GUNNER ON YANKEE QUEEN, VERIFIED READY'S ESTIMATE OF THE ENEMY'S FIGHTER STRENGTH. HE SAID THERE WAS PLENTY OF FIGHTER OPPOSITION AND "THEY KEPT COMING IN UNDER AND OVER THE WING, BUT FEW GOT NEAR ENOUGH TO BE TROUBLESOME."

FIRST LIEUT.JOHN W.SANDERS OF ABILENE, TEX., SAID SOME OF THE NAZI PILOTS APPEARED TO BE SHY. "THERE WERE ABOUT 50 OR 75 AROUND MY GROUP BUT THEY JUST WOULDN'T COME IN AND MIX, EXCEPT FOR A VERY FEW."

June 23 C HAWKINS

BERN--FIRST (ADD GERMAN) X X X AND TAVERNS."

THE GERMAN PRESS GENERALLY BEGAN TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE ATTACKS WERE "TERROR RAIDS." ONE BERLIN DISPATCH NOTED SIGNIFICANTLY THAT THE AIR WAR "CLOSELY FOLLOWS THE AREAS OF THE REICH NOT THEMSELVES

JUN 24 1943

30.24 - 5329

30.24—5327

THREATENED, WITH THE PRIMARY CONCERN OF THE ALLIES APPARENTLY BEING THE EFFECT OF THE RAIDS AND SECONDLY THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GERMANY'S DEFENSE."

THE CORRESPONDENT ADDED THAT WHILE THE NEWSPAPERS IN BOMBED CITIES DAILY GAVE OUT SOME DETAILS, ADDITIONAL DETAILS WERE "ALSO KNOWN THROUGH PEOPLE LEAVING THE BOMBED AREAS."

ITALY TOO REFLECTED A GROWING REALIZATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ALLIED AIR ARM.

JUN 24 1943

MANY ALLIED OBSERVERS IN SWITZERLAND BELIEVED THE ALLIED AIR OFFENSIVE MAY BE THE "SECOND FRONT" FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME. IF THAT IS THE ALLIED INTENTION, ITS EFFECT HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED BY ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS OF BOTH BERLIN AND ROME THAT HOME IS NOW ON THE FIHTING LINE.

THE ITALIAN CABINET ANNOUNCED A DECREE PROVIDING FOR THE REMOVAL OF ANY GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE OR OFFICIAL WHO FELL SHORT OF PERFORMING HIS TASKS.

OBSERVERS SAW IT AS ANOTHER STOP IN THE PROGRAM TO MOBILIZE THE NATION FOR TOTAL WAR AND KEEP THE FASCIST PARTY IN FULL CONTROL BY ELIMINATING ANY WEAKENING OR DISSENT WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY INSTRUCTED SWISS MINISTERS IN LONDON AND BERLIN TO PROTEST THE AIR ATTACK ON FRIEDRICHSHAVEN MONDAY--TO LONDON BECAUSE THE PLANES PASSED OVER SWISS TERRITORY; TO BERLIN BECAUSE EXPERTS DETERMINED IT WAS GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WHICH KILLED THREE PERSONS AT KUMMERSHAUSEN.

THE NEWSPAPER DER BUND SAID THAT ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERY PRACTICE ON THE GERMAN SIDE OF LAKE CONSTANCE CONTINUED ALMOST DAILY AND ON JUNE 19 WILD SHELLS STRUCK SWISS TERRITORY.

"THIS IS DOUBTLESS ALSO DANGEROUS TO THE GERMAN POPULATION," IT SAID.

JUN 24 1943

BECAUSE OF THE EXTENSIVE FIRING, PRACTICALLY ENCOMPASSING THE LAKE, SWISS FISHERMEN HAVE BEEN TOLD TO GO OUT NO FURTHER THAN A MILE AND A HALF.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 23-(AP)-RESTORATION OF THE SPANISH MONARCHY WITH PRINCE JUAN AS KING IS BEING URGED ON GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO BY PROMINENT SPANISH MONARCHISTS WHO APPARENTLY HAVE BRITISH ENDORSEMENT, IT WAS ASSERTED HERE TODAY.

SPANISH SOURCES, WHICH CAN NOT BE MORE CLOSELY IDENTIFIED, SAID THAT JUAN VENTOSA, A CONFIDANT OF THE LATE KING ALFONSO AND A LEADER IN THE RESTORATION MOVEMENT, VISITED LONDON THREE WEEKS AGO AND TALKED WITH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND OTHER BRITISH GOVERNMENT LEADERS.

THE PLEA WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO FRANCO IN A LETTER SIGNED BY MORE THAN 30 PROMINENT SPANIARDS, INCLUDING VENTOSA AND THE DUKE OF ALBA, SPANISH AMBASSADOR TO LONDON.

THE LETTER PRAISED FRANCO FOR HIS LEADERSHIP BUT URGED THAT EVERYTHING POSSIBLE BE DONE TO BRING POLITICAL UNITY, THE REPORTS SAID. THIS PRESUMABLY INVOLVED A TRUCE WITH FORMER REPUBLICANS, MANY OF WHOM ARE STILL INTERNED.

PRINCE JUAN, THE THIRD SON OF ALFONSO, LEFT SPAIN IN 1931 AFTER THE REPUBLIC WAS PROCLAIMED. HE IS REPORTED TO HAVE TOLD HIS

JUN 24 1943

JUN 24 1943

SUPPORTERS THAT HE IS READY TO RETURN TO SPAIN AT ANY TIME ALL ELEMENTS PUBLICLY DEMONSTRATE THEIR WISH FOR A KING.

(THE SWISS REPORTS OF THE MOVEMENT FOR RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY CAUSED LITTLE SURPRISE IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES IN LONDON, DISPATCHES FROM THE BRITISH CAPITAL SAID. OFFICIAL SOURCES THERE HAD NO COMMENT, BUT THERE HAVE BEEN RUMORS FOR SEVERAL MONTHS THAT CONSIDERABLE PRESSURE WAS BEING BROUGHT FOR RESTORATION, AND THESE HAVE GAINED MOMENTUM AS THE TIDE OF WAR HAS SWUNG MORE AND MORE IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED NATIONS.)

JUN 24 1943

JUAN CONTINUED TO WORK QUIETLY AT HIS DESK IN A VILLA BESIDE LAKE GENEVA TODAY AND THERE WAS NO INDICATION HE WOULD MAKE A NEW DECLARATION PENDING SOME REACTION FROM FRANCO TO THE PETITION BY THE MONARCHIST GROUP.

FRANCO HAS PAID LIP SERVICE TO THE IDEA OF RESTORING THE MONARCHY EVER SINCE THE CIVIL WAR. AT ONE TIME HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE SAID IT WOULD BE ONE OF HIS FIRST STEPS WHEN THE FIGHTING ENDED. HE SINCE HAS ALLUDED TO THE SUBJECT IN SPEECHES, BUT THE MONARCHISTS CONTEND HE HAS DONE NOTHING TO BRING THE RESTORATION ABOUT.

JUAN, TO WHOM HIS EXILED FATHER ALFONSO SIGNED OVER THE THRONE A FEW DAYS BEFORE HIS DEATH IN ROME IN FEBRUARY, 1941, IS 30. HE IS WELL OVER SIX FEET TALL, DARK HAIRED AND BY FAR THE HANDSOMEST MEMBER OF THE SPANISH ROYAL FAMILY IN MANY YEARS. HE SPEAKS ENGLISH LIKE AN AMERICAN.

TRIPOLI, JUNE 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-KING GEORGE VI OF ENGLAND SPENT A FULL DAY TODAY INSPECTING UNITS OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY AND MEN OF THE FREE FRENCH AND U.S.AIR FORCES WHO HAVE BEEN FIGHTING WITH THE DESERT FORCES.

LT.GEN.BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH ARMY, GREETED THE KING WHEN HE CAME ASHORE AT TRIPOLI IN A FREE FRENCH MOTOR LAUNCH AFTER HIS ARRIVAL FROM MALTA ABOARD THE H.M.S.AURORA.

ALL CIVILIANS WERE EXCLUDED FROM THE STREETS OF TRIPOLI DURING THE KING'S VISIT. HOUSES WERE SHUTTERED AND SOLDIERS WITH TOMMY GUNS PATROLLED THE ROADS OR STOOD ON GUARD ON ROOF TOPS.

BY GEORGE H.TUCKER

JUN 24 1943

AT A BOMBER BASE IN AFRICA, JUNE 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-SAN GIOVANNI IS A VITAL PORT AND RAILHEAD ON THE TOE OF ITALY. THROUGH IT AND ITS SISTER PORT, REGGIO CALABRIA, FIVE MILES TO THE SOUTH, ARE FUNNELLED URGENTLY NEEDED SUPLIES AND EQUIPMENT FOR SICILY. THE SUPPLIES ARE FERRIED ACROSS THE NARROW STRAITS TO THE PORT OF MESSINA BY AN ELABORATE SYSTEM OF RAIL FERRIES.

YESTERDAY, THE ALLIES TOOK A LONG STRIDE TOWARDS KNOCKING OUT SAN GIOVANNI AND REGGIO CALABRIA.

THEY CALLED UPON HUGE FOUR-ENGINED LIBERATORS OF THE U.S.NINTH AIR FORCE TO DO THE JOB, FLYING IN THREE GREAT FORMATIONS.

THE FIRST WAVE'S MISSION WAS TO PULVERIZE THE RAIL YARDS WHICH ARE THE TERMINUS OF THE MAIN RAILROAD FROM NAPLES. THERE ARE NINE GREAT SERIES OF TRACKS LEADING TO THE MAIN FERRY SLIPS WHICH CONNECT THE MAINLAND WITH MESSINA.

THE SECOND WAVE WAS TO LOOK FOR FLEETS OF SIEBEL FERRIES WHICH SUPPLEMENT THE MAIN RAIL FERRY. SIEBELS ARE BUILT ON PONTOONS, ARE MOTOR DRIVEN AND ARE CAPABLE OF HAULING 400 MEN EACH AT A SPEED OF APPROXIMATELY 12 KNOTS.

1943

20.24 — 5329

THE THIRD WAS TO SEARCH FOR THE MAIN RAIL FERRY ITSELF. ORIGINALLY, THE ITALIANS HAD FOUR OF THESE FERRIES OPERATING BETWEEN SAN GIOVANNI AND MESSINA. THREE WERE KNOCKED OUT IN PREVIOUS RAIDS, BUT THE FOURTH SEEMED TO BEAR A CHARMED LIFE. BOBS WERE AIMED AT IT MANY TIMES, BUT IT NEVER WAS HIT.

JUN 24 1943

THE FIRST WAVE OF LIBERATORS ARRIVED OVER THEIR TARGET IN THE FULL GLARE OF MID-DAY. AS THEY CAME IN, A WILD AERIAL CIRCUS COMPOSED OF HALF A DOZEN DIFFERENT TYPES OF ITALIAN AND GERMAN FIGHTERS AROSE TO MEET THEM.

THE BOMBARDIERS DROPPED THEIR BOMBS IN LONG STICKS ACROSS THE YARDS. IN TWO MINUTES THIS RAIL CENTER WAS A TANGLED, TWISTED MASS OF RUINS, AND COLUMNS OF BLACK SMOKE BILLOWED UP.

THE SECOND WAVE CAME OVER TWO MINUTES LATER. THE LIBERATORS SWEPT STRAIGHT OVER THE STRAITS AND DEMOLISHED A MOLE WITH DIRECT HITS. THE FLIERS SAW DOZENS OF SIEBEL FERRIES DARTING OUT FROM THE SHORE LIKE FRANTIC MINNOWS CIRCLING IN AN EVASIVE ACTION ACTION TRYING TO GET AWAY.

"THEY WRIGGLED LIKE BACTERIA UNDER A MICROSCOPE," SAID NAVIGATOR LIEUT. E.D.ROTHFUG OF (1745 CATON AVENUE) BROOKLYN. "WE MADE OUR RUN JUST WHEN HALF A DOZEN OF THEM SEEMED TO BE IN LINE AND I SAW ONE FLY IN A MILLION PIECES. I SAW ANOTHER STAND ON ITS STERN AND FALL BACK IN THE WATER WITH ONLY ITS REAR AND STICKING OUT. AT LEAST FOUR OTHERS WERE PROBABLY DESTROYED."

BOMBS ALSO FELL ON TWO MAIN RAIL FERRY SLIPS AT THE BASE OF THE GREAT "V" WHICH FORMS THE HARBOR.

THE THIRD WAVE CUT SHARPLY NORTH OF SAN GIOVANNI AND FLEW STRAIGHT

30.24 — 5329

DOWN THE STRAITS LOOKING FOR THE LAST OF THE MAJOR RAIL FERRIES. IT WAS LED BY LIEUT. COL.JULIAN M.BLEYER, A THIN, ANGULAR-JAWED 28-YEAR OLD PILOT FROM TULSA, OKLA. SAID COL.BLEYER:

"MY BOMBARDIER, JACK RUMSEY OF LOS ANGELES, SAW IT FIRST. IT WAS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE STRAIT DOING EVERYTHING IT COULD TO GET OUT OF THE WAY. WE TOOK A BEAD ON IT AND WENT OVER AND IF OUR BOMBS DIDN'T HIT IT DEAD CENTER THEY CAME SO CLOSE IT MADE NO DIFFERENCE. I COULD SEE IT FLY INTO PIECES AND PHOTOGRAPHS WE TOOK WILL BEAR THIS OUT."

JUN 24 1943

THEN BEGAN A RUNNING FIGHT WITH PURSUIT PLANES, WHICH HUNG IN CLUSTERS OF FIVE OR SIX ABOVE AND AT FLANKS WITH THE BOMBER FORMATIONS AND BEAT AT THEM IN WASPLIKE THRUSTS. SOME EVEN WENT ABOVE AND TRIED TO BOMB THEM WITH SMALL TIME-BOMBS.

LIEUT.ROBERT E.COURTNEY OF (EAST GORDON STREET) SPOKANE, WASH., GOT THE FIRST MESSERSCHMITT 109. COURTNEY WAS BOTH BOMBARDIER AND NOSE GUNNER. THE MESSERSCHMITT WHIPPED INTO HIM AND HE POURED A STREAM OF 50 CALIBRE BULLETS INTO ITS MOTORS AND SOON THE SHIP SLANTED INTO THE SEA.

STAFF SGT.FRANCIS B.BEATTY OF RIVIERA, FLA., TAIL GUNNER, GOT THE SECOND.

THEN PRIVATE HENRY B.ENGLISH OF OGLETHORPE, GA., PREVIOUSLY UNKNOWN, WENT INTO ACTION AND SOT DOWN TWO. WHEN THIS WAS REPORTED THE COMMANDING OFFICER RAISED HIS EYEBROWS AND SAID "WHO IS THIS MAN, ENGLISH?"

"HE'S AN ENLISTED MAN," SOMEONE TOLD HIM.

"HE'S THE GUY I'M LOOKING FOR," SAID THE OFFICER. "FROM NOW ON HE'S ON THE FIRST TEAM."

JUN 24 1943

JUST HOW MANY FIGHTERS TOOK PART IN THE PURSUIT WAS NOT KNOWN BUT THE PILOTS REPORTED THERE WERE AT LEAST 30 ME-109'S, SEVERAL MACCHI 202'S AND FW-190'S, A NUMBER OF ME-110'S AND AT LEAST ONE ME-113. A TOTAL OF 15 OF THE ENEMY DEFNITELY WERE SHOT DOWN AND SIX OTHERS PROBABLY WERE DESTROYED.

NO AMERICAN BOMBERS WERE LOST.

CHUNGKING, JUNE 23-(AP)-LIEUT.THOMAS CLARK OF LIGONIER,PA., HAS RETURNED SAFELY TO HIS FIGHTER SQUADRON WITH THE 14TH AMERICAN AIR FORCE AFTER SURVIVING A CRASH LANDING AND A 50-MILE HIKE THROUGH JAPANESE-HELD TERRITORY.

JUN 24 1943

FURTHERMORE, THE AMERICAN FLIER RETURNED RICHER BY 7,000 CHINESE DOLLARS (ABOUT $210 AT CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE), THE "COMFORT FUND" GIFT OF GENERAL CHEN CHENG, COMMANDER OF CHINESE FORCES IN THE UPPER YANGTZE RIVER BATTLE AREA, TO WHOSE HEADQUARTERS HE WAS ESCORTED BY CHINESE GUERRILLAS.

CLARK CRASHED ON JUNE 6 NEAR THE JAPANESE-HELD TOWN OF KINGMEN, NORTHEAST OF ICHANG, AFTER A FIERCE DOGFIGHT WITH SIX ENEMY PLANES, SOME OF WHICH HE BELIEVED HE DAMAGED. AFTER BURNING HIS PLANE, HE STARTED A CAUTIOUS TREK TOWARD ICHANG THROUGH COUNTRY ALIVE WITH JAPANESE TROOPS.

"CHINESE VILLAGERS HID ME," HE RECOUNTED TODAY, "AND THE ONLY RECOMPENSE THEY ASKED WAS A FEW AMERICAN SONGS I SANG FOR THEM."

UPON REACHING THE OUTSKIRTS OF ENEMY-HELD ICHANG AFTER FOUR DAYS OF CAREFUL GOING, CLARK WAS TAKEN IN HAND BY THE BAND OF GUERRILLAS, WHO GOT HIM SAFELY ACROSS THE YANGTZE AND TO THE HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL CHEN CHENG.

IN ADDITION TO THE "COMFORT FUND," CLARK WAS PRESENTED A CHINESE BANNER BEFORE BEING RESTORED TO HIS COMRADES.

June 23

CHUNGKING--~~FIRST~~ ADD CHINESE X X ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

TODAY'S CHINESE COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF A CHINESE ATTACK LAST WEEK ON THE YANGTZE PORT OF SHIHINOW, NORTH OF TUNGTING LAKE, IN WHICH SI JAPANESE MOTOR LAUNCHES WERE SUNK AND MANY CASUALTIES INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY.

JUN 24 1943

A JAPANESE THRUST IN THE KINHWA SECTOR OF CHEKIANG PROVINCE ON JUNE 12 WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN THROWN BACK WITH THE LOSS OF 200 MEN. ANOTHER ENEMY ATTACK FROM PAOTOW IN THE FAR NORTHERN PROVINCE OF SUIYUAN WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN PRELLED AND 100 INVADERS SLAIN.

NEW DELHI, JUNE 23-(AP)-LIBERATOR BOMBERS OF THE 10TH UNITED STATES AIR FORCE POUNDED JAPANESE-HELD MONYWA IN CENTRAL BURMA WIGH EIGHT TONS OF BOMBS YESTERDAY, A COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

HITS WERE REPORTED ON THE MONYWA RAILROAD STATION AND TRACKS AND ON AN ADJOINING HIGHWAY, AS WELL AS ON SEVERAL JAPANESE WAREHOUSES. MONYWA IS 55 MILES WEST OF MANDALAY.

ON THE PREVIOUS DAY MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE FLOWN THROUGH SEVERE STORMS TO ATTACK ENGINE SHEDS AT THAZI JUNCTION, 75 MILES SOUTH OF MANDALAY ON THE RAILROAD TO RANGOON, AND TO BLAST NEW JAPANESE INSTALLATIONS AT MYINGYAN, 55 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MANDALAY ON THE IRRAWADDY. NO PLANES WERE LOST ON EITHER RAID.

CAYENNE, FRENCH GUIANA, (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)- THEY MAY NEVER WIN ANY MEDALS OR LAND ON THE FRONT PAGE FOR NATIONAL RECOGNITION, BUT LT.E.J.PREJEAN, LT.JOHN H.GERLACH AND THEIR CREW HAVE ONE OF THE HARDEST, MOST GRUELLING WAR JOBS ANYWHERE.

PREJEAN, WHO IS FROM GRETNA, LA., AND GERLACH, FROM FORT PLAIN, N.Y., ARE AIRFORCE PILOTS ASSIGNED TO ANTI-SUBMARINE WORK ALONG THE SOUTH MERICAN COAST, AND IT'S THEIR DAILY JOB TO SCAN THE SEAS IN ALL KINDS

JUN 24 1943 JUN 24 1943

30.24 - 5331

OF WEATHER FOR SIGNS OF ENEMY U-BOATS.

HOUR AFTER HOUR, THEY MUST KEEP THEIR EYES GLUED TO THE MONOTONOUS, UNENDING WAVES, SOMETIMES PEERING THROUGH STORM CLOUDS OR BOUNCING ON AIR POCKETS ONLY 200 OR 250 FEET ABOVE THE SURFACE.

IN BETWEEN ANTI-SUBMARINE PATROLS, PREJEAN AND GERLACH, AND OTHER PILOTS ASSIGNAD TO THE SAME WORK, FREQUENTLY FERRY SUPPLIES FROM ONE BASE TO ANOTHER ALONG THE STRING OF AIRBASES IN THIS SECTOR, FLYING LOW OVER STRETCHES OF IMPENETRABLE JUNGLE AND MURKY SWAMPLANDS WHICH HAVE BEEN DEATHTRAPS FOR SEVERAL AVIATORS.

JUN 24 1943

ON ONE PARTICULAR TRIP, PREJEAN AND GERLACH, AND TWO SERGEANTS, R.T.WISE OF HONEYBROOK, PA., AND R.H.SCOTT OF BENNINGTON, VT., WORKED AND WAITED FOR MORE THAN HALF AN HOUR FOR THE PLANE'S TWO MOTORS TO START. AFTER MANY FUTILE ATTEMPTS, FINALLY AN "ENERGIZER" HAD TO BE BROUGHT ALONG AND ATTACHED TO THE MOTORS TO GET THEM GOING.

ONCE ALOFT, THE CREW SETTLED DOWN TO THE MONOTONOUS TASK OF SEARCHING THE SEAS. TURNING INLAND, THE PLANE FEW OVER MILES OF SOLID JUNGLE, THEN BACK OUT TO SEA LEST THEY LOSE THEIR WAY IN THE CLOUDS AND MISS THE PAN-AMERICAN FIELD IN FRENCH GUIANA, DESTINATION OF ITS FLIGHT.

ONCE ONE OF THE MOTORS SPUTTERED, THE LEFT WING DIPPED AND EVERYONE'S HEART WITH IT, BUT IT CAME BACK AGAIN.

MIDWAY, SOMETHING CAUGHT PREJEAN'S PRACTICED EYE. WHILE HE AND GERLACH SQUINTED AT THE SEA, WHERE THE AMATEUR PASSENGER'S EYES SAW NOTHING, PREJEAN BROUGHT THE PLANE AROUND AND HEADED OUTWARD. IN A FEW MOMENTS, A SPECK WAS VISIBLE, THEN A SHIP. PREJEAN CIRCLED OVERHEAD--IT WAS A FRIENDLY VESSEL--AND HEADED BACK TO HIS COURSE.

30.24 — 5331

LIKE MOST PILOTS ON THIS RUN, PREJEAN DROPPED VERY LOW AS THE PLANE APPROACHED DEVIL'S ISLAND, FAMOUS FRENCH PRISON ISLE OFF THE GUIANA COAST. FROM THE AIR IT LOOKED PEACEFUL AND PLEASANT ENOUGH--A GROUP OF THREE OR FOUR BARRACKS BUILDINGS WITH SOME SMALL ONE-STORY HOUSES IN BE-TWEEN AND ALONG ONE SIDE OF A QUADRANGLE.

JUN 24 1943

THE TRICOLORS FLEW IN FRONT OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING AND A [illegible]UDE TOWER OR STEEPLE TOLD WHERE THE CHURCH WAS LOCATED.

FOR SEVERAL MINUTES AS THE PLANE NEARED THE COAST AGAIN, CLOUDS SWIRLED IN AND RAIN BEAT AGAINST THE CRAFT. PREJEAN AND GERLACH WERE LOST AND CHANCES, THEY SAID, WERE 50-50 FOR GOING BACK. THEN SUDDENLY THROUGH AN OPENING IN THE CLOUDS, THE COASTLINE AND CAYENNE'S BUILDINGS COULD BE SEEN.

PREJEAN APPROACHED THE FIELD CAUTIOUSLY--THERE'S A MOUNTAIN ABOUT 1,000 FEET HIGH TOO CLOSE FOR COMFORT IN CLOUDY WEATHER--DIPPED DOWN AND TOUCHED WHEELS ON THE RAINSOAKED PAVEMENT. AS HE SOUGHT TO HALT THE CRAFT, THE HYDRAULICS JAMMED AND THE PLANE CAREENED, FOR A MOMENT, DOWN THE TAXI STRIP BEFORE THE BRAKES TOOK HOLD.

"I THOUGHT WE'D END UP IN A HEAP IN THE MUD," DRAWLED PREJEAN.

WITHIN AN HOUR, THE PLANE WAS UNLOADED AND RELOADED AND READY TO HEAD BACK TO ITS BASE.

JUST A DAY'S WORK FOR A PATROL BOMBER'S CREW

MONTEVIDEO, JUNE 23-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT OF GEN.PEDRO RAMIREZ HAS PENALIZED THE ENGLISH-LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER BUENOS AIRES STANDARD WITH A 24-HOUR SUSPENSION FOR AN ANTI-NAZI EDITORIAL PUBLISHED FOUR MONTHS AGO, IT WAS REPORTED HERE TODAY.

--- PENALTY WAS THREATENED ORIGINALLY DURING THE REGIME OF

JUN 24 1943

PRESIDENT RAMON S.CASTILLO BECAUSE OF AN ARTICLE ON FEB. 20 BRANDING GOEBBELS AND OTHER NAZIS LEADERS AS TRAITORS TO THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

THE FOREIGN MINISTRY THEN HEADED BY ENRIQUE RUIZ GUINAZU INVOKED THE MEASURE, DECLARING THE EDITORIAL VIOLATED THE STATE OF SIEGE BY REFERRING IN HOSTILE TERMS TO A GOVERNMENT WITH WHICH ARGENTINA MAINTAINED FRIENDLY RELATIONS. THE STANDARD ESCAPED THE PENALTY THEN BY PROMISING NOT TO REPEAT THE OFFENSE.

ON MONDAY, HOWEVER, THE NEWSPAPER WAS ADVISED BY POLICE AUTHORITIES THAT IT WOULD BE SUSPENDED ONE DAY ON THE OLD COUNT. AN APPEAL TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE FIRST BROUGHT A PROMISE THE SUSPENSION WOULD BE ANNULLED. BUT THE POLICE, EXPLAINING THEY HAD RECEIVED NO NEW INSTRUCTIONS, SENT THREE MEN TO INSURE THAT THE STANDARD DID NOT APPEAR ON THE STREET ONE DAY.

JUN 24 1943

SALT LAKE CITY, JUNE 23-(AP)-DR.ALBERTO GAINZA PAZ, BUENOS IRES NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER, PREDICTED TODAY THAT "ARGENTINA'S EW GOVERNMENT WILL PROBABLY FOLLOW A POLICY OF AMERICAN SOLIDARITY."

"A FAVORABLE PRO-ALLY SIGN IS THE BANNING OF RADIO CODE MESSAGES ROM FOREIGN EMBASSIES," THE PUBLISHER OF LA PRENSA TOLD A TELEGRAM INTERVIEWER.

"THIS PROHIBITION AFFECTS GERMAN AND ITALIAN EMBASSIES AND THOSE OF OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES WITHOUT CABLE CONNECTIONS."

DR.GAINZA PAZ ASSERTED THAT "95 PER CENT OF THE PEOPLE OF ARGENTINA ARE ON THE SIDE OF THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER ALLIES."

APPEARING IN THE LONDON EXPRESS

LONDON, JUNE 23--(AP)--A STOCKHOLM DISPATCH REPORTED TODAY THAT SPECIAL NAZI GESTAPO DETACHMENTS STRENGTHENED WITH PICKED TROOPS HAVE BEEN ASSIGNED TO GUARD DUTY AT NORWEGIAN DAMS WHICH GERMANS EXPECT MAY SOON BE TARGETS FOR RAF BOMBERS, RE

THE DISPATCH SAID THAT THE EN ENTIRE REGION AROUND THE HOEVANG DAM IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE HARDANGERVIDDA DISTRICT HAS BEEN CLOSED AND SURROUNDED WITH BARBED WIRE. NORWEGIANS LIVING IN THE AREA HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO MOVE.

JUN 24 1943

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A UNITED STATES BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, JUNE 23-(AP)--THE LADY LUCK, LEAD FLYING FORTRESS IN YESTERDAY'S RAID ON HULS, EN MADE PRACTICE BOMBING RUNS HALFWAY TO GERMANY TO INSURE AN ACCURATE BLOW AT THE BIG SYNTHETIC RUBBER FACTORY THERE, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY BY THE PILOT, MAJOR WILLIAM CALHOUN KELHOUN, 29, OF 6807 DIVISION AVE., BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

"I TOLD THE BOMBARDIER, LIEUT. MILTON FONOROW OF CHICAGO, THAT I WOULD HOLD THE SHIP LEVEL WHILE HE TOOK PRACTICE SIGHTINGS ON THE MAY OVER," CAL KELHOUN SAID.

JUN 24 1943

JUN 24 1943

30.24 - 5333

FONOROW USED A WHITECAP ON THE NORTH SEA FOR ONE SIGHTING WHILE BUILDINGS WERE USED ON LAND.

"HE WAS ALL WARMED UP," CALHOUN SAID, "AND RAN THROUGH THE REAL JOB IN ABOUT 15 SECONDS. IT WAS BEAUTIFUL.

"DURING PRACTICE RUNS IT MEANT SOME RISK BECAUSE WHEN YOU HOLD A SHIP STRAIGHT AND LEVEL FOR BOMBING RUNS IT MEANS THE ENEMY CAN GET A BEAD ON YOU THAT MUCH BETTER--BUT IT THOUGHT IT WAS [illegible]X WORTH THE RISK.

JUN 24 1943

"AND IT WORKED OUT THAT WE DID N O T GET A SCRATCH."

IT WAS THE 21ST RAID FOR CALHOUN WHO PROBABLY IS THE YOUNGEST OFFICER OF HIS RANK IN THIS THEATER.

AT 23 HE ALSO IS A VETERAN OF SIX YEARS IN THE NEWSPAPER BUSINESS, HAVING STARTED WORK AS AN APPRENTICE IN THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS COMPOSING ROOM AT THE AGE OF 14 AND SERVED AS A CORRESPONDENT AT HOWARD COLLEGE, WHERE HE FINISHED IN 1941.

30.24——5333

ANKARA, JUNE 22 (DELAYED)-(AP)-- A TURKISH MILITARY MISSIOI [illegible]X WILL VISIT GERMANY SOON TO STUDY GERMAN BATTLE [illegible] TACTICS, TRAINING METHODS AND MILITARY INDUSTRIES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUN 24 1943

A SIMILAR COMMISSION RECENTLY VISITED THE ALLIED FORCES IN [illegible]X NORTH AFRICA DURING THE TUNISIA CAMPAIGN.

OTTAWA, JUNE 23--(AP)--- WARRANT OFFICER EDWARD WARREN MURPHY, OF DORCHESTER, MASS., WAS LISTED BY THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT AS PREVIOUSL REPORTED MISSING, NOW FOR OFFICIAL PURPOSES PRESUMED DEAD. HIS FATHER, J.T. MURPHY, LIVES AT 101 DRAPER ST., DORCHESTER.

OTTAWA, JUNE 23--(AP)--- PILOT OFFICER CHARLES PHILIP MEREDITH, OF BEECHURST, N.Y., HAS BEEN KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS, THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. MEREDITH'S FATHER, CAPT. C.P. MEREDITH, LIVES AT 6-01 161ST ST., BEECHURST.

JUN 24 1943

(EDITORS NOTE: THE WAACS HAVE NOW HAD HALF A YEAR IN AFRICA, ONE OF THE FIRST ARRIVALS, A FORMER GOVERNMENT SECRETARY IN WASHINGTON, TELLS IN THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE WRITTEN FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WHAT THE WAACS ARE DOING "OVER THERE.")

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JUN 24 1943

BY CAPTAIN MATTIE PINETTE OF FORT KENT, MAINE.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JUST SIX MONTHS AGO TODAY THE WAACS INVADED NORTH AFRICA.

THERE WERE ONLY FIVE OF THEM AND THEY HAD HAD A PRETTY TOUGH TIME GETTING HERE FROM ENGLAND ON A BRITISH CONVOY. THEY SAILED THROUGH A STORM ASSERTED TO BE THE WORST IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC IN TWENTY TWO YEARS AND THEN JUST AS THEY WERE ENJOYING THE CALM WATERS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN THEIR SHIP WAS TORPEDOED AND THEY SPENT EIGHT HOURS IN A LIFEBOAT BEFORE BEING PICKED UP BY A DESTROYER WHICH TOOK THEM SAFELY TO PORT.

THEY CREATED QUITE A STIR IN THESE PARTS AS THEY WERE THE FIRST UNIFORMED WOMEN OTHER THAN NURSES TO ENTER THE THEATRE. THE BRIGHT EAGLE ON THEIR CAPS ATTRACTED EVEN THE ARABS, WHO LOST SOME OF THEIR NATIVE INDIFFERENCE AND BESTIRRED THEMSELVES TO HAVE A LOOK AT THESE STRANGE WOMEN WHO BORE THE GOLD BARS OF SECOND LIEUTENANT.

THEIR DIRECTOR, COLONEL OVETA CULP HOBBY, HAD SENT THEM OVER AT THE REQUEST OF GENERAL EISENHOWER, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF ALLIED FORCES, TO PERFORM SECRETARIAL DUTIES AT ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS.

SINCE THEN THE TRIM UNIFORMED FIGURE OF THE WAACS HAS BECOME COMMONPLACE IN NORTH AFRICA. A LARGE COMPANY OF AUXILIARIES LED BY CAPTAIN FRANCES MARQUIS, OF 25 PROSPECT PLACE, NEW YORK CITY, ARRIVED IN JANUARY AND OTHER CONTINGENTS HAVE SINCE COME OVER. THESE AMERICAN WOMEN COME FROM ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ALL WALKS OF LIFE BUT EACH IS ESPECIALLY TRAINED FOR A SPECIFIC DUTY. THEY ARE ALL VOLUNTEERS AND EQUIPPED AND WILLING TO DO THE JOB.

YOU FIND THEM AT THE TELEPHONE SWITCHBOARDS, DRIVING TRUCKS AND JEEPS AND STAFF CARS IN THE POSTAL SECTION, SORTING OUT SOLDIERS MAIL AND SEEING TO IT THAT IT GETS DELIVERED TO THE PROPER APO NUMBER, OPERATING TELEPRINTERS AND WORKING AS COOKS AND BAKERS, FEEDING THEIR FELLOW WAACS. YOU ALSO FIND THEM IN THE OFFICES OF HIGH RANKING STAFF OFFICERS PERFORMING HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL DUTIES.

JUN 24 1943

BECAUSE THE WAACS HAD BEEN THOROUGHLY TRAINED IN SECURITY THEY MAKE EXCEPTIONAL TRUSTWORTHY SECRETARIES. BESIDES, THEY REALIZE THAT THEY MUST BE EVEN MORE GUARDED IN THEIR TALK AND IN THEIR HANDLING OF CLASSIFIED DOCUMENTS BECAUSE OF THE POLICY WHICH STILL PERSISTS IN SOME MASCULINE MINDS, LIKE "NO WOMAN CAN KEEP A SECRET."

THE HIGH DEGREE OF CONFIDENCE PLACED IN THESE AMERICAN WOMEN BY THE CHIEF OF STAFF, AFHQ, CANNOT BE BETTER EXEMPLIFIED THAN BY THE ASSIGNMENT OF THE FIRST FIVE WAACS TO THE MOMENTOUS AMFA CONFERENCE IN MOROCCO. CAPTAINS LOUISE ANDERSON, OF DENVER, COLORADO, AND RUTH BRIGGS, OF WESTERLY, RHODE ISLAND, WORKED IN THE CHIEF OF STAFF'S OFFICE AND NATURALLY THEY KNEW SOMETHING OF THE PLANS FOR THE CONFERENCE. YET WHEN THE OTHER THREE CAPTAINS--ARLENE DREZMAL, OF ST.PAUL, MINN., MARTHA ROGERS, OF NEW ALBANY, MISSISSIPPI, AND MYSELF--BOARDED THE PLANE WHICH WAS TO TAKE US TO CASABLANCA, THEY KNEW NOTHING ABOUT THEIR DESTINATION NOR THE PURPOSE OF THE TRIP.

THEY HAD BEEN CALLED TO THE CHIEF OF STAFF'S OFFICE ONE MORNING

30.24—5335

AND TOLD TO REPORT AT A CERTAIN TIME, PREPARED TO BE AWAY FROM HEADQUARTERS FOR APPROXIMATELY TWO WEEKS AND TO PACK SUFFICIENT CLOTHES. THIS STRUCK THE WAACS AS VERY FUNNY, AS THEY HAD NO CLOTHES EXCEPT THOSE THEY WORE, HAVING LOST ALL THEIR KIT AT SEA. BUT IN THE ARMY AN ORDER IS AN ORDER AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, SO THEY MADE NO COMMENT ABOUT THEIR LACK OF CLOTHES.

JUN 24 1943

THE WORK WHICH THEY DID AT THE CONFERENCE HAS BEEN REPORTED BEFORE, SO THERE IS NO REASON TO SWELL UPON IT HERE. SUFFICE IT TO SAY THAT THEY HAVE LETTERS OF COMMENDATION FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, GENERAL GEORGE PATTON, WHO WAS COMMANDING THAT AREA, AND THE CHIEF OF STAFF WHO SENT THEM.

THE WAACS ARE HERE AND HERE TO STAY AND NOBODY WANTS THEM TO GO AWAY. THE G1 SECTION AT AFHQ CANNOT BEGIN TO FILL THE REQUESTS PLACED BY STAFF OFFICERS FOR MORE WAACS. THERE ARE MORE ON THE WAY AND OTHER COMPANIES ARE BEING FORMED FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE.

THE USUAL COMMENT BY OFFICERS IS THAT THE WAACS STAY ONTHE JOB AND NEVER GRUMBLE ABOU' LONG HOURS OR OVERTIME. THEY LIKE IT HERE AND FEEL THAT THEY ARE DOING THEIR BIT. THEY HAVE ALL THE RESPEOT INTHE WORLD FOR THE WOMEN BACK HOME WHO ARE PERFORMING SIMILAR DUTIES. THEY ARE WORKING IN AIRCRAFT FACTORIES, MUNITIONS PLANTS AND OTHER WAR INDUSTRIES. THEY DON'T WANT TO GO BACK HOME UNTIL THE WAR IS OVER BECAUSE THEU KNOW THEY ARE NEEDED HERE.

~~OF COURSE, THEY HAVE THEIR F...~~

OF COURSE THEY HAVE THEIR FUN, TOO. THEY ATTEND CONCERTS AND DANCES AND ON THEIR WEEKLY AFTERNOON OFF THEY CAN BE SEEN AT THE BEACHES, BATHING IN THE CLEAR BLUE WATERS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

30.24—5335

YES, IT MAY SEEM TO SOME LIKE A STRANGE WAR WHEN ONE OVERHEARS "SERGEANT JONES, YOU HAVE TOO MUCH POUDER ON YOUR NOSE," OR "CAPTAIN YOUR SLIP IS SHOWING," BUT THESE WOMEN ARE REAL SOLDIERS. THEY TOO HAVE ACCEPTED THE FULL PRIVILEGE OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP--TO SERVE IN TIME OF WAR ONES COUNTRY TO THE BEST OF ONES ABILITY AS OUR GOVERNMENT SEES FIT.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 23-(AP)-AIR MEDALS WERE AWARDED TODAY BY THE ARMY TO 25 OFFICERS AND MEN OF A SEA SEARCH ATTACK GROUP OF THE AIR FORCES FOR ANTI-SUBMARINE PATROL DUTY.

PRESENTATION OF THE DECORATIONS WAS SCHEDULED FOR THIS AFTERNOON AT LANGLEY FIELD, VA. AMONG THOSE RECEIVING THE AWARDS WERE (OAK LEAF CLUSTERS INDICATE PREVIOUS AWARD OF AIR MEDAL):

CALIFORNIA--CAPTAIN FRANKLIN T.E. REYNOLDS, 1135 WEST 107TH ST., LOS ANGELES; FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES E. POPE, 260 F. STREET, FRESNO.

JUN 24 1943

DELAWARE--FIRST LIEUTENANT ROBERT L. COLEMAN, 1715 RODNEY ST., WILMINGTON.

INDIANA--SECOND LIEUTENANT LEO O. CUNNINGHAM, CORYDON

KENTUCKY--CAPTAIN DONALD L. MCKAY, 4411 DELL PARK TERRACE, LOUISVILLE (TWO OAK LEAF CLUSTERS).

MINNESOTA--CAPTAIN JOHN F. SCANLAN, 1276 DAYTON AVENUE, ST. PAUL.

NEW JERSEY--CAPTAIN ROBERT W. LEHTI, LYNDHURST.

OKLAHOMA--CAPTAIN JOHN F. ZINN, AUYNOK (MEDAL AND OAK LEAF CLUSTER).

JUN 24 1943

PENNSYLVANIA--TECHNICAL SGT. EDWARD A. KASZUBSKI, 117 PARK STREET, NANTICOKE; TECHNICAL SGT. HARRY J. NEISS, 1508 SOUTH NEWKIRK STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

TEXAS--MAJOR LEO J.FOSTER, JR., SWEETWATER; CAPTAIN BERNARD E. FRIZZIE, 1210 MC KINLEY AVENUE, SAN ANTONIO (MEDAL AND OAK LEAF CLUSTER); FIRST LT. CROWELL B. WERNER, BRECKINRIDGE (MEDAL AND OAK LEAF CLUSTER); FIRST LT. NED B. ESTES, MT. HOMES, KERRVILLE (MEDAL AND OAK LEAF CLUSTER).

JUN 24 1943

new york, june 23-(ap)-the tokyo radio tonight made the first recorded admission of "control of the air by the enemy" and"sea transportation difficulties" in the new guinea theater, the office of war information said

calling the broadcast the most detailed japanese radio report on the new guinea fighting yet heard by u.s. government monitors, the owi said it was an eye-witness account of a "gallant" japanese defeat at the hands of the "damned american soldiers" in the kumisi river area during "a certain month."

JUN 24 1943

the owi quoted the broadcast as saying "perhaps it was due to the control of the air by the enemy, or perhaps it was due to our sea transportation difficulties that our forces were exposed to such extreme danger. many comrades have been offered as sacrifices."

the account emphasized "incredible" hardships of jungle warfare, the continuous american aerial and artillery pressure and the heavy toll of malaria, the owi said, quoting it further:

JUN 24 1943

"we literally had fought, fought, fought through the three months. the enemy, which had a superior force, a certain number of time larger than ours, had thickly encircled us. the time when every member of our unit should die gallantly under our flag was steadily approaching."

as the going got really tough for the japanese, it was said, "boeing planes pressed upon our soldiers" and the "savage and beastly enemy americans showered bombs."

owi---1145p

JUN 24 1943

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30.24—5337

# RAF RUNS BRITAIN-AFRICA BOMB SHUTTLE; FRIEDRICHSHAFEN RAIDERS BLAST SPEZIA; 400 PLANES RAKE AXIS CHANNEL COAST

JUN 25 1943

## ALLIES STRIKE WITH 6 TYPES OF WARCRAFT

### Attack Vital Objectives From Holland To Cherbourg Peninsula

### Raid Follows Shuttle-Bombing Blow Against La Spezia, Italy

JUN 25 1943

London, Friday, June 25 (AP). RAF bombers blasted Germany again last night, the British announced today.

HEINZERLING

LONDON, Friday, June 25—(AP) The Allied air forces pounded Hitler's "Atlantic wall" defenses with from 400 to 500 bombers and fighters by daylight Thursday in one of the busiest day offensives yet launched in the new stepped-up air war over Europe, and then quickly returned to the attack after dark to keep the battering assault on a round-the-clock basis.

Late last night waves of heavy bombers were heard roaring across the southeast coast toward the continent, flying at a great height.

**Many Planes in Flight**

Coastal residents said they judged by the volume of the roar that the number of bombers going out was as large as in three other raids from British bases this week when hundreds of planes pounded Germany.

These two attacks—the big daylight raids, which stretched from the Netherlands to the Cherbourg peninsula of France, and the night flights — followed a spectacular bombing of the Italian naval base of La Spezia by an England-Africa shuttle technique.

Six types of Allied craft churning the air in swarms carried out the big daylight attack, bombing Nazi airfields and war installations along the French, Belgian and Dutch coasts.

**Swarms of Fighters**

P-47 Thunderbolts, the fastest and heaviest-gunned U. S. single seat fighter, joined Spitfires, Typhoons and American-made Venturas and Bostons of the R.A.F. in the virtually unprecedented day sweeps.

Later Mitchell light bombers with Spitfire escorts attacked airfields at Brest and Typhoon fighter-bombers raided Morlaix airport, meeting no Nazi opposition. In the evening, Venturas bombed a power station at Yainville near Rouen.

La Spezia was pounded early yesterday by several squadrons of Lancaster bombers in a surprise assault after these game planes had smashed at Friedrichshafen in southern Germany Sunday night and then had flown on to North Africa to rest and refuel. The flight inaugurated a shuttle of great potentialities.

Yesterday's targets in the furious daylight battering launched from Britain were oil storage targets in Flushing, Holland, and in France freight yards at St. Omer, an airfield at nearby Fort Rouge, the airfield at Abbeville and another at Maupertus near Cherbourg.

The hard-hitting Allied planes ruled the skies during the attack, beating off the best efforts of German day fighters to break up the operation.

The Thunderbolts shot down one Focke-Wulf 190, and damaged another, while R.A.F. Spitfires downed 10 more and probably knocked out others.

**No U. S. Losses**

The Americans came home without a single loss. British and other Allied losses were one bomber and four fighters.

Thus the Allies, although fighting over enemy territory and often over his airfields and in range of his anti-aircraft guns, scored better than two-to-one over the Germans' best fighters.

Polish fighter pilots escorted the Venturas in perfect weather to the attack on Flushing only 24 hours after the Dutch had been warned from London to move away from war industries working for the Nazis. A similar warning to the Belgians Monday had been followed by the Flying Fortress raid Tuesday on Antwerp. Thus the Allies appeared to be telegraphing their punches to save citizens of occupied lands.

Norwegian and Canadian squadrons escorted the Bostons on the first attack upon St. Omer. The Typhoons struck a short time later, concentrating on Fort Rouge Airfield. Typhoon fighters of a New Zealand squadron escorted the Typhoon bombers to Abbeville. Venturas attacked Maupertus.

Some raiders did not even sight a single enemy plane.

**Ruhr Gets Rest**

The changes in locale of the night and day attacks gave at least a brief respite to the German Ruhr from which, it was reliably reported, more than 1,000,000 persons had already been moved to "safer" areas northeast, east, and west, including thousands of workers from shattered factories.

The bombing of La Spezia in a "doubleheader" raid upon Germany and Italy added a dramatic new note to the aerial offensive by Britain's heavyweights.

Their return-trip pummeling of the Italian naval base appeared of the greatest significance in the development of aerial war. The bombers flew a round trip of about 2,500 miles, and lost not a single ship.

**Oil Stores Set Afire**

A communique declared that docks at La Spezia were bombed accurately and oil stores fired, and that on the outward-bound flight the Lancasters, at least several dozen strong, had wrecked three acres of the radio location equipment plant at Friedrichshafen and severely damaged the Maybach Werke motor plant.

The new technique offered greater safety to attacking planes, since they do not have to return along a route already alerted where guns and enemy planes wait to attack. And it posed a great new worry to the Germans.

Nazi air raid detection systems presumably are organized to pick up raiders coming into the Reich or occupied territory from the west or north, but the Lancaster force, flying in a generally northern direction from La Spezia, came in behind these defenses, which had not been previously alerted by the inward passage of the bombers.

Aeronautical sources in London said the shuttle attack should have tremendous effect on the bomb-nervous Germans and Italians, especially since not a plane was lost.

There was speculation but no official comment as to whether such Britain-North Africa hops might become a widely-used pattern for Allied air assaults, with long-range U. S. planes also using the technique.

La Spezia, main Italian naval base in northwestern Italy, was last attacked June 5 when Flying Fortresses from North Africa showered explosives upon warships of Mussolini's navy. The RAF had last made a heavy assault upon the port on April 18, flying from Britain in great force.

A retaliatory thrust by fifteen German planes set fires roaring in Hull, on the northeast coast of England, Wednesday night and caused numerous casualties and heavy damage, the Air and Home Security ministries announced.

**Nazis Sow Fire Bombs**

The Nazi raiders sowed thousands of incendiary bombs over the port in a raid lasting more than an hour, and fires and explosives destroyed a museum and damaged part of a shopping center and residential areas.

Seeking to cheer bomb-harassed German people, the German radio declared the Nazi air force's fighter strength was now enlarged "on a grand scale."

But, although the RAF in its latest blow upon the Ruhr reported running through concentrated defenses, there was no other suggestion that the Germans actually had been able to strengthen their aerial front. For some time the Germans have had virtually all their night fighters concentrated in the west.

## RAF BOMBERS POUND SICILY AND SARDINIA

### Middle East Forces Raid Comiso Airdrome And Leave Many Fires

JUN 25 1943

### Docks At Olbia Attacked From Africa—2 Allied Planes Lost

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 24 — Bomber squadrons from the twin Allied air commands in the Mediterranean—RAF heavyweights from Middle East bases and Wellingtons flying under the Northwest African Command—have again raided Sicilian and Sardinian targets, it was announced today.

The Middle East forces on Tuesday night assaulted the Italian airdrome at Comiso, in Sicily, which was left burning with two violent explosions and many fires. The hangar and workshops were squarely hit. This attack cost no Allied planes.

At the same time, said General Eisenhower's communique, the Northwest Africa Wellingtons threw in an assault upon the docks at Olbia, in Sardinia, leaving the harbor area wildly alight.

**Tanker Sunk**

Other formations attached to this headquarters carried out patrol sweeps, in which an enemy tanker was sunk. In all operations, the cost was two Allied planes.

Fighter-bombers from the Malta base, the third from which the Allied air offensive is being carried on, continued their long attacks on Italian transport, this time bombing the railway sidings at Pozzallo, Sicily. A German plane was shot down by British Spitfires springing from Malta.

The Wellington smash at Olbia was the first blow at Sardinia since last Friday, the week's earlier operations all having been turned against Sicily and the Italian mainland. In addition to Olbia's docks, an enemy ship in harbor there was set afire.

**Latakia Raided**

The Italian command, in a communique broadcast from Rome, claimed without any Allied confirmation that Italian torpedo planes had sunk a 15,000-ton Allied steamer and damaged a 7,000-ton Allied tanker off Algeria.

The Italians asserted, too, that Axis bombers had raided an airdrome at Latakia "with good results."

[Latakia is a Levant port opposite the British island of Cyprus, which might be a marshaling point for projected Allied air operations in the Eastern Mediterranean.

[The Rome radio broadcast a report that the Allied military had posted rewards for the capture of enemy agents, observing that this was another in a series of measures to conceal "offensive (Allied) preparations along the northern Syrian frontier."]

## GENERAL FORREST LOST IN KIEL RAID

### Great-Grandson Of Confederate Officer Was Riding As An Observer

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Friday*, June 25—Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, great-grandson and namesake of the famed Confederate general, was lost June 13 during the mass American daylight attack on Kiel, Germany.

An official announcement today listed the 38-year-old general, who rode as an observer on the heavy bomber which led the assault, as missing.

It was said, however, that Forrest, one of America's youngest generals, might have come through alive even though his plane was shot down.

The Kiel attack has been described as the greatest air battle over Europe. In a twin blow at Kiel and Bremen that day the Americans lost twenty-four bombers.

**Important Role**

Forrest, as chief of staff for Maj. Gen. Robert Olds, commander of the Second Air Force in the United States, played an important role in the development and expansion of the heavy bombardment program.

The young general was the first American of his rank to become a combat casualty in this theater. His loss made a total of fifteen American generals and admirals to be listetd as missing or killed in the global war.

General Forrest is a native of Memphis, Tenn., and his wife now lives in Spokane, Wash.

There was a possibility that those aboard the general's bomber may have survived—providing they escaped the enemy's fire. Returned crewmen of the leading squadrons which bore the brunt of the enemy attacks said they saw Forrest's damaged plane, one engine smoking badly and a tail section partially shot off, straggle from the bitterly besieged formations and spiral downward several thousand feet, still under control.

**None Saw End**

Of the numerous crewmen interviewed, however, none said he was able to watch the general's Fortress all the way down.

"We were too busy fighting off those Germans to watch the bombers that got hit and dropped out of the formations," was the summary of their reports, which added that clouds and smoke made it difficult to see.

Lieut. Robert C. Cozens, 24, of Encinitas, Cal., pilot on the Fortress

JUN 25 1943

Patsy Ann, which was flying directly behind Forrest, said the general's bomber emerged from the initial enemy attacks at the German coast with one engine smoking.

Cozens said six Germans concentrated on the lead bomber in ferocious, head-on stabs, and said further:

"But he flew on and led us over the bomb run. As we turned off the target, the general's ship again was attacked. I saw it slow down, drop out of formation. We pulled up and took over the leader's position."

### Strafed With Cannon

Flight Officer James W. Reed, of Starkville, Miss., copilot, and Lieut. Earl T. De Wolf, of Barstow, Cal., bombardier on Cozens' Fortress, said they saw three fighters swoop over Forrest's bomber and savagely strafe it with cannon and machine guns. One cannon shell blasted a three-foot hole in its tail section, they said.

Capt. Harry M. Conley, San Francisco, pilot of the Fortress Blondie which later crash-landed on the English coast, probably had the last view of Forrest's bomber, which he estimated then went down to about 6,000 feet.

"I saw it spiral down and then it seemed to level off and turn northeast," Conley said. "It still seemed to be under control."

General Forrest left Fort George Wright, then Second Air Force headquarters, a month ago. He was graduated from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1928.

### Gunnery Expert

Forrest, who flew to England to assume command of a bomber wing, was reputed to be one of the army's best pilots as well as a gunnery expert. Personally briefing the gunners before the pre-dawn takeoff, his parting words were, "Good luck men, I'll be flying in the lead ship."

Gen. Forrest was one of the youngest generals in the United States army and has had a brilliant military career.

### Aide to Gen. Olds

As chief of staff for Major General Robert Olds, commander of the Second Air force, he played an important role in helping to develop and expand the heavy bombardment program.

"Gen. Forrest hardly had time to unpack his baggage when he took off, only a few days after his arrival, as an observer on a fortress raiding Wilhelmshaven June 11.

Fellow officers said the general found that mission "pretty tame" as comparatively few enemy fighters challenged the American raiders.

Explaining his eagerness for action, Forrest had said, "I don't like to give orders until I've had an opportunity to find out for myself what's it's like over there," according to Major F. J. Donahue, of Washington, D. C., who served under Forrest the past year.

Other crewmen aboard the bomber were:

CAPT. HARRY A. STIRWALT, Spokane, Wash., pilot.

MAJOR ALLAN W. WILDER, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., copilot and squadron commander.

LIEUT. WALTER J. THIMM, Chicago, navigator.

LIEUT. WILLARD W. BROWN, Cleveland.

LIEUT. ROBERT L. MCNUTT, JR., Birmingham, Ala., bombardier.

LIEUT. DONALD V. SCAVOTTO, Seattle, former assistant district attorney at Seattle, a pilot who rode the general's ship as tail gunner.

SERGT. ROBERT F. FOREST, Arlington, Mass., radio operator-gunner.

SERGT. ANGELO TRICHES, JR., Homer City, Pa., waist gunner.

SERGT. CHARLES J. BENSON, Maud, Okla., ball turret gunner.

SERGT. WALTER P. DRETLEFF, New Galilee, Pa., top turret gunner.

SERGT. OLDIS W. BOYD, Oklahoma City, Okla., waist gunner.

The entire crew had been on an average of four or five previous missions, air force officials said.

## *West Point Decided Forrest On Army*

Memphis, June 24 (AP)—Despite his military background, Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest did not want an army career until he left West Point.

"Even when he went to West Point Nathan didn't intend to make a career of the army," Forrest's aunt, Mrs. Mary Forrest Bradley, said tonight. "But when he came out he was all changed. He has been a man and a soldier ever since."

He was the last to carry on the Forrest name, Mrs. Bradley declared.

### Promoted Swiftly

Brig. Gen. Forrest, reported missing after bombing action over Germany, outdid his famous great grandfather—the Confederate cavalry leader—in getting ahead in his chosen profession.

Forrest was promoted to the rank of brigadier general last November 2 at the age of 37. The Confederate cavalryman became a brigadier general at the age of 41.

Forrest was born in Memphis on April 5, 1905. His parents moved to Biloxi, Miss., when he was 7; then, later to Atlanta.

### Graduated In '28

Forrest was braduated from West Point in 1928 and was commissioned second lieutenant in the cavalry. In 1929, he shifted to the air corps. His rise was rapid—a first lieutenant in 1934, a captain in 1936, a major in 1941, then lieutenant colonel, colonel and brigadier general in 1942.

His career in the current war began in January, 1942, when he became executive officer of the Second Bomber Command, Fort George Wright, Washington.

# LA SPEZIA HIT ON HOP NORTH FROM AFRICA

## Squadrons Blasted Zeppelin Works on Way South From England.

JUN 25 1943

## NO PLANES LOST EITHER TIME

### Americans Shoot Down Fighter in Daylight Sweep Over Belgium and Holland.

HEINZERLING

London, June 24 (A. P.).—A new technic of air bombardment was demonstrated dramatically by several squadrons of R. A. F. Lancasters which early today completed a shuttle round trip from Britain to Africa, bombing a German target on the way down and an Italian port on the run home without loss of a plane.

The Air Ministry disclosed that the aircraft which devastated three acres of the old Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen Sunday night continued to a North African base and returned home last night by way of La Spezia, blasting the naval base at the latter port.

This shuttle technic never was used before on a large scale at long range. Air observers said the most obvious advantage was that the raiders were able to land and reservice without retracing a course along which the enemy defenses already had been alerted by the outward passage.

**Americans Sweep Over Continent.**

Meanwhile tonight it was announced that fighters of the Eighth United States Air Forces made sweeps over Belgium and the Netherlands today and shot down one Focke Wulf-190 without loss.

Thunderbolts knocked down the Focke Wulf and damaged another in a fight off the Belgian coast while escorting R. A. F. bombers, American headquarters said. Then the Germans broke off the engagement. The destroyed plane was credited to Second Lieut. Melvin D. Putman of Lyons, N. Y. The damaged plane was hit by the fire of Second Lieut. Thomas W. Sheppard of New Orleans.

A second sweep was uneventful, it was declared.

Ventura, Boston and Typhoon bombers of the R. A. F. struck at France and Belgium this afternoon, attacking air fields and industrial targets, it was also learned tonight. Ten enemy fighters were destroyed by escorting Spitfires. One British bomber and four fighters are missing.

**Sicily and Sardinia Hit.**

The attack on La Spezia was but one of three or more newly reported aerial blows against Italy and her guardian islands. Wellington bombers of the Northwest African Air Forces made a fire-setting raid Tuesday night on the northeast Sardinian port of Olbia, a communique from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters said. Heavy R. A. F. bombers of the Middle East Command generated two violent explosions and a number of fires in an attack on the airdrome at Comiso, Sicily, it was announced in Cairo.

In addition, the Italian High Command communique, broadcast from Rome and recorded by the Associated Press, said Allied planes attacked the Sicilian towns of Porto Empedocle and Catania. The Catania raid was reported to have caused 119 casualties and wrecked many civilian buildings.

The Lancasters' extraordinary raid on La Spezia, which has a population of 100,000 and a number of ship and submarine building yards and repair depots was the sixth since the war began.

The Lancasters made a run of some 1,250 miles each way, going 500 miles to Friedrichshafen in southern Germany and presumably 750 miles more to the nearest North African bases. On the way back they winged about 550 miles to La Spezia and 700 home. Thus each trip was somewhat shorter than the regular 1,400-mile round trip to La Spezia.

Officially described only as "several squadrons" — which means at least several dozen planes—the Lancaster force was strong enough to ravage three acres of the important radio location equipment plant in the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen and also to severely damage the Maybach Werke motor plant on the way out.

On the return trip the docks at La Spezia were bombed accurately, the communique said, and stores of oil set afire. The La Spezia attack represented the first R. A. F. assault on northern Italy since April 18, when a big fleet of bombers hit the naval base there.

Formations of Allied planes picked up the offensive again in daylight. During the morning aircraft were heard over Folkestone, winging toward northern France and Belgium.

**Record Air Traffic.**

Squadron after squadron of Allied bombers and fighters flew across the channel by daylight to rip anew at Hitler's military installations and communications.

Observers on the southeast English coast said they had seen more Allied planes headed for Europe today than at any time in recent weeks. There were no indications, however, that United States Flying Fortresses and Liberators were among them.

**Raids on Reich Reported.**

The Berlin radio said that Allied planes also were over Germany during the night, asserting that a few "made nuisance raids" in the western sector. Another German broadcast of a DNB dispatch, recorded by the Associated Press, asserted that a formation of British planes attacked a German convoy off Flushing, Holland, from a low level this morning. The report was not immediately confirmed by the British.

There still was no announcement concerning a fleet of Flying Fortresses seen by coastal observers returning yesterday from Europe.

In the offensive against Europe, still steadily mounting in fury, British Boston and Typhoons, escorted by fighters, attacked targets at Meaulte, St. Omer and Maupertus in France late yesterday. The attackers destroyed two enemy planes without loss to themselves.

One pilot reported concentrated fires raging "for about two square miles" in Mulheim, slammed by hundreds of R. A. F. heavy bombers Tuesday night.

More than 1,000,000 Germans were reported in reliable advices to London to have migrated from Germany's heavily bombed Ruhr Valley area to sections they regarded as safer to the east, northeast and west. Among those participating in this movement continuing for weeks were thousands of workers from factories that British and American bombs have now reduced to ashes, it was reported.

Allied airmen struck hard at San Giovanni Monday, concentrating particularly on the ferry route to Messina. The flyers saw dozens of ferries darting out from the shore.

"They wriggled like bacteria under a microscope," said Navigator Lieut. E. D. Rothfug of 1745 Caton avenue, Brooklyn. "We made our run just when half a dozen of them seemed to be in line, and I saw one fly in a million pieces. I saw another stand on its stern and fall back in the water with only its rear end sticking out. At least four others were probably destroyed."

[The Italian High Command declared in a Rome-broadcast communique that Italian planes sank a 15,000-ton steamer and damaged a 7,000-ton tanker off the Algerian coast while bombers raided Egyptian communication lines at Fuka and a Levant airdrome at Latakia "with good results." Latakia, almost directly opposite the British island of Cyprus, might serve as a jumping off spot for United States A. A. F. and British R. A. F. offensive operations in the eastern Mediterranean.]

# ISLAND GARRISONS RECALLED BY AXIS TO SHORTEN LINES

JUN 25 1943

## Defenses Against Invasion Planned in Italy, Southern Europe.

LONDON, June 24.—(AP) The Axis was reported tonight to be shortening its anti-invasion defenses, pulling back some of its island garrisons and concentrating more strength in the Balkans apparently in expectation of a massive Allied blow from the southeast.

An unofficial source, who would not permit his name to be used but who has continental connections, said the movement extended from Sardinia eastward to the Dodecanese, while Ankara dispatches quoted a Balkan source as saying the Axis had 75 divisions, or approximately 1,125,000 troops, stationed in Yugoslavia, Greece, Crete, and some of the larger Aegean islands.

### Garrison Withdrawn

The German radio tended to bear out this wholly unconfirmed report, stating that the Italian garrison on Castelrosso already had been withdrawn. This tiny island off southern Turkey is considered easy prey for Allied amphibious forces attacking from nearby Cyprus or Syria where the Axis has said powerful Allied units were massing.

Spanish dispatches relayed from Madrid and also broadcast by Berlin said four British battleships, two anti-aircraft carriers, and 18 destroyers were concentrated at Gibraltar while two other battleships had left that British naval bastion and put out into the Mediterranean yesterday.

The British Admiralty announced

JUN 25 1943

1943

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30.24—5339

that its submarines had sunk 13 Axis ships and damaged six others in Mediterranean operations extending from the southern French coast eastward to the Aegean sea. Those sunk were a 7,000-ton armed merchant ship, two auxiliary vessels, and ten supply ships, the communique said.

Axis apprehensions of an Allied move in the eastern Mediterranean were reflected in a Rome announcement that Italian planes had attacked an airfield in Latakia, which lies on the eastern Mediterranean coast north of Lebanon, and communications at Fuka, Egypt. These points represent the ends of an Allied pincers menacing Axis positions on Crete and in the Balkans.

The unofficial source who told of a withdrawal of Axis island garrisons, presumably to the Italian mainland in an attempt to find a stronger defense line, gave this picture of the situation:

SICILY—The garrison has been cut to four Italian divisions, whereas ten days ago it numbered from five to six divisions. There are no Germans in Sicily except some air force and special units. Such a situation would contrast sharply with that once prevailing on Pantelleria. Although only a fraction of the size of Sicily, Pantelleria's garrison numbered approximately a full division when it surrendered after a devastating Allied air attack.

SARDINIA—A garrison of two Italian divisions; no Germans are there.

CORSICA—Two Italian divisions and one under-sized German regiment man this occupied French island above Sardinia.

LOWER ITALY—Three Italian divisions are located in the two "toe" provinces, there is negligible troop strength in the "heel," and there are indications that the main holding line is being developed somewhere between the toe and a line drawn between Naples and Taranto.

This source estimated that the Germans in the remainder of Italy number 60,000—far below the 200,00 reported there some months ago. The Germans reported recently as moving through the Brenner Pass into Italy apparently were shifted on southeastward into the Balkans.

Axis strength in the Balkans consists of thirty-seven Italian divisions, eighteen German and twenty Bulgarian, an informed Balkan source said in Ankara. He also said that General Hans Spiedel of the German Army had arrived in Greece to command three Nazi divisions recently shifted from the Russian front.

It is thought that fewer than ten of these divisions are manning the outlying islands off the Greek coast.

# NAZIS REPORT RED ACTIVITY

## Declare That Breach Of Lines South Of Velikie Luki Is Sealed Off

JUN 25 1943

## Soviets Don't Mention Sector But Claim Twelve Dugouts Are Destroyed

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Friday*, June 25—German dispatches reported early today that the Red army had smashed into Axis lines south of Velikie Luki, only eighty miles from the Latvian border, but said a German counter-attack had sealed off the breach in this sector which had been comparatively quiet for months.

The regular midnight Moscow bulletin did not specifically name the Velikie Luki sector, but said Soviet scouts and artillery had destroyed twelve dugouts and eight machine guns on the Western front. Velikie Luki is 275 miles west of the Soviet capital.

A special Moscow broadcast also announced that the Germans lost nineteen planes in attempted daylight attacks Wednesday on towns near Leningrad. Four Russian planes were lost in blocking the raiders, which failed even to reach the towns, the announcement said.

### Size Not Indicated

The German-controlled Paris radio reported the fighting at Velikie Luki in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, but did not indicate whether the engagement was a large-scale one.

Soviet scouts also killed 180 Germans and destroyed three large blockhouses and several machine-gun points in another stab into German positions west of Axis-held Belgorod on the Southern front, said the Moscow bulletin recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Fifty Finns were reported killed above Leningrad in a minor clash, and Soviet artillery scored hits on German positions near Lisichansk, southeast of Kharkov.

In the air the Russians said their airmen and gunners downed five German aircraft during the day.

# NEW BATTLE RAGES WEST OF MOSCOW

## Red Smash into Enemy Lines Near Velikie Luki.

LONDON, Friday, June 25.—(AP) German dispatches reported early today that the Red army had smashed into Axis lines south of Velikie Luki, only 80 miles from the Latvian border, but said a German counter-attack had sealed off the breach in this sector which had been comparatively quiet for months.

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# Nazi Line Cut East of Latvia

## Berlin Says Breach in Main Defenses Is Closed South of Velikie Luki.

London, June 24 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio declared in a broadcast recorded by Reuters today that the Russian Army had broken into the main German defense line south of Velikie Luki, eighty miles from the Latvian border, but that the breach was sealed off by a Nazi counter-attack.

The official Russian communique, as broadcast by the Moscow radio and picked up here by the Soviet monitor, said that there was only desultory action on the fighting front last night.

The German High Command reported only local activity along the whole front, adding, however, that the German air force attacked shipping in the Kuban Delta Lagoon area and in Lake Ladoga, sinking one vessel an fifteen landing barges.

## *Housing Crisis Bared By German Order*

London, June 24 (AP)—Indicating the large number of Germans who have lost their homes because of Allied bombings, the Berlin radio tonight announced that as of July 1 nobody anywhere in Germany would be permitted to have more than one room per person. It also appealed to the population to give up rooms in houses or apartments voluntarily before then to help solve the acute housing problem.

The British estimate that 1,000,000 homes in the Ruhr area have been destroyed.

A compilation showed the Allies poured more than 15,000 tons of bombs upon the Reich in the last month, two thirds of them on seven munitions centers in the Ruhr—Dortmund, Essen, Wuppertal, Bochum, Oberhausen, Krefeld and Muelheim.

## GERMAN PLANE STOLEN BY CZECHS

London June 24 (A. P.).—Five Czech Air Force officers seized a German plane and made their way to a point in the Near East, where they joined other Czechs flying with the R. A. F., the Czecho-Slovakian Government in Exile reported today.

The men said they were not molested in their flight over occupied territory, it was declared

# AXIS QUITS ISLAND IN MEDITERRANEAN

London, June 24 (A. P.).—Indications that Axis troops are being withdrawn from outpost islands in the Mediterranean from Sardinia to the Dodecanese to find a stronger line to meet an anticipated Allied invasion were reported by an unofficial spokesman in London today. His assertion keyed with a statement broadcast by the Berlin radio that the Italian garrison had already evacuated six-mile long Castelrosso, easternmost island of the Dodecanese.

The unofficial spokesman, who cannot be identified but who has continental connections, said it appeared that the Axis garrisons in Sicily, Sardinia and Corsica were being reduced and that there were indications that the main Italian holding line was being developed somewhere between the toe of Italy and Naples and Taranto. He estimated the number of Germans in the mainland of Italy at 60,000, far below the 200,000 reported some months ago. The Germans recently reported moving through the Brenner Pass apparently continued on southeast into the Balkans instead of into Italy, he added.

The German announcer said that the report of the Italian evacuation came from Ankara. British military observers minimized the importance of Castelrosso, pointing out that the tiny island probably had been garrisoned by only a few hundred soldiers.

The German announcer declared, however, that there are reports in the Turkish capital that the Allies may start operations against the Dodecanese from Syria. The Dodecanese Islands lie around the southwestern tip of Turkey and command the entry into the Ægean Sea.

Castelrosso lies less than five miles off the south coast of Turkey and is seventy-five miles east by south of Rhodes. Early in 1941 British naval forces made a landing on the island and then withdrew. The Italians later asserted they had driven the British out, causing heavy losses.

# BRITISH TORPEDOES SINK 13 AXIS SHIPS

London, June 24 (A. P.).—British submarines operating in the Mediterranean have sunk an armed Axis merchant ship of 7,000 tons and destroyed two auxiliary vessels, two medium-sized supply ships and eight small supply ships, the Admiralty announced today.

In addition, three large tankers, two large supply ships and a small tanker were damaged by torpedo hits and a patrol of two Italian destroyers was engaged by a submarine. The results of this engagement were not ascertained.

A radio location station on Alina Island north of Sicily, was repeatedly hit in a bombardment by another submarine, the Admiralty said, adding: "These successes have taken place over a wide area and include attacks made off the French Riviera, Sicily, in the Adriatic and the eastern Ægean."

# STERN, JUST PEACE URGED BY DEVERS

## U. S. Commander Says Tide of War Has Turned for Allies.

LONDON, Friday, June 25.—(AP) Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, U. S. commander in chief in the European theater, declared in a speech last night that "the tide of war has turned" and that final victory would be followed by "an intelligent and sternly just peace."

General Devers opened a three-day advanced course in international affairs for representatives of the United States, British and Canadian armed forces at the Royal Institute of International Affairs.

Americans, he said, knew their existence was inseparable from that of other nations, great and small, and that international affairs had become their affairs.

"Momentous changes" would be brought about by the war, he said, "and we must face the fact that the post-war period will require as much courage, possible even more fortitude, than the war years themselves."

## Casey in England for Talks

LONDON, June 24 (AP).—Richard G. Casey, British Minister of State for the Middle East, has arrived in England for consultations with the war cabinet, it was announced today. Casey participated last month in a conference of the Allied Middle East council of military and civil leaders at Cairo.

## Gen. Donovan Confers With Winant in London

London, June 24 (A. P.).—Brig.-Gen. William J. Donovan, head of the United States Office of Strategic Services, has arrived in Great Britain and conferrd today with Ambassador John G. Winant.

JUN 25 1943

## KING RETURNS HOME

LONDON, Friday, June 25—(AP) King George VI has returned home, it was announced today, after a visit to Allied forces in North Africa and the British Mediterranean stronghold of Malta.

The King made the return trip by plane, said the announcement, which was limited to a single terse sentence:

"His Majesty, the King, arrived home safely by air this morning."

## Graves Resigns as B. B. C. Aid

LONDON, June 24 (AP).—Sir Cecil George Graves resigned today as joint director-general of the British Broadcasting Corporation because of ill health. He had been connected with the B. B. C. since 1926.

JUN 25 1943

## Britain Urged To Start Transport Plane Output

London, *Friday*, June 25 (AP)—An immediate start on large-scale production of transport aircraft for war and post-war commercial use is called for in a statement issued today by the Society of British Aircraft Constructors.

Asserting that "much can be done without hindering the supply of combat aircraft from British factories," the society urged construction of transport planes based on heavy-bomber types, to be used in war transport operations and to be shifted immediately into commercial work at the close of the war.

At present military transport planes are being produced by the United States, while Great Britain is concentrating on combat planes.

## New Rescue Tugs Save Torpedoed Ships, Cargo

LONDON, — (AP) — The world's largest tugs are being built for the Royal Navy in British shipyards. Fast, well-armed, and capable of going hundreds of miles out to sea, they can tow anything from a battleship to a huge passenger liner. Their war-time job is to pull torpedoed or damaged vessels to safety.

Almost equal in tonnage to a medium-sized destroyer, these tugs can put to sea on five minutes' notice. They are equipped with the latest devices; electric power from a dynamo works the winches, capstans and other gear; fire-fighting jets throw liquid chemical extinguishers as much as 60 feet, and powerful pumps can clear a flooded hold in a short time.

## *Absentee Soldiers to Vote In British Post-War Poll*

### *New Law To Be Sought for General Election*

LONDON, June 24 (AP).—The government announced today plans for a post-war general election, the first since 1935, in which persons serving in the armed forces will be able to vote by mail or by proxy, a practice not permitted at the present time.

Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, told the House of Commons that the government intended to introduce legislation which would enable any person who has reached twenty-one years of age to vote.

At present, hundreds of thousands of adults in Great Britain are not eligible to vote because the register of voters has not been revised since the beginning of the war, and no provision has been made for voting by those in the armed forces who are absent from home.

War-time elections have been held only to fill vacancies in Parliament caused by deaths or resignations.

## Denies Smigly-Rydz Is Underground Leader

London, June 24 (AP)—Sources close to the Polish government in exile today branded as untrue London newspaper reports that Marshal Edward Smigly-Rydz, commander in chief of the Polish army at the outbreak of the war, had become the leader of a Polish underground movement.

The Government sources asserted that the marshal was not in Poland but was believed to be either in Rumania, where he went after Poland's collapse in 1939, or in Hungary, to which he recently applied for an entry permit.

## Honored by Duchess of Kent

LONDON, June 24 (AP).—The Duchess of Kent, sister-in-law of King George VI, presented Royal Air Force crests to three American Eagle squadrons while on a visit to an airdrome in the home counties today.

## *Landslide at Gibraltar Is Reported by Berlin*

### *Seville Dispatch Says Year Will Be Required to Clear Debris*

LONDON, June 24 (AP).—The Berlin radio quoted dispatches from Seville today as saying that a landslide had dislodged a million tons of earth and rock from the eastern face of the Rock of Gibraltar.

The broadcast, which was recorded by The Associated Press, said it would take more than a year to clear away the debris and that British military authorities had decided to build new approaches to replace those obliterated by the slide.

There was no confirmation of the report from British sources.

**What the Enemy Says.**

London, June 24 (A. P.).—The German radio today broadcast a Paris dispatch declaring that two high French officials, former Vichy collaborationists, had been shot in Algiers. Details were lacking and the report was not confirmed by any Allied spokesman.

### LONDON SOLVES PROBLEM OF MILK DELIVERIES

LONDON, — (AP) — This city's milk delivery problem has been solved by a transfer of customers which has effected tremendous savings in man-power.

About 693,567 regular purchasers were shifted from one dairy company, enabling the firm to reduce its staff more than 34 per-cent. The men released have gone into military service or war production.

It is estimated that another 4,500,000 exchanges of customers will have to be made in London before the scheme is complete.

London, June 24 (A. P.).—A Stockholm dispatch to the London Daily Express today said that special Nazi Gestapo detachments, strengthened with picked troops, have been assigned to guard duty at Norwegian dams which may soon be targets, the Germans fear, for Royal Air Force bombers.

The dispatch said that the entire region around the Moeswans Dam in the Southern part of the Hardangervidda district, has been closed and surrounded with barbed wire. Norwegians living in the area have been ordered to move, the Express added.

killed.

One official recently estimated it would take twenty years after the war to rebuild the city.

# STALEMATE SEEN IN EIRE

JUN 25 1943

### No Party Is Expected To Get Enough Votes For Firm Control Of Dail

### Ten Seats In Parliament Still Undecided—De Valera Seen Losing Majority

*[By the Associated Press]*

Dublin, *Friday*, June 25—With ten seats in Parliament still undecided in returns from Tuesday's voting, spokesmen for the major parties expressed certainty early today that Eire's first wartime elections would end in a stalemate, with no group armed with enough votes to form a firm Government in the Dail.

As early as yesterday, the Fianna Fail party of Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, which has been in power since 1932, had lost the absolute majority it had held earlier in the returns, with a number of its seats being taken by the Farmers Party which has no representation in the present Dail.

**Small Majority Seen**

It was estimated that if de Valera did hold a majority at the count's windup, it would be no more than three seats.

The standing as of 2.30 A. M. today was:

Fianna Fail, 63.

Fine Gael, headed by William T. Cosgrave, former Irish Free State President, 28.

Labor, headed by William Norton, 16.

Farmers, 14.

Independents, 7.

Supporters of de Valera's Government party declared that the best the New York-born Prime Minister could hope for would be 69 seats of the Dail's 138 as compared with the 77 the party won in the 1938 balloting.

# Hull, England, Afire in Raid

JUN 25 1943

### 15 Nazi Bombers Scatter Incendiaries on British Port—Heavy Damage Done.

Hull, England, June 24 (A. P.).—Fifteen German raiders pounded this northeast England port city of 250,000 last night, showering down thousands of incendiary bombs in an attack that lasted more than an hour and caused fires that were not controlled until today. A museum and its valuable exhibits were destroyed and part of the shopping center and residential property were damaged.

The casualty toll still was climbing as rescue squads dug out the bodies of those buried in the wreckage of their homes.

Hundreds fled to air raid shelters clad only in night-dress.

Hull was one of the first English towns raided in the war. It has had hundreds of alerts and underwent between seventy and eighty raids during the winter of 1940, during which 1,050 were killed.

**Action at Belgorod.**

Moscow, June 24 (A. P.).—An assertion in the Soviet midnight communique that Russian units had struck at German defense lines west of Belgorod stirred the speculation of Moscow military observers today, since the town, on the lower-central part of the front, long has been in German hands. Belgorod is forty miles northeast of Kharkov, which also is held by the Germans.

Whether the reported Soviet action west of Belgorod means the Russians have captured it recently, without making any public announcement, or whether they merely slipped around the town for a quick thrust remains to be explained here.

The war bulletin said that as a result of the fighting more than 200 Germans were killed. It described the Russian attackers as a reconnaissance unit.

Except for this sortie, the land front continued in its lull. The Red Air Force kept up its destructive raids against enemy airdromes.

# 7000 ARE REPORTED ARRESTED IN ITALY

Berne, June 24 (A. P.).—Reliable spokesmen today reported the arrest of more than 7,000 anti-Fascists and other dissidents by the Italian police under the direction of their newly appointed chief, Renzo Chierici, a graduate of the castor oil-and-cudget days of Fascism.

Carlo Scorza, the secretary of the Fascist party, declared, according to these informants, that the arrests were absolutely indispensable, and urged Premier Mussolini to exert even greater severity. The persons arrested were said to include high Fascist officials, among them party prefects, several thousand "Communists," and many anti-Fascists reported to have been involved in separatist movements in Dalmatia and South Tyrol.

## KINGDOM UP TO FRANCO

HAWKINS

Berne, June 24 (A. P.).—The question of a restoration of the Spanish monarchy, with Prince Juan as King, was dropped neatly into the lap of Generalissimo Francisco Franco today. Brought decisively into the open by a letter from twenty-five leading Monarchists addressed to Franco, the problem has been given added urgency by the activity of Alfonso d'Orleans, cousin of the late King Alfonso XIII, who has just returned to Madrid after conferences here with the 30-year-old Prince Juan, to whom Alfonso signed over his rights to the throne before his death in Rome in February, 1941.

The pressure by the monarchists is so straightforward that it appears they are confident the issue will be brought to a decision very soon. Their letter, it was said, demands a straight yes or no answer from Franco.

The signers—all members of the Cortes—are urging immediacy, declaring that a regime that has had no previous alliances—such as Franco's links with Germany and Italy—is necessary to guard Spain's neutrality and economic welfare as the Second Front threat grows stronger.

# NAZI U-BOATS FAIL TO HALT SUPPLIES BOUND FOR AFRICA

### American Fifth Army Receiving All Its Needs, Says Commanding General.

By DON WHITEHEAD

A NORTH AFRICAN PORT, June 24—(AP) Adolf Hitler's marauding submarines have failed to check the flow of food supplies and war materials to the Fifth Ameri-

can army in North Africa and during the last six months the loss of shipments has been "absolutely negligible," the commanding general of this base section said today.

The officer said that more than 1,000,000 tons of shipping had crossed the Atlantic to maintain the American army since it landed on this continent, and that convoys continue to stream into these ports with greater tonnages than before.

**Lauds Navy, Merchant Marine**

"The Navy and the merchant marine have done a wonderful job," the general said. "Before, in supplies sent to the Army from the United States we estimated a certain percentage of loss from submarine attacks on convoys. But those losses have been considerably lower than we figured they would be. You might say they are absolutely negligible.

"We have had losses. Some ships have been sunk and the loss of cargoes made it difficult for the Army at times. There were days when we did not have all we wanted of certain things—oil filters, for example.

"With the shortage of oil filters the oil in the motors of cars and trucks was not as clean as it should have been and the drivers had to work harder to keep the motors in good condition.

"But there never was any serious disruption in the movement of supplies x x x."

The general said much credit should be given to the U. S. ports for the job done there in getting cargoes on their way to North Africa.

At another port, an officer said that German officers enroute from Tunisia to prison camps were amazed at the number of ships they see in the harbors.

"They believed the propaganda that subs were sinking everything coming this way," "when as a matter of fact, convoy after convoy docks without a ship missing."

"I'll be getting a new Mitchell in a few days," Schlitzkus promised, "and something is going to happen. I don't mean I'll start strafing lifeboats, but I'll get even. You can count on that."

## Bombers Blast Italy's Islands, Hit Airdrome

### Sicily and Sardinia Again Attacked; Explosions Set

JUN 25 1943

30.24 - 5341

30.24 — 5341

## Off at Comiso Installations

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 24 (AP).—Bomber squadrons from the twin Allied air commands in the Mediterranean—Royal Air Force heavyweights from Middle East bases and Wellingtons flying under the Northwest African Command—have again spread fire and steel over Sicilian and Sardinian targets, it was announced today.

The Middle East forces on Tuesday night drove in over the Mediterranean to assault the Italian airdrome at Comiso in Sicily, causing two violent explosions and many fires. The hangar and workshops were hit squarely. This attack cost no Allied planes.

At the same time, said General Dwight D. Eisenhower's communique, the Northwest African Wellingtons threw in an assault upon the docks at Olbia, in Sardinia, leaving the harbor area alight.

Other formations attached to this headquarters carried out patrol sweeps, in which an enemy tanker was sunk. In all operations, the cost was two Allied planes.

Fighter-bombers from the Malta base, the third from which the Allied air offensive is being carried on, continued their long attacks on Italian transport, this time bombing the railway sidings at Pozzallo, Sicily. A German plane was shot down by British Spitfires springing from Malta.

The Wellington smash at Olbia was the first blow at Sardinia since last Friday, the week's earlier operations all having been turned against Sicily and the Italian mainland. In addition to Olbia's docks, an enemy ship in harbor there was set afire.

The Italian high command, in a communique broadcast from Rome, said, without any Allied confirmation, that Italian torpedo planes had sunk a 15,000-ton Allied steamship and damaged a 7,000-ton Allied tanker off Algeria.

# 'Dirty Fighting' On Pantelleria Raid Angers U. S. Bomber Pilot

### Lieutenant Schlitzkus Shot Down By Enemy Planes And Strafed In Lifeboat

JUN 25 1943

By JOSEPH MORTON
*(Associated Press Correspondent)*

An Advanced American Base in North Africa, June 23 (Delayed) (AP)—First Lieutenant Sam C. Schlitzkus, of Dallas, Texas, is an extremely angry bomber pilot, the victim of what he declares was dirty fighting.

The bronzed 23-year-old pilot, who had flown nineteen missions over enemy territory, lost his Mitchell to a score of Messerschmitts in a recent engagement between Pantelleria Island and Tunisia.

His bombardier was killed and three other crewmen wounded when the Germans shot his plane into the sea and then strafed the rubber lifeboat in which they were trying to make land. Only Schlitzkus came through unhurt.

**Messerchmitts Come**

"The Messerschmitt-109s jumped us as we finished dropping bombs on Pantelleria a day or so before the island surrendered," Schlitzkus related. "We fought them off as best we could until we were about ten miles out to sea.

"Then they dived in from both sides, firing from as close as fifty yards. The right engine was hit twice and caught fire; the hydraulic system went out and the wheels dropped down. The copilot started to walk back to pump the wheels up by hand, but he was wounded in the back.

**Controls Put Out**

"Then the enemy almost chewed off my right wing and set both gas tanks afire. Other shots hit the controls and knocked out all my instruments. Finally they got a shot in my left engine, but both engines continued to pull, so we kept on.

"Next the escape hatch and the top of the plane over my head was blown away by a burst of .20-millimeter shells. The copilot's throat microphone was shot away and my own wrist watch and headphones were neatly picked off. Then the instrument panel went and we decided to crash land in the water.

**Shot All To Hell**

"While we were going down the turret gunner's ammunition gave out and as he climbed down three Messerschmitts dived from above. They blew off both sides of the turret and wounded him. In short, we were shot all to hell.

"The wheels and lower turret were down when the plane smacked the water. We just had time to climb out and get the raft clear when she sank.

"Then we found they were coming at us again. We couldn't get under water because of our life vests, so we just had to duck our heads and let them strafe us. After a while they punctured the radio operator's lifebelt, so he could at least bleed under water. Then they seemed satisfied and quit."

**Picked Up By Seaplane**

Hours later an RAF Walrus amphibious sea rescue plane sighted Schlitzkus and his three companions, but the waves were too high to permit it to come down and it summoned a minesweeper, which picked up the flyers and kept them aboard overnight. They were landed at a Tunisian port the next day.

During all this time, Schlitzkus said, his three wounded companions did not "whimper." The radio operator's legs were pierced by 20-millimeter cannon shells. The gunner had been sprayed by splinters from a shell which exploded inside the plane. He was bleeding all over.

# GIRAUD TELLS OFFICERS' AGES

### Retorts to Rivals' Charge That Staff Is Old.

Algiers, June 24 (A. P.).—Continued rivalry between Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle was reflected today in a special communique from the headquarters of Gen. Giraud denying that his military command is cluttered up with aging officers. The communique, issued "to end certain rumors prejudicing the credit" of Giraud's armed forces, declared that of 108 generals and admirals under his command only two are over 60 years of age.

The De Gaullists, obviously with the approval of their chief, have repeatedly alleged that Gen. Giraud has kept more than 100 over-age generals and other officers on the active list.

The communique disclosed incidentally that Admiral Rene Godfroy, commander of the French fleet at Alexandria, who had remained loyal to Vichy while his vessels lay there dismantled following the fall of France, is now on the active list of naval officers under Gen. Giraud's command. It also disclosed that Gen. Giraud has established an expeditionary corps to fight beside his American and British allies "in overseas operations from North Africa." The generals of this corps, the communique said, number twenty-three and their average age is 52 years 6 months.

The bulletin said that the average age of the forty-four generals in administrative posts, commanding territories, air bases, &c., was 56 years; that the twenty-two in engineering, medical, supply and similar services average 54 years, and that the nineteen admirals average 53 years.

Explosive arguments, meanwhile, continued to simmer in both camps over the question of recruiting North African civilians who might wish to join Gen. de Gaulle's Free French forces instead of Gen. Giraud's. The Giraudists maintain that recruiting should be on a territorial basis, thus preventing the Fighting French from taking any man power from this area—an arrangement strongly opposed by the De Gaullists.

# Daring Bomber Crews Cited

JUN 25 1943

### New Yorkers Included in Those Honored for Their Air Raids on Japs.

United States Heavy Bomber Base Somewhere in India, June 3 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Clayton L. Bissell, Tenth Air Force commander, said at this base recently, "You men of this heavy bomber group have made a glorious record during the months you have been fighting the Japs in Burma and Thailand. I'd stack your group against any heavy bomber group in the world any time—and be confident of the results."

The group to which he referred stems back to world war I days, when it won citations for outstanding performances in the Lorraine, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne battles.

A few days ago the group learned of another citation—issued in the name of the President of the United States—"For outstanding performance of duty in action during the period January 14 to March 1, 1942."

"Opposing the full force of the numerically superior Japanese with all available aircraft," the citation said, "the . . . bombardment group participated daily in attacking the enemy wherever they found him during his prolonged drive through the Philippines and Netherland Indies to Java. Long-range bombing attacks were executed in the face of heavy anti-aircraft fire, and large concentrations of enemy fighter airplanes over the target areas. Despite extremely adverse weather and dangerous field conditions, hampered by lack of adequate personnel to maintain aircraft in continuous combat condition, many successful missions were performed by crews fatigued from daily flights against the numerically dominant enemy. . . . The superior courage and devotion to duty shown by this bombardment group will always be worthy of emulation."

This year, the group has been bettering its records month by month. During the first twenty-two days of May, for example, the heavy bombers dropped 1,400,000 pounds of high explosive on more than forty targets. In a single day, they poured more than 100 tons of bombs on the Japs.

**New Yorkers in Group.**

Among combat crewmen responsible for this group's outstanding performances to date are:

Pilots—Col. Conrad F. Necrason, Cooperstown, N. Y., group commander; Lieut. James Barton, Binghamton, N. Y.

Co-pilots—Lieut. Allan Kass, New York city; Lieut. Russell Codington, Hudson Falls, N. Y.; Lieut. Robert Corrigan, Stamford, Conn.; Lieut. Francis Dougherty, St. Albans, L. I.; Lieut. Benjamin Reynolds, Newport, R. I.; Lieut. Benjamin Joy, Briston, Conn.

Navigators — Lieut. Hugo Franz, Saranac Lake, N. Y.; Lieut William Clark, Pittsford, N. Y.; Lieut. Leo Levi, Hudson Falls, N. Y.; Lieut. Thomas Columbus, Buffalo, N. Y.; Lieut. Eric Kyhlon, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lieut. Paul Paskey, Roselle, N. J.; Lieut Lewis Harris, Stamford, Conn.; Lieut. Edward Weaver, Elmira, N. Y.

Bombardiers — Master Sergt. Howard Darby, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Lieut. James Duffy, L. I., N. Y.; Lieut. Kenneth Kinney, Gouverneur, N. Y.; Lieut. Joseph Bryne, New York, N. Y.; Lieut. Chester Bawol, Sauquoit, N. Y; Lieut. Edward Cappucci, New York, N. Y.; Lieut. William Vogel, Elma, N. Y.; Lieut Richard Clements, Larchmont, N. Y.

**Engineers and Gunners.**

Engineers, radio operators, gunners, photo gunners:

Technical Sergt. Adolph Scolovino, Providence, R. I.; Technical Sergt. John Craigie, West Haven, Conn.; Staff Sergt. Henry Ley, New Haven, Conn.; Staff Sergt. Francis Diegman, Kenilworth, N. J.; Staff Sergt. Ralph Perrone, New York city; Staff Sergt. Frank Chiarrello, Bridgeport, Conn.; Staff Sergt. Daniel Sbarra, Woodside, L. I.; Corporal Adrian Ablaza, New York city; Staff Sergt. Elmer Lewis, Trenton, N. J.; Staff Sergt. William Carver, Rosemont, N. J.; Staff Sergt. Martin Flanagan, Brooklyn; Technical Sergt. Robert Egnor, Catskill, N. Y.; Technical Sergt. John Imre, Bordentown, N. J.; Staff Sergt. Kenneth Marks, Springfield Gardens, L. I.; Staff Sergt. Robert Murphy, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Staff Sergt. Joseph Cushman, Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Technical Sergt. Robert Mayotte, Hudson Falls, N. Y.; Staff Sergt. Elliott Ryan, L. I.; Staff Sergt. Robert Banner, Meriden, Conn.; Staff Sergt. John Baltes, Inwood, L. I.; Sergt. James Ryan, Summit, N. J.; Staff Sergt. Don Myers, Greenwich, Conn.; Staff Sergt. Henry Caldwell, Woonsocket, R. I.; Technical Sergt. Irving Van Valkenburg, Attica, N. Y.; Staff Sergt. Samuel Keyser, Hartford, Conn., and Staff Sergt. Walter Rozell, Bradley Beach, N. J.

## Pope To Seek Closer Vatican-Chinese Ties

Chungking, June 24 (AP)—President Lin Sen has received a letter from Pope Pius XII pledging to do the utmost to promote closer relations between China and the Vatican, it was announced today.

The letter, which was written in Latin, said Dr. Shieh Shou-kang, Chinese Minister to the Vatican, was welcomed warmly when he presented his credentials last year and was promised every facility and help in executing his duties.

The Pope expressed the hope that peace would dawn before long for the whole world.

# BIG FIRES SET ON SALAMAUA

### Allied Bombers Raid Japanese New Guinea Base In Low Level Attack

### Two Enemy Planes Destroyed Over Tanimbar Islands North Of Darwin

JUN 25 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in Australia, *Friday*, June 25—Allied Mitchell bombers set big fires yesterday at Salamaua, New Guiner, in a low level attack, the high command announced.

Allied fighters destroyed two Japanese bombers while over the Tanimbar Islands, 300 miles north of Darwin.

In the reawakened ground fighting sector at Mubo, twelve miles below Salamaua, Allied attack planes bombed and strafed the Japanese position on Woody island and along adjacent tracks in support of the ground troops, but "the ground situation was quiet," the noon communique said.

**200 Casualties**

"In his recent attacks, the enemy

JUN 25 1943

sustained over 200 known casualties," it added.

"Our losses were very light in proportion."

Over Tanimbar, Allied long-range fighters heavily strafed the airdrome on Selaru, destroying two enemy reconnaissance bombers which were on the ground.

At Salamaua, the airdrome buildings and installations as well as adjacent villages occupied by the Japanese were the targets.

The communique said the raiders started large fires in the supply and fuel dumps.

**Maccassar Is Plastered, Too.**

Allied Headquarters in Australia, June 24 (A. P.).—The Japanese, long undisturbed on their conquered islands in the Southwest Pacific while they seized resources and build fortifications, had a grim warning before them today—thirty-eight tons of bombs dropped on Macassar, Dutch Celebes, where no bombs had fallen since Japan won the battle for Java.

American flyers had to cover a round trip of 2,000 over-water miles in land-based Liberator bombers to strike in daylight yesterday at Macassar but they appeared in great force, squarely hitting an enemy cruiser and a cargo ship and starting dock fires.

Only one of the big bombers was lost. The only Japanese fighter to attempt interception crashed into its wing. The two fell together.

A spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur said the flight was the second longest made in the war by land-based bombers, being exceeded only by a bombing raid on Wake Islands from Hawaii, a round trip amounting to 2,400 miles.

**Cruiser Set Afire.**

While anti-aircraft batteries on the shore and from the cruiser and six merchant ships in the harbor fired constantly, the Liberators sent a heavy weight of incehdiaries and high explosive bombs, some of them 2,000-pounders, crashing down on the Juliana and Wilhelmina wharves. One of the 2,000-pounders hit the cruiser, which immediately was enveloped in smoke.

On the ground the Japanese also took a beating. Today's communique disclosed that on Tuesday they made their third straight attempt to break through well-entrenched Australians on Lababia Ridge between Mubo and Salamaua, New Guinea, but were bloodily repulsed. Sixty-four of the enemy either were killed or severely wounded, as against the wounding of only three Australians.

The day before, an even larger Japanese patrol tried to break through and was thrown back after suffering over 100 casualties. The ground fighting is in a jungle area some twelve miles below the enemy's isthmus base of Salamaua on the Huon Gulf.

# U. S. PILOTS RAID SOLOMON FOE

JUN 25 1943

## Batter Jap Seaplane Base With 20 Tons of Bombs.

An Advanced South Pacific Base, June 24 (A. P.).—Dauntless and Avenger bombers yesterday unloaded twenty tons of bombs on Rekata Bay, the Japanese seaplane base and submarine fueling station on Santa Isabel Island in the Solomons, and South Pacific Force headquarters reported today that several bomb hits were scored and one fire was started. Wildcat fighter planes escorted the bombers.

Maintaining a steady aerial pressure against enemy bases in the Solomons, the Americans also attacked Bur Village, a new enemy outpost on Gannonga Island. Mitchell medium bombers were escorted on this raid by Navy Corsair fighters. One Mitchell failed to return.

# *MacArthur Upholds Brereton On Air Tactics in Philippines*

## Takes Note of Criticism of U. S. General's Work After Pearl Harbor Attack, Terms It 'Grave Injustice,' Cites Foe's Numerical Weight

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, June 25 (Friday) (AP).—General Douglas MacArthur expressed support today of the action of Major General Lewis H. Brereton in handling air forces in the Philippines at the beginning of the war. General MacArthur thus took cognizance of statements which he said implied criticism of General Brereton.

"Air forces in the Philippines were planned carefully and executed valiantly," General MacArthur said in a special statement. "Any attempt to decry their record ca nspring only from complete lack of knowledge of facts involved."

The statement was believed to refer to articles published in the United States which the general said left the implication "that through neglect or faulty judgment he (Brereton) failed to take proper security measures, resulting in destruction of his air force on the ground."

"Such statements do grave injustice to this officer and his gallant subordinates," General MacArthur continued. "His tiny force was crushed by sheer weight of numbers. Its combat crews fought valiantly but were hopelessly outnumbered."

General MacArthur pointed out that at the start of the war General Brereton had "only a token force" of fifty-three heavy bombers and seventy-two fighters. Additionally, he was handicapped by a lack of airdromes, with only Clark Field usable by heavy bombers and only five fields usable by fighters. Other fields were being constructed but they were not available before Dec. 7, 1941.

General MacArthur said the entire command was placed on a full war basis two weeks before Dec. 7 and security and reconnaissance patrols had been flown regularly. Two or four squadrons of heavy bombers were sent to Mindanao in the Philippines out of reach of the enemy.

General Breton informed subordinate commanders on Dec. 7 that war was imminent and ordered all officers of combat crews to be ready for duty at all times.

"The Dispatch reporting the attack on Pearl Harbor was received at Manila at 4 a. m. Dec. 8 and was transmitted instantly to the air force and Brereton's headquarters had it in the hands of his organization commanders at Clark Field at 4:45 a. m.," General MacArthur said.

"The first flight of enemy bombers to reach Luzon (Manila is on the Island of Luzon) was signaled by an air warning at 9:30 a. m and fighters were dispatched for interception.

"At 11:30, another formation of bombers was reported. Four squadrons of our fighters were in the air while a fifth and last squadron completed gassing. The enemy bomber formation, which was joined by dive bombers, attacked Clark Field in overwhelming force, striking just as the light fighter squadron taxied to a take-off.

"At this time and during the succeeding days, a number of airplanes were destroyed on the ground while landing for gas or while down for essential maintenance, but it never was the result of negligence on the part of Brereton or of his subordinates.

"Due to a shortage of fighters and to a lack of dispersal fields, bombers, the famous 19th Group, were withdrawn to Mindanao and later to Australia and Java, where they were soon engrossed in the struggle for the Dutch East Indies and Australia.

"Back in the Philippines, our fighters under the brilliant leadership of the late General H. H. George maintained an unequal struggle with greatest persistency and success, finally succumbing to inevitable attrition, their last memorable attack being on Subic Bay March 2, when only four were available to strike."

# AUSTRALIAN SAYS U. S. FORCES GAIN

Canberra, Australia, June 24 (A. P.).—Prime Minister John Curtin, in a statement today, disclosed that American land forces in the southwest Pacific now equal in number the Australian forces there and that United States air squadrons exceed the numerical strength of the Royal Australian Air Force.

He also declared "the battle for Australia assuredly has been won, as has the battle for Britain, but that does not mean the battle for the Pacific is won.

"Some day," he added, "the people will be told how close a call we had in New Guinea."

Mr. Curtin gave no actual figures on the strength of American reinforcements.

The Prime Minister today appointed a royal commission to investigate a statement by Labor Minister Edward Ward that he had been reliably informed that an important home defense document was missing from the files of the advisory war council.

Ward was suspended from the Cabinet pending the commission's report.

# LARGE AIR GROUP ARRIVES IN BRITAIN

## Thousands of Fliers in R.C.A.F. Cross Ocean Safely.

AN EAST COAST CANADIAN PORT, June 24.—(AP) Thousands of young Canadian airmen—Pilots for speedy fighters and explosive-laden bombers, observers, navigators, air gunners and wireless operators—have arrived in Britain after the safe passage of one of the largest R.C.A.F. movements ever to leave this port.

An announcement of their arrival was permitted today by the censorship.

Sailing with them were flying men from practically every dominion, and representatives of the free fighting forces of Norway, the Netherlands, France and other countries.

JUN 25 1943

# *QUEENS FLYER KILLED*

Ottawa, June 24 (A. P.).—Pilot Officer Charles Philip Meredith of Beechhurst, L. I., has been killed on active service overseas, the Royal Canadian Air Force announced today. His father, Capt. C. P. Meredith, lives at 6-01 161st street, Beechhurst.

# SICILIANS HIDE IN OLD STADIUM

Thousands of Italians seek shelter from Allied air raids by flocking each night to subterranean passages of the Roman amphitheater at Catania, Sicily, the Berlin radio said today in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

This amphitheater, 410 by 348 feet, was the third largest of ancient Rome, being exceeded in size only by that at Verona and the Colosseum of Rome. Catania, founded in 729 B. C. by Greek colonists, is located on the eastern shore of Sicily at the foot of towering Mount Etna and on several occasions in its long history has been virtually obliterated by lava flows. A considerable portion of the amphitheater has been uncovered.

# *Total U. S. War Casualties To Date Are Put At 90,860*

## Figures Revealed As Stimson Warns Of Bigger Toll To Come In Future Operations

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 24—With a warning by Secretary of War Stimson that heavier losses lie ahead, the War and Navy departments today announced a total of 90,860 war casualties to date.

Secretary Stimson said future military operations are likely to involve much greater numbers of troops and that correspondingly heavier losses should be expected.

"It is certain," he stated, "that in practically all theaters of war in which our troops have been engaged, the enemy's losses have been much greater than our own."

**63,958 For Army**

He gave the army's total casualties as 63,958, including 7,528 men killed in action or died of wounds, 17,128 wounded, 22,687 missing and 16,615 officially reported taken prisoner.

The navy's latest casualty list today said navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard losses were 26,902 in all to date, comprised of 7,604 dead, 4,732 wounded, and 11,010 missing and 3,556 prisoners of war.

Secretary Stimson said the Philippines campaign accounted for a total of 31,610 casualties and described it as the most costly thus far in casualties for the present war. This figure includes losses to the Philippine Scouts but not the Philippine constabulary or the Commonwealth army.

**Some Duplications**

He said the Philippine figures probably include some duplications and that many listed as wounded may be included also among the missing and the prisoners, and many of those listed now as missing may actually have been killed or wounded in the final days of the struggles on Bataan and Corregidor when casualty reports failed to come in.

He supplied these total figures for army casualties in the various other theaters:

ASIATIC—131 killed, 15 wounded, 85 missing, 60 prisoners; total, 291.

CENTRAL PACIFIC—Including the initial Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor: 272 killed, 412 wounded, 57 missing, no prisoners; total, 741.

EUROPEAN — 436 killed, 664 wounded, 1,196 missing, 594 prisoners; total 2,890.

LATIN-AMERICAN — 8 killed, 3 wounded, 26 missing, no prisoners; total, 37.

MIDDLE EAST — Including the Ninth Air Force, which operated over Africa, the Mediterranean and Italy: 106 killed, 96 wounded, 214 missing, 46 prisoners; total, 462.

NORTH AFRICA — 2,574 killed, 9,437 wounded, 1,620 missing, 5,107 prisoners; total 18,738.

NORTH AMERICA—Including Alaska-Aleutians campaign and losses at sea and in the air in the vicinity of Greenland: 864 killed, 1,246 wounded, 214 missing, no prisoners; total, 2,324.

SOUTH PACIFIC—Including army operations on Guadalcanal: 622 killed, 1,165 wounded, 236 missing, no prisoners; total, 2,023.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC — Including the New Guinea campaign and 500 listed as missing after the capture of Java by the Japanese: 1,242 killed, 2,344 wounded, 1,100 missing, 156 prisoners; total, 4,842.

JUN 25 1943

30.24-5343

30.24—5343

# 30 FLYERS IN CAP LOST DURING WAR

## Exploits Since Pearl Harbor Reviewed—Baltimorean Puts Net Pay At $56

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 24—The Office of War Information tonight said thirty flyers have been killed and seventy-three planes lost in the work—over land and water—of the Civil Air Patrol since its organization a week before Pearl Harbor.

The OWI, in a long review of the efforts of the patrol, said it now has more planes available for assignment than the entire Army Air Corps had at the beginning of 1940.

The CAP's 75,000 volunteer airmen, operating at more than a thousand airfields, are the world's largest aerial home guard, according to the OWI which pointed out that only this country and Russia have permitted their civilians to fly in wartime.

### Flyers Get $8 A Day

CAP members, who have been under the jurisdiction of the army air forces since April, receive $8 a day plus $5 to $56 an hour for operation, maintenance and depreciation of their planes, depending upon their size and horsepower. One CAP flyer, Capt. Robert E. Thomas, a Baltimore broker, figured that after 40,000 miles of flying on a six months tour of duty that he had only $56 left when all expenses had been paid—leaving him little less than $10 a month.

Some of the patrol's achievements include:

Flights totaling over 20,000,000 miles, the spotting of more than 150 submarines for the army, navy and Coast Guard, the sinking of some submarines themselves, and offshore patrol missions which brought rescue to crews of torpedoed tankers.

### Organized In Each State

The CAP is organized in each of the forty-eight States. Mechanics, nurses, radio operators, observers, photographers and doctors have joined the pilots in ground crew training which fits each local unit to perform any mission light planes can fly.

The inland squadron members carry on their regular jobs and serve in their spare time.

The OWI said: "Flying their own planes, using their own brains, initiative, equipment and money, together with gradually enlarged Federal grants, they have built up many coastal bases from Maine to Mexico."

### Duties Of Inland Flights

Inland, their courier routes between army posts and between industrial plants require the services of several hundred planes daily and a large number of pilots, ground mechanics, and radio operators.

Their volunteer missions search for lost planes, maintain forest-fire patrols, and fly emergency relief to flood and disaster areas.

They furnish men and women pilots to the army transport command and carry on a large-scale training program, all of which, the OWI said, frees thousands of army planes and pilots for more urgent assignments.

At the outbreak of war there were 100,000 civilian pilots, the same number of student pilots and 25,000 private planes, the OWI said in pointing out that most of the military-age pilots and students were soon in the armed services.

CAP then began organizing the rest into volunteer squadrons, groups and flights serving under a wing commander.

### Negro Pilots in First Combat

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP).—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today that the Air Force's first squadron of Negro pilots, the 99th Fighter Squadron, has "weathered its first aerial combat test very favorably."

The squadron, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel B. O. Davis jr., a son of the first Negro general officer in the Army, is in North Africa and participated—as an escort and fighter bomber outfit—in the siege of Pantelleria, but had very little chance to engage enemy fighters during that time. The group was fired on only once and when it turned to engage the enemy fighters the latter fled.

On the afternoon of June 18, however, a flight of six P-40s led by First Lieutenant Charles W. Dryden, of 800 Home Street, the Bronx, N. Y., was attacked over Pantelleria by twelve German FW 190s escorting enemy bombers trying to raid the island. Ten more German fighters hovered above the bombers.

In a lively engagement, the American Negro pilots damaged two of the German fighters and forced the remainder to retreat.

# YEAR'S PLANE OUTPUT MAY REACH 115,000

## Arnold Predicts Figure For Twelve Months, Starting July 1

JUN 25 1943

## Raises Earlier Estimate By 15,000 At House Group Hearing

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 24—Gen. H. H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, disclosed today that airplane production in the year beginning July 1 is expected to reach 115,000.

Testifying before the House Civil Service Committee, General Arnold boosted by 15,000 earlier War Department estimates that 100,000 planes will be produced in that year.

Even so, the new estimate falls 10,000 planes short of the original objective of 125,000 for the year as disclosed last month during hearings before the House Appropriations Committee on the army's 1944 supply bill. The revision, army officials explained them, was caused by changes in design and concentration on heavier types of craft.

### Funds Provided

The huge acquisition of aircraft, General Arnold told the Civil Service group during questioning on personnel problems in the War Department, will be accomplished with approximately $36,000,000,000 provided for the air forces in the army supply bill already passed by the House.

That sum, he explained, includes the acquisition of spare engines, parts and other equipment necessary to keep the planes flying.

"There is no question in my mind," he added, "as to the ultimate accomplishment of this vital mission with which we are charged—the defeat of the Axis through application of air power. It will be accomplished and accomplished well, with the aid and assistance of our civilian personnel army."

### Civilian Personnel Increased

The "civilian personnel army" used in field operations, he told the committee, must be increased by 56,000 employes to a total of 386,000 during the year.

Today, he declared, there are over 2,000,000 officers and men in the Army Air Forces, or forty-two times more than there were three years ago.

By the end of June, 1944, the Army Air Forces will number more than 3,000,000, Lieut. Gen. Joseph T. McNarney, deputy chief of staff, had told the Appropriations Committee earlier.

At the time General McNarney testified, the airplane production objective for this year was "approximately 100,000" craft, including 36,000 bombers, 38,000 fighters and 12,000 transports besides trainers and other planes.

# BOMBS STALL NAZI ARMIES, STIMSON HINTS

JUN 25 1943

## Plans For Offensive In Russia May Be Canceled, He Says

## Fighters Are Apparently Called Back To Guard War Industries

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 24—The blasting of German industrial areas by Allied bombers in repeated assaults from British bases may already have wrecked Axis plans for a great summer offensive in Russia, Secretary of War Stimson suggested today.

Reporting that recent raids by both British and American bombers against German targets had been met by strong forces of enemy fighters, Stimson told a press conference this indicated Germany had found it necessary to concentrate much of her fighter plane strength to protect industrial and military installations on the home front.

"It is probable," he said, "that many of these planes were withdrawn from the Eastern front, which may be one reason why Germany has not yet launched a summer offensive in Russia."

### Lull Called Extraordinary

The lull on the Russian front was described by the Secretary as extraordinary in view of the fact that the weather for several weeks has favored major military operations, and the Axis has more than 200 divisions there.

Another possible explanation for the delay of the long-expected Axis drive against the Red army was seen in Stimson's report that Germany has shifted ten or twelve additional divisions into France, and has sent several divisions to Italy.

This latter move seemed to dispose of speculation that Germany intended to leave Italy alone to face an Allied drive from North Africa. Instead, the senior partner of the Axis apparently intends to bolster Italian defenses heavily in an effort to prevent Allied capture of Sicily and Sardinia, or a landing on the Italian mainland.

### Source Problematical

Whether the divisions moved into western and southern Europe came from the Russian front was problematical, Stimson said, since they may well have been drawn from reserves in Germany.

Depletion of these reserves, however, would mean just that many fewer troops available for replacements on the Russian front.

Stimson's statements supported a growing belief in some quarters that the German offensive against Russia has now been abandoned.

Some observers see in this a tacit admission by the German high command that an Axis victory is no longer a possibility, that German strength must be saved to fight off Allied attacks, and that the best the Axis can hope for now is to drag out a defensive war so long that the Allies will become wearied and agree to a negotiated peace rather than unconditional surrender.

### Change Of Tone Noted

In line with this, they point to a change of tone noticed in recent German broadcasts, both those for home consumption and those beamed overseas. The home broadcasts no longer threaten, or boast of Axis invincibility, but instead warn the German population of possible disaster.

One recent broadcast, taking the British and Americans severely to task for killing civilians in their bombing raids on Germany, contained an implied official admission to the German people that the Allies now exercise air supremacy over western Europe.

Another, beamed at America, spoke of post-war opportunities for the United States in Europe as the leader in reconstruction efforts, and contained the startling statement—considering it came from a German source—that at the end of the war, the United States would be the most powerful nation in the world.

## U. S. SHIP SUNK

WASHINGTON, June 24—(AP) The Navy reported today that a small United Nations merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Caribbean area in mid-March. Survivors landed at New York.

Of the crew of 36, it was announced, two lost their lives.

The survivors put off in two lifeboats and four rafts and three hours later were picked up by a U. S. naval vessel.

## BOMBS MISS U. S. SHIPS

Washington, June 24 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today that Japanese planes had unsuccessfully attacked small American warships in the southeastern Solomon Islands on two different occasions recently. In each instance only one enemy aircraft was involved.

On Sunday night a light surface unit escaped injury in the vicinity of Savo Island, the communique said, while on Tuesday night, two patrol craft were unsuccessfully strafed in the vicinity of the Russell Islands. Both Savo and the Russells are near Guadalcanal.

# MORE U. S. DEAD IN JAP PRISONS

## Red Cross Reports 300 Died of Diseases.

Washington, D. C., June 24.—Since Corregidor fell and fighting ceased in the Philippines more than 300 American soldiers have died in Japanese prison camps from what are described as natural causes—malaria, diphtheria, dysentery and pneumonia, with some deaths from beri-beri, the disease of malnutrition, the War Department has been notified by the Internatonal Red Cross.

Today it made public a partial list of those who have died from disease. Earlier it had reported that more than 300 had died from battle wounds. These are from a total of 11,307 Army personnel who so far have been reported by the Red Cross to be prisoners of war in Japanese hands. Today's list included the following from New York, New Jersey and Connecticut:

**NEW YORK.**

MIKOLAJCZYK, JOHN M., corporal; brother, Frank Mikolajczyk, 15 Albion Road, Oakfield.

TURTURRO, AUGUSTINE T., corporal; father, Michael Turturro, Route 1, Marlboro.

WEISSBUCH, ELLIOTT, private; mother, Mrs. Nettie Weissbuch, 236 Vernon avenue, Brooklyn.

**NEW JERSEY.**

FISCHER, JACOB, private, first class; mother, Mrs. Pauline Fischer, 177 16th avenue, Newark.

**(In Philippine Area.)**

**CONNECTICUT.**

CHANCE, ROBERT T., private; mother, Mrs. Ruth La Penta, 44 Norwich street, Hartford.

DAMIANI, JOSEPH E., private, first class; mother, Mrs. Margaret Damiani, 206 Prospect street, Willimantic.

## *Navy and Coast Guard Casualties Are Listed*

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP).—The Navy announced today eighty-eight casualties, including fifty-eight dead, six wounded and twenty-four missing.

This brings to 23,346 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 7,604 dead, 4,732 wounded and 11,010 missing.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) included the following:

**NEW YORK**

**Dead**

JUN 25 1943

ARRIGHI, RICHARD ANDREA, ensign, Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Florence Emma Arrighi, 80 Parkside Drive, Point Lookout, L. I.

COREY, WILLIAM HORACE, Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Mabel Louise Corey, 488 Nassau Boulevard, Williston Park, L. I.

DAVIS, DANIEL CORNELIUS, ensign, Coast Guard; uncle, Benjamin Weber, 556 Warwick Street, Brooklyn.

GARCIA, WILLIAM A., ensign, Coast Guard; father, 83 Bunn Street, Amsterdam.

LOBOSCO, ANGELO FRANK, Coast Guard; father, Carmine Lobosco, 1654 Eighty-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

NILSEN, ROY, Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Ingebord Nilsen, 6656 Bergen Place, Brooklyn.

THOMAN, WILLIAM PERLEY, lieutenant (j. g.), Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Alice P. Thoman, 39 Cliff Avenue, Yonkers.

TIERNEY, WILLIAM CHARLES, Coast Guard; mother, Mrs. Isabelle Tierney, 2505 Aqueduct Avenue, the Bronx.

TREADWELL, JESSE CARTER, lieutenant (j. g.), Coast Guard; wife, Mrs. Anne Kipp Treadwell, 43 Woodland Avenue, Bronxville.

**Missing**

BOSTWORTH, PHILIP SELTZER; wife, Mrs. Elaine G. Bostworth, 1002 Ditmas Avenue, Brooklyn.

CIMINO, SAMUEL JOSEPH; father, Frank Cimino, 20 Lafayette Street, Silver Creek.

CRAGG, BERT LAVERNE; father, Orrin McKinley Cragg, Cohocton.

DE PROPERTY, MICHAEL FRANK; sister, Miss Mary De Property St. Vincent's Home, Troy.

DE RIDDER, JOHN; wife, Mrs. Mary E. De Ridder, 115 Carroll Street, Palmyra.

DREW, CLAUDE ALLEN JR.; father, Claude Drew sr., Machias Junction, Cattaraugus.

FLEMMING, WESLEY JOSEPH; father, Joseph Stanley Flemming, 43 Melvin Place, Buffalo.

NEIDHARDT, CHARLES; father, Alfred A. Neidhardt, 945 Diven Street, Peekskill.

WILSON, WALLACE G., marine; mother, Mrs. Jessie Wilson, 52 Dodge Street, Buffalo.

**Wounded**

DIAZ, JOSEPH JOHN; mother, Mrs. Dolores Conde, 27 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

DIGIROLAMO, ORLANDO HAROLD; father, Domenico Digirolamo, 412 Schenectady Street, Schenectady.

MATAGORA, EDWARD CHARLES; father, Peter Joseph Matagora, 16 Hasbrouck Street, Newburgh.

**NEW JERSEY**

**Dead**

YURIK, VICTOR, Coast Guard; sister, Mrs. Marie E. Pontiere, Ocean City.

There were no casualties for Connecticut.

## Einstein Agrees To Work For Navy

Washington, June 24 (AP)—Prof. Albert Einstein, the noted scientist, has agreed to work for the United States Navy on several mathematical physical problems in the naval ordnance research field, the navy said tonight.

"His naval assignment will be on a part-time contractual basis, and he will continue his association with the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N. J., where most of his studies in behalf of the Bureau of Ordnance will be undertaken," the navy said.

## Germans Laud U. S. Tank; Plan To Copy It

New York, June 24 (AP)—A special new German institute for testing captured tanks has adjudged the American "General Sherman" the best type the Allies have turned out, the Berlin radio said today, adding that the Nazis "doubtless" would copy its construction.

"A special innovation on this type tank, which by a gyroscope system prevents the gun from being affected by the jolting of the tank when traveling on rough grounds, greatly interested German experts," the broadcast said. "They believe this to be the first attempt at borrowing from the construction of warships for the construction of arms for warfare on land and doubtless it will be copied soon."

## Gen. Olmstead to Retire

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP).—Major General Dawson Olmstead, fifty-nine years old, of Corry, Pa., chief signal officer of the Army since October, 1941, will retire at his own request on June 30, the War Department announced today. Major General Harry C. Ingles, of Lincoln, Neb., will succeed him. General Olmstead will be detailed to active duty immediately after his retirement as military representative in the Telecommunication Board, headed by the Secretary of State. General Ingles was deputy commander of American troops in the European area under the late Lieutenant General Frank M. Andrews. Previously, he had served on the War Department general staff, then as chief of staff of the Caribbean Defense Command, and then commander of mobile ground forces in the Panama Canal Department.

## WAR HONORS GIVEN TO NEW YORK MEN

Washington, June 24 (A. P.).—The intense air action the Eighth Air force is carrying on against Germany and German-occupied territory in Europe is reflected in the largest list of decorations ever made in one announcement from any theater by the United States Army Air Forces, the War Department announced today. The exploits recognized in the awards cover a period of several months.

The decorations, numbering more than 1,000, include the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal, and Oak Leaf Cluster to the Air Medal.

New Yorkers honored include:

**Distinguished Flying Cross.**

KURTZ, RAYMOND Y. JR., first lieutenant, Bellerose.

HENN, RAYMOND J., staff sergeant, 79-39 67th Drive, Middle Village, Queens, N. Y. (Posthumous). Reported killed in action on March 22, 1943.

**Third Oak Leaf Cluster to Air Medal.**

LENT, ROBERT L., second lieutenant, Mount Vernon.

**Second Oak Leaf Cluster To Air Medal.**

KREBS, OSCAR R., second lieutenant, 1840 Fowler avenue, New York.

**Reported Killed In Action On April 16, 1943.**

RACE, WALTER C., sergeant, Poughkeepsie.

**First Oak Leaf Cluster To Air Medal.**

FELDMAN, NORBERT B. first lieutenant, 1615 avenue I, Brooklyn.

HARVEY, JULIAN A., first lieutenant, Scarsdale.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM J., second lieutenant, Roslyn Heights.

STRAUSS, MARTIN M., second lieutenant, 526 West 113th street, New York.

HALBRIDGE, ALEXANDER S., technical sergeant, 551 Alabama avenue, Brooklyn.

NELSON, JOHN W., technical sergeant, 591 East 8th street, Brooklyn.

MOORE, JAMES, technical sergeant, Elmont, L. I.

RODRIGUEZ, JAMES E. JR., technical sergeant, 130-09 Sutter avenue, South, Ozone Park, L. I.

STYMACKS, RAYMOND T., 3018 Heath street, Bronx, N. Y.

HILL, JOHN F., staff sergeant, Valhalla.

KINDLE, CHARLES F., staff sergeant, 738 Wilcox avenue, New York.

KITT, EDWIN A., staff sergeant, 50 Plaza street, Brooklyn.

McDONNELL, THOMAS P. Jr., staff sergeant, 101 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

MITCHELL, HENRY A. JR., staff sergeant, 12 Summitt Place, Valhalla.

**Reported Missing In Action Since May 17, 1943.**

NOLAN, WILLIAM T., staff sergeant, 509 West 122d street, New York.

O'CONNELL, LINCOLN T., staff sergeant, 1996 Valentine avenue, New York.

**Reported Missing In Action Since May 29, 1943.**

OLEXA, MICHAEL, staff sergeant, 3448 32d street, Astoria, L. I.

SANDERS, LEE, staff sergeant, 1562 Ocean avenue, Brooklyn.

**Reported Missing In Action Since April 6, 1943.**

STANDISH, WILLIAM J., staff sergeant, 87-87 118th street, Richmond Hill, L. I.

SUMERGRAD, KEVA, staff sergeant, 436 New Jersey avenue, Brooklyn.

HAVILAND, LOUIS E., sergeant, Harrison.

KRUCHER, STEPHEN G., sergeant, 5 West Moreland Road, Merrick, L. I.

**Air Medal.**

HARVEY, JULIAN A., first lieutenant, Scarsdale.

STEEG, JAMES R., first lieutenant, Bellaire, L. I.

BARNES, DONALD A., second lieutenant, Rockville Centre, L. I.

FOGARTY, JOHN J., staff sergeant, 107 Tibbets Road, Yonkers.

PEASE, HAROLD G., staff sergeant, 50 Maple street, Yonkers.

**Reported Missing In Action Since April 17, 1943.**

SLIVA, FRANK M., staff sergeant, 120 Pearl street, New York.

COGEN, ABRAHAM L., sergeant, 1150 President street, Brooklyn. (Posthumous) Reported killed in action on May 10, 1943.

FITZGERALD, ALLEN M., sergeant, 93-31 210th Place, Bellaire, Queens, L. I.

**Reported Missing In Action Since April 4, 1943.**

Komarek, William J., sergeant, 431 East 73d street, New York.

O'REILLY, FRANCIS W., sergeant, 472 Baltic street, Brooklyn.

## 10 Old Cannons

## At Washington Will Be Melted

Washington, June 24 (AP)—The impressive array of artillery that for years surrounded the State Department Building began to disappear today. They were placed there when the War and Navy Departments shared the building.

Workmen eased the big guns—historic trophies captured by American armies in wars beginning with the Revolution—from their mountings, and it was disclosed that they would be melted down for use in the current conflict, or placed on display elsewhere.

Ten cannons will be melted down, another ten will go to the Army War College, four to the grounds of the naval station in Arlington county, Virginia, one to the Parkway approach to Arlington Memorial Bridge, another to St. Augustine, Fla., and the remaining three, captured from the British at Saratoga in 1777, will be taken back to the battlefield where General Burgoyne surrendered them.

## Poison-Gas Defense Ready

### ). C. D. Plans Quick Counter-Steps If Air Attack Comes

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP).—A staff of poison-gas spotters has been recruited, it was disclosed today, to collect samples in the event of an enemy air attack and speed them to laboratories for quick identification so that counter-remedies can be applied for the civilian population.

Rapid and accurate identification of poison gas is "imperative," said James M. Landis, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, who disclosed creation of a special group of "gas reconnaissance agents."

The crew will turn over the samples—which could be objects contaminated by the gas—to Army gas officers. Six laboratories have been set up at strategic points.

## Freed Spanish Refugees To Work For U. S. Army

Washington, June 24 (AP)—Spanish Republican refugees released from interment camps in French North and West Africa are working for the American army until they can go to Mexico, an official dispatch from Algiers reported today.

# WLB TO DEMAND COMPLIANCE WITH MINE WAGE ORDER

### Board Takes Attitude Only Enforcement of Decision Remains.

### COAL RATIONING LOOMS

### Ickes Calls 29 Mine Owners to Washington Conference Today.

JUN 25 1943

WASHINGTON, June 24. — (AP) Far from accepting a resumption of coal production as final, the War Labor board resolved today to insist on full compliance by the United Mine Workers with its order in the miners' wage dispute.

The board also authorized a brief statement, pointed at Secretary Ickes, that the labor dispute has been finally determined and only enforcement of the decision remains to be accomplished.

**Coal Rationing Hinted**

Out of the generally complex situation — which included the fact that thousands of miners ignored the back-to-work movement yesterday—arose the possibility of coal rationing. A fuel shortage already was clutching the great steel industry.

Secretary Ickes, as custodian of the mines, summoned 29 mine owners for a conference tomorrow and in his telegram he referred to "the controversy between the mine workers and the operators which is under the jurisdiction of the War Labor board" and expressed hope "that the controversy will be speedily settled."

When this was called to its attention, the board authorized its information director to say:

"The War Labor board has made a final determination of the labor dispute. There is no controversy between the United Mine Workers and the operators."

Authoritative WLB sources interported this as meaning that the board considers the case is strictly one of compliance with its decision by John L. Lewis' union.

**Will Take Up Challenge**

An informed source, who declined to be quoted by name, said the members agreed today that Mr. Lewis' reservation that the government retain control of the mines, and his refusal to sign the contract handed down by the board, should not be allowed to go unchallenged.

The board ordered last week that the United Mine Workers sign a contract with the private operators at substantially the old terms plus concessions amounting to about 20 cents a day, and agree not to strike for the duration. The U.M.W. policy committee called this an "infamous yellow dog contract."

Chairman William H. Davis told President Roosevelt in a letter Tuesday that the board was unanimous in advising him that "all the powers of government necessary" should be used to enforce the WLB order. Informed sources significantly pointed to that phrase today when asked the board's position.

The WLB is a Presidential agency and has no enforcement machinery of its own. In pressing further for executive action to obtain full compliance, the board may make its approach to the White House through War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes in the next day or two.

**Favor Sanctions**

While members of the board concede it is a physical problem to require persons to place their name on a contract, most of them are known to believe that sanctions should be used against a defiant union as they are used against a defiant employer. The sanctions might take various forms, such as stopping the dues checkoff or freezing the union's treasury.

It is the board's position that it decided all issues of the labor dispute, including the portal to portal pay demand, although not precluding the union's right to sue under the Fair Labor Standards act if it felt it had a case at law.

This was taken to mean in authoritative quarters that there are no longer accruing against the operators any liabilities they might have to pay retroactively, with the possible exception of portal to portal pay. If the courts should decide a law suit for the miners, it is conceivable that the liability would be retroactive for several years under the wage and hour law.

Secretary Ickes said today that coal rationing may be necessary as a result of production losses incurred by the strikes. In anticipation that the government will have to operate the mines for a considerable time, he disclosed plans to take a more active hand in their management.

In connection with the latter move, the Interior secretary and fuels administrator asked 29 major mine owners to meet with him here tomorrow. He hoped, he told them in a telegram, that the miners' wage controversy would be settled quickly and the mines returned to their private owners, but indications were that "the government will be compelled to continue custody and operation of the mines for a considerable period of time."

"In the present circumstances," Secretry Ickes added, "it is essential to protect the government's interest in the operation of the mines that I undertake active participation in the supervision of management and operation of the mines."

**Thousands Remain Idle**

In the coal fields, meantime, thousands of miners continued to remain away from the pits despite instructions from the United Mine Worker' policy committee and John L. Lewis, union president, to go back to work.

Votes against going back to work were cast by some local unions in the face, too, of President Roosevelt's warning that the government will follow a policy of drafting strikers in government-operated war facilities.

Announcing this policy yesterday, Mr. Roosevelt said he would ask authority to draft men up to 65 for non-combat military service. Many members of Congress interpreted this as meaning strikers might be put into uniform and sent back to work at an army private's pay of $50 a month.

Secretary Ickes told a press conference that rationing or some allocation system might have to be established to assure fair distribution of coal. He indicated that if this was done it might be limited to certain areas rather than made nation-wide.

**Transportation Problem Seen**

A shortage might become more acute in some sections than in others, he remarked, owing to transportation problems. He pointed out that the northwest depends heavily on Great Lakes shipping for movement of coal, and if supplies are not laid in before ice forms in the lakes that section "might be the first hit."

Secretary Ickes also said:

1. He had asked Mr. Lewis to set no deadline for stopping work in the absence of a new labor agreement. However, on Tuesday, Mr. Lewis and the U.M.W. policy

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committee ordered the miners back to work until October 31, contingent upon continued government operation of the mines.

2. He has no intention of undertaking any steps to settle the wage controversy, but might order a survey to determine the actual amount of time the miners spend in underground travel.

3. A probe of prices charged in company-owned stores in mining communities is continuing and has turned up some "shocking news."

4. No fines have been levied on the miners for their work stoppages. Secretary Ickes once announced that fines would be levied under contract provisions allowing penalties of $1 a day ($2 in some instances) for unauthorized absences from work. When the miners protested, he said the fines might be waived by agreement with government representatives in individual mines.

The survey of underground travel time might furnish a statistical basis for a settlement of the miners' claim for portal-to-portal pay. The War Labor board declined to order payments for this travel, ruling that any claim for such pay under the fair labor standards act was a matter for the courts or for an agreement with the mine owners which would be in effect an out-of-court settlement of a lawsuit.

Mr. Lewis first asked $2 a day portal-to-portal pay, but eventually came down to $1.30.

Secretary Ickes was not specific as to just what he would take up with the mine owners at tomorrow's conference, but said he wanted to "get their views and suggestions." He described as "irresponsible, reckless and ridiculous" reports that he would take control not only of the mines but of barges, railroads, drydocks and other property serving them.

# AMBASSADORS NAMED IN TRIAL

## Mann Act Case Defendant Says 2 Of Them Visited Apartment

## Washington Woman Also Tells Of Member Of Embassy Staff

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 24—A comely Spanish woman accused of operating a call house which provided girls for diplomats told a Federal district court jury today two Latin-American Ambassadors and a member of the Chinese Embassy staff were among the men who called at her apartment.

The defendant, dark-haired Mrs Carmen Beach Martin, described the callers merely as social acquaintances. She has denied the Government's charge that she violated the Mann Act by sending a young woman in taxicabs to keep dates with men in fashionable hotels.

### Their Identity Kept Secret

The identity of the diplomats involved was kept carefully secret. Bernard Margolius, Assistant United States Attorney, cautioned the defendant against mentioning names.

Mrs. Martin, a professional rhumba dancer and seamstress, appeared in court clad in a long white evening gown, plus a "giant plaid" sport jacket. The trailing gown was caught up with pins. There was no explanation of this attire.

The two ambassadors called one night at her apartment in the company of the Chinese diplomat, she said. She also said she met an ambassador in the cocktail lounges of Washington hotels, when she was in the company of a young woman named Dorothy Smitely.

### Denies Paying Cab Fares

The latter previously told the jury that Mrs. Martin had employed her as a seamstress, but then suggested that she "get in on the big money" and had made dates for her.

Mrs. Martin denied she ever gave the girl taxi fare to keep dates. The Mann Act provides severe penalties for transporting women for immoral purposes.

Mrs. Martin said she had befriended the girl, who represented herself as a violinist out of a job, by renting her a room for $4 a week on credit.

The defendant at one time flared back at the Government attorney and told him she was not going to name any of the married men among her acquaintances.

### Tells Of Presents

She said that she might have sent the Smitely girl to meet some of her friends for cocktails in hotels when she was unable to go but she could not remember. Again, she said, if the Smitely girl received any money from the men it was not in her presence and without her knowledge.

She herself, she said, received many presents from men. Her own attorney, Harry Whelan, brought out that she meant "the one hundred or more" presents she had received at the time of her wedding to a naval petty officer in December.

At the conclusion of her testimony, the defense rested.

# Jersey Marine Killed 38 Japs

JUN 25 1943

## Sergt. Basilone Gets Congress Medal for Heroism in Guadalcanal Battle.

Washington, June 24 (A. P.).—One of the truly epic stories of the South Pacific campaign, the story of a New Jersey tailor's son who held a strategic machine-gun post for three days and nights without rest or food against a Japanese regiment, was told yesterday by the Navy Department.

Platoon Sergt. John Basilone of Raritan, N. J., was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor, this nation's highest battle honor, the Navy said, for his heroism which contributed in a large measure to the virtual annihilation of a Japanese regiment.

During those nerve-shattering seventy-two hours, the Navy related, Basilone piled up thirty-eight Japanese bodies in front of his machine gun, and a companion said that he also used his pistol to bend back and break bloody Nipponese attacks on the vital emplacement.

The action for which President Roosevelt awarded the Marine sergeant the Congressional Medal occurred last October during fighting in the Lunga area of Guadalcanal.

### Soldier Tells Story.

Private Nach W. Phillips, 22, of Fayetteville, N. C., related the story this way:

"Basilone had a machine gun on the go three days and nights without sleep, rest or food. He was in a good emplacement, and causing the Japs lots of trouble, not only firing his machine gun but also using his pistol.

"They stormed his position time and again. Each time he piled up four or five more around his emplacement. Finally he had to move out of there—thirty-eight Jap bodies made it kind of hard to fire over the pile."

The 26-year-old New Jersey hero is the son of Salvatore and Dora Basilone, and his father operates a one-man tailor shop at 13 South Bridge street, Somerville, N. J. He has nine brothers and sisters.

### Father Born in Italy.

His father, 59, was born in Naples, Italy, but came to the United States as a youth. Basilone has a brother, George, training with the Marines, and another brother, Alphonse, with the United States Army in Iceland.

Basilone, who is known as Manila John for his service with the Army in the Philippines before joining the Marine Corps, was called by his battalion commander, Capt. Regan Fuller of Washington, D. C., one of the best fighting men he ever had seen.

The dark haired sergeant, tenth Marine and the fourth serving with the ground troops in the Solomons to win the medal of honor in this war, received this citation:

"For extraordinary heroism and conspicuous gallantry in action against enemy Japanese forces, above and beyond the call of duty, while serving with the First Battalion, Seventh Marines, First Marine Division, in the Lunga area, Guadalcanal, Solomon Islands, on October 24 and 25, 1942.

### In Charge of Machine Guns.

"While the enemy was hammering at the Marines' defensive positions, Sergt. Basilone, in charge of two sections of heavy machine guns, fought valiantly to check the savage and determined assault.

"In a fierce frontal attack with the Japanese blasting his guns with grenades and mortar fire, one of Sergt. Basilone's sections with its gun crews was put out of action, leaving only two men able to carry on.

"Moving an extra gun into position he placed it in action, then, under continual fire, repaired another and personally manned it, gallantly holding his line until replacements arrived.

"A little later, with ammunition critically low and the supply lines cut off, Sergt. Basilone, at great risk of his life and in the face of continued enemy attack battled his way through hostile lines with urgently-needed shells for his gunners, thereby contributing in a large measure to the virtual annihilation of a Japanese regiment.

"His great personal valor and courageous initiative were in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States naval service."

# Roosevelt Nominates Three As Diplomats

Washington, June 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today nominations of Ray Atherton to be Minister to Canada, William C. Burdette to be Minister to New Zealand, and Loy W. Henderson to be Minister to Iraq.

Atherton, a native of Brookline, Mass., and former American Minister to Denmark, is acting chief of the division of European affairs in the State Department. He will serve simultaneously as Minister to the Government of Luxembourg, now located in Canada. He will succeed J. Pierpont Moffat, who died last January.

# Hints Of Invasion Given In Letter By Morgenthau

Washington, June 24 (AP)—A new hint that Europe will be invaded this year came today from Secretary Morgenthau.

The Treasury head, in addressing a letter to war bond salesmen for a major campaign to start September 9, said:

"During the coming months we are going to be faced with a few new hurdles (in selling bonds), but I believe they are chiefly temporary, and I think they will be offset by the enthusiasm that will come with the invasion of Europe."

No elaboration of this remark was available, but it appeared that invasion must be close, in Morgenthau's mind, since he was talking about an event he thought would stimulate sales activities in September.

The Secretary did not disclose the goal of the September campaign, but said it would be larger than April's when the objective was $13,500,000,000.

# "HOME CRISIS" WORSE, IS VIEW OF JOHNSTON

## Commerce Chamber Head Declares Nation Has "Gone Into Slump"

JUN 25 1943

## Says Capital Dilly-Dallies, Tests Social Measures, Plays Politics

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 24—Eric A. Johnston, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said tonight that a home-front crisis "daily grows more menacing" while:

"Washington dilly-dallies, argues about the jurisdiction of Federal war agencies, plays politics, experiments with social measures, acts with indecision or not at all."

He added that "pressure groups forget the war against a common and bloodthirsty enemy to engage in a civil economic brawl."

### "Slump On Home Front"

The head of the business organization declared in a broadcast the nation had gone into a slump on the home front "because our teamwork, on the whole, is—well, I'd better not use the word on the radio."

"As our bombers shatter factories in the Ruhr, the headlines in Berlin proclaim a strike in Pennsylvania or Alabama, a conflict among high officials in Washington, or a riot in Detroit.

"And all these disputes add up to one dangerous word—crisis—the growing crisis on our home front.

### Says Inflation Threatens

"The threat of inflation hangs like the sword of Damocles over the nation's head.

"The food shortage continues to get worse. We have failed to formulate a tax program adequate to meet the astronomical costs of war and forestall inflation.

"A chaotic price policy provides fertile soil for the growth of untold numbers of black markets. The problem of manpower is still a mess. . . .

"But the crisis on the home front is not confined to the nation's Capital. Despite labor's no-strike pledge—voluntarily given immediately after Pearl Harbor—strikes are on the increase.

### Terms Law Disregarded

"There is a singular disregard throughout the land for law and order. It is considered smart by too many people to evade rationing, to patronize black markets, and to violate other rules which must be promulgated in wartime."

Johnston said that when American soldiers now on the fighting fronts and reading of the domestic disputes come home they will have "their day of reckoning."

"They will know," he declared, "who is responsible for the production delays. They will know who is placing petty, selfish desires and ambitions above patriotism—and when the war is won those guilty ones will be held accountable."

JUN 25 1943

# House Group Rebuffs FDR, Favors War Food 'Czar'

## Proposed Law Would Shift OPA Powers to Davis.

WASHINGTON, June 24—(AP) Disregarding President Roosevelt's wishes, the House Agriculture committee today approved a measure to create an all-powerful wartime food "czar."

Chairman Fulmer (D-SC) said: "The food situation is getting critical, and the legislation is designed to deal with the emergency."

The bill, if made law, would take all food rationing and pricing powers from the Office of Price Administration, headed by Prentiss Brown, and place them with the War Food administrator, Chester C. Davis, who now supervises food production and distribution.

**Rejected By Roosevelt**

Mr. Roosevelt last week turned down suggestions by two bi-partisan congressional committees that such action be taken by executive order.

The measure approved by the Agriculture committee would give Mr. Davis final authority on foods —not subject even to the approval of the President. However, Mr. Roosevelt would have power to replace him, in case of hopeless disagreemnt.

Written by Committee Chairman Fulmer, the bill embodies a proposal previously made by the Republican congressional food study committee. It was reported, 18 to 8, with all 12 committee Republicans and six Democrats voting for it. The sweeping measure provides:

"The War Food administrator is authorized and directed, notwithstanding any other provision of law (including Title I of the First War Powers act, 1941), exclusively and finally to exercise on behalf of the United States, either directly or through such other officers or agencies as he may designate, all powers, functions, and duties conferred or imposed upon any officer or agency of the United States by any law, order, regulation, or directive with respect to the nation's food program in the United States and territories, including the production, processing, distribution, rationing, procurement, requisitioning, allocation of, priorities, storage, exportation and importation of, provisions of labor and facilities for, and the establishment, maintenance and adjustment of prices for, food and food facilities."

**Hopes For Quick Passage**

Rep. Fulmer said the measure would create "a czar for the food industry as we now have for WPB, rubber and oil." He expressed hope that it could pass before Congress takes a recess two or three weeks hence. Rep. Ellsworth (Ore), member of the Republican food committee, said Republicans would support the bill on the House floor.

Some Democrats fought the bill behind closed doors of the committee session at which it was considered, contending that it would transfer to the food administrator the powers of the Lend Lease administrator and the powers under the reciprocal trade act.

Capitol hill observers interpreted the committee action as a direct rebuff to the President, since the legislation seeks to force a reshuffle within his Administration. Mr. Roosevelt told the two bi-partisan congressional committees last week that he thought the present set-up for handling food more practicable than the idea of putting the nation's bread basket into the hands of one all-powerful man.

Under current administration procedure, Fred Vinson, director of economic stabilization, coordinates the War Food administration, dealing with production and distribution, and the OPA, handling pricing and rationing.

The committee action, in one respect, was a tribute to Mr. Davis, who several weeks ago left the chairmanship of the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis to take the war job. He was administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment administration early in the Roosevelt Administration.

Rep. Fulmer said "Davis has found himself in the same spot that Wickard (the Secretary of Agriculture) was in. He hasn't enough power to do the job before him. This bill is intended to correct that."

# WARNS OF CUT IN OPA FUNDS

## Brown Says Price Control Will Be Crippled If Senate Votes Drop

JUN 25 1943

## Asserts WLB And President Have Prevented Break In Wage Front

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 24—Prentiss Brown, Price Administrator, said tonight that the War Labor Board and President Roosevelt have courageously prevented a serious break on the wage front, and it is now more than ever necessary "that we hold on the price front."

Upholding the Office of Price Administration subsidy-roll-back program, Brown said also that price control will be "crippled into uselessness" if the Senate sustains the House in cutting OPA's 1943-44 budget to $130,000,000, or $47,000,000 less than the amount requested for OPA by the President's Budget Bureau.

**"Arouse Yourselves"**

"If present opposition results in the end of price control," Brown said, "every American will suffer. Those who oppose us say they are against inflation. All they wan is higher prices to encourage production. We have had to fight this thing many times. We must win this last battel. Americans, arouse yourselves before it is too late."

The Price Administrator told a radio audience:

"There has been much apprehension up to now about a serious break on the wage front and its consequent effect on prices. Courageously the War Labor Board and the President have met this issue squarely and prevented the break.

**Explains Subsidies**

"More than ever it is now necessary that we hold on the price front. Had the War Labor Board yielded, we could not have held the price line. If we do not hold the price line despite the effort of the War Labor Board, we can not hold the wage line.

"This is the reason for the subsidy program. Subsidies have been used for the purpose of stabilizing our economy for many years.

"It is amazing to find many who were and still are earnest advocates of the parity and soil conservation subsidies urging that the subsidy principle is wrong.

"This is not true, however, of the majority. Fundamentally regardless of the person to whom payment is made, all subsidies that we propose are production subsidies."

**Cites Rise In C. O. L.**

Brown said the cost of living has risen since last September 15 and "that ground must be retaken."

"The alternative of raising wages to match the rise in the cost of living can not be considered," he said. 'This nation would be embarked on a course of crisis after crisis, each graver than the one before, each leading deeper into inflation.

"The subsidy program is necessary not only to roll back the cost of living to the level to which we are committed (September 15, 1942), but to hold it there. This is a matter of demonstrated experience. The British in over two years have permitted no rise whatever in the cost of living.

**Cheapest Method**

"Subsidies provide the cheapest method of securing necessary production. Both consumers and Government benefit from their use.

"The rollback subsidy program on meat and butter will save consumers between 2 and $3 and the Government at least $2 for every dollar paid out in subsidies.

"This program, therefore, will pay off in hard dollars and cents at the rate of four or five to one. On many commodities the saving is even higher. On copper the Government has saved $35 for every dollar paid out. This is the soundest kind of finance."

The subsidy program is already under way on meat and butter, and OPA has announced plans to extend it to coffee. The House last week voted to restrain OPA from using any of its funds in administering such subsidies; the Senate has yet to act.

**Warns Of Funds Cut**

As for the House in OPA appropriations, also to come before the Senate later, Brown said:

"I want the country to know that if the cuts in our approrpiations imposed by the House of Representativees last week become effective, price control in the United States is crippled into uselessness.

"Price control can not work without an adequate staff.

"I can not say that the law just as I would like it (but) it is my judgment that we had better use teh tools we have in the effort to ge this job donee."

# White House Clemency Last Stephan Hope

Washington, June 24 (AP)—A commutation of sentence from President Roosevelt apparently was Max Stephan's only hope tonight of escaping the gallows on his treason conviction.

"I have no recourse now except executive clemency," said Nicholas Salowich, Stephan's attorney, after stay of execution was denied this afternoon by Chief Justice Stone. "I still feel that Max Stephan will not hang."

However, it was reported authoritatively that Attorney General Biddle had decided against recommending any White House action in the case.

The Detroit restaurant operator is under sentence to die July 2. The Supreme Court previously had refused three times to review his conviction of harboring Peter Krug, a German aviator who escaped from a Canadian prison camp.

# CUT IN SUPPLY OF BEEF SEEN

## Civilians Face Substantial Curtailment, Meat Institute Declares

## Armed Forces Are Unable To Obtain All Food Needed, It Asserts

JUN 25 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Chicago, June 24—The American Meat Institute asserted tonight that under current conditions the armed forces coul dnot obtain all the beef they need, and that civilian supplise would be curtailed substantially.

The organization, made up of meat packers, also estimated that more than one hundred plants had reduced or halted the slaughtering of cattle or other live stock since last October 1.

**Institute's Views**

The institute's views were set forth in a telegram sent by its president, Wesley Hardenberg, to James F. Byrnes, director of the Office of War Mobilization.

"The armed forces cannot get th emeat they need despite the new order that meat packers must set aside forty-five per cent. of their production of certain grades for Government use," the message read. "It follows without saying that civilian beef supplies will be curtailed drastically."

The institute maintained that packers were caught between a rise in the prices they pay for cattle and a roll back in the prices they receive for the meat processed from cattle. It added:

"The culmination of these factors—the inability of many beef processors to continue losing operations, plus the uncertainties surof the so-called 'subsidy'— resulted rounding the conditions of payment in a sharp reduction in the number of cattle being sent to the legitimate market and no relief to processors in the form of lower prices was afforded."

The organization stated that "impracticable and theoretical handling" should be ended, and that the "entire problem" should be placed in the hands of the war meat board for solution.

# Coffee Ration To Be Pound In 3 Weeks

Washington, June 24 (AP)—Starting July 1 the coffee ration will be a pound every three weeks—the most liberal rate yet and twice as much as coupons were worth for a time last winter.

The present ration is a pound every thirty days, under Stamp No. 24 which expires June 30. Stamp No. 21 will be good for a pound between July 1 and July 21; No. 22 will be good for a pound between July 22 and August 11.

The Office of Price Administration, announcing the new ration today, said coffee supplies have reached normal, with indications imports will be sufficient to maintain the stocks.

# Lapham, Of WLB, Quits; President Accepts Request

Washington, June 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt accepted today the resignation of Roger D. Lapham as an employer member of the War Labor Board. Lapham submitted his resignation because he said he had agreed to run for Mayor of San Francisco in a nonpartisan election in November.

"Obviously," he said in his letter of resignation, "I should not remain a member of the board if I am a candidate for a political office."

Lapham is a San Francisco shipping executive.

**U-Boats Sink Allied Ship**

Washington, June 24 (AP)—The navy reported today that a small United Nations merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the Caribbean area in mid-March. Survivors landed at New York.

# Jeffers To Keep Post Until Job Is Done

Washington, June 24 (AP)—William Jeffers, Rubber Director, said today he and key members of his staff have agreed to remain at their posts here "until no doubt remains that the rubber problem has been solved."

In a statement issued he said in response to inquiries regarding plans for the continued operation of his office, Jeffers added that he and his top aides will remain until the rubber program can be carried on without the necessity of maintaining a separate organization in Washington.

# Mme. Chiang to Spend Night at White House

Washington, June 24 (A. P.).—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek will arrive late today to be an overnight guest at the White House. It will be her third stay there since she came to this country last November.

JUN 25 1943

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# BEW Helps Friendly Nations Gain Exports, Wallace Says

## Aids Allies And Neutrals In Getting Scarce Goods After U. S. War Needs Are Met

*This is the last of a series of three articles by Vice-President Wallace on an important but little publicized phase of the war—economic warfare against the Axis.*

JUN 25 1943

By HENRY A. WALLACE
*Chairman of Board of Economic Warfare*

Washington, June 24 (AP)—Scarcities of civilian goods in the United States necessitate careful planning, so that people will have the minimum without which war production would suffer. The same situation exists in the countries of our Allies and of those friendly neutrals which are contributing in an economic way to the war effort of the United Nations.

The United States is now the only source of many commodities needed by these other countries. This is especially true for the countries of Latin America, which are cut off from their ordinary sources of supply in Europe and Asia.

### Means For Decision

Because our own supplies of the commodities they need are limited, and because there is a shortage of shipping space, some means of deciding what may be exported to the various countries had to be adopted.

On this front the Board of Economic Warfare acts on behalf of the friendly countries which are seeking to buy from us. Through its Office of Exports, it arranges with other Government agencies for the export of those quantities of the desired commodities which can be spared and for which shipping space can be found.

### "Decentralization Plan"

Under the "decentralization plan" now in effect, Governments of the Latin-American countries are given a partner's "say" as to what commodities they wish to receive first, after allowance has been made for the shipment of machinery and supplies required in the production of war materials in those countries for subsequent importation to us.

Then, so far as available supplies and shipping space will permit, their requests are filled.

### Staggering Job

The Board of Economic Warfare handles about 2,000,000 export license applications a year—truly a staggering job. The commodities exported flow from approximately 16,000 export concerns to thousands of individual foreign consignees. Care must be taken to see that no goods are sent to firms known to be friendly to the Axis. As a matter of fact, keeping goods from this country out of the hands of "blacklisted" firms was one of the first jobs tackled in the control of exports.

In both the export and import programs, the board is following the policy of protecting the interests of commercial exporting and importing firms as fully as possible in wartime. Advisory groups of exporters and importers help frame the policies followed. Their practical experience is invaluable to us.

### Private Firms Needed

I strongly believe that these private firms will be needed in the development of international trade after the war. It is common sense to keep them in business now.

Since the work of the Board of Economic Warfare is so closely related to business, we have staffed it heavily with men of wide business experience in foreign trade. The board does not hire dollar-a-year officials, and the majority of these businessmen have taken positions with the Government at a financial sacrifice.

Everyone connected with the board has an aggressive determination to speed the day of free world victory—to shorten this war by fighting as hard on the economic fronts of the world as those gallant sons of ours are now fighting on the military fronts in many countries. All our activities are dedicated to this single purpose.

# 'Globalliances' Are Called For

Washington, June 24 (AP)—In the middle of her speech, in the House today Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.) dropped a couple more coined words — "globlindness and globalliances."

She's against the former, as well as her original "globaloney" but she's strongly in favor of globalliances, she said.

JUN 25 1943

# Mrs. Luce Starts Sharp Foreign Policy Debate

Washington, June 24 (A. P.).—Clare Boothe Luce, Republican Congresswoman from Connecticut, called Representative Luther Johnson( D.-Tex.) "no better than a renegade interventionist "today and the white-haired Texan retorted that she was an illogical and unqualified critic.

Their tart exchange, over the administration's foreign policy, was one of the most spirited of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

Mr. Johnson, a veteran member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said Mrs. Luce was unfair in her criticism, and declared she never would have made her charges had she been a member of the House during the critical year before the war.

Mrs. Luce had declared that the administration's foreign policy had first been isolation and latterly merely adoption, in default of a foreign policy of its own, or the war policies undertaken in England.

Mr. Johnson rose upon completion of her half-hour prepared address for the purpose of "correcting, if I can," some of her "illogical statements."

He drew a gale of laughter from both Republicans and Democrats as he declared that the issue of the neutrality act had been "injecfted into this campa . . . "and then hastily corrected himself to say "into this debate."

### Mrs. Luce Calls for Lucidity.

"I can see my friends on the Republican side recognize the speech was part of a political campaign," Mr. Johnson observed.

A second later, Mrs. Luce jumped to her feet. "Would the gentleman, in the balance of his speech, tell us, clearly, simply and concisely just what he believes to be Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy?" she asked.

"I don't need any one to tell me what to talk about," retorted Mr. Johnson. "I'll choose my own subject."

The Texan declared it is "easy for one who has not been a member of the House, who has not voted on any of the measures leading up to the critical period, one who has no record, to criticize."

He termed her criticism "leveled out at Franklin D. Roosevelt and his great Secretary of State," rather unfair and said that it "manifested a spirit of extreme partianship."

Mrs. Luce was interrupted often by her Republican colleagues who generally found her remarks to their liking, especially khen she described President Roosevelt as "the No. 1 isolationist" before he became "an interventionist."

The Democratic members plied her with questions, too. Representative Kefauver (D.-Tenn.) recalled her remarks in her first speech in the House, when she said that Mr. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill could not reach a post-war policy until "they knew what was in the mind of Stalin.'

"Does the gentlewoman now believe that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill know what is in Mr. Stalin's mind, or does she know what is in Stalin's mind?" Mr. Kefauver asked.

Mrs. Luce reiterated her former statement that such agreements could not be reached without a knowledge of Russia's aims, but she said, " I think Mr. Roosevelt does know now that is Mr. Stalin's mind."

### Mrs. Luce Cites Lincoln.

When Representative Wright (D.-Pa.) asked whether any leader could have "sold" this nation a foreign policy in the early 30's, Mrs. Luce replied:

"Monroe, Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln were leaders who were able to sell a foreign policy to their people. If such a leader appears today, the people will fall in behind him."

Representative Rankin (D.-Miss.) said it was his recollection that Jefferson and Washington both had opposed "entangling alliances" with other nations, and added: "How do you feel about that?"

"I am not in favor of foreign alliances," Mrs. Luce retorted, as a howl went up from the Democratic side.

She hastily elaborated:

"Do you consider our relations with South American nations and Canada, for example, foreign alliances? Those are the kind of relations I am speaking for."

# JAP SUB DESTROYED NEAR WEST COAST AT START OF WAR

## U. S. Bomber Sank Enemy Craft Just 17 Days After Pearl Harbor

JUN 25 1943

Tacoma, Wash., June 24 (A. P.).—How a United States patrol bomber sank a Japanese submarine forty miles off the mouth of the Columbia River just seventeen days after Pearl Harbor was related today by the pilot, Major Everett Holstrom of Eugene, Ore.

Major Holstrom, one of Gen. Jimmy Doolittle's Tokio raiders, told interviewers that his plane sank the underwater craft near dawn on December 24, 1941, as it surfaced ahead of a rain squall.

The patrol flight of three planes left McChord Field here before dawn that day, he related.

"We found the mouth of the Columbia River and headed straight out to sea. After we had flown about forty miles out, I saw a submarine surfacing right ahead of a rain squall.

"I made two runs on her—and got her on the second one."

His account confirmed reports current at the time that a submarine had been sunk off the Pacific Northwest coast.

He said that, after the sinking, the patrol could not get back to McChord Field because of weather conditions. "We headed for Seattle," Major Holstrom said. "We just made it, as a matter of fact. I believe my plane was the last to come into Boeing Field that day.

"I don't believe I said anything about the sub until I made my report to the Interceptor Command, but one of the members of my crew may have—naturally we were all pretty happy."

Press dispatches that day told of the crippling of the freighter Absaroka off Long Beach, Cal., by an enemy submersible, and attacks on two lumber schooners off California. Major Holstrom did not believe the attacks were made by the submarine he sank.

"There were surface craft coming out of the Columbia River when I made my runs, but I didn't see any in the vicinity of the submarine," he added.

Major Holstrom arrived home yesterday for the first time in eighteen months, to visit his wife.

### Report of Sinkings.

Washington, June 24 (A. P.).—The probable sinking of two enemy submarines in the Pacific a year ago was disclosed by the Navy today with the announcement of letters of commendation from Secretary Knox to a destroyer commander.

The destroyer skipper is Commander William R. Smedberg, 3d, 40 years old, of Arlington, Va.

The Navy said that he attacked two submarines in a ten-day period in the summer of 1942, dropping depth charges, and after each attack great quantities of oil and air bubbles rose to the surface.

Commander Smedberg previously had won the silver star medal for evading a Japanese sub which attempted to t orpedo his ship as it lay at a nchor off Guadalcanal.

# COAST SUB TOLL IS FIXED AT NINE

## Los Angeles Paper Estimates Jap Losses Off California And Oregon

*[By the Associated Press]*

Los Angeles, June 24—The Los Angeles *Times* says at least nine Japanese submarines, possibly others, have been sunk off California and Oregon by navy and Coast Guard surface and air forces since Pearl Harbor.

The *Times* says the tabulation was entirely unconfirmed by the navy, but based upon substantial data.

Most of the Jap subs were sunk in the opening weeks of the war, says the newspaper, after six American freighters had been attacked offshore, and the effect was to drive the Nipponese subs from American waters.

The *Times* story continues:

"Emblematic that she sank a sub is a gold star on the funnel of the Los Angeles Coast Guard patrol boat Hermes, presumably for an exploit off California. She is said to be entitled to another for dropping depth charges successfully a month later within sight of California shores.

"Her sister ship, the Perseus, is reported to have sent another underwater enemy to the bottom a month after the war started. Again a California commercial air-line pilot is supposed to have sighted an enemy submarine on the surface, radioed the alarm, and navy planes from San Diego sneaked up and dispatched it. Two more are believed to have been destroyed off California, one by plane and one jointly by plane and surface patrol.

"Less definite is the report that a pig boat was depth-bombed to the bottom off a California harbor. The rest are listed as having been disposed of off northern California and Oregon by planes and surface craft, including one three days after war started. The above does not include sinkings by army planes, said to have been equally effective."

JUN 25 1943

# Falling Airplane Derails Train After 2 Craft Crash in Mid-Air

By The Associated Press

SOUTHVILLE, Mass., June 24.—The flaming wreckage of one of two Army planes that collided at a high altitude plummeted into the path of a passenger train today, derailing the engine and five coaches, two of which caught fire.

One pilot's body was found a quarter of a mile from his wrecked ship. He was Second Lieutenant Douglas E. G. Smith, twenty years old, of Eads, Tenn. The other flyer parachuted to safety several hundred yards from the Boston & Albany Railroad tracks.

The engineer of the Worcester-to-Boston train was slightly injured, but railroad men said none of the 150 passengers was injured.

Two small boys ran around a bend in the railroad tracks to halt the train. One of them pulled off a red shirt and waved it as a signal, but the engineer was unable to stop.

Air brakes screeched as the train crew spotted the boys and wreckage, but the engineer said the intense heat of the burning plane had spread the rails, and the cars left the track.

Passengers left the cars as two of the coaches caught fire, and members of the train crew stood by, assisting them, until all were out of danger.

# U. S. STEEL CLOSES 5 MORE FURNACES

## Coking Fuel Shortage Causes Daily Loss Of 8,000 Tons Of Pig Iron

Pittsburgh, June 24 (AP)—The United States Steel Corporation announced late today five blast furnaces will be forced to close down tomorrow due to the shortage of coking coal.

Five others of the corporation's thirty-seven district furnaces were closed earlier this week. The ten furnaces turn out about 8,000 tons of pig iron a day.

[By the Associated Press]

Pittsburgh, June 24—The back-to-work movement of the United Mine Workers, although expanding today to spur partial resumption of operations in the nation's coal fields, failed to bring thousands back to the pits and struck a snag especially in Pennsylvania, where many locals voted to remain on strike.

An estimated forty per cent. of the half-million United Mine Workers remained idle in protest against the long deadlock in their contract dispute, particularly the portal-to-portal pay issue.

About 100,000 of the 200,000 bituminous and anthracite coal diggers in Pennsylvania continued their walkout.

### Holiday Is Declared

At Wilkes-Barre a sizable group who reported for work today declared a holiday starting tomorrow.

The action was voted unanimously at a meeting of the Shenandoah Central Labor Union, representing 6,500 men in the collieries of the Shenandoah (Pa.) area.

In West Virginia, the leading bituminous State, 12,000 failed to observe the four-month truce called by the UMW policy committee and absenteeism in mines operating averaged about twenty-five per cent.

Less than half of Ohio's 21,000 miners, 23,000 of 26,000 in Alabama, and 21,500 of 47,000 (UMW) in Kentucky did not work.

There were few reports of picketing.

JUN 25 1943

### Unions Meet

The Uniontown (Pa.) district seethed with excitement during the day and many more local meetings were held tonight. Pickets appeared at several places. One group stopped a bus loaded with miners going out of Masontown and forced them all off.

C. R. Dawson, State policeman, said at Logan, W. Va., that a group of men "pulled the crew off" the tipple of an Island Creek Coal Company mine, forcing it to suspend operations.

"The trouble was over when we got there, and no one was hurt," he said.

### UMW Official Hopeful

President John P. Busarello, of UMW District 5, at Pittsburgh, expressed hope that more of the 36,000 miners in his district would return to work tomorrow.

"The boys may be a little slow returning, because they are very angry about the raw deal they got," he said, referring to the union's complaint that the War Labor Board and operators turned down the miners' demand for underground travel pay.

Busarello said of President Roosevelt's plan to draft strikers from 45 to 65 for non-combat military service:

"This draft threat is just like pouring more oil on the fire. It doesn't do us any good and several officials from locals have telephoned that a growing attitude among some miners is that they will 'stay out until they draft me.'"

### Appeal To Miners Planned

William Blizzard, vice-president of the 50,000-member District 17 in the Charleston (W. Va.) area, said he and other union officials would ask the miners at mass-meetings Sunday to dig coal for the war effort "regardless of the conspiracy to deprive them of increased wages to which they were entitled."

"Even though they might not like it," he said, "the miners are working for the Government now. They will be back on the job in due time."

Sheriff Charles Frock, of Uniontown, ordered out special deputies tonight to areas which he said were "likely trouble spots." He said pickets, in addition to stopping the bus and forcing off the miners near Masontown, had overturned a car loaded with miners near the same site. The men were en route to the Ronco mine of the H. C. Frick Coke Company.

### Operations Curtailed

The Republic Steel Corporation reported it has slowed down four blast furnaces at Birmingham, Ala., but could operate for a few more days on that schedule.

Four Republic mines were among the steel company-owned "catpives" still idle in the Pittsburgh area. Others included pits of Jones & Laughlin, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet and Tube, Weirton Steel and United States Steel. The Frick company reported it mined 7,000 tons in Pennsylvania mines today which normally turn out 50,000 tons.

In West Virginia, William Blizzard, vice-president of UMW District 17, called five mass meetings for Sunday, saying he and other leaders would tell the men about the "conspiracy between the coal operators and the War Labor Board, supported and helped by the President, to block our increase in wages."

# ARMY BEEF SUPPLY IS NOT ADEQUATE, SAYS MEAT CHIEF

## Institute Declares 100 Plants Have Halted or Reduced Slaughtering.

CHICAGO, June 24 — (AP) The American Meat institute asserted tonight that under current conditions the armed forces could not obtain all the beef they need, and that civilian supplies would be curtailed substantially.

The organization, made up of meat packers, also estimated that more than 100 plants had reduced or halted the slaughtering of cattle or other liverstock since last Oct. 1.

### Sends Message to Byrnes

The institute's views were set forth in a telegram sent by its president, Wesley Hardenbergh, to James F. Byrnes, director of the Office of War Mobilization.

"x x x The armed forces cannot get the meat they need despite the new order that meat packers must set aside 45 per cent of their production of certain grades for government use," the message read. "It follows without saying that civilian beef supplies will be curtailed drastically."

The institute maintained that packers were caught between a rise in the prices they pay for cattle and a rollback in the prices they receive for the meat processed from cattle. It added:

"The culmination of these factors — the inability of many beef processors to continue losing operations, plus the uncertainties surrounding the conditions of payment of the so-called 'subsidy'—resulted in a sharp reduction in the number of cattle being sent to the legitimate market and no relief to processors in the form of lower prices was afforded."

The government has decided to pay subsidies to the packers to compensate for the rollback in wholesale prices and enable them to continue paying good prices to producers, the beneficiaries of the plan.

But the institute said "The conditions so far announced concerning the payment of the subsidy are so indefinite and give such broad discretionary powers to the government official administering the regulations that meat packers cannot be sure that they will receive any money or, if they do, when it will be paid."

The organization stated that "impracticable and theoretical handling" should be ended, and that the "entire problem" should be placed in the hands of the War Meat board for solution.

# *Bricker Backs U. S. Entry In Post-War Organization*

JUN 25 1943

## Prospective G.O.P. Presidential Candidate Favors Union to Keep Peace.

COLUMBUS, O., June 24—(AP) Gov. John W. Bricker, a prospective candidate for the 1944 Republican Presidential nomination, came out definitely and unmistakably today for American participation in a post-war international organization to preserve peace.

"Such an organization," said Ohio's third-term governor in an interview, "must not only attempt to solve difficulties when they arise, but it must anticipate them and prevent recurring frictions between nations and peoples."

### Must Be Accepted by All

Speaking out more specifically than he has in the past, the tall, handsome executive of the state that has given the nation seven Presidents, said that whatever kind of peace-maintenance association of nations is worked out must be "satisfactory to all or it will not work."

As a member of the Republican Post-war Advisory council named to meet later in the summer and formulate basic principles to recommend to the 1944 party platform makers, Gov. Bricker was asked what position he would take at this time on after-the-war collaboration with other nations.

After concluding one of four telephone calls that interrupted the brief interview, he replied:

### U. S. to Play Full Part

"The United States will play its full part after the war to build a better understanding between nations, to preserve peace, and to promote the best interests of the world.

"The desires of the people of the United States for better international relations must be implemented in a practical and constructive way."

The governor did not go into detail as to what kind of organization he favored, saying only:

"What that organization, association, or method will be must be determined in the light of facts as they then exist."

This plan, he said, must be "worked out among the victorious nations."

The governor would not "dignify" the word "isolationist" when asked to comment on editorial attacks describing him as the "favorite son of the isolationist wing of the party."

(In a speech in New York last April 7 Gov. Bricker said the term "isolationist" defines nothing and is just as "absurd" as the word "internationalist." There are many in public life today, he said then, who "substitute name calling for logic and reason. x x x America is not, never has been and will never be an isolationist nation. x x x America must deal with the other nations of the world and America must assume leadership."

### Makes No Decision

Gov. Bricker would not say when he might announce definitely whether he will be a candidate for the Presidential nomination. All he has said so far has been that Ohio "may" support him as its favorite son at the 1944 convention. He explained that a man in Ohio has until 60 days before the May primary to decide whether to give his consent (required in Ohio) to a delegate slate filing in the primary pledged to him.

Gov. Bricker indicated that he might speak out on national and international questions this fall and winter in a series of speeches. He goes tonight to Milwaukee to address the Wisconsin Bar association tomorrow night.

He consented to today's interview despite a full engagement calendar, the fact that the State Legislature was dumping nearly 50 bills on his desk prior to a sine die adjournment in the afternoon, was just through acting as host to the four-day governors' conference, and had two speeches to deliver to state groups within the hour.

An insight into his attitude on spending was afforded when he told a group of county highway commissioners that "we ought to put our financial house in order to prepare for post-war reemployment and urged that local bonded indebtedness be paid off now when local government income is very high.

## Nazis Report Change In Color Of Uniforms

New York, June 24 (AP)—The color of the German army's uniforms and motorized equipment will be changed from gray to a dark yellow, according to a DNB German news agency dispatch broadcast by the Berlin radio and reported by United States Government monitors to the Office of War Information.

DNB said the new color will be "similar to the former African color," presumably that used by the defeated Africa Corps, and that the change had been decided upon "as a result of experience."

## Draft Dodging Less In World War II

New York, June 24 (AP)—Draft law violations reported throughout the nation for the present conflict are running approximately sixty per cent. behind the figures for World War I, E. E. Conroy, chief of the New York office of the FBI, said today.

Speaking of the quarterly conference of Metropolitan police officials held under FBI sponsorship, Conroy attributed the reduction to more efficient enforcement methods and more drastic penalties imposed for wilful violations.

Conroy declared that up to June 15 of this year 171,642 delinquencies had been reported to the FBI by local draft boards as against 474,861 violations during the period of the first World War.

## Family to Receive Rickenbacker Degree

Wilmington, Del., June 24 (A. P.).—Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker won't be present to receive an honorary degree from the American Theological Seminary and

1943

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30.24—5349

Wilmington Bible College Friday night, but he will be well represented.

The college announced that the noted flyer's wife, Mrs. Edward V. Rickenbacker, will speak and, with their sons David and William, accept the degree.

Col. Hans Christian Adamson, who was with Capt. Rickenbacker in the South Pacific ordeal, also is to speak.

## What's Behind The War News

By GLENN BABB

The R.A.F.'s Britain-North Africa shuttle raids add a spectacular chapter to the brilliant history being written this summer by the Allied air forces. However, it is interesting chiefly as a preview of things to come rather than as an example of tactics that can be put immediately into widespread use.

The flight of several squadrons of four-engined Lancasters from Britain to Africa and return, blasting Friedrichshaven on the out trip and La Spezia going home, does perhaps give a glimpse of what may be expected in the final phase of the war, when the outlying Axis bastions have been reduced and the fortress of Europe has been whittled down to more manageable size. Then the enemy's territory is likely to be criss-crossed from all points of the compass on day and night shuttle runs blasting away at the last hard core of resistance, assuming that the core outlasts the outer shell. For the moment, however, this fine exploit serves rather as a reminder of the breadth of the enemy's conquests and of the great areas that have to be carved away before the Allies can get at the vital spots.

This applies alike in Europe and the Orient.

The fact is that this Britain-North Africa route is about the only one short enough today for an effective shuttle run. It gives access only to limited areas of enemy territory, almost all of which already have been attacked successfully. La Spezia, the big naval base in northwestern Italy which the Lancasters bombed on their homeward journey, previously had been blasted on round-trip raids from both Britain and Africa. However, for reaching northwestern Italy, which contains the industrial centers of Milan and Turin and the ports of Genoa and Leghorn, in addition to La Spezia; for southwestern Germany, and perhaps also for the hitherto unbombed northeast of Italy, including the great port of Trieste, these Britain-Africa flights may prove the most effective means. The same applies to most of France, which is crossed by the most direct routes.

The main advantage of shuttle attacks is that under favorable circumstances they might compel the enemy to double his defenses to obtain the present degree of protection. A considerable proportion of an attacking air force's casualties are suffered on the way home. If the plans had the option of going straight on obviously the enemy would have to alert his fighters and anti-aircraft installations in both directions.

Such advantages are balanced by the fact that operational installations—intelligence, weather reporting, servicing and the like—have to be duplicated at the second terminus. The British and Americans both have such installations in both Britain and Africa.

But such would not be the case on a Britain-to-Russia route, assuming that the coyness of the Russians about the appearance of Allied operational units in their territory could be overcome. There is also the handicap of distance. A squadron from Britain which attacked Berlin would have to fly almost twice as far beyond Berlin to reach the nearest Russian bases as the homeward flight would require.

The first and still most thrilling attack of the shuttle type was the Doolittle raid on Tokyo. The fliers took off from one edge of enemy territory and found safety beyond the opposite limit. But that was a rare feat that has not yet been repeated, illustrating the vast handicaps of distance we have to overcome in the Pacific area. However, with the slow advance of the United States forces across the north Pacific and the growing concentration of air power in China the day is approaching when this or something like it will be done again and again.

JUN 25 1943

THE WAR TODAY

(WHILE DEWITT MACKENZIE IS ON VACATION, THIS DAILY COLUMN IS BEING WRITTEN BY MAX HILL, FORMER CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN TOKYO)

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BY MAX HILL

JUN 25 1943

THE AXIS STILL IS WORRYING--AND GUESSING--ABOUT WHAT SORT OF AN ATTACK THE ALLIES INTEND TO LAUNCH AGAINST GERMANY OR ITALY THIS SUMMER IN EUROPE.

UNIDENTIFIED BUT EVIDENTLY COMPETENT OBSERVERS IN SWITZERLAND TOLD THOMAS F.HAWKINS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS THAT IN THEIR OPINION THE CONSTANT AND DEVASTATING AIR ATTACKS ON GERMANY MIGHT WELL BE THE ANSWER.

GERMANY HERSELF IS THE "SECOND FRONT"--NOT SOME DISTANT COASTAL POINT, FROM WHICH IT WOULD TAKE MONTHS AND THOUSANDS OF LIVES TO ACTUALLY PENETRATE INTO THE NAZI HOMELAND.

THE LAST WAR FINALLY WAS DECIDED BY THE CRUSHING WEIGHT OF AMERICAN PRODUCTION. WE ARE LESS THAN A MONTH AWAY FROM THE TIME IT TOOK US TO BREAK GERMANY IN 1918, AND IT DOESN'T APPEAR SUCH A COLLAPSE IS LIKELY AGAIN IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

BUT OUR OUTPUT NOW DWARFS THAT OF THE PREVIOUS WAR IN EVERY RESPECT, AND FROM LONDON LAST NIGHT CAME THE ENCOURAGING NEWS THAT PRODUCTION OF MUNITIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN FOR THE FIRST THREE MONTHS O 1943 WAS 40 PER CENT OVER THE SAME PERIOD IN 1942.

AXIS PRODUCTION, ON THE OTHER HAND, IS BOUND TO BE ON THE DOWN-GRADE BECAUSE OF THE TONS OF BOMBS DROPPED ON HER VITALLY ESSENTIAL FACTORIES AND TRANSPORTATION LINES. IT IS NO WONDER GERMANY MUST HUSBAND HER REMAINING STRENGTH.

JUN 25 1943

OUR FLIERS HAVE RETURNED FROM THEIR RAIDS OVER THE RUHR WITH STORIES OF THE DAMAGE DONE, BUT THE BEST EVIDENCE THAT GERMANY IS BEING HURT--AND HURT BADLY--COMES FROM THE AXIS RADIO ITSELF, AND FROM THE NEUTRAL CAPITALS OF BERN AND STOCKHOLM.

DISPATCHES FROM SWISS CORRESPONDENTS IN GERMANY DISCLOSED THAT THE ENTIRE RUHR VALLEY NOW IS VIRTUALLY A MILITARY ZONE, WITH AUTHORITIES CONSTANTLY MORE CONCERNED OVER THE EFFECTS OF THE INCESSANT BOMBING. THIS IS NOT ONLY BECAUSE OF WHAT IT DOES TO PRODUCTION. CIVILIAN MORALE IS BOUND TO DROP UNDER SUCH A POUNDING, AND EVEN HITLER WON'T BE ABLE TO MAINTAIN A SOLID HOME FRONT UNLESS THE NAZIS FIND SOME BETTER ANSWER TO THE ATTACKS THAN THEY HAVE THUS FAR.

IT HAS BEEN SOME TIME SINCE GOERING PROMISED THE GERMANS AN INVINCIBLE DEFENSE AGAINST SUCH AIR ATTACKS, BUT IT HAS BEEN LESS THAN A YEAR THAT THE AXIS WAS DOING PLENTY OF TUB-THUMPING OVER VICTORIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. JUST A FEW QUOTES TAKEN FROM THE ROME RADIO OF LAST SUMMER ARE ENOUGH TO SHOW HOW DEFINITELY THE PICTURE HAS CHANGED IN OUR FAVOR. THEY FOLLOW:

"IT IS NOW CLEAR TO EVERYONE THAT THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ADJOINING AREAS IN THE MIDDLE EAST CONSTITUTE THE FOCAL ZONE OF THE WAR. ITALY DOMINATES THAT ZONE."

JUN 25 1943

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"ANY QUESTION OF SUPPLYING MALTA FROM THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN IS NOW HOPELESS. (RADIO ZEESEN)

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"FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF EGYPT THE NILE VALLEY IS BEI INVADED FROM THE WEST. THE BALBO ROAD AND THE ISLAND OF PANTELLERIA WERE BOTH ENVISAGED BY THE DUCE'S STRATEGIC FORESIGHT AND DULY PREPARED IN YEARS OF PEACE. NOW THEY PERMIT THE ITALIAN AND GERMAN ARMIES IN AFRICA TO ELIMINATE THE WORD 'IMPOSSIBLE' FROM THEIR VOCABULARY."

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NOW THE GERMAN RADIO OBSERVES SOURLY: "WHAT THE POPULATION OF THESE AREAS (THE RUHR) HAS HAD TO ENDURE LATELY IS UNBELIEVABLE."

IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE--LIKELY IS A BETTER WORD--THAT THIS IS ONLY THE BEGINNING, AND THAT ATTACKS IN THE FUTURE WILL BE EVEN GREATER. BROADCASTS FROM LONDON TO THE CONQUERED PEOPLES OF FRANCE, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND HAVE URGED THEM TO MOVE AWAY FROM POTENTIAL TARGETS, SUCH AS FACTORIES WHICH PRODUCE WAR MATERIALS.

THESE BROADCASTS HAVE TOLD THE GERMANS AS WELL AS THEIR HELPLESS SLAVES THAT THIS IS ONLY THE START. PERHAPS THAT IS THE REASON THE GERMANS FINALLY HAVE BEGUN TO ADMIT THE GREAT DAMAGE AND TERROR OF THEIR PEOPLE. THEY MUST PREPARE THEM FOR WHAT IS TO COME.

**BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS**

JUN 25 1943

**THE BERLIN RADIO LAST (THUR) NIGHT QUOTED A DISPATCH FROM PARIS AS SAYING THE VICHY GOVERNMENT DELEGATE FOR JEWISH AFFAIRS ESTIMATED THAT SOME 100,000 JEWS WOULD BE DEPRIVED OF FRENCH CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS UNDER A DECREE SIGNED LAST SUNDAY BY PIERRE LAVAL.**

**THE BERLIN BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, QUOTED THE DELEGATE, DARQUIR DE PELLEPOIX, AS SAYING IN AN INTERVIEW THAT THE TOTAL NUMBER OF JEWS IN FRANCE COULD ONLY BE ESTIMATED ROUGHLY BECAUSE OF "COMPLETELY UNRELIABLE" FRENCH STATISTICS WHICH HE SAID HAD BEEN SHUFFLED ABOUT FOR FRAUDULENT PURPOSES.**

**"WHEN SPECIAL IDENTITY CARDS WERE ISSUED TO JEWS," THE BROADCAST SAID, "449,000 JEWS WERE REGISTERED. THE COMMISSAR (DE PELLEPOIX) ESTIMATED, HOWEVER, THAT ABOUT 100,000 JEWS EVADED REGISTRATION AND HAVE EMIGRATED FROM FRANCE SINCE 1940.**

JUN 25 1943

**"HE EXPECTS THAT PROMULGATION OF THE NEW DECREE (SAID TO BE SET FOR NEXT SUNDAY) X X X WILL AGAIN RESULT IN A MASS EXODUS OF JEWS**

JUN 25 1943

30.24 - 5351

FROM FRANCE.

THE DECREE WOULD AFFECT MOSTLY JEWS FROM EASTERN EUROPE.".

FOURTH NIGHT LEAD AERIAL

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 25-(AP)-THE RAF RETURNED TO THE ATTACK ON GERMANY LAST NIGHT, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED TODAY, AFTER THE ALLIED AIR FORCES HAD POUNDED HITLER'S "ATLANTIC WALL" DEFENSES WITH 400 TO 500 BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS IN FURIOUS DAYLIGHT ASSAULTS YESTERDAY.

COASTAL OBSERVERS SAID THE ASSAULT ON GERMANY APPARENTLY WAS CARRIED OUT ON A LARGE SCALE, FOR WAVES OF BIG BOMBERS, FLYING AT A GREAT HEIGHT, WERE HEARD ROARING EASTWARD ACROSS THE CHANNEL LAST EVENING.

JUN 25 1943

IT WAS THE RAF'S SIXTH SUCCESSIVE NIGHT FORAY OVER THE CONTINENT AND ITS FIFTH RAID ON GERMANY SINCE LAST SATURDAY NIGHT.

THE MAIN TARGET WEDNESDAY NIGHT WAS THE ITALIAN NAVAL BASE OF LA SPEZIA, WHICH WAS POUNDED BY RAF LANCASTERS RETURNING TO BRITAIN FROM NORTH AFRICA IN A SPECTACULAR NEW SHUTTLE TECHNIQUE.

YESTERDAY'S RAIDS ON THE CONTINENT STRETCHED ALL THE WAY FROM THE NETHERLANDS TO THE CHERBOURG PENINSULA OF FRANCE.

June 24-AP) Gd

LONDON--~~FIRST~~ NIGHT LEAD AERIAL (ORIGINAL) X X X

~~RESIDENTIAL~~ AREAS.

ANOTHER BERLIN BROADCAST, ALSO RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, ADMITTED THAT "EVERYBODY" SPOKE OF RAID DAMAGE AND ADDED THAT THIS WAS NATURAL AS "SUCH THINGS MIGHT HAPPEN IN OTHER PARTS OF GERMANY."

INDICATING THE LARGE NUMBER OF GERMANS WHO HAVE LOST THEIR HOMES, THE RADIO ANNOUNCED THAT AS OF JULY 1 NOBODY ANYWHERE IN GERMANY WOUL BE PERMITTED TO HAVE MORE THAN ONE ROOM PER PERSON. IT ALSO APPEALED

30.24—5351

TO THE POPULATION TO GIVE UP ROOMS IN HOUSES OR APARTMENTS VOLUNTARILY BEFORE THEN TO HELP SOLVE THE ACUTE HOUSING PROBLEM.

STOCKHOLM DISPATCHES SAID GERMANY'S HELPLESSNESS IN THE FACE OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN BOMBING RAIDS ON HER INDUSTRIAL CITIES IS ADMITTED CANDIDLY IN ISSUES OF ADOLF HITLER'S VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER REACHING THERE.

JUN 25 1943

"WHAT MAKES THIS FIGHT SO DIFFICULT," LAMENTS THE NAZI LEADER'S PAPER, "IS THE NECESSITY OF TAKING THE FULL FORCE OF THE ATTACK PASSIVELY WITHOUT HAVING A CHANCE OF PERSONALLY AND ACTIVELY COUNTERATTACKING, EITHER AT THE MOMENT (OF THE RAID) OR LATER."

BOMBS ARE FALLING SO THICK ON CITIES IN WEST AND NORTHWEST GERMANY, THE PAPER SAID, THAT THE MAPS ON WHICH THEY ARE RECORDED AT EACH CITY'S AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS HEADQUARTERS ARE BLOTTED OUT BY THE COLORED FLAGS AND PINS.

DISCUSSING THE EFFECTS OF THE BOMBINGS ON GERMAN MORALE, THE PAPER CLAIMED THAT MANY GERMANS WHO PREVIOUSLY WERE FAVORABLY DISPOSED TOWARD THE BRITISH WERE BEING DRIVEN INTO THE ARMS OF THE NAZIS. THESE PERSONS, IT SAID, WERE TO BE FOUND ESPECIALLY IN GERMAN SHIPPING CIRCLES.

A COMPILATION SHOWED THAT THE BRITISH HAD POURED MORE THAN 15,000 TONS OF BOMBS UPON THE REICH IN THE LAST MONTH.

TWO-THIRDS OR 10,000 TONS OF THESE EXPLOSIVES WERE HURLED DOWN UPON SEVEN MUNITIONS CENTERS IN THE RUHR BETWEEN MAY 22 AND JUNE 22--DORTMUND, ESSEN, WUPPERTAL, BOCHUM, OBERHAUSEN, KREFELD AND MUELHEIM.

THE BRITISH ESTIMATE THAT THE RUHR'S INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT HAS

JUN 25 1943

DECLINED 35 PER CENT UNDER LAST YEAR, AND THAT A MILLION HOMES IN THAT AREA HAVE BEEN DESTROYED. THE GERMANS OPENLY REFER TO THE RUHR AS A "FRONT" AREA.

A219 LONDON, June 24 (AP) Aerial

JUN 25 1943

THE LANCASTERS' RETURN THRUST UPON LA SPEZIA WAS ONLY ONE OF FOUR NEW RAIDS SPREADING FIRE AND DEATH OVER ITALY'S INVASION-FEARFUL MAINLAND AND OUTPOST ISLANDS.

STRIKING OUT AGAIN FROM NORTH AFRICAN BASES TUESDAY NIGHT, RAF WELLINGTON BOMBERS SPREAD CONFLAGRATIONS IN THE SEAPLANE BASE AND PORT OF OLBIA ON NORTHEAST SARDINIA. TWO MAMMOTH EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES WERE CAUSED BY HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE MIDDLE EAST COMMAND IN AN ATTACK ON THE AIRDROME AT COMISO, SICILY.

IN A THIRD RAID, FIGHTER-BOMBERS RACING OUT FROM MALTA SHOP UP RAILWAY SIDINGS AT POZZALLO, SICILY, WEDNESDAY. THE ITALIANS SAID THAT THE SICILIAN TOWNS OF PORTO EMPEDOCLE AND CATANIA ALSO HAD BEEN HIT AGAIN, WITH 19 PERSONS KILLED AND 100 INJURED IN CATANIA.

FOR THEIR PART, THE ITALIANS REPORTED COUNTER-BLOWS UPON ALLIED SHIPPING, AND DECLARED THEIR PLANES HAD RAIDED THE BRITISH AIRDROME IN LATAKIA IN THE LEVANT TUESDAY NIGHT AND HIT COMMUNICATION LINES IN FUKA, EGYPT.

RUHR BOMBING

BY JAMES F. KING

LONDON, JUNE 24-(AP)-A DEADLY CARGO OF MORE THAN 15,000 TONS OF BOMBS HAS BEEN UNLOADED ON GERMANY IN THE PAST MONTH BY GIANT BRITISH BOMBERS, TWO THIRDS OF WHICH HAVE FALLEN ON INDUSTRIAL CENTERS IN THE RUHR VALLEY WHERE THE NAZIS THEMSELVES ADMIT "INCREDIBLE" DEVASTATION.

ACCORDING TO BRITISH FIGURES, 10,000 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES RAINED RUIN IN THE PERIOD FROM MAY 22 TO JUNE 22 ON SEVEN ARMS CENTERS IN THAT AREA--DORTMUND, ESSEN, WUPPERTAL, BOCHUM, OBERHAUSEN, KREFELD AND MULHEIM.

JUN 25 1943

JOINING THE RAF IN THIS GERMAN-DESCRIBED "BATTLE OF THE RUHR," AMERICAN FOUR-ENGINED BOMBERS STRUCK THE SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANT AT HULS JUNE 22 IN THEIR FIRST VENTURE INTO THE HIGHLY INDUSTRIALIZED VALLEY, OF WHICH PROPAGANDA MINISTER PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS ONCE SAID: "THE DESTINY OF THE RUHR IS THE DESTINY OF GERMANY ITSELF."

THE VALLEY ALREADY HAS BECOME THE MOST BOMB-BATTERED AREA IN THE WORLD AND THE BRITISH SAY THERE IS MORE STILL TO COME IN THE STEADILY MOUNTING ALLIED AIR OFFENSIVE AGAINST ALL AXIS-DOMINATED EUROPE.

THE RUHR, WHICH HAS 54 PER CENT OF THE HARD COAL OF AXIS EUROPE, 37 PER CENT OF THE PIG IRON, 34 PER CENT OF STEEL INGOTS AND CASTINGS, STILL REMAINS, IN THE WORDS OF ONE HIGH BRITISH OFFICIAL, "THE WORLD'S BEST TARGET."

"YOU CAN'T PICK UP A COAL MINE AND CARRY IT AWAY," HE DECLARED. "AND GERMANY'S TRANSPORTATION IS STRAINED ALREADY TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT MOVING PLANTS WOULD SERIOUSLY IMPEDE PRODUCTION."

ONLY THREE RUHR TOWNS OF ANY CONSEQUENCE--GELSENKIRCHEN, HAMBORN AND HERNE--HAVE NOT FELT A BLOW BY A MAJOR RAF FORCE, ONE BIG ENOUGH IN THE AIR MINISTRY'S OWN WORDS TO WIPE OUT A CITY OF 200,000 POPULATION IN ONE NIGHT.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN THE RUHR WAS SAID ON JUNE 9 TO HAVE FALLEN ABOUT 35 PER CENT UNDER 1942.

JUN 25 1943

30.24 - 5353

THE NAZIS ARE MAKING NO ATTEMPT TO CONCEAL THE DEVASTATION. IN APPEALING TO OTHER PARTS OF THE REICH TO PITCH IN AND AID THE REFUGEES, THE BERLIN RADIO ADMITTED THE DESTRUCTION WAS "INCREDIBLE."

LORD SELBORNE, MINISTER OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, ESTIMATED ON JUNE 10 THAT A MILLION HOMES IN THE RUHR HAD BEEN DESTROYED, LEAVING UP TO 5,000,000 PERSONS HOMELESS.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS IN ITS EFFECT ON THE RUHR WAS SEEN IN THE CRY OF THE FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG, QUOTED BY THE LONDON EXPRESS, THAT "THE HOUSING OF HOMELESS CANNOT BE CONSIDERED THE TASK OF THE GOVERNMENT ONLY, BUT OF EVERYBODY."

JUN 25 1943

THE EFFECT OF THE 10,000 TONS OF DESTRUCTION HEAPED UPON THE SEVEN CITIES OF DORTMUND, ESSEN, WUPPERTAL, BOCHUM, OBERHAUSEN, KREFELD, AND MULHEIM--WITH AN AGGREGATE POPULATION OF UNDER 2,000,000--CAN BE GAUGED WHEN IT IS RECALLED THAT THE HEAVIEST WEIGHT OF BOMBS DROPPED ON LONDON IN ONE RAID WAS LESS THAN 500 TONS AND THE TOTAL FOR 90 NIGHTS WAS ONLY 7,500 TONS.

(AS A RESULT OF THE DESTRUCTIVE RAIDS, THE GERMANS HAVE MADE THE RUHR VIRTUALLY A MILITARY ZONE, SWISS NEWSPAPER REPORTS INDICATED LAST NIGHT. IN BERN, MANY OBSERVERS EXPRESSED THE BELIEF THAT THE ALLIED AIR OFFENSIVE MAY BE THE "SECOND FRONT" FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME.

(AT THE SAME TIME, DISPATCHES TO STOCKHOLM SAID THE DEUTSCHE ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG HAD DECLARED: "THIS PART OF THE REICH (WESTERN GERMANY) HAS BEEN TRANSFORMED INTO A FRONT IN A DEGREE SUCH AS NOT EVEN THE KEENEST FORESIGHT COLD HAVE EXPECTED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.")

WHILE THE REICH, REELING UNDER THE PUNISHING BLOWS, WAS ATTEMPTING TO QUIET UNREST AT HOME BY THREATS OF RETALIATION, MAJ.GEN.IRA C.

30.24 - 5353

EAKER, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH U.S.AIR FORCE, ASSERTED FLATLY THAT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE COULD NOT STOP THE MASS ATTACKS, STILL INCREASING IN FURY AND WITH THE PEAK STILL SOME TIME AWAY.

"THE GERMAN FIGHTER STRENGTH IS THE STOUTEST SHIELD THEY HAVE AGAINST OUR OFFENSIVE," GEN.EAKER DECLARED. "NOW THAT IT IS PROVED INADEQUATE THEY HAVE LOST THEIR AIR BATTLE."

JUN 25 1943

THE AMERICAN PRECISION ATTACKS IN THE PAST MONTH HAVE BEEN CONCENTRATED CHIEFLY ON U-BOAT BASES AND ON SPECIFIC FACTORIES IN DAYLIGHT.

CONCERNING THE FIRST AMERICAN SALLY INTO THE RUHR AT HULLS, THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE DECLARED THAT IF THE RAID INTERFERRED WITH PRODUCTION EVEN FOR A WEEK IT WOULD BE "A SERIOUS THING," SINCE "GERMANY'S SYNTHETIC PRODUCTION IS NOT ENOUGH FOR MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF HER ARMED FORCES ALONE."

THE EXPANDING AMERICAN AIR FORCE, WHICH IS EXPECTED SOON TO JOIN THE RAF IN NIGHT RAIDS, TOO, IS GIVEN MUCH CREDIT FOR THE ALLIES' SUCCESSFUL WAR AGAINST THE U-BOATS. IN NINE RAIDS IN MAY, SEVEN WERE CONCENTRATED AGAINST THESE BASES. THIS IS BEING KEPT UP THIS MONTH, WITH TWO OF THREE MAJOR FORAYS--WILHELMSHAVEN AND CUXHAVEN ON JUNE 11 AND KIEL AND BREMEN JUNE 13--BEING DIRECTED AT GERMAN SUBMARINE WORKS.

FOR THE DAMAGE WROUGHT TO THE NAZI WAR PLANTS IN THE MASS RAIDS, BOTH THE RAF, WHICH LOST 44 BOMBERS OVER KREFELD ON JUNE 22, AND THE AMERICANS, WHO LOST 24 IN THE KIEL-BREMEN ATTACK, ARE SATISFIED THEY ARE NOT PAYING TOO HIGH A PRICE.

BRITISH LOSSES IN PLANES AND CREWS PER TON OF BOMBS DROPPED IN MAY ARE MORE THAN A THIRD LESS THAN IN MAY 1942.

AN RAF COMMENTATOR, REPLYING TO A SUGGESTION THAT THE PRICE OF THE

JUN 25 1943

1943

BOMBINGS WAS TOO HIGH, DECLARED:

"THE LOSSES INCURRED ARE NOT A LIMITING FACTOR IN OUR AIR EFFORT. THE SOLE CAUSE OF THE LULL IN EARLY JUNE WAS THE CONTINENTAL WEATHER."

COMPARED TO THE ALLIED AIR LOSSES, GERMANY'S LOSSES HAVE BEEN TREMENDOUS WITH LITTLE TO SHOW FOR THEM.

FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 19, AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH SOURCES SAY, THE GERMAN AIR FORCE, AT A COST OF 211 PLANES, DROPPED ABOUT 1,000 TONS OF BOMBS ON ENGLAND--LITTLE MORE THAN HALF WHAT THE RAF SPREAD ON DORTMUND IN AN HOUR IN MAY WITH A LOSS OF 38 PLANES. JUN 25 1943

LONDON, JUNE 24-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL DECLINED TODAY TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON A NEW BRITISH COMMAND IN THE FAR EAST BUT SAID HE HOPED "TO BE IN A POSITION TO MAKE AN ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE NEAR FUTURE."

(IN ANNOUNCING THE APPOINTMENT OF FIELD MARSHAL SIR ARCHIBALD P. WAVELL TO THE VICEROY'S POST IN INDIA LAST WEEK, A STATEMENT FROM NO.10 DOWNING STREET SAID A NEW EAST ASIA COMMAND TO WAGE WAR AGAINST JAPAN WOULD BE FORMED. THE ANNOUNCEMENT DID NOT SAY THAT IT WOULD BE A BRITISH COMMAND, HOWEVER, BUT PROMISED "A FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENT ON THIS SUBJECT WILL BE MADE SOON.")

L.C.S.AMERY SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA AND BURMA, ASSURED COMMONS THAT WAVELL'S APPOINTMENT AS THE INDIAN VICEROY "DOES NOT IMPLY ANY CHANGE IN SETTLED POLICY TO WHICH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT ARE PLEDGED IN REGARD TO DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN SELF-GOVERNMENT."

HE DECLINED TO ANSWER A QUESTION AS TO WHETHER AN INDIAN HAD BEEN CONSIDERED AS SUCCESSOR TO LORD LINLITHGOW.

LONDON, JUNE 24-(AP)-INDICATING THAT THE RAF'S ATTENTION WAS NOT CONCENTRATED EXCLUSIVELY ON ITALY LAST NIGHT, THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT "A FEW ENEMY PLANES MADE NUISANCE RAIDS OVER GERMANY."

"BOMBS FELL IN OPEN FIELDS NEAR WESTERN GERMAN TOWNS BUT NO DAMAGE WAS CAUSED," SAID THE BROADCAST. JUN 25 1943

**LONDON, JUNE 25-(AP)-APPROVAL OF THE ALLIED STRATEGY OF BOMBING GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL CITIES WAS VOICED BY THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK TODAY IN A DIOCESAN LEAFLET IN WHICH HE REPLIED TO HIS COUNTRYMEN WHO HAVE PROTESTED AGAINST THE DEVASTATING ATTACKS.**

**"HOWEVER MUCH WE DEPLORE THE SUFFERINGS OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AND THE DESTRUCTION OF THEIR HOMES, WE MUST CONTINUE TO USE OUR SUPERIORITY IN THE AIR AS A MEANS OF ENDING THE WAR AS SPEEDILY AS POSSIBLE," THE ARCHBISHOP DECLARED.**

**"IT IS A LESSER EVIL TO BOMB WAR-LOVING GERMANY THAN TO SACRIFICE THE LIVES OF THOUSANDS OF OUR OWN FELLOW COUNTRYMEN WHO LONG FOR PEACE AND TO DELAY THE HOUR OF LIBERATION FOR MILLIONS NOW HELD IN SLAVERY."**

LONDON, JUNE 24-(AP)-ITALIAN PLANES YESTERDAY RAIDED A BRITISH AIRDROME IN LATAKIA, ONE OF THE AREAS OF SYRIA WHERE THE BRITISH HAVE BEEN REPORTED MASSING TROOPS, THE ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE DECLARED TODAY.

IT ALSO ASSERTED AXIS TORPEDO PLANES SANK A 15,000-TON ALLIED STEAMER OFF THE ALGERIAN COAST, AND DAMAGED A 7,000-TON TANKER.

THE WAR BULLETIN, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FROM A ROME BROADCAST, ACKNOWLEDGED ALLIED AIR RAIDS YESTERDAY ON LA SPEZIA, AND PORTO EMPEDOCLE AND CATANIA, IN SICILY.

CATANIA SUFFERED GREAT DAMAGE, IT WAS ADMITTED.

30.24 — 5355

**LONDON, JUNE 24-(AP)-VENTURA, BOSTON AND TYPHOON BOMBERS OF THE RAF STRUCK FRANCE AND BELGIUM THIS AFTERNOON, ATTACKING AIRFIELDS AND INDUSTRIAL TARGETS, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT.**

**TEN ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE DESTROYED BY ESCORTING SPITFIRES. ONE BRITISH BOMBER AND FOUR FIGHTERS ARE MISSING.** JUN 25 1943

LONDON, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE FLYING FORTRESS "OLD IRONSIDES", RIDDLED FROM NOSE TO TAIL WITH BULLETS AFTER 150 FIGHTS WITH FOCKE-WULFS AND MESSERSCHMITTS LASTING 105 MINUTES, CRASHED INTO THE NORTH SEA OFF THE BELGIAN COAST WHILE RETURNING FROM TUESDAY'S ATTACK ON HULS, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY, BUT THE CREW WAS RESCUED WITHIN 30 MINUTES.

THE MEN WERE PICKED UP FROM DINGHIES BY AN RAF HIGH SPEED RESCUE LAUNCH WHILE TWO SPITFIRES CIRCLED OVERHEAD. FOUR OF THE CREW HAD BEEN IN ONE DINGHY FOR 15 MINUTES AND THE OTHERS HAD ONLY JUST CLAMBERED INTO THEIRS WHICH THEY HAD INFLATED WITH DIFFICULTY.

"OLD IRONSIDES" WAS ON ITS FIRST MISSION. THE CREW INCLUDED FIRST LIEUTENANT BUSTER PEEK OF PAINT ROCK, TEXAS, PILOT; FIRST LIEUTENANT FRANCISA PORADA OF CHICAGO, CO-PILOT; SECOND LIEUTENANT CHAUNCEY HICKS OF HUNTINGTON, W.VA., BOMBARDIER; TECHNICAL SERGEANT RAYMOND R.THOMPSON, ANDERSON, IND., ENGINEER; TECHNICAL SERGEANT JAMES F. OSBORNE, HUNTINGTON, W.VA., RADIO OPERATOR; STAFF SERGEANT WILLIAM G.ZIEGLER, ERIE,PA., TAIL GUNNER; STAFF SERGEANT RUSSELL D.HATTON, BALTIMORE, MD., BALL TURRET GUNNER, AND SECOND LIEUTENANT GERARD B. WILLIAMS OF COLUMBUS, OHIO, NAVIGATOR.

PEEK WAS ON HIS FIRST MISSION AND WAS TAKING A FRESH CREW OVER.

WHEN "OLD IRONSIDES" WAS FINALLY DITCHED THREE ENGINES WERE OUT OF COMMISSION, THE TAIL WHEEL WAS BLOWN OFF, THE LANDING GEAR

30.24—5355

DRAGGING, THE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM OUT OF ORDER, THE RADIO TRANSMITTER HIT, THE TOP OF THE VERTICAL TAIL SHOT OFF, THE PILOT CONTROLS USELESS AND ALL THE WINDOWS IN THE COCKPIT AND NOSE WERE BLASTED OUT.

AFTER MANY ATTACKS ON THE WAY TO AND FROM THE TARGET "OLD IRONSIDES" WAS LOSING HEIGHT AT THE RATE OF 100 FEET A SECOND OVER HOLLAND AND WAS DOWN TO 5,000 FEET WHEN PEEK ORDERED THE MEN TO THROW OUT THE GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

AFTER THE GUNS WERE GONE TWO FOCKE-WULFS CONTINUED THE ATTACK ON THE HELPLESS PLANE.

WHEN THE FORTRESS HIT THE WATER IT BROKE IN TWO.

HICKS TOLD OF ONE 20MM SHELL WHICH HIT THE NOSE GUN HE WAS FIRING. "IT KNOCKED ME CLEAR BACK AGAINST THE NAVIGATOR, TORE OFF MY OXYGEN MASK AND INFLATED MY LIFE VEST," HE SAID.

"FRAGMENTS HIT THE SIDE OF MY FACE AND BURST MY EARDRUM. I WAS LYING ON THE FLOOR SHAKING LIKE A LEAF BUT WHEN I LOOKE OUT I SAW MORE FOCKE-WULFS COMING IN. I GOT BACK TO MY GUN AND STARTED SHOOTING BETTER THAN EVER BECAUSE I KNEW THEY WERE OUT TO GET ME. THAT'S WHEN I NAILED MY SECOND F-W."

THE CREW REPORTED DESTROYING FIVE GERMAN PLANES DURING THE RUNNING BATTLE.

JUN 25 1943

**LONDON, JUNE 24-(AP)-ROY W.HOWARD, PRESIDENT AND EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM, HAS REACHED LONDON FOR A BRIEF VISIT, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY. THE PUBLISHER MADE THE TRIP ON THE SAME PLANE AS LORD BEAVERBROOK AND W.AVERELL HARRIMAN, AMERICAN LEND-LEASE EXPEDITER IN ENGLAND, WHOSE ARRIVAL WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY.**

JUN 25 1943

(ADD TR (ADD AIR TRANSPORT)

LONDON, FRIDAY, JUNE 25-(AP)-~~AN IMMEDIATE START ON LARGE~~

OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT CONSTRUCTORS
THE SOCIETY CONDEMNED THE MONOPOLY SYSTEM GOVERNING BRITISH
1
COMMERCIAL AIRLINE OPERATIONS, DECLARING THAT THE POST-WAR AIR BUSINESS WILL BE SO GREAT THAT "THERE MAY WELL BE SCOPE FOR THE OPERATION OF AT LEAST EIGHT OR TEN MAIN BRITISH COMPANIES." THE SOCIETY ADDED THAT ANY STATE AID TO SUCH COMPANIES SHOULD BE IN PAYMENT FOR THE CARRIAGE OF MAIL OR SIMILAR SERVICES, AND NOT IN SUBDISIES OR MONOPOLY RIGHTS.

THE STATEMENT HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND THE MINISTRIES OF AIR, AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION AND WAR TRANSPORT.

JJ1114PEW

ALLIES TO TAKE
SICILY, STRIKE
CONTINENT LATER
---
BOMBING PICTURE
THROWS LIGHT
ON PLANS (450)
---
BY JAMES M.LONG

JUN 25 1943

LONDON, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE PATTERN OF THE ALLIED AIR ATTACK--ONE OF THE SUREST SIGNPOSTS OF THE FUTURE COURSE OF THE WAR--HAS SUGGESTED STRONGLY THAT SICILY MAY SOON BECOME THE NEXT OBJECTIVE OF THE 1943 ALLIED LAND FORCES AND THAT FULL-SCALE INVASION FROM THE WEST ALONG THE ROAD TO BERLIN IS NOT LIKELY UNTIL LATER.

THIS IS UNOFFICIAL SPECULATION, BASED ON A STUDY OF THE TARGETS OF THE AERIAL ONSLAUGHT AND THE REACTION ALONG THE STILL-STABILIZED EASTERN FRONT IN RUSSIA.

BY A CAREFULLY STUDIED PLAN THE MIGHTY WINGED PARTNERSHIP OF THE RAF AND THE UNITED STATES EIGHTH AIR FORCE IS CONCENTRATING UPON THE FACTORY-BY-FACTORY RUIN OF THE REICH'S RUHR WAR PLANTS.

OBVIOUSLY THE CRIPPLING TOLL OF THIS SYSTEMATIC ASSAULT IS NOT SAPPING THE AXIS FIELD FORCE PRESENTLY MASSED AWAITING INVASION, BUT IS INTENDED TO WHITTLE DOWN AND PREVENT THE REPLACEMENT OF THE WEHRMACHT'S POWER IN THE MONTHS TO COME.

JUN 25 1943

WHEN ACTUAL PRE-INVASION BOMBING COMES IT WILL PROBABLY FIND TERRIFI ALLIED STRIKING POWER CENTERED ON DESTRUCTION OF AIRFIELDS ON THE FRENCH FRONT AND ON ROAD AND RAIL SUPPLY LINES TO THE INVASION COAST.

THIS CLEARLY IS DEVELOPING IN SICILY.

THERE IS EVERY INDICATION IN THESMASSING OF ALLIED ARMIES IN NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST THAT A MOP-UP OF SARDINIA, CRETE AND THE DODECANESE ISLANDS MIGHT BE UNDERTAKEN AT VIRTUALLY THE SAME TIME, IN ORDER TO DEPLOY THE AXIS' DEFENSE STRENGTH AND WIN FULL AND FINAL CONTROL OF THE ENTIRE MEDITERRANEAN.

MEANWHILE SOVIET PREMIER JOSEF STALIN, ALTHOUGH MORE OPTIMISTIC IN HIS RECENT UTTERANCES, IS STILL CALLING IMPERATIVELY FOR A FRONT ON THE CONTINENT THIS YEAR.

IT IS POSSIBLE, OF COURSE, THAT STALIN WOULD REGARD AN INVASION OF SICILY AND A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE AXIS FORCES ALONG THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE MEDITERRANEAN--PLUS THE THREAT OF AN ALLIED KNOCKOUT PUNCH ELSEWHERE--AS CREATING THAT FRONT. THE TEST WOULD BE

JUN 25 1943

WHETHER IT SUCCEEDED IN KEEPING HITLER'S HIGH COMMAND FROM DARING ANOTHER ALL-OUT DRIVE TO THE EAST, AND THERE ARE MANY INDICATIONS THAT ALREADY THIS MAY BE THE CASE.

BY THE END OF SUMMER, EVEN THE GERMANS KNOW NOW, A RESURGENT RED ARMY CAN BE COUNTED UPON TO GIVE THE NAZI INVADERS ANOTHER BLOOD-LETTING SPELL OF DEFEAT AND WITHDRAWAL. THEY KNOW, TOO, THAT A HEAVY ENGAGEMENT OF THE GERMANS IN THE EAST WOULD STRIKE A SUITABLE HOUR FOR CLOSING THE ALLIED VICE ON THE WEHRMACHT.

THEN, WITH THE REICH'S ARMAMENT OUTPUT BADLY BOMBED AND CURTAILED, THE ERSTWHILE MASTERS OF THE BLITZKRIEG WOULD BE CAUGHT WITH THEIR TIRING ARMIES HARD-PRESSED IN THE EAST, WITH BADLY NEEDED RESERVES FORCED TO GUARD THE SOUTH, WHILE THE FULL FURY OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN ASSAULT FORCE OF FRESH MILLIONS WOULD BE SMACKED AGAINST THE NAZIS' VAUNTED ATLANTIC WALL.

JUN 25 1943

LONDON, JUNE 24(AP)-IN LINE WITH RECENT ADVICES THAT EUROPE'S QUERED PEOPLES WOULD BE TOLD HOW THEY MIGHT AID IN THE ALLIED ASION, FRENCH RAILMEN WERE TOLD BY THE BBC TODAY THAT WHEN IT CON BEGINS THEY MUST DESTROY THEIR LOCOMOTIVES AND DISORGANIZE THE WHOLE FRENCH RAILWAY SYSTEM.

THE MESSAGE, BROADCAST IN ALL THE EUROPEAN LANGUAGES, WAS FROM "THE ORGANIZATION OF FRENCH RESISTANCE IN FRANCE," AND WAS PREFACED BY A WARNING THAT THE ACTION SHOULD BE PUT INTO EFFECT ONLY ON THE APPOINTED DAY -- AT THE ZERO HOUR.

SECOND NIGHT LEAD ELECTION

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JUNE 25-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER EAMON DE VALERA'S ANNA FAIL PARTY LOST ITS MAJORITY IN THE DAIL (PARLIAMENT) IN

30.24 — 5357

30.24 — 5357

UESDAY'S GENERAL ELECTION, VIRTUALLY COMPLETE RETURNS DISCLOSED TODAY, INNING ONLY 67 SEATS TO 71 FOR THE COMBINED OPPOSITION.

DUBLIN-FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD ELECTION XXX C[illegible] OPPOSITIO

THE OUTCOME TERMINATED THE AMERICAN-BORN PRIME MINISTER'S 11-YEA HOLD ON THE HELM OF THE GOVERNMENT, BUT THE TURN-OVER WAS NOT EX-PECTED TO RESULT IN ANY RADICAL CHANGE IN EIRE'S FOREIGN POLICY, INASMUCH AS THE QUESTION OF CONTINUED NEUTRALITY WAS NOT AN ISSUE IN THE CAMPAIGN.

JUN 25 1943

DE VALERA HIMSELF RETAINED HIS SEAT IN THE DAIL, BUT HE HAD SAID THAT IF HIS PARTY WERE DEFEATED HE WOULD TAKE NO PART IN THE FORMATION OF A COALITION GOVERNMENT ADVOCATED BY WILLIAM COSGRAVE, LEADER OF THE FINE GAEL, OR UNITED IRELAND PARTY.

TABULATION OF THE ELECTION RETURNS WERE COMPLETE TODAY EXCEPT OR ONE DISTRICT.

THE RESULT THERE, HOWEVER, RESTS BETWEEN CANDIDATES OF THE INE GAEL, FARMERS' AND LABOR PARTIES, THE LAST OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ANDIDATES HAVING BEEN ELIMINATED.

THE FIANNA FAIL SUFFERED A NET LOSS OF 10 SEATS IN THE DAIL.

DUBLIN--~~FIRST~~ ADD NIGHT LEAD ELECTION X X X 1938 BALLOTING.

EVEN BEFORE THE FINAL RESULT COULD BE KNOWN, POLITICAL OBSERVERS WERE SPECULATING WHETHER DE VALERA, WHO WILL STILL CONTROL THE LARGEST PARTY IN THE DAIL, WOULD ASK THE PRESIDENT TO APPROVE ANOTHER ELECT-ION.

SOME ARGUED THAT A SUFFICIENT NUMBER OF SMALLER PARTY MEN MIGHT ADHERE TO DE VALERA'S GROUP TO AVOID HAVING THE COUNTRY GO TO THE POLLS AGAIN, BUT DE VALERA DECLARED BEFORE THE ELECTION THAT HE WOULD

JUN 25 1943

HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH A COALITION.

DE VALERA'S FIANNA FAIL LEADERS ALREADY WERE ATTEMPTING TO ESTABLISH THE REASONS FOR THEIR SETBACK, AND THE GAINING STRENGTH OF THE LABOR AND FARMER GROUPS. THEY WONDERED WHETHER IT MIGHT BE DUE TO THE PEGGING OF FARM PRODUCE PRICES AND WAGES GENERALLY, OR POSSIBLY BECAUSE ELECTORS WERE DISGRUNTLED AT THE EXEMPTION OF PARLIAMENTARY ALLOWANCES FROM INCOME TAX AND LEGISLATION PROVIDING PENSIONS FOR FORMER MINISTERS.

JUN 25 1943

BY GLADWIN HILL

AT A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, JUNE 24-(AP)-FLYING FORTRESSES FREQUENTLY LIMP HOME FROM RAIDS ON THREE ENGINES BUT LIEUT. LYSTER BRUMLEY OF GEORGETOWN, TEX., HAD THE DISTINCTION OF SWEATING OUT THE MAJOR PART OF TUESDAY'S RAID ON HULS ON THREE ENGINES [redacted].

IN ADDITION, HE NARROWLY ESCAPED BEING "SHOT UP" BY PARTS OF ONE OF THE AIRPLANE'S ENGINES WHIZZING THROUGH THE AIR LIKE BULLETS.

BRUMLEY, AT 24 AN UNDERTAKER OF 11 (CORRECT) YEARS' EXPERIENCE, SIMPLY SUMMARIZED THE EXPERIENCE TODAY BY SAYING:

"I DIDN'T LIVE BUT A HUNDRED LIVES."

THE SUPERCHARGER OF ONE ENGINE BROKE AS THE AIRPLANE, NAMED EL DIABLO (THE DEVIL), CROSSED THE GERMAN COAST SO FAR TOWARD THE TARGET THAT THERE WAS NO THOUGHT OF TURNING BACK.

THE SUPERCHARGER IN THE THIN ATMOSPHERE AT THE ALTITUDES AT WHICH THE BOMBERS OPERATE FEEDS THE CYLINDERS WITH AIR AT GROUND PRESSURE. IT IS AN EXTREMELY DELICATELY BALANCED MINIATURE MILLWHEEL EDGED BY TINY, PRECISELY FASHIONED METAL AIRSCOOP BUCKETS.

THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF THEM, AS BRUMLEY WAS REMINDED TO HIS DISMAY WHEN THE SUPERCHARGER CASING BROKE AND THEY STARTED FLYING OFF.

"THEY GO AROUND AT AS HIGH AS 27,000 REVOLUTIONS A MINUTE--NOT 27 HUNDRED BUT 27 THOUSAND--SO THEY ARE GOING FASTER THAN A LOT OF BULLETS," BRUMLEY SAID.

"LOSING AN ENGINE IS BAD ENOUGH BUT WHEN I HEARD THOSE BUCKETS BUSTING OFF I HELD MY BREATH AND STARTED PRAYING THAT NONE OF 'EM WOULD WHIP THROUGH THE NOSE."

JUN 25 1943

IN THE NOSE NAVIGATOR LIEUT. JOE BURKOWSKI OF NAUGATUCK, CONN., A BROTHER OF BILLY BURKE, THE GOLFER, AND BOMBARDIER LIEUT. JOHN BEILSTEIN OF DAVENPORT, IA., WERE MAKING FINAL CAUCULATIONS FOR THE RUN ON THE TARGET TO DROP THEIR BOMBS.

"IT WOULD HAVE BEEN WORSE FOR THEM THAN FLAK OR A FIGHTER ATTACK," BRUMLEY WENT ON. "LUCKILY AFTER THE FIRST BARRAGE OF THE LITTLE BUCKETS--WHEN WE GOT HOME WE FOUND WE'D ONLY LOST 11--THEY STOPPED COMING.

"THEN WE STARTED SWEATING OUT THE TARGET AND GETTING HOME. WE WERE THE LEAD PLANE IN THE SQUADRON AND THE WHOLE OUTFIT GOT ABOUT A MILE BEHIND THE REST OF THE FORMATION--BUT WHEN THEY BANKED AROUND TOWARD HOME I MANAGED TO SHORTCUT ACROSS, CAUGHT UP WITH THEM AND HELD ON ALL THE WAY HOME.

"A FUNNY THING--ALL OF THE PLANES OF OUR SQUADRON GOT HOME WITHOUT A SCRATCH.

BRUMLEY GRADUATED FROM SOUTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, GEORGETOWN, TEX., IN 1941.

HE SAID HE HAD PUT ASIDE ALL THOUGHTS OF HIS UNDERTAKING WORK FOR THE DURATION "EXCEPT FOR ONE GUY OVER THERE IN GERMANY I'D LIKE THE PRIVILEGE OF BURYING--WE'LL GET HIM YET."

JUN 25 1943

JUN 25 1943

A51

MADRID, JUNE 23-(DELAYED)-(AP)-DISPATCHES FROM LA LINEA TODAY REPORTED THE NEW BRITISH BATTLESHIP HOWARD AND FOUR DESTROYERS HAD LEFT GIBRALTAR FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN.

**(THE DISPATCHES USED THE NAME OF HOWARD BUT IT IS POSSIBLE THE NAME WAS MEANT. THERE BEING NO BRITISH BATTLESHIP HOWARD.)**

SOME 70 MERCHANTMEN NOW ARE IN GIBRALTAR, ALONG WITH A NUMBER OF WARSHIPS INCLUDING THE BATTLESHIP GEORGE V, THE DISPATCH SAID.

SPANISH

JUN 25 1943

BY THOMAS F.HAWKINS

(and Spanish Monarchy)

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE QUESTION OF RESTORING THE

D'ORLEANS, ONCE FORD FACTORY WORKER IN THE UNITED STATES AND LATER HEAD OF THE LONDON FORD FACTORY, FLED TO MARSEILLE WITH ALFONSO AFTER THE LATTER'S ABDICATION. AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE CIVIL WAR, HOWEVER, HE RETURNED TO SPAIN AS AN AVIATOR FOR FRANCO. HE HAS RESIDED THERE SVER SINCE AS BOTH A FRANCO SUPPOER AND A MONARCHIST.

NOW HE IS SAID TO BE TRYING TO IRON OUT ONE OF THE MOOT POINTS OF THE RESTORATION--THE FATE OF THE FALANGE PARTY AND WITH IT THE QUESTION OF WHERE FRANCO WOULD STAND IN A MONARCHY.

JUAN HAS BEEN REPRESENTED AS HAVING TOLD FRANCO HE COULD NOT PLEDGE HIMSELF TO ANY PARTY. HE WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TAKEN NO POSITION ON THE FATE OF FRANCO.

THE MONARCHISTS, MANY OF THEM WEALTHY SPANIARDS WHO WERE GIVEN THEIR CHANCE FOR CONCERTED ACTION WITH AT LEAST SEMI-OFFICIAL STATUS BY FRANCO'S RESTORATION OF THE CORTES, SAY THAT THE ALLIES NOW WOULD RECOGNIZE A MONARCHY AND THAT THE AXIS WOULD INTERPOSE NO

30.24-5359

30.24—5359

OBJECTION.

AFTER THE WAR, THEY CONTEND, BOTH SIDES WOULD BE OCCUPIED WITH THEIR OWN PROBLEMS AND SPAIN MIGHT BE LEFT TO DRIFT INTO CHAOS.

FRANCO CONSISTENTLY HAS DECLARED HIMSELF A MONARCHIST WITH JUAN AS THE FAVORED CANDIDATE FOR THE KING ROLE, BUT PRIVATELY, IT IS ASSERTED, HE HAS BEEN CRITICAL OF JUAN. THE MONARCHISTS ALSO SAY THAT FRANCO HAS DONE NOTHING CONCRETE SINCE THE CIVIL WAR TO FACILITATE THE RESTORATION AND EVEN HAS BANISHED AT LEAST FIVE OF JUAN'S LEADING SUPPORTERS.

JUN 25 1943

JUAN ANSWERED BIRTHDAY TELEGRAMS YESTERDAY AND THEN SLIPPED OFF TO PLAY A FINAL MATCH IN THE CITY GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS.

INTERVIEWED AT THE GOLF COURSE HE SAID ONLY THAT HE REITERATED HIS PREVIOUS BELIEFS THE MONARCHY WOULD BE RESTORED AND THAT HE WAS READY TO RETURN WHENEVER A UNITED SPANISH PEOPLE WANTED HIM.

**ALGIERS, JUNE 24-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS CONFIRMED TODAY THAT GEN. HENRI GIRAUD HAD RELIEVED ADMIRAL MICHELIER OF HIS COMMAND OVER FRENCH NORTH AND WEST AFRICAN NAVAL FORCES. (A REUTERS DISPATCH YESTERDAY SAID MICHELIER WAS REPLACED BY VICE ADMIRAL COLLINET, COMMANDER AT DAKAR.)**

BY RELMAN MORIN

REPRESENTING THE COMBINED AMERICAN PRESS

WITH THE KING'S PARTY IN NORTH AFRICA-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE KING OF ENGLAND HAS BEEN VIEWING THE RUINS OF THE VANISHED ITALIAN EMPIRE IN AND AROUND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

HE HAS EVEN VISITED MALTA, THE TINY BRITISH-HELD ISLAND WITHIN SIGHT OF ITALY ITSELF AND BARELY 15 MINUTES FROM THE NEAREST ENEMY AIR BASES. THE MEDITERRANEAN HAS BEEN SWEPT SO CLEAR OF AXIS SEA

JUN 25 1943

AND AIR POWER THAT THE KING'S PARTY WAS NEVER CHALLENGED ANYWHERE.

AT LUNCH ONE DAY THE KING DINED FROM CAPTURED ITALIAN DISHES, USED ITALIAN CUTLERY, SMOKED FANCY ITALIAN CIGARETTES, AND EVEN WASHED HIS HANDS IN A MOTORIZED BUNGALOW THAT FORMERLY CARRIED ONE OF MUSSOLINI'S GENERALS.

JUN 25 1943

HE WAS A GUEST OF THE FAMOUS BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY THAT DAY.

AFTER LUNCH HE CONFERRED THE ACCOLADE ON GEN.SIR.BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH ARMY, AND GEN.SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON, COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN THE MIDDLE EAST, BOTH OF WHOM HAD BEEN KNIGHTED BY PROXY AND WITHOUT THE ANCIENT CEREMONY THAT COMPLETES IT. THE CEREMONY WAS PERFORMED BENEATH A TENT PAVILION IN THE DESERT OUTSIDE TRIPOLI. IT WAS SUPREMELY SIMPLE. FIRST WILSON AND THEN MONTGOMERY KNELT BEFORE THEIR SOVEREIGN. H HOLDING A SWORD BROUGHT FROM ENGLAND, THE KING TOUCHED THEM LIGHTLY ON THE LEFT SHOULDER, THEN THE RIGHT AND ADDRESSING THEM AS "SIR," COMMANDED THEM TO RISE.

IN THE DESERT OUTSIDE OF TRIPOLI SHORTLY AFTERWARD, THE KING PINNED THE VICTORIA CROSS, BRITAIN'S HIGHEST MILITARY AWARD, ON THE TUNIC OF A LITTLE GURKHA SERGEANT, WHO WAS THE FIRST INDIAN TO RECEIVE IT DURING THIS WAR.

ERRONEOUS
See note on 536

THE SERGEANT WAS SHORT AND PORTLY, WITH AN INNOCENT, CHILD-LIKE FACE.

HE DECAPITATED 57 GERMANS IN ONE NIGHT DURING THE FIGHTING AT MARETH, PERSONALLY CLEARING OUT A STRONGLY HELD POSITION. THE LITTLE FAT MAN WENT OUT ALONE ON RECONNAISSANCE, CARRYING HIS THIN CURVED KNIFE, AND REMOVED THE HEAD OF EVERYBODY HE MET. HE DIDN'T RETURN UNTIL HE RAN OUT OF GERMANS. THEN HE REPORTED THAT THE POSITION COULD BE TAKEN.

IT WAS.

THE KING SAID, "IT WAS AN UNBELIEVABLY BRAVE ACT."

THE SERGEANT, WHO WAS STANDING AS STRAIGHT AS HIS COMFORTABLE STOMACH WOULD PERMIT, DIDN'T UNDERSTAND THE KING'S WORDS. AN OFFICER TRANSLATED AND HE STARTED TO SMILE. THEN HIS FACE FROZE AGAIN, OBVIOUSLY BECAUSE HE COULDN'T HOLD HIS STOMACH IN AND SMILE AT THE SAME TIME.

JUN 25 1943

AFTER INSPECTING A SMALL PORTION OF THE EIGHTH ARMY, THE KING SAILED FOR MALTA, ARRIVING EARLY THE NEXT MORNING, WHERE FIELD MARSHAL LORD GORT, THE MILITARY GOVERNOR OF MALTA, MET HIM.

THROUGHOUT THE DAY THE KING TOURED THE ISLAND, LOOKING WITH HORRIFIED EYES AT THE BROKEN LITTLE TOWNS ON THE "MOST BOMBED SPOT ON EARTH."

BY COMPARISON WITH MALTA, EVEN LONDON LOOKS AS THOUGH IT HAD ENDURED NOTHING WORSE THAN A COUPLE OF SHOWERS OF BIRD SHOT.

THE ISLAND HAD TWO DISTINCT SUSTAINED AERIAL ONSLAUGHTS, NOT ONE. THEY HAVEN'T YET BEEN EQUALLED IN DURATION OR FURY. FOUR TIMES DAILY AND EVEN MORE OFTEN, GERMAN AND ITALIAN BOMBERS, UNOPPOSED, CAME FROM SICILY, 40 MILES AWAY, OVER A PERIOD OF MANY MONTHS. CUT OFF FROM ALL HELP, THE ISLAND'S FOOD RESERVES SEVERAL TIMES WERE WITHIN A FEW DAYS OF COMPLETE EXHAUSTION. THE WATER WAS MEASURED OUT IN CUPFULS AFTER THE MAIN RESERVOIR WAS HIT. THE AMMUNITION RAN SO LOW THAT EVEN THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNNERS WERE RATIONED DAILY.

MEANWHILE, MALTA'S STONE BUILDINGS WERE METHODICALLY BLOWN APART AND THE POPULATION LIVED IN PASSAGEWAYS CUT THROUGH THE LIVING ROCK. THE KING WALKED THROUGH THESE SHELTERS, LOOKING AT THE LIVING QUARTERS, HOSPITALS, STOREROOMS AND EVEN THE LITTLE CHAPELS DUG BENEATH THE GROUND.

JUN 25 1943

JUN 25 1943

30.24—5361

30.24—5361

STANDING AMID THE RUBBEL IN THE DOCK AREA WHERE THE DESTRUCTION WAS THE HEAVIEST, THE KING SPOKE WITH A SIMPLE PARISH PRIEST, EMMANUEL BRINCAT, WHO TOLD HIM: "WHATEVER WE HAVE ENDURED, OR MAY BE CALLED UPON TO ENDURE AGAIN, HAS BEEN COMPENSATED FOR BY YOUR MAJESTY'S VISIT."

JUN 25 1943

JUDGING FROM THE FRANTIC JOY OF THE PEOPLE, THE PRIEST'S STATEMENT WAS NO EXAGGERATION.

THEY CARPETED THE STREETS IN FRONT OF HIS CAR WITH FLOWERS AND FILLED THE AIR WITH A SHIMMERING RAIN OF CONFETTI, MEANWHILE CHEERING, CLAPPING AND EVEN WEEPING AS HE PASSED. THOSE WHO HAD NO BRITISH OR MALTESE FLAGS DRAPPED THE BALCONIES AND PORCHES OF THEIR HOMES WITH BRILLIANTLY COLORED RUGS, SHAWLS AND PORTIERES.

THE MALTESE PEOPLE ARE FIERCELY PROUD OF BEING RACIALLY DISTINCT FROM THE ITALIANS. THEY ARE PHOENICIAN IN ORIGIN AND PROFOUNDLY BRITISH IN SENTIMENT.

UPON HIS RETURN TO TRIPOLI THE KING BEGAN REVIEWING THE MAIN RTIONS OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY. THE TRIP TOOK HIM HUNDREDS OF LES INTO THE DESERT BENEATH BRASSY AFRICAN SKIES THAT HAD NOT EN AN ENGLISH KING IN WARTIME SINCE 1270, WHEN EDWARD I CAME WITH S ARMY OF CRUSADERS.

THE KING DROVE ALL DAY ALONG SANDY DESERT ROADS LINED ON BOTH DES WITH TROOPS--BRITISH, AFRICAN, AUSTRALIAN, FRENCH AND ONE SMALL TACHMENT OF AMERICANS.

TWO CRACK AMERICAN FIGHTER PILOTS, COL.EARL BATES OF WINNETKA, LL., AND MAJOR GLADE BILBY OF SKIDMORE,MO., WERE PRESENTED TO HIM.

AFTER A DAY THAT PUT LINES OF EXHAUSTION EVEN IN THE FACE OF GEN.MONTGOMERY, WHO PRIDES HIMSELF ON HIS PHYSICAL ENDURANCE, THE KING SLEPT IN A SMALL CAMOUFLAGED TENT WHICH WAS OCCUPIED UNTIL RECENTLY BY ITALIAN FIELD MARSHAL GIOVANNI MESSE, THE LAST AXIS COMMANDER IN TUNISIA.

THE TENT SEEMED TO SYMBOLIZE THE CHANGES THAT HAVE BEEN MADE IN NORTH AFRICA.

JUN 25 1943

NOTE: The India Service of British Information foned on June 25, that the Indian VC soldier mentioned in above despatch was NOT the first Indian soldier of the British Army to receive the Victoria Cross. They said he was the fifth - Two in Abyssinia, one in Burma, one British soldier in the Indian Army. They said the above soldier was Subadar Lal Bahadur Thapa, and that Subadar was his rank, a little above sergeant. LMG.

A52

ANKARA, TURKEY, JUNE 22-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FROM AN INFORMED BALKAN SOURCE TODAY CAME REPORTS THAT AXIS FORCES IN THE AEGEAN ISLES AND CRETE, GREECE, AND YUGOSLAVIA NOW NUMBER 75 DIVISIONS--37 ITALIAN DIVISIONS, 18 GERMAN AND 20 BULGARIAN.

THE SAME SOURCE ALSO SAID THAT GENERAL HANS SPIEDEL OF THE GERMAN ARMY HAS ARRIVED IN GREECE TO TAKE COMMAND OF THREE GERMAN DIVISIONS RECENTLY SENT FROM THE RUSSIAN FRONT TO SERVE AS REINFORCEMENTS AGAINST POSSIBLE ALLIED ATTACK.

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JUN 25 1943

CHUNGKING, JUNE 24-(AP)-MORE THAN 1,000 JAPANESE TROOPS DROWNED JUNE 1 IN THE SINKING OF A LARGE ENEMY WARSHIP BY A CHINESE MINE IN THE YANGTZE RIVER NEAR TUNGLIU, ANHWEI PROVINCE, A CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH SAID TODAY.

CHUNGKING, JUNE 24-(AP)-CHINESE FORCES HAVE CONTINUED A MOPPING UP ACTION ALONG THE HUTU RIVER, ACROSS THE MIDDLE YANGTZE FROM SHASI, "WITH CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS," A HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY. IT DID NOT GO INTO DETAIL.

FIGHTING WAS REPORTED STILL IN PROGRESS BETWEEN JAPANESE AND CHINESE FORCES NEAR SWATOW, KWANGTUNG PROVINCE PORT, WITH NO CHANGE IN THE STRATEGICAL SITUATION.

JUN 25 1943

A CENTRAL NEWS DISPATCH REPORTED THAT OUCHINKOW (LOTUS POND) NEAR THE YANGTZE 40 MILES SOUTH OF SHASI, HAD BEEN COMPLETELY ENCIRCLED AND ALL COMMUNICATIONS CONNECTING ITS JAPANESE GARRISON WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD WERE CUT.

OUCHINKOW IS ONE OF THE TOWNS WHICH U.S. AAF SQUADRONS HAVE [illegible] IN SUPPORT OF CHINESE GROUND TROOPS.

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, JUNE 24-(AP)-PRIME MINISTER JOHN CURTIN TOLD THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TODAY THAT HE WOULD SEEK DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT FOR AN ELECTION, AFTER SUPPLY BILLS AND OTHER FORMAL LEGISLATION HAD BEEN PASSED.

CURTIN SAID SUCH DISSOLUTION APPEARED NECESSARY BECAUSE "IT IS PALPABLE THAT THE CAPACITY OF THIS PARLIAMENT TO SERVE THE COUNTRY MU[illegible] BE SUBMITTED TO A HIGHER TRIBUNAL.

BY LEIF ERICKSON

AN ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE, JUNE 24-(AP)-DAUNTLESS AND AVENGER BOMBERS UNLOADED 20 TONS OF BOMBS ON REKATA BAY, JAPANESE SEAPLANE BASE AND SUBMARINE FUELING STATION ON SANTA ISABEL ISLAND IN THE SOLOMONS, YESTERDAY MORNING.

SOUTH PACIFIC FORCE HEADQUARTERS REPORTED TODAY THAT SEVERAL BOMB HITS WERE SCORED AND ONE FIRE WAS STARTED. WILDCAT FIGHTER PLANES ESCORTED THE BOMBERS.

JUN 25 1943

MAINTAINING STEADY AERIAL PRESSURE AGAINST ENEMY BASES IN THE SOLOMONS, U.S. AIR FORCES DELIVERED ANOTHER BOMBING STRIKE WEDNESDAY ON BUR VILLAGE, A NEW ENEMY OUTPOST ON GANNONGA ISLAND. ARMY MITCHELL MEDIUM BOMBERS WERE ESCORTED ON THIS RAID BY NAVY CORSAIR FIGHTERS. ONE MITCHELL FAILED TO RETURN.

ADVANCED AMERICAN BASE, SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JUNE 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JACK BENNY AND THE ANDREWS SISTERS ENTERTAINED THE MOST EXPERIENCED ATTACK SQUADRON IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE MORE OR LESS BY PROXY LAST NIGHT.

THE OFFICERS OF AN A-20 SQUADRON WHICH BY THE END OF MAY HAD TAKEN PART IN 1035 SORTIES DURING 232 ATTACK MISSIONS--CLAIMED AS AN AMERICAN RECORD--WERE ENTERTAINING THEIR ENLISTED MEN. ON THE BILL WERE THE NAMES OF HOLLYWOOD ENTERTAINERS.

JACK BENNY, IDENTIFIED BY HIS QUAVERING VIOLIN SOLO, "LOVE IN BLOOM," TURNED OUT TO BE LIEUT.EDMOND D.MONTAGANO, OF CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO, MOST BEMEDALLED PILOT IN THIS OFTEN-DECORATED SQUADRON.

MONTAGANO, WHO HAS THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, SILVER STAR, PURPLE HEART AND AIR MEDAL, WAS A VIOLINIST, CELLIST AND SINGER

JUN 25 1943

3024-5363

WITH SAMMY KAYE'S ORCHESTRA BEFORE HE BECAME A FLIER. HE IS A GRADUATE OF LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

THE ANDREWS SISTERS WERE THREE LIEUTENANTS--MONTAGANO WAS ONE OF THEM--DRESSED AS WOMEN, WHO PRETENDED TO SING "DADDY" WHILE THE ANDREWS SISTERS RECORDING OF THAT PIECE WAS PLAYED BACKSTAGE. THE OTHER "SISTERS:" EDWARD R.RICHARDSON, MUSKOGEE, OKLA.; AND JACK F.TAYLOR, CANTON, ILL.

MUSIC WAS PROVIDED BY AN INFANTRY ORCHESTRA, THE KIVE FOUR. ITS PERSONNEL INCLUDED: TECHNICIAN FIFTH GRADE CLARENCE LINDSTROM, GREAT FALS MONTANA, CLARINET; PVT.MAXWELL C.HONGOLTZ, 3345 NORTH MARSHFIELD AVENUE, CHICAGO, SINGER AND ACCORDIONIST; PFC EDWARD BIEHL, 5330 COLUMBIA DRIVE, MILES CITY, MONT., GUITAR AND VOCALIST.

OTHER OFFICERS TAKING PART INCLUDED LIEUTENANTS JARRET (BILLY) ROAN, SHREVEPORT, LA., JACK CATES, BURLINTON, N.C., RISDEN A.LYON, WADESBORO, N.C., JOHN G.KELLEY, ROCK HILL, S.C., AND ROBERT N.DOWN, JACKSONVILLE, FLA. DOW WAS A TELEGRAPH EDITOR OF A JACKSONVILLE NEWSPAPER.

JUN 25 1943

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SGT.JIM LUCAS, U.S. MARINE CORPS, TULSA,OKLA., AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, JUNE 1-(DELAYED)-A MARINE FLIGHT RADIOMAN WHO GAVE HIS LIFE LAST OCTOBER 9, IN AN ATTEMPT TO GET SUPPLIES TO HENDERSON FIELD, WHERE THEY WERE BADLY NEEDED IN THE DEFENSE OF GUADALCANAL, HAS BEEN GIVEN POSTHUMOUS RECOGNITION BY HIS COMMANDING OFFICER AT THIS BASE.

3024—5363

HE IS PRIVATE FIRST CLASS CHARLES D.VESTAL, SON OF MR. AND MRS. CHARLES I.VESTAL, 918 EAST THIRD STREET, FAIRBURY,NEB.

REPEATEDLY VESTAL RODE INTO GUADALCANAL IN NAVY CARGO TRANSPORT PLANES LOADED WITH BOMBS, HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND GASOLINE, HELPED TO UNLOAD THEM UNDER FIRE ON HENDERSON FIELD'S BOMB-SHATTERED RUNWAYS, AND THEN TOOK OFF INTO HOSTILE SKIES WITH A LOAD OF WOUNDED MARINES.

THE SAGA WRITTEN BY VESTAL'S SQUADRON HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED BY ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.JALSEY,JR., U.S.N., COMMANDER SOUTH PACIFIC AREA AND SOUTH PACIFIC FORCE, AS "AN EXAMPLE OF COURAGE AND SKILL."

JUN 25 1943

VESTAL ENLISTED ON FEBRUARY 24, 1942 AT DES MOINES.

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SGT. JIM G.LUCAS, U.S. MARINE CORPS, OF TULSA,OKLA., AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, JUNE 5-(DELAYED)-TECHNICAL SERGEANT RAY E.ALEXANDER, 27, U.S.M.C., OF GUYMON, OKLAHOMA, HAS BEEN COMPLIMENTED BY HIS COMMANDING OFFICER AT THIS SOUTH PACIFIC BASE FOR HIS PART IN KEEPING OPEN AN AERIAL "BURMA ROAD" OF SUPPLIES TO HENDERSON FIELD DURING THE SOGOMON ISLANDS CAMPAIGN.

REPEATEDLY, ALEXANDER, THEN A STAFF SERGEANT, RODE NAVY TRANSPORT CARGO PLANES AS FLIGHT MECHANIC INTO GUADALCANAL WITH A LOAD OF BOMBS, GASOLINE AND HIGH EXPLOSIVES, HELPED TO UNLOAD IT ON HENDERSON FIELD RUNWAYS UNDER FIRE, AND THEN TOOK OFF INTO HOSTILE

JUN 25 1943

SKIES FOR THE RETURN TRIP WITH WOUNDED MARINES FOR BASE HOSPITALS BACK OF THE FIGHTING ZONE.

THE JOB DONE BY ALEXANDER'S SQUADRON HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED BY ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY,JR., U.S.N., AS "AN EXAMPLE OF COURAGE AND SKILL."

ALEXANDER ENLISTED AT OKLAHOMA CITY JULY 5, 1940. HE IS THE SON OF MRS.NINA ALEXANDER, ROUTE 4, GUYMON.

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SGT. JIM G. LUCAS, U.S. MARINE CORPS, TULSA., OKLA., AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

JUN 25 1943

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC,JUNE 1-(DELAYED)-SGT.FRED D. JOLLY,JR., EDDYVILLE,KY., HAS BEEN COMPLIMENTED BY HIS COMMANDING OFFICER AT THIS BASE FOR HIS PART IN KEEPING OPEN AN AERIAL "BURMA ROAD" OF SUPPLIES TO HENDERSON FIELD DURING THE SOLOMON ISLANDS CAMPAIGN.

SERGEANT JOLLY, THEN A CORPORAL, REPEATEDLY RODE INTO GUADALCANAL AS RADIOMAN ON A NAVY CARGO TRANSPORT PLANE LOADED WITH BOMBS, HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND GASOLINE, HELPED TO UNLOAD THEM UNDER FIRE ON HENDERSON FIELD RUNWAYS, AND TOOK OFF INTO HOSTILE SKIES WITH WOUNDED MARINES DESTINED FOR BASE HOSPITALS.

THE SAGA WRITTEN BY HIS SQUADRON HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED BY ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY,JR., U.S.N., AS "AN EXAMPLE OF COURAGE AND SKILL."

SERGEANT JOLLY IS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS.FRED JOLLY OF EDDYVILLE. HE ENLISTED IN THE MARINES ON SEPTEMBER 25, 1940 AT CINCINNATI,OHIO, AND JOINED HIS PRESENT COMMAND ON AUGUST 15, 1942.

COLONEL P.K.SMITH, COMMANDER OF A MARINE AIRCRAFT GROUP IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, RECENTLY COMPLIMENTED SGT.JOLLY "FOR OUTSTANDING HEROISM" AND SAID:

"DURING THE PERIOD OF SEPT. 25 AND NOV. 1, 1942, CORPORAL JOLLY MADE NINE TRIPS AS FLIGHT RADIOMAN OF NAVY CARGO TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS AREA."

AN ADVANCED R.C.A.F. BASE IN THE ALEUTIANS, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE WIFE OF CORPORAL BILL SHEFF OF PARKERSBURG,W.VA., ISN'T GOING TO LIKE IT BUT HER HUSBAND IS THE UNOFFICIAL MUSTACHE-GROWING CHAMPION OF THIS NORTHERN BASE.

JUN 25 1943

CORPORAL SHEFF WON THE TITLE BY DEFAULT WHEN FLIGHT OFFICER H.F. HEATHER OF TORONTO, THE WEARER OF THE MOST LUXURIANT SET OF FOLIAGE, WAS TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER BASE.

"MY WIFE DOESN'T LIKE A MUSTACHE," SHEFF EXPLAINED, "SO THIS WAS MY ONLY CHANCE TO GROW ONE."

THE MUSTACHE CONTEST IS ONE OF THE NUMEROUS PASTTIMES THE FLIERS HAVE ADOPTED. OTHER HOBBIES RANGE FROM BUILDING OF MODEL AIRPLANES TO THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF A MINIATURE RADIO BROADCASTING STATION WHICH RELAYS SHORTWAVE PROGRAMS FROM THE STATES.

OTHER AMERICANS AT THE BASE INCLUDE THE TWO CHAPLAINS, REV.M.D. MORRISON OF OAKLAND, CALIF., WHO CONDUCTS PROTESTANT SERVICES AND REV.FRANCIS GEIGEL OF MANITOWOC, WIS., THE ROMAN CATHOLIC.

OTTAWA, JUNE 24-(AP)-SERGEANT CLINTON LANDIS PUDNEY OF BUFFALO, N.Y., HAS BEEN KILLED ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS, THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT. NEXT-OF-KIN IS HIS MOTHER, MRS.H.E.PUDNEY, (228 SUMMER ST.,) BUFFALO, N.Y.

JUN 25 1943

30 24- 5365

SHERBROOKE, QUE.,JUNE 24-(AP)-TWO PERSONS WERE KILLED IN QUE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS LAST WEEK WHEN A FIVE-DAY TORRENTIAL RAIN SE SWOLLEN RIVERS ON A RAMPAGE THAT ISOLATED DOZENS OF COMMUNITIE AND CAUSED HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS DAMAGE, IT WAS DIS TODAY.

THE DEAD WERE LUCIEN LEVEAU, 29, AND CAMILLE CHARRON, FIVE, WERE FOUND IN A SHED AT KING'S CROFT IN STANSTEAD COUNTY SHOR IT WAS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

NINE PERSONS WERE RESCUED AT COATICOOK AFTER THEIR HOUSE WAS SWEPT AWAY BY THE RISING WATERS AS THEY SLEPT.

ELSEWHERE, HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES WERE WASHED OUT. TRAINS WERE BROUGHT TO A STANDSTILL, WITH SERVICES STILL DISRUPTED

WITH LONDON GENERAL FORREST

JUN 25 1943

MEMPHIS, JUNE 24-(AP)-DESPITE HIS MILITARY BACKGROUND, BRIG.GEN.NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST DID NOT WANT AN ARMY CAREER UNTIL HE LEFT WEST POINT.

"EVEN WHEN HE WENT TO WEST POINT NATHAN DIDN'T INTEND TO MAKE A CAREER OF THE ARMY," FORREST'S AUNT, MRS.MARY FORREST BRADLEY, SAID TONIGHT. "BUT WHEN HE CAME OUT HE WAS ALL CHANGED. HE HAS BEEN A MAN AND A SOLDIER EVER SINCE."

HE WAS THE LAST TO CARRY ON THE FORREST NAME, MRS.BRADLEY DECLARED.

BRIG.GEN. FORREST, REPORTED MISSING AFTER BOMBING ACTION OVER GERMANY, OUTDID HIS FAMOUS GREAT GRANDFATHER-THE CONFEDERATE CAVALRY LEADER-IN GETTING AHEAD IN HIS CHOSEN PROFESSION.

FORREST WAS PROMOTED TO THE RANK OF BRIGADIER GENERAL

30.24—5365

LAST NOV. 2 AT THE AGE OF 37. THE CONFEDERATE CALVARYMAN BECAME A BRIGADIER-GENERAL AT THE AGE OF 41.

FORREST WAS BORN IN MEMPHIS ON APRIL 5, 1905. HIS PARENTS MOVED TO BILOXI, MISS., WHEN HE WAS SEVEN, THEN LATER TO ATLANTA.

FORREST WAS GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT IN 1928 AND WAS COMMISSIONED SECOND LIEUTENANT IN THE CALVARY. IN 1929 HE SHIFTED TO THE AIR CORPS. HIS RISE WAS RAPID--A FIRST LIEUTENANT IN 1934, A CAPTAIN IN 1936, A MAJOR IN 1941, THEN LIEUTENANT COLONEL, COLONEL AND BRIGADIER GENERAL IN 1942.

HIS CAREER IN THE CURRENT WAR BEGAN IN JANUARY, 1942, WHEN HE BECAME EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE SECOND BOMBER COMMAND, FORT GEORGE WRIGHT, WASHINGTON.

JUN 25 1943

NEW YORK, JUNE 24-(AP)-THE JAPANESE EXPECT THE ALLIES TO BEGIN AN OFFENSIVE IN OCTOBER IN AN EFFORT TO RECAPTURE BURMA, AND ALSO ANTICIPATE NEW BOMBINGS OF JAPAN FROM CHINA AND THE ALEUTIANS, A TOKYO BROADCAST REPORTED BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION INDICATED TODAY.

THE OWI REPORT SAID TOMOKAZU HORI, CHIEF OF THE JAPANESE INFORM-ATION BOARD, ALSO SAID IN THE BROADCAST THAT THE ALLIED VICTORY IN NORTH AFRICA HAD RELEASED BRITISH FLEET UNITS TO JOIN AMERICAN NAVAL POWER IN THE PACIFIC.

"MORE THAN ANYTHING," HORI WAS QUOTED AS SAYING, "THE ENEMY IS CONTEMPLATING THE RECAPTURE OF BURMA, WHICH IS THE KEY TO THE OFFENSIVE IN THE FAR EAST. WE CAN THINK OF THE POSSIBILITY OF AN OPENING OF AN OFFENSIVE FROM THE BURMA AREA ABOUT THE TIME OF THE

JUN 25 1943

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON SEASON, WHICH COMES SOME TIME IN OCTOBER."

HE ADDED THAT "OUR ENEMIES ARE CONSTANTLY TAKING GREAT PAINS TO MAKE PLANS, ESPECIALLY TO CARRY OUT RAIDS ON JAPAN PROPER FROM CHINA AND THE ALEUTIANS."

"WE CANNOT GUARANTEE," HORI SAID, "THAT THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY THAT AMERICAN AND BRITAIN WILL NOT TAKE CONCRETE STEPS FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST JAPAN."

HE RECALLED PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S PLEDGE THAT THE BRITISH WOULD JOIN THE UNITED STATES IN CRUSHING JAPAN AFTER THE DEFEAT OF THE AXIS IN EUROPE.

JUN 25 1943

A SPECIAL NEW GERMAN INSTITUTE FOR TESTING CAPTURED TANKS HAS ADJUDGED THE AMERICAN "GENERAL SHERMAN" THE BEST TYPE THE ALLIES HAVE TURNED OUT, THE BERLIN RADIO SAID YESTERDAY (THUR), ADDING THAT THE NAZIS DOUBTLESS WOULD COPY ITS CONSTRUCTION -- PARTICULARLY THE GYROSCOPIC GUN-MOUNT WHICH THEY CONSIDER ITS OUTSTANDING FEATURE.

"ACCORDING TO THE FINDINGS OF THE INSTITUTE," THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID, "THE 'GENERAL SHERMAN' TANK IS DOUBTLESS THE BEST TYPE THE ALLIED ARMAMENT INDUSTRY HAS YET PRODUCED.

"A SPECIAL INNOVATION ON THIS TYPE TANK, WHICH BY A GYROSCOPE SYSTEM PREVENTS THE GUN FROM BEING AFFECTED BY THE JOLTING OF THE TANK WHEN TRAVELING ON ROUGH GROUNDS, GREATLY INTERESTED GERMAN EXPERTS. THEY BELIEVE THIS TO BE THE FIRST ATTEMPT AT BORROWING FROM THE CONSTRUCTION

JUN 25 1943

OF WARSHIPS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARMS FOR WARFARE ON LAND AND DOUBTLESS

IT WILL BE COPIED SOON."

THE BROADCAST SAID THE "EXPERTS" BELIEVED THAT THE OTHER ALLIED TANK

TYPES, "INCLUDING THE BRITISH 'CRUISER' TANK AS WELL AS THE LATEST SOVIET

MODELS, ARE ALREADY OUTMODED BY RAPID TECHNICAL PROGRESS WHICH HAS FOUND

ITS LATEST EXPRESSION IN THE GERMAN 'TIGER' TYPE."

THE BROADCAST, IN ANNOUNCING THE INSTITUTE'S CREATION, SAID IT HAD

LARGE TESTING GROUNDS IN CENTRAL GERMANY "WHERE THE LATEST UNITED STATES,

BRITISH AND RUSSIAN TANKS CAN BE TESTED UNDER ALL KINDS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL

CONDITIONS," AND ADDED;

"OFFICERS OF THE GERMAN TANK ARMY ARE CLOSELY COOPERATING WITH

ENGINEERS OF GERMAN ARMAMENT INDUSTRIES AND THE RESULTS OF THE TESTS ARE

MADE AVAILABLE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE TO GERMAN PRODUCTION IN ORDER TO

JUN 25 1943

30-24-5367

30-24-5367

MAINTAIN GERMAN TANK SUPERIORITY AND ALSO IN ODER TO PRODUCE ADEQUATE ANTI-TANK WEAPONS."

LONDON, JUNE 2 (AP)-LIEUT. GEN. KURT DIETMAR, GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR, TOOK TO THE RADIO FOR THE SECOND NIGHT THIS WEEK XX IN AN EFFORT TO IMPRESS ON THE GERMAN PEOPLE THE IMMENSITY OF THE TASK OF DEFEATING RUSSIA, AND ALSO TO ADMIT ONCE MORE THAT AXIS LEADERS HAD XXX UNDERESTIMATED THE "EMBITTERED TOUGHNESS" OF THE RED ARMY.

JUN 25 1943

"WE HAVE NEVER THOUGHT OF A WALKOVER IN RUSSIA," SAID DIETMAR, WHO USUALLY IS HEARD ON THE BERLIN RADIO ONLY ON MONDAY NIGHTS. "WE HAVE NEVER INDULGED IN ILLUSIONS EITHER.

"BUT THE EMBITTERED TOUGHNESS OF THE SOVIET FORCES WAS UNKNOWN TO US, AND THE POWER OF THEIR TECHNIQUE BECAME CLEAR TO US ONLY AFTER THE CAMPAIGN HAD BEGUN.

THE FIGHT AGAINST RUSSIA, HE SAID, HAD "DEVELOPED INTO A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE OR DEATH," AND RUSSIA "CANNOT BE THROWN TO THE GROUND BY A SINGLE BLOW."

"WE SHALL SUCCEED BECAUSE WE HAVE TO SUCCEED."

SPEAKING OF THE "NEW LAND AND SEA FRONT IN SOUTHERN EUROPE," THE GERMAN PROPAGANDIST SAID "IT CAN BE EXPECTED THAT THE

"IT CAN BE EXPECTED THAT THE MASSING OF THE ATTACKERS AND DEFENDERS SOON WILL HAVE REACHED ITS CLIMAX. IT MIGHT BE THAT GUNS SOON WILL SPEAK A LANGUAGE OF THEIR OWN." JUN 25 1943

JAPAN, HE SAID IN HIS REVIEW, HAD "FORTIFIED HER POSTIONS TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT IT IS NO EXAGGERATION TO SAY THEY HAVE BECOME IMPREGNABLE."

DIETMAR DECLARED THAT THE GERMANS NOW WERE "NEARER" THEIR GOAL IN TRYING TO CRUSH XXXXXX THEIR ENEMIES, BUT WAS VAGUE AS TO PLANS AND DETAILS.

MEANWHILE GERMAN BROADCAST VERSIONS OF THE SECOND CONGRESS OF THE "UNION OF NATIONAL JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATIONS" IN VIENNA, XXXXX DISCLOSED THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA PATTERN FOR XXXXXXXXXXXXX "POLITICAL WARFARE." XXXX

THE NEWSPAPERMEN AND AUTHORS OF GERMANY AND XXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

JUN 25 1943

1943

XXXSMAK HER AXIS SATELLITE COUNTRIES WERE TOLD TO CONCENTRATE ON THREE POINTS, NONE OF THEM NEW:

1. XXXXXXXXX THE "BOLSHEVIST MENACE," AND THE NEED OF ALL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO UNITE AGAINST RUSSIA; 2. THE "ANGLO-SAXON MENACE," WHICH MUST BE ELIMINATED ALXXXXXXXX EVEN IF RUSSIA IS DEFEATED; 3. BOTH PROBLEMS ARE "CLOSELY LINKED WITH THE JEWISH QUESTION."

JUN 25 1943

OTTO DIETRICH, REICH PRESS CHIEF, WAS SAID TO HAVE TOLD THE CONGRESS ALSO THAT ITS MEMBERS MUST XXXXXXXXXXXXXX"UNITE YOUR VOICES AGAINST THE UNNECESSARY OUTBREAK OF ANOTHER WORLD WAR FROM WHICH THE FUEHRER WILL SPARE HUMANITY."

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, ALSO QUOTED DIETRICH AS SAYING THAT THE "NEW ORDER" INTENDED TO "GIVE REAL SECURITY TO SMALL NATIONS IN THE FRAME OF SOLIDARITY OF THIS CONTINENT AND A JUST SHARE ON THE PRODUCTS OF THIS WORLD."

TO ALLIED OBSERVERS, THIS PROFESSED GERMAN CONCERN OVER THE FATE OF EUROPE'S SMALL NATIONS HAS BEEN APPARENTX ONLY SINCE THE GERMAN ARMIES SUFFERED REVERSES IN RUSSIA AND SINCE THE XXX FORMATION OF THE STRONG AMERICAN-BRITISH-SOVIET WAR COALITION.

london, june 24--(ap)--the stalingrad sword of honor which king george vi of england has promised to present to the battered volga river city will be a 4-foot, two-handed fighting weapon with a double-edged blade, it was announced today.

JUN 25 1943

king george approved the design for the sword made by reginald m.y. gleadowe, former slade professor of fine art at oxford university, before he left for north africa and it is now in the process of manufacture.

on the broad blade, made of the finest tempered steel, wi will be inscribed: "to the steel-hearted citizens of stalingrad, the gift of king george vi, in token of the homage of the british people."

JUN 25 1943

the scabbard, covered with persian lambskin, will be dyed red and will bear the royal coat of arms.

JUN 25 1943

30.24-5369

30.24-5369

madrid, june 24-(ap)-- spaniards celebrated both corpus christi and san juan's day in churches, in the country, and in parks today, with some hanging the nati nal colors at their balconies in honor of the name day of prince juan bourbon, third son of the late king alfonso.

alfonso d'orleans, cousin of the late king, returned to sevilla today from switzerland, stopping in madrid on his way south. he is expected to return to the capital soon.

JUN 25 1943

(a dispatch from bern, switzerland, where juan is staying, said d'orleans had been conferring with the 30-year-old prince on restoration of the monarchy, and especially trying to settle one of the main problems, the questions of ~~fmm~~ generalissimo francisco franco's place and that of the falange party if juan took the throne.

(the dispatch added that the ~~wwwthinnwwd~~ matter of resotration had been put squarely up to franco by a letter from 25 leading monarchists.

london, june 24--(ap)--the berlin radio reported tonight that a turkish military mission, invited by adolf hitler to visit germany, has arrived in berlin, ~~axkxxxdxxxbxxxxxx~~ according to a broadcast recorded by the associated press radio.

the broadcast said that the mission was headed by ~~gxxxxxxx~~ colonel general teydemir and will be shown over various sectors of the eastern front and will inspect the ~~xxxxxxxx~~ atlantic wall.

JUN 25 1943

( london--second (add king) x x x morning."

the king arrived in north africa june 12 after a non-stop flight in a four-engined bomber. he was accompanied by sir archibald sinclair, secretary of state for air, and sir james grigg, secretary of state for war.

THE KING HAS TRAVELLED MORE THAN 4,000 MILES SINCE HE LEFT ENGLAND.

DURING THE TOUR HE REVIEWED THE AMERICAN FIFTH ARMY IN NORTH AFRICA, DROVE THROUGH CHEERING CROWDS IN ALGIERS, INSPECTED BRITISH TROOPS IN TUNISIA, AND WENT TO MALTA IN A BRITISH CRUISER.

HE MET CIVIL AND MILITARY LEADERS WHO TOOK PART IN THE NORTH AFRICAN VICTORY.

JUN 25 1943

LONDON, JUNE 24-(AP)--EDWARD BENES, PRESIDENT

JUN 25 1943

OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, SAID IN A RADIO BROADCAST TODAY THAT ALL QUESTIONS BETWEEN HIS GOVERNMENT AND THAT OF THE UNITED STATES OVER THE FUTURE OF HIS COUNTRY "ARE ABSOLUTELY CLEAR."

JUN 25 1943

REPORTING TO HIS PEOPLE ON HIS RECENT VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, BENES SAID THAT HE RETURNED TO LONDON "PROFOUNDLY SATISFIED AND GRATIFIED " WITH HIS WARM RECEPTION THERE.

"IT IS CLEAR TO ALL IN AMERICA THAT THE WAR CAN ONLY BE WON BY THE INTIMATE AND LOYAL COLLABORATION OF ALL THE UNITED NATIONS," MR BENES SAID. HE STRESSED PARTICULARLY THAT BOTH THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES "CONSIDER THAT COLLABORATION WITH RUSSIA MUST BE ONE OF THE PRINCIPLE LINES OF THE WAR POLICY AND ALSO A CONDITION FOR ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING LASTING PEACE."

FRIDAY, JUNE 25-

LONDON, [redacted]-(AP)-THE BRITISH MOTION PICTURE, "LIFE AND DEATH OF COLONEL BLIMP," WHICH HAS BEEN CRITIZED SEVERALY AS POOR PROPAGANDA FOR GREAT BRITAIN, WILL NOT BE SENT OUT OF THE COUNTRY FOR THE TIME BEING, THE DAILY MAIL SAID TODAY.

THE PAPER SAID THE OFFICIAL REASON FOR "FREEZING" THE FILM FOR EXPORT WAS BECAUSE OF TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES, BUT POINTED UP CRITICISM WHICH IT SAID FELL UNDER TWO HEADINGS -- THAT THE FILM WAS A "GROSS TRAVESTY OF THE INTELLIGENCE AND OF THE BEHAVIOR OF BRITISH ARMY OFFICERS AS A CLASS"; AND THAT A GERMAN OFFICER IN THE PICTURE WHO TURNS ANTI-NAZI IS "UNDULY SENTIMENTALIZED AND IDEALIZED AT THE EXPENSE OF BRITISH COLONEL BLIMP."

JUN 25 1943

LONDON, JUNE 24--(AP)---UNITED STATES FIGHTERS MADE AND SWEEPS OVER BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS TODAY, SHOT DOWN ONE FOCKE WULF-190 WITHOUT LOSS, U.S. [redacted] HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY

THUNDERBOLTS KNOCKED DOWN THE FOCKE WULF AND DAMAGED ANOTHER IN A FIGHT OFF THE BELGIAN COAST WHILE [redacted] ESCORTING RAF BOMBERS. THEN THE GERMANS BROKE OFF THE ENGAGEMENT.

THE DESTROYED PLANE WAS CREDITED TO SECOND LIEUT. MELVIN D. PUTMAN OF LYONS, N.Y. THE DAMAGED FOCKE/WULF WAS HIT BY THE FIRE OF SECOND LIEUT. THOMAS W. SHEPPARD OF NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUN 25 1943

30 24- 5871

30.24- 5371

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 24-(AP)-- A MILAN DISPATCH TO THE NEUE ZUERCHER ZEITUNG SAID TODAY THAT PREMIER MUSSOLINI HAS ISSUED A DECREE MILITARIZING THE PERSONNEL OF THE TELEPHONE AND TEL GRAPH SERVICES IN SICILY AND SARDINIA.

JUN 25 1943

CAIRO, JUNE 24--(AP)---AIR MINISTER SECRETARY SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR TOLD A CONFERENCE OF RAF OFFICERS HERE TODAY "THERE WAS A TIME WHEN OUR RUSSIAN ALLIES NOT ONLY DOUBTED OUR ABILITY TO FIGHT, BUT ALSO OUR WILL TO CARRY ON THE WAR."

"THE MAGNIFICENT ACHIEVEMENT OF OUR ARMED FORCES IN THE NORTH AFRICAN THEATER HAS CHANGED THAT OUTLOOK," HE SAID, "AND HARDHEADED REALISTS OF THE KREMLIN---PREMIER STALIN AND HIS GENERAL STAFF---HAVE NOTHING NOW BUT UNBOUNDED ADMIRATION FOR OUR EFFORTS AND, EVEN GREATER, A HAPPIER UNDERSTANDING OF OUR AIMS."

SINCLAIR SAID "THE VALUE OF THIS TO THE UNITED FRONT AND AFTER THE WAR" WOULD BE INCALCULABLE."

CHUNGKING, JUNE 24--(AP)--- MORE THAN 1,000 JAPANESE TROOPS WERE DROWNED JUNE 1 IN THE SINKING OF A LARGE ENEMY WARSHIP BY A CHINESE MINE IN THE YANGTZE RIVER NEAR TUNGLIU, ANHWEI PROVINCE, A CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH SAID TODAY.

JUN 25 1943

CARACAS, VENEZUELA, JUNE 24-(AP)-LIEUT. COMM. HERBERT FREDERICK ECKBERG OF NEW YORK, CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES NAVAL MISSION IN VENEZUELA, WAS DECORATED TODAY BY PRESIDENT ISAIAS MEDINA WITH THE LIBERATOR ORDER.

QUEBEC, JUNE 24--(AP)---A 10,000-TON FREIGHTER, WORK ON WHICH HAS BEEN HALTED BY THE 10-DAY STRIKE OF 9,000 MEN, WAS MOVED TODAY TO ANOTHER YARD. THE SHIP, THE "HYDE PARK" WHICH HAS ALREADY BEEN LAUNCHED, WAS MOVED WITH THE CONSENT OF CANADIAN LABOR LEADERS AT THE REQUEST OF THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

TWO CORVETTES, THE "PREJUDICE" AND THE "PERTH" WHICH HAVE ALSO BEEN TIED UP AT THE STRIKEBOUND YARDS OF THE MORTON ENGINEERING AND DRYDOCK COMPANY, GEORGE T. DAVIE AND SONS, AND THE DAVIE SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIRING COMPANY, WILL BE MOVED LATER TOGETHER WITH NECESSARY NAVAL EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL. NONE OF THE

JUN 25 1943

JUN 25 1943

STRIKING WORKMEN TOOK PART IN THE MOVING.

ALEXANDER MCAUSLANE, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOR, SAID THAT "WE ARE DOING THIS FOR THE SAKE OF THE WAR EFFORT." FEDERAL LABOR CONCILIATORS MEANWHILE WERE CONTINUING EFFORTS TO SETTLE THE STRIKE.

JUN 25 1943

NEW YORK, JUNE 24 --(AP)-- THE NAZI-CONTROLLED VICHY RADIO SAID TODAY DETROIT'S RACE RIOTS WERE SYMPTOMATIC OF "THE INTERNAL DISORGANIZATION OF A COUNTRY TORN BY SOCIAL INJUSTICE, RACE HATREDS, REGIONAL DISPUTES, THE VIOLENCE OF AN IRRITATED PROLETARIATE AND THE GANGSTERISM OF A CAPITALISTIC POLICE."

THE BROADCAST, WAS RECORDED BY CBS,

WHEREIN THE RIOTING WAS DECLARED TO BE BOTH A HANDICAP TO WAR PRODUCTION AND AN INDICATION OF THE SCOPE OF WHAT THE RADIO SAID WAS "THE MORAL AND SOCIAL CRISIS IN THE UNITED STATES."

"FIRST OF ALL IT EVIDENCES THE SMALL INTEREST A GREAT PART OF THE AMERICAN POPULATION SHOWS IN THE WAR," THE RADIO COMMENTED. " X X X IN THE PRESENT STATE THE UNITED STATES DO NOT SEEM VERY JUSTIFIED IN THEIR AMBITIONS OF AMERICANIZING THE WORLD AND OF MAKING THE 20TH CENTURY AN AMERICAN CENTURY. BEFORE THE START OF THE WAR, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ALREADY LOVED TO PREACH TO EUROPE, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME FOSTERING THE DIVISIONS PROFITABLE TO HIS IMPERIALISTIC POLICY.

"TODAY, ON THE MORROW OF THE BLOODY INCIDENTS OF DETROIT, THE FRENCH PEOPLE, ENDOWED WITH A SENSE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE, REALIZE THE DANGERS FOR EUROPEAN CIVILIZATION INHERENT IN THE AMERICAN AIMS OF WORLD DOMINATION."

- - -

CHAPLAIN ROUTS
NAZI INFLUENCE
IN PANAMA TOWN

- - -

FORMER BASE FOR
U-BOATS NOW
AIDS ARMY (600)

- - -

(PICTURE: FATHER OWENS PERFORMING BAPTISM)

- - -

BY VAUGHN M. BRYANT

HEADQUARTERS, CARIBBEAN DEFENSE COMMAND.-(AP)-A CHAPLAIN WHO LAID

JUN 25 1943

30 24- 5373

30.24- 5373

HIS GOOD NEIGHBOR POLICY ON THE FOUNDATION OF CHURCHLY MINISTRATIONS HAS, PRACTICALLY OVERNIGHT, WON FOR A NEARBY ARMY AIR BASE THE FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION OF A COMMUNITY ONCE SYMPATHETIC TO GERMANY.

THE COMMUNITY CONSISTS OF THE TWO SMALL PANAMANIAN VILLAGES OF SANTA DOROTEA AND JAQUE AT THE HEAD OF PINAS BAY, ON THE PACIFIC COASTAL FRONTIER JOINING PANAMA AND COLOMBIA. THE CHAPLAIN IS CAPT. JOSEPH P.OWENS, FORMER CURATE AT ST.ANTHONY'S CHURCH IN UNION CITY, N.J.

JUN 25 1943

IT IS A SIMPLE STORY THAT HAS COME OUT OF THIS LITTLE-FREQUENTED AREA INHABITED BY NATIVES OF INDIAN, SPANISH AND NEGRO STOCK. IT IS A STORY OF TWO VISITS BY THE CHAPLAIN OFFSETTING NINE YEARS OF CAREFUL PROPAGANDA WORK BY A GERMAN WHO LIVED AMONG THESE DWELLERS OF STRATEGIC PINAS BAY.

APPEARENTLY THE CONVERSION HAS BEEN COMPLETE. AFTER RECEIVING A FIGURE OF THE VIRGIN FOR THEIR CHURCH, THE ONLY OTHER REQUEST THE NATIVES HAD WAS THAT CHAPLAIN OWENS BRING A LARGE PORTRAIT OF "EL PRESIDENTE ROOSEVELT," TO HANG IN THE TOWN HALL.

THE HISTORY OF THIS COMMUNITY OF TROPIC VEGETATION, SPIDER MONKEYS AND BUSHMASTERS IS ONE WELL-KNOWN TO MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TODAY, THE ARMY WILL ADMIT, THERE IS DEFINITE EVIDENCE OF ITS USE DURING WORLD WAR I AS A SECRET BASE FOR GERMAN SUBMARINES.

THEN, IN 1932, SANTA DOROTEA AND JAQUE AGAIN FOUND THEMSELVES THE OBJECT OF GERMAN INTEREST. AUGUST ADRIAN, FORMERLY OF THE GERMAN NAVY AND MERCHANT MARINE, APPEARED IN SANTA DOROTEA.

ADRIAN WORKED WELL AND THOROUGHLY, IN THE MANNER OF MANY GERMANS WHO CAME TO THESE LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES DURING THE LAST DECADE, SETTLED DOWN AND SLIPPED INTO THE LOCAL WAY OF LIFE. "SENOR AUGUSTO" WAS WELL-LIKED AND BECAME A PART OF THE COMMUNITY.

THE GOVERNMENT LET HIM STAY, BUT KEPT A CLOSE WATCH ON HIM, AND SHORTLY AFTER PEARL HARBOR HE WAS CONFINED AS AN ENEMY ALIEN.

TO THESE PEOPLE, THUS DEPRIVED OF A POPULAR RESIDENT AND FRIEND, CHAPLAIN OWENS CAME ON A VISIT LATE THIS SPRING TO FIND HIMSELF THE FIRST PRIEST THERE IN SEVEN YEARS. THE LOCAL COMBINATION OF MAYOR AND CHIEF OF POLICE SET ABOUT TO MAKE THE VISIT A SUCCESS.

JUN 25 1943

HE ORDERED CONSTRUCTION OF A CHAPEL AND, WHEN THE WORK PROGRESSED SLOWLY, ROUNDED UP A GANG OF PRISONERS CHARGED WITH MINOR OFFENSES. SERVICES WERE HELD IN THE COMPLETED STRUCTURE THAT SUNDAY.

ON THAT FIRST VISIT FATHER OWENS BAPTISED 63 CHILDREN, CONFIRMED 26, GAVE FIRST COMMUNION TO 31 AND BLESSED THE NEW CHAPEL AND CEMETERY.

HE HAD FLOWN IN, THE ONLY PRACTICABLE MEANS OF ACCESS EXCEPT BY WATER, AND PROMISED TO RETURN SOON.

THE COMMUNITY WAS DULY IMPRESSED. A MONTH LATER HIS PLANE BROUGHT THE GILDEN STATUE OF THE VIRGIN, PAINTED BY SOLDIER-ARTISTS AT THE AIR BASE. HE ALSO BROUGHT COPIES OF THE NEW TESTAMENT IN SPANISH, PRAYER BOOKS, HYMNALS, ALTAR FITTINGS AND A SOLDIER CHOIR. A GROUP OF YOUTHFUL ACOLYTES WERE READY TO DON THE ROBES HE BROUGHT AND AID IN THE CELEBRATION OF MASS.

JUN 25 1943

THAT SECOND VISIT, WITH ITS UNVEILING OF THE VIRGIN, WAS A DAY LONG TO BE REMEMBERED IN THE PINAS BAY COUNTRY. THERE WERE SPEECHES AND A GRAND PROCESSION IN HOLIDAY STYLE UNDER FLORAL ARCHES.

JUN 25 1943

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JUN 25 1943

ONCE A MONTH CHAPLAIN OWENS HOPES TO FLY BACK TO THESE TWO HAMLETS FOR HIS SUNDAY MINISTRATIONS, MAKING THE DAY AS MUCH LIKE A NATIVE FIESTA AS POSSIBLE. EVENTUALLY, HE HOPES, A SPANISH-SPEAKING PRIEST CAN BE ASSIGNED TO THE AREA FOR, AS HE PUT IT, HIS SPANISH HAS A TOUCH OF JERSEY FLAVOR.

BUT THE COMMANDER OF THE AIR BASE SAYS CHAPLAIN OWENS' GREATEST TASK HAS ALREADY BEEN ACCOMPLISHED. FOR WHERE ONCE THERE WAS ANTIPATHY FROM THE NATIVES THERE IS NOW FRIENDLY COOPERATION. THE CHANGE, HE SAYS, HAS BEEN REMARKABLE AND COMPLETE--AND ALL FOR THE BETTER.

MAJORS DEVISE
"LIZARD TRAP"
- - -
AND DOUGHBOYS
STEAL JEEPS
IN AFRICA (500)
- - -

BY HAROLD V. BOYLE

(ADVANCE)...AN AMERICAN BOMBER BASE, NORTH AFRICA-(AP)-ONE OF THE MOST CURIOUS ENGINES OF WAR DEVELOPED BY THE AFRICAN CAMPAIGN IS THE "NEVERFAIL" LIZARD TRAP REPOSING ON THE DESK OF MAJOR GORDON SARRE OF (222 EAST FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET) NEW YORK CITY, A FORMER BROKER NOW IN THE AIR FORCES.

IT WAS CONCEIVED IN THE FERTILE BRAIN OF MAJOR ORVILLE CHATT OF TEKAMAH, NEBRASKA, WHO LEFT THE NEBRASKA STATE SUPREME COURT BENCH TO ENTER THE SERVICE.

FORMER COUNTY JUDGE AND STATE WAR SAVINGS ADMINISTRATOR BEFORE HE ENTERED THE SERVICE.

JUN 25 1943

WHEN CAPTAIN CHRISTOPHER J. KARAS OF (34 LAWRENCE STREET) FRAMINGHAM, MASS., MENTIONED ONE DAY HE HAD SEEN A LIZARD IN HIS TENT, MAJOR CHATT GRAVELY SUGGESTED "YOU HAD BETTER BORROW A LIZARD TRAP AND CATCH HIM."

HE SENT KARAS TO ANOTHER OFFICER IN SEARCH OF THE MYTHICAL TRAP, AND THE CAPTAIN WAS SHUFFLED ON FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER BY OTHER OFFICERS IN ON THE JOKE.

JUN 25 1943

FINALLY, AFTER HE HAD MADE A FRUITLESS 25-MILE DRIVE IN HIS DETERMINED QUEST, THE CONSPIRATORS DECIDED IT WAS TIME THEY PRODUCED A TRAP OR FACE THE CONSEQUENCES WHEN KARAS LEARNED THE BITTER TRUTH. THEY COMMISSIONED MAJOR TROY B. NEWETT OF (334 NORTHEAST 102ND STREET) MIAMI, FLA., TO DESIGN A LIZARD CATCHER.

HE BUILT A SMALL WOODEN BOX WITH A SLIDE AT THE END TO WHICH IS ATTACHED A CLOTH BAG. AT THE OTHER END OF THE OBLONG CLOSED BOX WAS A SMALL HOLE WITH SIGNS AROUND IT READING "WELCOME," "ENTER," AND "BAIT WITHIN." HANGING ON THE SIDE IS A RED WOODEN HAMMER ON WHICH HAD BEEN PAINTED "COUP DE GRACE."

HOW THE UNWARY LIZARD WAS TO BE LURED INTO THIS CURIOUS CONTRIVANCE AND BEATEN TO DEATH WAS DESCRIBED IN A SOLEMN CIRCULAR OF DIRECTIONS, WHICH READS:

" SHORT HISTORY ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE 'NEVERFAIL' LIZARD TRAP AND HOW IT OPERATES.

"THIS METHOD OF TRAPPING THE VARIOUS SPECIES OF LIZARDS IN NORTH AFRICA WAS LARGELY EXPERIMENTED WITH AND DEVELOPED BY ONE MAN, PROFESSOR ISAAC PEABODY OF THE NEVERFAIL TRAP COMPANY LOCATED IN

JUN 25 1943 JUN 25 1943

30.24- 5375

30.24- 5375

PARKSVILLE, IDAHO. THIS SCIENTIST OF BIOLOGY (OR SCIENTIST AND BIOLOGIST) REALIZED THE UNUSUAL CURIOSITY OF THESE REPTILES, BUT THE SUCCESS OF THIS DEVICE MUST BE CREDITED TO THE SIGN WITH THE WORDS 'BAIT WITHIN'. THE LIZARD, SEEING THIS, CANNOT RESIST ENTERING THE HOLE MARKED 'ENTER' "ALL THAT NEEDS TO BE DONE AFTER THE REPTILE HAS REACHED THE FAR END OF THE BAG IS TO CLOSE THE SLIDE BY PUSHING DOWNWARD, SIMULTANEOUSLY DELIVERING THE BAG THREE SOUND BLOWS WITH THE IMPLEMENT PROVIDED. IF MOVEMENTS ARE STILL NOTICEABLE REPEAT THE LAST OPERATION. AFTER THE THOROUGHLY DEAD LIZARD HAS BEEN REMOVED RESET THE TRAP FOR THE NEXT CURIOUS LITTLE FELLOW THAT HAPPENS ALONG. ALWAYS KEEP THE TRAP WELL OILED AND CLEAN AND IT WILL GIVE YOU MANY YEARS OF EXCELLENT SERVICE SIGNED ISAAC PEABODY PHD DOCTOR OF LIZARDOLOGY THE NEVERFAIL TRAP COMPANY, PARKSVILLE, IDAHO."

--DASH--

JUN 25 1943

JEEP STEALING IS ONE OF THE MOST PREVALENT SINS IN THE ARMY. SOME SOLDIERS WITH NO TRANSPORTATION AND IN A HURRY TO GET BACK TO CAMP HAVE DEVELOPED A PRACTICE OF CLIMBING INTO THE FIRST PARKED JEEP THEY COME TO AND DRIVING OFF. THEY USUALLY ABANDON THE BORROWED VEHICLE AT THE EDGE OF CAMP AND IT IS USUALLY A DAY OR TWO BEFORE IT IS RETURNED TO ITS PROPER CUSTODIAN.

THIS CUSTOM OF REGARDING UNCLE SAMS ROLLING STOCK AS COMMUNITY PROPERTY LED ONE UNIT TO PAINT ON THE JEEP, IN LARGE WHITE LETTERS "NOPE, TAINT YOURN."

"WE GAVE IT THAT NAME BECAUSE TWO OTHERS WE HAD BEFORE IT WERE STOLEN," SAID PRIVATE CHARLES FERGUSON OF CANANDAIGUA, N.Y.

"SO FAR IT HAS KEPT ANYONE FROM RUNNING OFF WITH IT."

--DASH--

INGENIOUS JEEP DRIVERS AT THE FRONT HAVE FOUND A NEW WAY TO REPAIR TIRE HOLES. THEY PULL OUT A PACKAGE OF CHEWING GUM, CHEW IT TILL STICKY, AND THEN PLASTER THE GUMMY MASS INTO THE HOLE. THE PUGS LAST PRETTY WELL.

JUN 25 1943

B120

"ONE OF OUR BOYS CAME BACK FROM [illegible] FRONT WITH FIVE GUM PATCHES ON HIS FOUR TIRES," SAID TECH.SGT.CHARLES E.CALLIER OF (5800 TUDOR AVE.) ST.LOUIS, MO., WHO WORKED IN AN AIR FORCES GARAGE.

"IT WAS A GAMBLE AND IT WORKED, SO HE KEPT ON USING IT. THAT GUM SAVED THE DAY FOR HIM."

--DASH--

DI YOU EVER HEAR OF A PAINTED MONKEY?

THIS IS THE STORY AS TOLD BY LIEUT.JAMES MCCLURKEN OF (539 CLARA ST.) ST.LOUIS, WHOSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY IS STATIONED NEAR A BOMBER AIRPORT.

"WE WERE ON A CONVOY MOVEMENT WHEN ONE OF OUR TRUKS TURNED OVER. A PET MONKEY AND TWO SOLDIERS WERE IN THE BACK ALONG WITH SOME STOVES, CRATES AND HEAVY EQUIPMENT.

"THE DRIVER RAN BACK AND AT FIRST THOUGHT THEY HAD ALL BEEN KILLED WHEN HE SAW NOTHING BUT A TANK FULL OF LEGS. THEN OUT CRAWLED A G.I. WITH A BANJO IN ONE HAND AND THE MONKEY IN THE OTHER. THE MONKEY, WHICH BELONGED TO CAPT.JAMES NICHOLS OF BEDFORD,VA.,

JUN 25 1943

AND WAS NAMED CHEETAH, WAS COVERED WITH OLIVE DRAB PAINT SPILLED ALL OVER HIM WHEN THE TRUCK OVERTURNED.

"HE WAS PROBABLY THE FIRST GOVERNMENT PAINTED MONKEY IN HISTORY AND ALSO THE MADDEST. IT WAS RUNNING INTO HIS EYES AND OVER HIS FACE. WHEN THE SOLDIERS LAUGHED AT HIM HE RAN AROUND WIPING THE PAINT OFF ON THEIR PANTS, AND SOON HAD IT ALL OVER EVERYBODY.

--BASH--

JUN 25 1943

MAIL CENSORSHIP, LONG A SORE POINT WITH THE SOLDIERS, HAS BEEN RELAXED CONSIDERABLY SINCE THE SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN, BUT CENSORSHIP STORIES CONTINUE TO THRIVE.

ONE OF THE BEST TOLD ON THIS ANONYMOUS BODY OF MEN AND WOMEN, WHICH WIELDS SUCH POWER THAT, LIKE THE U.S. SUPREME COURT, THERE'S NO APPEAL FROM ITS DECISIONS, CONCERNS A SERGEANT WHO AT LONG LAST HAD RECEIVED A LETTER FROM A DELINQUENT FRIEND.

REPLYING THE SERGEANT CHIDED HIM AMIABLY.

"IT HAS BEEN SO LONG SINCE I HAVE HEARD FROM YOU THAT YOU ARE PRACTICALLY A STRANGER."

BACK CAME HIS LETTER UNDELIVERED, WITH THIS CHILLING ADMONITION ATTACHED BY THE CENSOR:

"MILITARY PERSONNEL ARE NOT PERMITTED TO CORRESPOND WITH STRANGERS."

U.S. GRADUALLY
SOLVES PACIFIC
SUPPLY PUZZLES

- - -

FABULOUS QUANTITIES
BEING DELIVERED
ON TIME NOW (1,000)

- - -

JUN 25 1943

BY LIEF ERICKSON

(ADVANCE)-AN ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE,-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES NAVY, STARTING ALMOST FROM SCRATCH IN THE HARD SCHOOL OF LONG-DISTANCE LOGISTICS, HAS LEARNED ITS LESSONS SO WELL THAT FABULOUS QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES NOW ARE REACHING SOUTH PACIFIC FORCES ON SCHEDULE.

THE IMMENSE TASK OF SUPPLYING THIS WAR THEATER IS DESCRIBED WITH CANDOR AND IN DETAIL BY CAPT.GERALD ALGERNON SHATTUCK OF PORTSMOUTH, N.H., SUPPLY OFFICER UNDER REAR ADMIRAL CALVIN N.COBB, SERVICE SQUADRON COMMANDER FOR THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

"WE STARTED BEHIND THE EIGHT BALL AND WE RAN AWFULLY CLOSE TO THE WALL FOR SEVERAL WEEKS AND MONTHS," CAPTAIN SHATTUCK ACKNOWLEDGED, POINTING OUT THAT MAJOR AMERICAN NAVAL FORCES HAVE BEEN OPERATING FARTHER FROM PREVIOUSLY ESTABLISHED BASES THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE ADMIRAL DEWEY'S EASY CAPTURE OF MANILA.

"THIS IS THE FIRST TIME WE'VE FOUGHT A WAR OF THIS SORT," SHATTUCK OBSERVED. "IT'S ALL BRAND NEW AND IT'S NOT IN THE BOOKS. WE'VE BEEN LEARNING THE HARD WAY."

ONE LESSON LEARNED AT GUADALCANAL, HE SAID, WAS THAT LARGE TRANSPORT AND CARGO VESSELS MUST NOT BE USED TO SUPPORT ISLAND INVASIONS. THEY ARE TOO VULNERABLE TO SUBMARINE AND AIR ATTACK AND THEIR LOSS TOO EXPENSIVE.

THE JAPANESE WERE EQUIPPED WITH LARGE NUMBERS OF SMALL BOATS AND

JUN 25 1943

30.24-5377

30.24-5377

barges which they used effectively for supply transport.

"We're getting that kind of craft now," Shattuck recounted. "Our next push is not going to have the troubles encountered at Guadalcanal.

JUN 25 1943

"The landing forces will just push their barges up under a banyan tree, go in and finish their fighting job, and then unload their supplies when they can the time," he declared.

Such small craft offer targets hardly worth expending a submarine torpedo on, are hard to hit by aerial bombing, and if one is hit the loss is relatively small.

When the Marines landed on Guadalcanal last August "we got a wild bull by the tail and couldn't let go," the Captain said.

In its original conception, the Solomons campaign was to be supplied from Pearl Harbor. By mid-September it was plain that a nearer major supply base had to be set up.

This was when Captain Shattuck was assigned to organize an independent supply establishment for the South Pacific force, French-controlled New Caledonia was selected.

Going to New Zealand, the Captain picked up a single storekeeper, a Petty Officer, and went back to New Caledonia to get started.

An immediate problem was eight partially filled tankers in the harbor. Ships needing oil would pull up to the nearest tanker and take on fuel.

A logistics fundamental is that supply vessels must be rotated as fast as possible. Shattuck acted at once to concentrate all the oil in one tanker and started the others on their way for more.

As the Solomons campaign progressed, gasoline for planes based at Henderson Field became a critical problem. It was supplied by cargo planes carrying steel drums.

Logistics is the military term covering the transport, supply and quartering of fighting troops. In 1917, Shattuck observed, it took from seven to eight men behind the line to support a single fighting man.

JUN 25 1943

That ratio probably was doubled in our North African campaign, he said. In the South Pacific theater, he declared, "pretty close to 18 or 20 men are required to keep one man really fighting."

On the South Pacific supply route the round trip from the U.S. to base is 11,000 miles, compared to about 6,500 for the European theater, Shattuck explained.

"I think the logistics problem is increased as the square of the distance, certainly as much as that," the Captain observed.

A tremendous added difficulty in the South Pacific was that port facilities were primitive. At Noumea, New Caledonia, one major supply base, dock facilities had to be developed virtually from scratch.

At one time 80 cargo ships were jammed up at one harbor waiting to be unloaded, he said. Labor was a bottleneck. Marines and sailors had to unload their gear from their own transports.

Enlisted stevedore outfits now handle unloading and "Sea-Bee" units have been used.

Logistics in the South and Southwest Pacific theaters must be as "much on a fighting basis" as the actual combatant forces, Shattuck

JUN 25 1943

REMARKED.

"IF POSSIBLE, WE MUST NOT FIX OURSELVES," HE SAID. "A PRIMARY FACTOR IN AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE IS MOBILITY."

ALSO, IN AMPHIBIOUS WAR CO-ORDINATION IS ESSENTIAL AND, SHATTUCK SAID, WAS BEEN ACHIEVED.

"IF ANYONE TELLS YOU THE ARMY AND NAVY DON'T GET ALONG, IT'S A DAMNED LIE," SHATTUCK DECLARED. "WE SIT DOWN TOGETHER, WE TAKE OUR HAIR DOWN, WE HAVE ARGUMENTS. BUT WE WORK THINGS OUT."

IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC THE NAVY IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SUPPLYING ALL FORCES. IN DIRECT CHARGE OF ARMY SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION IS BRIG.GEN. R.G.BREENE.

JUN 25 1943

AMMUNITION, OF COURSE, IS ORDINARILY THE FIRST SUPPLY RESPONSIBILITY. IN THIS THEATER GASOLINE AND OIL ACTUALLY HAVE PROVIDED THE FOREMOST PROBLEM, SHATTUCK OBSERVED, DUE TO MOTORIZATION OF FIGHTING EQUIPMENT.

THEN THERE ARE THE FOOD SUPPLIES. BLUEJACKETS, LEATHERNECKS, AND DOUGHBOYS OUT HERE HAVE FEW FACILITIES FOR RECREATION OR RELAXATION.

"THAT MAKES A GOOD MEAL, OR A GLASS OF BEER, A SIGNIFICANT FACTOR IN MORALE," SHATTUCK SAID.

CLOTHES RATE AS A SIGNIFICANT MORALE FACTOR, TOO, ESPECIALLY FOR SURVIVORS OF FLEET ACTIONS LIKE THOSE OF LAST NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER. SHATTUCK SAID THERE WASN'T ENOUGH THEN.

"WE HAD TO WORK HERE ALL NIGHT, GOING THROUGH KITS, TO GET UNDERWEAR AND JUMPERS FOR SHIP SURVIVORS. IF YOU CAN GIVE A SURVIVOR A NEW OUTFIT OF CLOTHES, YOU CAN MAKE HIM FEEL THAT WE'RE PAYING SOME ATTENTION TO HIM," SHATTUCK SAID.

SHATTUCK PAID TRIBUTE TO TWO IMPORTANT TYPES OF SUPPLY CRAFT--THE "YIPPEE" BOATS AND TANKERS.

THE YIPPEE BOATS ARE REFRIGERATOR-EQUIPPED TUNA FISHING CRAFT, TAKEN INTO SERVICE DIRECTLY FROM THEIR PACIFIC COAST FISHING WATERS.

"THEY WERE THE ONLY TRANSPORTS SUPPLYING GUADALCANAL AND TULAGI WITH FRESH FOOD," SHATTUCK RELATED. "THEY WERE ABLE TO SHUTTLE IN AND OUT. WE LOST SEVERAL AND ONE OR TWO HAVE BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR DECORATION."

JUN 25 1943

TANKERS, SHATTUCK DECLARED, "ARE DOING A PERFECTLY WONDERFUL JOB."

"THEY REFUEL WARSHIPS AT SEA AND CARRY STORES FOR DESTROYERS. THEY BAKE BREAD AND PIES AND MAKE ICE CREAM FOR DESTROYER CREWS.

"THESE TANKERS ARE REALLY THE LIFE SOURCE FOR OUR DESTROYER OUTFITS.

"TANKERS USED TO BE REGARDED AS NONDESCRIPT AND OFFICERS ASSIGNED TO THEM FELT THEY WERE BEING SHELVED. THAT SHOULDN'T BE ANY LONGER."

NEW ZEALAND IS DOING A GREAT JOB IN SUPPLYING FRESH MEAT AND FRESH VEGETABLES FOR OUR SOUTH PACIFIC FORCES, SHATTUCK SAID, ADDING "NEW ZEALAND IS TOPS TO WORK WITH."

HE ESTIMATED 12 1/2 PER CENT OF OUR CARGO SPACE WAS DEVOTED TO FOOD COMPARED TO ABOUT FIVE PER CENT FOR THE JAPS. BUT HE CONSIDERS OUR HIGHER FOOD STANDARD A GOOD INVESTMENT. "A WELL-FED MAN WILL DO A BETTER FIGHTING JOB THAN ONE ON SHORT RATIONS."

PROMISE OF THRILLS
DRAWS MEN TO SUBMARINES

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JUN 25 1943 JUN 25 1943

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BETTER PAY, FASTER PROMOTIONS
AND FEWER RESTRICTIONS ALSO
DRAWS VOLUNTEERS FOR UNDERSEA WORK (1000)

- - - -

(EDITOR'S NOTE: FASTER PROMOTIONS, FEWER RESTRICTIONS, AND MORE PAY ATTRACT VOLUNTEERS TO MAN SUBMARINES--AND THEY LIKE THEIR HAZARDOUS DUTY. THIS IS THE THIRD AND LAST OF THE SERIES IN WHICH ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT CHARLES MCHURTRY DESCRIBES A RARE EXPERIENCE--A TRIP ON A SUB IN WARTIME).

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JUN 25 1943

BY CHARLES MCHURTRY

(ADVANCE)...ABOARD U.S. SUBMARINE IN THE PACIFIC, JUNE--(AP)--WHY IS A SUBMARINER?

THEY'RE ALL VOLUNTEERS IN JOBS GENERALLY CONSIDERED THE MOST DANGEROUS IN THE NAVY. YET MOST OF THEM WOULDN'T TRADE FOR THE PEACE AND CONTENTMENT OF A FARM IN IOWA.

LT.COMDR. PHILIP H.ROSS, SKIPPER OF THIS SUBMARINE SUGGESTS THREE REASONS:

"FIFTY PERCENT EXTRA PAY IS A BIG INDUCEMENT. (ALL SUBMARINERS GET IT.)

"PROMOTION USUALLY IS FASTER."

"THERE AREN'T SO MANY RESTRICTIONS."

HE OMITS PROBABLY ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT--EXCITEMENT OF THE CHASE AND THE THRILL OF HEARING YOUR TORPEDOES EXPLODE AGAINST THE HULL OF ENEMY SHIPS. ONLY THE SKIPPER, LOOKING THROUGH HIS PERISCOPE, SEES MOST TORPEDO HITS BUT EVERYONE HEARS THE EXPLOSIONS AND FEELS THE CONCUSSION ROCK THE SUBMARINE A LITTLE.

ENSIGN E.V. (SI) LAKE OF NEW BRITAIN, CONN., WAS KEEN ON SUBMARINES AS OF HIS 22 YEARS IN THE NAVY.

"IT JUST HAPPENED (THAT HE GOT INTO SUBMERSIBLES) BUT I WOULDN'T TRADE WITH ANYONE," HE SAID. "THERE'S NOTHING LIKE 'EM."

HE SAID THAT AFTER SIX WAR PATROLS--THE FIRST BEGUN AT 6 PM DEC. 8, 1941 (DEC. 7 TO YOU) FROM MANILA BAY--HE WAS OFFERED A SHORE JOB. HE DECLINED, WITH THANKS BUT SPEED.

A SHORE JOB MIGHT HAVE MEANT REUNION WITH HIS WIFE AND DAUGHTER, JEANNETTE, BUT EVEN THAT WAS NOT ENOUGH TO INDUCE HIM UP FROM THE DEPTHS

JUN 25 1943

ENSIGN R.A.MONTGOMERY, 24, OF NEWARK, OHIO, CAME TO SUBMERSIBLES FROM--OF ALL PLACES--AIRPLANES. UNTIL A YEAR AGO HE WAS CIVILIAN CHIEF OF A B24 BOMBER GROUND CREW AT CHANUTE FIELD IN ILLINOIS. THEN HE DECIDED TO GO UNDERSEA.

ENSIGN RAY E.STEWART, 24, FROM ST.PETERSBURG, FLA., GRADUATED FROM FLORIDA U. THEN MANAGED A DAIRY AT NORWICH, N.Y., BEFORE COMING INTO SUBMARINES SEVEN MONTHS AGO.

OTHER OFFICERS ON THE SHIP INCLUDE LT.HENRY C.LAUERMAN, 26, OF (8133 MARYLAND AVE.) CHICAGO, GUNNERY AND TORPEDO OFFICER AND FIRST LIEUTENANT; HIS ASSISTANT, LT. (JG) JOHN M.BARRETT, 23, OF LOS ANGELES AND FORMERLY OF OAK PARK, ILL., AND LT. (JG) JACK J.HINCHEY, 24, OMAHA, ENGINEER AND DIVING OFFICER.

ALL CAME INTO SUBMARINES BECAUSE THEY THOUGHT THEY'D LIKE THE

JUN 25 1943

LIFE AND EXCITEMENT. NO ONE MENTIONED THE 50 PERCENT EXTRA PAY THEIR SKIPPER GAVE AS A PROBABLY LURE.

OF ALL THE SHIP'S PERSONNEL, LT.COMDR. O.M. (MACK) BUTLER, 39, OF WASHINGTON, D.C., THE EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND NAVIGATOR, SAID HE DIDN'T EXACTLY VOLUNTEER.

"I WAS ON A DESTROYER ONE DAY AND MY ORDERS CAME THROUGH TO GO TO A SUBMARINE SCHOOL, SO I WENT AND HERE I AM. THEY HAD SAID THEY NEEDED SUBMARINE MEN AND I SAID I WAS WILLING, SO THEY PICKED ME."

JUN 25 1943

BUT HE'S GLAD HE MADE THE CHANGE AND SO IS CAPTAIN ROSS, WHO HAS RECOMMENDED HIM FOR A MEDAL AND EXPECTS HIM TO BE COMMANDING A SUBMARINE OF HIS OWN ONE OF THESE DAYS.

BUTLER, WHO HAS A WIFE AND DAUGHTER, ELIZABETH, 8 MONTHS OLD, IN SAN DIEGO, FOUND THE ALEUTIANS "A PRETTY NASTY PLACE TO OPERATE BUT NOT TOO BAD. WE DIDN'T RUN INTO MUCH EXCEPT A LOT OF WHALES. THEY SCARE YOU TO DEATH--THEY LOOK LIKE A PERISCOPE AT NIGHT."

SKIPPER ROSS IS ALASKA-BORN AND WENT TO KEMPER MILITARY ACADEMY AT BOONVILLE, MO., BEFORE HE DECIDED UPON ANNAPOLIS AND A NAVY LIFE. HIS FATHER, THE LATE PONTUS ROSS, WAS DIRECTOR OF THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION AT KENAI, ALASKA, AND LATER WAS DIRECTOR OF EXTENSION SERVICE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA. HIS MOTHER IS SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS AT TUCSON.

ROSS HAD A YEAR ON THE BATTLESHIP WYOMING BEFORE HE TURNED TO SUBMARINES. AFTER HE WAS GRADUATED FROM SUBMARINE AND TORPEDO SCHOOLS, HE INTERSPERSED UNDERSEAS SERVICE WITH POSTGRADUATE WORK AT ANNAPOLIS AND A TURN AS INSTRUCTOR OF MARINE ENGINEERING.

HE HAS A WIFE AND A SON, PHILIP H, JR., IN ANNAPOLIS. ROSS SAID HIS WIFE--ONE OF THE INDUCEMENTS HE LISTS AS LURING OTHERS INTO SUBMARINES--SENT HIM INTO SUBMERSIBLES.

"SHE WOULDN'T LET ME GO INTO AVIATION."

CREW MEMBER ALBERT SHALLCOSS, 19, OF BUFFALO, N.Y., CAME INTO THE SERVICE TWO YEARS AGO "BY ACCIDENT. I WANTED DIESEL MOTORS AND HAD TO COME TO SUBMARINES TO GET THEM. BUT I WOULDN'T TRADE WITH NOBODY."

JUN 25 1943

TORPEDOMAN FIRST CLASS ANDREW DAWSON, 23, OF NORWICH, N.Y., GETS HIS BIGGEST THRILLS FROM HEARING HIS "TIN FISH" EXPLODE AGAINST JAPANESE SHIPS. THAT'S ONE REASON HE WOULDN'T GO ONTO SURFACE SHIPS.

THERE ARE 23 JAPANESE RISING SUNS PAINTED ON THE TORPEDO TUBES--EACH REPRESENTING A HIT ON A JAPANESE SHIP. THIS SUB HAS AN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD MARKSMANSHIP RECORD. THE 23 TORPEDOES ACCOUNTED FOR TEN SHIPS SANK OR DAMAGED.

M.O. THOMAS "FROM A LITTLE TOWN UP IN WASHINGTON," CAME TO THE SHIP FROM AN OLD S-TYPE SUBMARINE.

"BOY, SHE LOOKED LIKE A HOTEL BESIDE THAT OLD S-BOAT," HE SAID. "I HAD A CHANCE TO GO BACK TO HER. THAT MEANT SIX WEEKS LEAVE IN THE STATES BUT NO THANKS, I LIKE IT HERE TOO WELL."

THE SUB WAS CLEAN AND BRIGHT, THE AIR FRESH, THE BUNKS LOOKED COMFORTABLE AND THE FOOD WAS DELICIOUS.

"WE'VE HAD STEAKS FOR BREAKFAST," SI LAKE VOLUNTEERED. "WE COULD HAVE THREE TIMES A DAY IF WE WOULDN'T GET TIRED OF THEM."

THERE'S AN EASY COMARADERY AMONG SUBMARINERS.

JUN 25 1943

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THERE IS DISCIPLINE, HAVE NO DELUSIONS AS TO THAT, BUT MEN DON'T LIVE SO CLOSELY SO LONG WITHOUT GETTING WELL ACQUAINTED.

AND THERE'S A RADIO, ON WHICH THEY LISTEN TO TOKYO ROSE AND MOSCOW HARY AND JAPANESE PROPAGANDA BROADCASTS WHEN THEY'RE IN NIPPONESE WATERS.

"THERE'S SOME GUY, I FORGET HIS NAME, WHO ALWAYS OPENS HIS PROGRAMS 'HELLO AMERICA, YOU BUILD 'EM, WE SINK 'EM" THE CAPTAIN SAID. "WE GET A BIG KICK OUT OF THAT--THEN GO SINK ANOTHER JAP.

JUN 25 1943

"ONE NIGHT WE HEARD U.S. PRISONERS SINGING A SOUTH AMERICAN SONG."

# Big Nazi Air Base In Greece Raided

## U. S. Planes Pour 50 Tons of Bombs On German Site

JUN 26 1943

George Tucker.
*Associated Press Staff Writers*

Cairo, June 25.—American Liberator bombers have violently raided the big German airdrome of Sedes near Salonika, a major air base in the Nazi's "Siegfried Line" in Greece, and found surprisingly weak antiaircraft defenses.

United States air headquarters here announced today that more than 50 Liberators dropped well over 125 tons of bombs at Sedes yesterday without a single loss. It was the first American blow at German-held Greece since September.

"Direct hits were scored on three hangars and all are believed to have been destroyed," said a Ninth United States Air Force communique.

"Dispersal areas were covered by bursts and at least three enemy aircraft were seen to be destroyed. Administrative buildings northeast of the hangars received hits and several strings of bombs criss-crossed the field itself.

**Posters Dropped**

"No enemy fighting opposition was encountered.

"All our aircraft returned safely."

Not bombs and fire alone, but hundreds of thousands of posters were dropped over several cities with encouraging messages for the Greek people.

(Announcements from Malta and North Africa disclosed that Allied

JUN 26 1943

# U.S. FLIERS HIT SALONIKA AIRFIELD AND SARDINIA

JUN 26 1943

*(By the Associated Press)*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 25—United States Ninth Air Force Liberators struck for the first time yesterday at the historic Greek port of Salonika from Middle East bases, while about 300 American bombers and fighters of the Northwest African Command battered communications of Sardinia, 70 miles to the west, it was announced today.

Cairo communiques said more than fifty Liberators, attacking in two waves with more than 250,000 pounds of high explosives, scored direct hits on three hangars at the Axis-occupied Sedes airdrome of Salonika, leaving all of them in flames. Pilots saw explosives burst among administration buildings and on the field and dispersal areas.

**Grounded Planes Hit**

"At least three enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground and oil fires were started," one Middle East bulletin said. "None of our aircraft is missing from these and other operations."

(The attack upon Salonika, a possible objective of any Balkan invasion, involved a round trip of more than 1,000 miles across the Mediterranean.)

**Leaflets Released**

The daylight assault on Salonika became a political as well as military thrust as hundreds of thousands of posters bearing an encouraging message to the Greek people were released over their cities.

The attack apparently caught the Germans by surprise. Although the Salonika air base is regarded as a key in the Nazis' new "Siegfried line" in southeastern Europe, its anti-aircraft defenses were found to be extremely light.

Salonika had 270,000 people before the war and is only fifty miles from the Bulgarian border. It has a narbor capable of berthing more than a dozen large ships and has been used by the Germans as a main supply base for the Mediterranean area.

**Sardinia Hammered**

Enemy air fields, docks, shipping and an important railway junction of Sardinia were hammered by United States squadrons of Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz' Air Forces after RAF Wellingtons attacked Catania, in Sicily, the preceding night.

These raiders shot down twenty of the many enemy fighters encountered and an RAF Beaufighters bagged another to make the score twenty-one. The Allies lost nine planes.

Malta air squadrons also were active.

**Augusta Attacked**

A Valleta communique announced that RAF planes attacked industrial installations at Pozzallo, Sicily, yesterday and similar targets at Augusta, Sicily, last night.

Spitfires were credited with destroying a Messerschmitt 210 off the Italian island.

**Airfield Blasted**

B-25 Mitchells led the American onslaught against Sardinia, hitting two supply ships at Golfo Aranci, northeastern port, and severely damaging the docks.

Another formation of Mitchells blasted the Vinafforita air field, also in the northwest part of the island.

B-26 Marauders made a successful attack on the railway junction at Chilivani, in north central Sardinia, and P-40 Warhawks swept over the southern portion of the island and left two small ships afire.

**Rail Junction Bombed**

Warhawks also destroyed a number of grounded aircraft at the Capoterra airfield and attacked the rail junction at La Maddelena, near Cagliari.

One Mitchell pilot, Capt. Clyde L. Grow, of Arkansas City, Ark., reported the bombers found the ships "just where we had been told they would be in our briefing," and laid bombs across the target.

Thirteen enemy planes were shot down in a spectacular running battle by the Lightning fighters which escorted the Marauders to Chilivani.

**Bags Two Fighters**

First Lieutenant Gilbert E. Butler, of Roanoke, Va., was credited with destroying two of four attacking Messerschmitts while his Lightning was flying with only one engine and one rudder. His port engine was knocked out by a cannon shell when the fight began.

"We ratted around for a few minutes with four of them shooting all around me," Butler related. "I gave one Messerschmitt a long burst. He blew up in the air.

"Then I kept up the fight with the remaining three. We gradually worked toward the coast. I got a second in the same way as the first. The others kept after me for fifteen or twenty miles out to sea. I guess they ran out of ammunition."

**Lands In Tunisia**

Butler managed to land in Tunisia, but his plane was so crippled he had to fly to his home field in another ship.

Lieut. Hubert M. Blair, of Chatham, Va., who also destroyed two enemy fighters, said the fight was the toughest he had ever seen.

Another credited with two enemy victims was Capt. Otto H. Wellensiek, of Dunbar, Neb.

The Warhawks picked targets as they flew in wide-ranging forays in southern Sardinia. They strafed grounded planes at Capoterra, destroying several, and then swept on to shoot up two trucks in a highway convoy, strafe the La Maddelena railway station, and machine-gun a 100-foot boat in Cagliari harbor. They left the vessel smoking and went on to strafe a two-masted sailing ship off Capo Spartivento, setting her afire.

The Warhawks encountered intense small arms fire from the beaches and then fought a series of sky battles for sixty miles over the sea in which they shot down five ME-109s.

Victory claimants were Flight Officer Bill H. Slattery of Birmingham, Ala., First Lieut. Rayburn D. Lancaster of Stephenville, Tex., Lieut. Roy B. Hogg of Atlanta, Ga., Flight Officer Mark P. Boone of Peru, Ind., and Capt. Bunn Hearn Jr. of Wilson N. C. These were the second triumphs of Lieut. Lancaster and First Officer Boone.

Another pilot, First Lieut. Henry L. Cromartie of Garland, N. C., remarked that he had once helped build ships, but that "after today I'll have to admit it's more fun to sink them."

Second Lieut. Charles W. Brown of Reno, Nev., got one ME-109, for a total of four victims in six days. Others credited with one ME-109 each were Second Lieut. Harry C. Newsome of Leesville, La.; Second Lieut. James E. Bower of Xenia, Ill.; First Lieut. Leonard P. Stephan of Fort Worth, Tex.; Capt. Carl F. Rudder of Stevenson, Ala.; First Lieut. George D. Whightman of Antioch, Cal., and Second Lieut. John S. Garbett of La Porte, Ind.

Bomb bursts covered the Venafiorita air field and its dispersal areas under a Mitchell attack. The same Mitchells also shot up a flat-topped craft which observers believed to have been a tank landing vessel southeast of Olbia. The Mitchells were attacked by a dozen enemy fighters, one of which was shot down by Gunner Corporal Leo W. Wilson of Arlington, S. D.

The Mitchells were attacked by a dozen enemy fighters, one of which was shot down.

The RAF reported eight fires were observed at Catania after that Sicilian town's railway yards and industrial district were bombed.

planes based under those commands also had been active.

(Malta fighter bombers and British naval air squadrons attacked war plants at Pozzalla in Sicily and objectives at Augusta, Sicily. A single German plane was shot down.

(Medium and fighter bombers of the Africa command attacked several targets in Sardinia and Wellington bombers concentrated on Cantania in Sicily. In all these operations of the Africa force 20 enemy planes were shot down to 9 allied planes lost.)

**Caught Unaware**

At Sedes, the Liberators apparently caught the Nazis wholly by surprise. The big bombers went over in two waves.

The established nature of the German base was indicated by the report of returning pilots that its six hangars—three of which were believed to have been wholly destroyed along with other great damage all over the airdrome—were of heavy stone constructions.

Salonika itself is Greece's second largest city and, because of its fine harbor, has been used by the Nazis as a principal supply base for the Mediterranean theater.

(Salonika, historic in itself, was the scene of one of the great turns in the last World War. It was at that city that Allied troops massed in the late summer of 1918 to drive north into the Vardar and Struma Valleys to a quick defeat of the Bulgarian army. Bulgaria's collapse in turn was followed by a collapse of the German position in the whole of southeast Europe.)

# Yanks Pound Reich; R.A.F. Drops 1500 Tons on Ruhr

## American Targets Undisclosed; British Blast Wuppertal; Refugees Jam Roads

*By the Associated Press*

London, June 25.—Fleets of United States heavy bombers pounded northwestern Germany today on the heels of another R. A. F. town-crusher attack last night upon the Ruhr, the bomb-shattered industrial valley where four million to five million were reported evacuated to escape the mighty Allied air offensive.

The big American bombers hammered undisclosed targets in adverse weather against strong fighter opposition, and lost 18 ships for a total of 173 Allied bombers as the cost of more than six days and nights of tremendous attacks. Thirty-eight were American and 135 British.

Flying Fortresses made up at least part of the raiding force, and Fortresses from one station alone destroyed 24 enemy fighters and probably 14 more. This group lost six bombers.

Crewmen said today's attack was made in the worst weather and against the fiercest fighter opposition they had encountered in six raids. The Germans, they said, sent 200 fighters against them.

**Airfield Attacked**

R. A. F. typhoon bombers joined in today's activities, attacking an airfield at Caen, France, without loss.

The daylight assault followed the R. A. F.'s renewed attack with perhaps 1500 tons of bombs upon Wuppertal in the Ruhr. Bombs were concentrated upon Elberfeld in the western section of the amalgamated city, with its chemical and textile targets.

In Bern, Switzerland, a reliable source declared that the Ruhr raids had forced the Germans to move four to five million nonessential workers and citizens to safer areas, with the "vast enterprise" still under way. Zurich's Die Tat asserted that the battle for the Ruhr "appears approaching a climax."

Picturing the devastation at Elberfeld, a German radio broadcast declared that "even now smoke and flames are rising.

"Approaching the town from many miles, distant streams of bomber-out people can be met . . . It is with great pain that they move forward either carrying or pushing on barrows the few belongings still left to them.

**"Tired to Death"**

"Every single street is full of rubble . . . People are tired to death. They lie on the grass. Many of them were injured."

Apparently in a desperate move to save the remains of the Ruhr, the Germans were reported by the Air Ministry to have pushed their outer ring of defenses to the North Sea coast.

British crews said coastal defenses were "obviously strengthened" but that they met with "a far more intense struggle in the Ruhr itself." There, huge belts of searchlights and guns were pressed into action last night and one pilot said he counted nine cones of 30 to 40 searchlights each.

The R. A. F. reported many night fighters out, and the American raiders today encountered fierce attacks by swarms of German defenders, diving on the U. S. bombers in relays. Today the Germans were benefitted also by bad weather, which made observation of the target difficult, Eighth Air Force headquarters said.

The Germans again tried to knock out the American raiders by flying above and dropping bombs on them.

**Second Big Daylight Attack**

It was the second big daylight attack this week for the American heavies. On Tuesday they smashed the synthetic rubber factory at Huls in the Ruhr, losing 20 Fortresses.

Last night's R. A. F. attack made Wuppertal "like a blast furnace when the coals have been raked evenly over the floor," one Canadian pilot said. Smoke rose at least -0,000 feet.

An air ministry communique declared the attack was "nearly as heavy as that recently made upon Barmen, the eastern half of Wuppertal," when a saturation raid on May 29 with 1500 tons or more of bombs was said to have virtually wiped out that industrial section.

"From preliminary reports, great damage appears to have been done," the air ministry declared.

The Germans acknowledged heavy losses to the population and their communique said several towns were hit, "in particular Wuppertal-Elberfeld and Remscheid," the latter near Wuppertal and a center of the German tool industry.

Wuppertal, a city of more than 400,000, was formed in 1929 by joining Elberfeld and Barmen.

Elberfeld is the home of the I. G. Farbenindustrie chemical works, the Jaeger plants, manufacturing roller bearings, and numerous textile factories. Remscheid is the site of important railway repair shops.

A Berlin broadcast identified other towns struck as Solingen, Neuss and Muchen-Gladbach, but said attacks there and at Remscheid "were made to all appearances as a means of diverting attention. It also admitted "considerable damage" and casualties.

German concern over the mounting heap that was once valuable industrial property in western Germany was evident in the increased swarms of Nazi fighters that flew out to battle the night bombers many miles from the target. However, the RAF losses were relatively lower than on some other recent raids—due in part to the moonless night Thursday.

The loss of thirty-three bombers—the same number as was missing after the May 29 raid—indicated great strength of the striking force rather than the effectiveness of the stepped-up German defenses.

# Forts Hammer Reich In New Day Attack

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 25—A large force of United States heavy bombers, flying without fighter escort, attacked targets of northwest Germany today and eighteen of the craft are missing, headquarters of the Eighth Air Force announced.

The communique did not disclose the precise targets attacked and said adverse weather conditions made observation difficult.

**Wuppertal Battered**

The American blow followed by a few hours a shattering attack last night by RAF heavyweights on Wuppertal and other targets in the German Ruhr, from which thirty-three bombers failed to return.

The text of the communique:

"A large force of Eighth Air Force heavy bombers was dispatched to attack targets in northwest Germany. Adverse weather conditions were encountered and observation of the target was difficult.

**Many Nazis Destroyed**

"Strong fighter opposition was encountered and many of the enemy were destroyed by the bombers, which were unescorted.

"Eighteen bombers are missing."

Mine-laying was included in RAF operations last night.

The night attack was concentrated on the industrial area of Elberfeld, the western section of Wuppertal, the Air Ministry said.

**Heavy Damage Reported**

"The attack was nearly as heavy as that recently made on Barmen, the eastern half of Wuppertal, and from preliminary reports great damage appears to have been done," a communique declared.

Heavy defensive activity was reported by the flyers who returned from the area, which Hitler has packed with anti-aircraft guns, searchlight batteries and fighter planes.

The German communique said "losses among the populations of the towns attacked are heavy." The communique, broadcast by Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, said several towns were hit, "in particular Wuppertal-Elberfeld and Remscheid." Remscheid, near Wuppertal, is a center of the German tool industry and has important railway repair shops.

The Barmen area of Wuppertal got a heavy saturation attack May 29 when 1,500 tons or more of bombs were laid on the sprawling industrial area which occupies both sides of the Wupper river.

**Chemical Plant Target**

Wuppertal was formed in 1929 by an amalgamation of the towns of Elberfeld and Barmen and had a population of more than 400,000.

Chief targets at Elberfeld are the I. G. Farbenindustrie chemical works, the Jaeger plants that turn out roller bearings, and a number of textile factories.

It was the sixth night of a powerful offensive which began with the assault on the Schneider munitions works at Le Creusot, 170 miles southeast of Paris, last Saturday night.

tion.

Last night's raid, carried out on a moonless night, marked the fifth consecutive night the R. A. F. has struck either Germany or Italy—the most paralyzing blows falling on the vital Ruhr area.

The offensive included the first great daylight assault by United States bombers on the Ruhr, an assault which set ablaze the important German synthetic rubber plant at Huls.

It was pointed up by the spectacular round-trip RAF bombing raid between bases in England and North Africa.

In the six-day period 135 Allied bombers had been lost.

**England Attacked**

The Air Ministry said that German planes dropped bombs harmlessly during the night in one place on the southeast coast of England.

RAF fighters prowling over western Europe during the night harassed enemy air bases and shot down at least one German plane over an airdrome in the Netherlands.

# *FLIERS SEE CHANCE THAT FORREST LIVES*

## *Eight Parachutes Left Missing General's Bomber Over Kiel*

LONDON, June 25 (AP)—Eight parachutes were seen to open from the bomber in which Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest was riding as an observer when it was shot down in an air battle over Kiel, Germany, June 13, United States Eighth Air Force headquarters announced today.

The Americans lost twenty-four bombers over Kiel. The 38-year-old great-grandson of the famous Confederate leader of the same name was in the lead bomber and other fliers saw his damaged plane drop out of a returning formation and spiral toward earth.

None saw the big plane hit the ground, however, and the headquarters announcement was the first evidence that at least some of the crew might have parachuted to earth. The plane and its crew had been listed simply as "missing."

There were eleven men aboard the plan besides Brig. Gen. Forrest.

Capt. Harry M. Tomlin of San Francisco, Calif., pilot of another Fortress on the raid, said he was positive he saw eight parachutes from General Forrest's plane open after it dropped out of formation.

SPOKANE, Wash., June 25 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Nathan B. Forrest told his wife before he left Spokane a month ago, "I am coming back."

On that promise Mrs. Forrest said today she was relying with confidence that her husband would return.

"I feel sure he parachuted to safety," she said. "I know I will hear from him or the Red Cross in a month or so."

# GEN. FORREST AMONG MISSING

JUN 26 1943

## Bomber Hit in Kiel Raid—He May Be Alive.

London, June 25 (A. P.).—Brig. Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest was listed officially today as missing after the Eighth United States Air Force's mass raid on Kiel June 13, but some hope still was held out that the great-grandson and namesake of the famed Southern general may be living.

Eight parachutes were seen to open from the bomber in which Gen. Forrest was riding as an observer when it was shot down, the United States Eighth Air Force headquarters announced.

The Americans lost twenty-four bombers over Kiel. The general was in the lead bomber and other flyers saw his damaged plane drop out of a returning formation and spiral toward earth.

None saw the big plane hit the ground, however, and the headquarters announcement was the first evidence that at least some of the crew might have parachuted to earth. The plane and its crew had been listed simply as missing.

There were eleven men aboard the plane besides Gen. Forrest.

Lieut. Robert C. Cozens of Encinitas, Cal., pilot on a Fortress flying directly behind Gen. Forrest's plane, said that six German fighters concentrated on the General's craft at the German coast.

"Despite a smoking engine, however, he flew on and led us over

JUN 26 1943

30 24 - 5383

30. 24 — 5383

the bomb run," Lieut Cozens said. "As we turned off the target the General's ship again was attacked. I saw it slow down and drop out of formation. We pulled up and took over the leader's position."

**First Such Casualty in Europe.**

Other fliers saw one German cannon shell tear a three-foot hole in the tail section of Gen. Forrest's plane.

The Americans lost twenty-four bombers in the raid on Kiel and a supplementary attack on Bremen, but the unescorted Flying Fortresses shot upward of 100 German fighter planes out of action.

Gen. Forrest was the first American of his rank to become a combat casualty in the European theater of operations. The number of American generals and admirals listed as missing or killed in the war around the world was raised to fifteen by his failure to return.

A native of Memphis, Gen. Forrest was a graduate of West Point. As executive officer of the Second Bomber Command at Fort George Wright, Wash., he was credited with an important part in the development and expansion of the heavy bombardment program.

He was promoted to brigadier-general last November 2. He had only recently arrived in England.

He rode in the Flying Fortress piloted by Capt. Harry A. Stirwalt of Spokane, Wash.

**Was in Wilhelmshaven Raid.**

Two days before the Kiel raid he went out as an observer on a Fortress raiding Wilhelmshaven.

Major F. J. Donahue of Washington, D. C., who served under Gen. Forrest in the last year, said that Gen. Forrest had told him: "I don't like to give orders until I've had an opportunity to find out for myself what it's like over there."

Besides Capt. Stirwalt, other crewmen in the bomber were Major Allan W. Wilder, Garden City, N. Y.; Lieut. Walter J. Thimm, Chicago; Lieut. Willard W. Brown, Cleveland; Lieut. Robert L. McNutt Jr., Birmingham, Ala.; Lieut. Donald V. Scavotto, Seattle; Sergt. Robert F. Forest, Arlington, Mass.; Sergt. Angelo Triches Jr., Homer City, Pa.; Sergt. Charles J. Benson, Maudo, Okla.; Sergt. Walter P. Drotleff, New Galilee, Pa., and Sergt. Oldis W. Boyd, Oklahoma City.

**Last of His Line.**

Memphis, June 25 (A. P.).—Despite his military background, Brig.-Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest did not want an army career until he left West Point.

"Even when he went to West Point Nathan didn't intend to make a career of the army," Gen. Forrest's aunt, Mrs. Mary Forrest Bradley, said tonight. "But when he came out he was all changed. He has been a man and a soldier ever since."

He was the last to carry on the Forrest name, Mrs. Bradley declared.

Brig.-Gen. Forrest outdid his famous great-grandfather, the Confederate cavalry leader, in getting ahead in his chosen profession.

Gen. Forrest was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general at the age of 37. The Confederate cavalryman became a brigadier-general at the age of 41.

Gen. Forrest was born in Memphis on April 5, 1905. His parents moved to Biloxi, Miss., when he was 7, then later to Atlanta.

Gen. Forrest was graduated from West Point in 1928 and was commissioned second lieutenant in the cavalry. In 1929 he shifted to the Air Corps. His rise was rapid—a first lieutenant in 1934, a captain in 1936, a major in 1941, then lieutenant - colonel, colonel and brigadier - general.

Capt. Harry M. Tomlin, of San Francisco, pilot of another Fortress on the raid, said he was positive he saw eight parachutes from Forrest's plane open after it dropped out of formation.

# Hard Luck Kids Lose 6 Planes Downing 24

A U. S. Bomber Station in England, June 25 (AP).—Sweeping through the worst weather and the fiercest enemy fighter opposition they have ever encountered in five previous raids, the Hard Luck Kids from this station lost six bombers in an attack on northwest Germany today—but the Nazi air force paid dearly.

Flying Fortresses from this station alone destroyed 24 enemy fighters—seven shot down by a bomber piloted by Lieut. Lyster A. Brumley of Del Rio, Texas—probably destroyed 14 more, and damaged five.

The Hard Luck Kids won that name because they have suffered many casualties since they arrived in England five weeks ago—just in time to participate in the toughest raids in the greatest aerial offensive the world ever has known.

**Almost 200 of Enemy.**

Returned crews estimated that the Germans sent up almost 200 fighters of all types against them. And once more, the Germans tried to bomb tight-flying American heavies from JU-88 fighter-bombers flying above the American planes.

The crews reported that the flak was heavy and said the fighters pressed home the attack with almost suicidal ferocity.

"They would come at us two and three abreast and barrel-roll through our entire formation with their guns going like hell," the crews reported.

**Under Attack 50 Minutes.**

The Flying Fortress Sky Wolf, piloted by Lieut. Robert P. Paulin of Steubenville, Ohio, was one of the bombers continually under fighter attack for 50 minutes. Paulin said cannon shells blasted big holes in his plane's tail section and knocked out all of the oxygen system except the lines feeding the pilot's compartment.

"Just by chance we had taken along eight extra emergency 'walk around' bottles of oxygen today," Paulin said, "and the rest of the crew used these until we got down to a lower altitude on the return trip."

# Negroes, U.S. Military Police Fight; Six Hurt

London, June 25—Premier Mussolini has ordered a wholesale purge of Fascist party members who "do not serve the country and the Fascist regime with a religious fervor," a Rome radio broadcast recorded by Reuters said today.

Mussolini presided over a meeting of the directors of the Fascist party in the Palazzo Venezia, the broadcast said, after which this communique was issued:

"The party membership now is being withdrawn from all those Fascists who do not serve the country and the Fascist regime with a religious fervor according to the directives given by the Duce."

(An Associated Press dispatch from Bern yesterday said the arrest of more than 7,000 anti-Fascists in Italy had been reported from reliable sources.

**Reported On Police Orders**

(These sources asserted the arrests were ordered by Renzo Chierici, newly appointed chief of the Italian police, an officer of the Fascist militia and a graduate of the castor-oil and cudgel days which swept Mussolini into power. Secretary Carlo Scorza of the Fascist party, these sources said, characterized the arrests as "absolutely indispensible" and urged Mussolini to exert "even greater severity" upon all dissidents.

(Those arrested, it was said, included many high Fascist officials and party prefects, as well as several thousand alleged Communists and other anti-Fascists reportedly involved in separatist movements in the South Tyrol and Dalmatia.)

[By the Associated Press]

London, June 25—Five United States enlisted men and one officer were reported today to have been injured in a fight between military police and Negro troops in northwest England last night.

A statement issued by headquarters of the United States army in the European theater of operations said early reports indicated that "the fight began when military policemen remonstrated with Negro soldiers behaving in a disorderly manner" in a town street.

**One Wounded Seriously**

"The situation was never out of control, it was stated by the local commander," headquarters said.

It reported that one of the Negroes was wounded seriously.

The text of the statement:

"An investigation into a fight between military policemen and a small group of Negro soldiers was being conducted tonight by headquarters of the European theater of operations of the United States Army.

"Early reports indicated that the fight began when military policemen remonstrated with Negro soldiers behaving in a disorderly manner in the street of a town in northwest England.

"The situation was never out of control, it was stated by the local commander.

**Officer A First Lieutenant**

"Injured in the fight were five enlisted soldiers and one officer.

"One man, Private William Grosslands, colored, was stated to be seriously injured.

"The officer is First Lieut. David D. Ousset. His injuries were not considered serious. The other enlisted men were not badly hurt."

Lieut. Ousset is from San Antonio, Tex. He is white as are the military police involved.

Private Grosslands is from Gibson, N. C.

# Arrest Of 7,000, Some Officials, Reported

JUN 26 1943

[By the Associated Press]

# Nazis Mass 150,000 at Brenner Pass

By James M. Long
*Associated Press Staff Writer*

London, June 25.—The Germans were reported unofficially tonight to be massing about 10 divisions of up to 150,000 men in northern Italy to guard the Brenner Pass, southern portal to Germany, against invasion, while the Berlin radio itself said the famous British Eighth Army had been sent to Syria to spearhead an Allied attack from there.

The German troop movement was reported by an unofficial source with close continental connections, and it was suggested that the Nazis were concerned over the possibility that Italy might collapse in event of an Allied landing.

This source, who cannot be identified, said about five divisions were taking up new positions, below the Pass, and the remainder would form a mobile troop reservoir that could be sped to the Riviera or southeast into the Balkans in case of emergency.

Except for the German air force and special service forces, virtually all the other Nazi troop strength was reported already pulled back from the crisis zones—Sicily, the toe of Italy, and Sardinia.

Transfer of the Eighth Army, flushed by its victories in Libya and Tunisia, to Syria was reported by a German military commentator in a broadcast recorded by Reuters. The report was wholly unconfirmed and it was recalled that King George VI visited the Eighth Army last week in Tripoli. The Allies have long been building powerful armies in the Middle East, where the Ninth and Tenth Armies are stationed.

Some London observers attached particular significance to the surprise raid by United States Liberators yesterday upon the Nazi airbase at Sedes, 6 miles southeast of Salonika. The most likely reason for raids in this area would be to knock out bases from which German planes might operate against any Allied amphibious operation aimed at the Dodecanese and other stepping stones to Greece, it was said.

The Vichy radio said in a broadcast by Reuters that "there are signs that an Allied attack on the Balkans is imminent . . . The Luftwaffe has been strongly reinforced in the Mediterranean in the last few days."

At Trondheim, Norway, an unidentified German admiral believed to be Admiral Otto Ciliax, Nazi naval commander in chief in Norway, told 2000 marines that he believed the Allies would invade Norway "within a short time," according to Stockholm dispatches.

The return of King George VI recalled the widespread reaction of Londoners at the time of his trip: That he did not go to praise an army for its victory, but to cheer troops on the threshold of a new onslaught.

# 'Nazis Form Own Brenner Line'

JUN 26 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 25—Ten German army divisions comprising roughly 150,000 men, are being moved into northern Italy to guard the mountainous approaches to Brenner Pass, gateway to Germany, against an Allied invasion from the south, it was asserted here today by an unofficial source with close continental connections.

The informant said the move suggested that the Nazis were distrustful of the resistance their Italian allies would put up against such an invasion and were preparing their own defense line at the portals of Germany herself.

He said half of the ten divisions already were fanning out into their new positions and that the remainder were on the way to form a fluid reserve force which could be shifted quickly toward the Riviera or into the Balkans in case of urgent need.

Without confirmation from any Allied source, a German radio commentator declared in a broadcast recorded by Reuters that the British Eighth Army had been sent from North Africa to Syria to spearhead an Allied attack.

# King Plans 2 New Medals

London, Saturday, June 26 (AP).—In a message to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief of the Allied North African forces, King George VI announced today his decision to issue two new decoration—the Africa Star to "the victors of North Africa," and the 1939-43 Star "to all services who have fought in other theatres."

The new decorations are the first to be issued since the George Cross and the George Medal in 1940.

## To Forge Stalingrad Sword

**Briton, 83, Chosen to Make Blade King Will Present to Soviet City**

LONDON, June 25 (AP).—Tom Beasley, eighty-three years old,

JUN 26 1943

JUN 26 1943

England's oldest swordmaker, has been commissioned to forge the two-handed four-foot blade which King George VI will present to Stalingrad as a token of the British people's admiration for that Volga city's resistance to the German siege.

Beasley started at the sword-making trade at the age of eight. His most noted product probably was "the flame," the unusual red blade fashioned to the order of Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia.

The silver parts of the Stalingrad sword will be wrought by Corporal L. G. Durbin of the Royal Air Force, one of the leading young British silver craftsmen

## Soviet Farm Girl Gives Army Plane

London, June 25 (AP) — Klavdia Shumkova, a young Communist girl on a collective farm in Krasnoyarsk Province, Siberia, saved 121 000 rubles (more than $10,000), and spent it on an airplane for the Red Air Force, according to a dispatch in *Pravda*.

Plump-cheeked, smiling Klavdia got her picture in the paper with the young officer who will pilot the plane—and 2,500 thank you letters from pilots at the front.

## USO Entertainers Reach Britain

London, June 25 (AP)—Bob Hope, Frances Langford and Charles Butterworth reached Britain today to join in the USO program for the entertainment of soldiers in the European Theater of Operations.

They are expected to present regular weekly broadcasts in connection with troop entertainment, as they had been doing in the United States.

### 'Col. Blimp' to Stay Home

LONDON, June 25 (AP).—The British motion picture "Life and Death of Colonel Blimp," which has been criticized severely as poor propaganda for Great Britain, will not be sent out of the country for the time being, "The Daily Mail" said today.

## Monarch and Premier Chat at Base in Britain.

An R. A. F. Base in Britain, June 25 (A. P.).—King George VI returned to his homeland today from an extraordinary tour of the North African battlefields, his big four-engined bomber landing at this base just after 6 A. M.

The King, deeply tanned and smiling, was the first to step from the plane. A Royal Air Force guard of honor presented arms and Air Marshal Sir Charles Portal, chief of the British Air Staff, stepped forward to greet the monarch.

After inspecting the honor guard, King George was driven to the R. A. F. mess.

The big bomber, escorted by ten Spitfires, landed an hour ahead of schedule because of an unexpectedly strong tail wind. A short time later Winston Churchill's automobile speeded up and the Prime Minister alighted, smiling. The smile disappeared when he was told he was late. Scowling slightly, he was driven to the R. A. F. mess to join the King.

The King appeared highly amused at Mr. Churchill's discomfiture over his late arrival and told the Prime Minister jokingly that he had "missed all the fun."

**Chats With Churchill.**

While luggage was being unloaded from the plane, the King chatted with Mr. Churchill about his experiences. Then the two were driven off.

The King's pilot, who flew the plane on the entire 5,800-mile journey, said that the trip home was completely uneventful and that the monarch spent most of the night sleeping. He was awakened at 5:30 and had early tea before arrival.

The King's only comment when he alighted was: "A very good trip indeed."

The royal plane left North Africa last night and flew nonstop to England. An escort of four American Airacobras accompanied it over the African coast and the Spitfires picked it up this morning.

The pilot said that of the trip "We didn't see a single German plane the entire time except on the ground."

## GEORGE VI BACK; CHURCHILL LATE

## De Valera's Fate Linked With Minorities

JUN 26 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Dublin, June 25 — Shorn of a clear majority in the Dail (Parliament), Eamon de Valera's chances for extending his eleven-year span as Eire's Prime Minister hinged today on the possibility of his reaching an agreement with one or more of the lesser parties.

Complete returns from Tuesday's first wartime general election showed that de Valera's Fianna Fail party had won only sixty-seven seats in the Dail, compared with seventy-seven it had held since the last election in 1938. Other parties and independents won seventy-one seats, split this way:

Fine Gael, 32; Labor, 17; Farmers, 9, and Independents, 13.

**Cosgrave Wants Coalition**

William Cosgrave, leader of the Fine Gael, or United Ireland party, campaigned for a coalition government of all parties. De Valera opposed it and said he would not join such a government.

The heads of the lesser parties have not committed themselves publicly to either De Valera or Cosgrave. De Valera, by reaching an agreement with the Farmer, Labor or Independent parties, could obtain a working majority, whereas Cosgrave would have to enlist all three of these along with his Fine Gael to outvote the Fianna Fail.

Although losing his majority, the American-born De Valera himself retained his seat in the Dail.

**Foreign Policy Not Involved**

The Prime Minister's setback was not expected to bring about any change in Eire's foreign policy since the question of the country's continued neutrality was not an issue in the election.

Fianna Fail leaders, attempting to establish the reasons for their loss, speculated that it may have resulted from the pegging of farm produce prices and wages generally, or from dissatisfaction over exemption of parliamentary allowances from the income tax and legislation providing pensions for former ministers.

**New Government Possible**

In view of De Valera's stand against a coalition government, political observers said that the four opposition groups might form a government, but it was expected that this would be only temporary, because they are not bound by any strong common policy.

Such a temporary coalition might be dissolved and a new election called, possibly as early as September, they said.

The new Dail probably will meet July 7.

**"Marching Orders" Given**

BERNE, Switzerland, June 25 (AP)—The Italian press reported today that Premier Mussolini had issued a "new marching order" for defense and resistance yesterday in a speech to Fascist party directors.

The Rome newspaper Messagero wrote that "Mussolini not only approved of the proposed sharp and warlike policy of Signor Scorza, but gave a new marching order of his own."

The Rome correspondent for the newspaper Tat said that this apparently "included formal approval of the proclaimed intention of the Fascist party to take the fate of Italy entirely into its hands now as it did twenty years ago, plus the endorsement of the practical measures Scorza proposed immediately after the fall of Pantelleria."

Both the German and Italian press kept up a steady flow of bitter attacks against allied "terror raids" and their "terrible effects."

**Nazi Analyzes Cabinet Shake-up**

Berne, June 25 (A. P.).—A Berlin dispatch suggested today that Premier Mussolini drastically revised his Cabinet four months ago to counteract sentiment for a separate peace in some Italian circles.

The Berlin correspondent of Neue Zuercher Zeitung referred to a recent article by Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, German Imperial Foreign Secretary in 1917-18, and commented that Dr. von Kuehlmann's disclosure was all the more sensational because the German people had not hitherto been told of any hint of Italian war weariness.

Writing in the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung in cautious terms about the Italian Cabinet reshuffle, Dr. von Kuehlmann said that if the possibility of a separate peace had existed and if individuals and groups had thought of English-Italian friendship, now a "deathly frost has fallen on the blossom of such speculations."

In those backward circles, Dr. von Kuehlmann said, it was believed that Downing Street would build golden bridges to Italy if Italy showed the least inclination to a compromise peace.

"But English politics apparently influenced the Americans to turn a cold shoulder to Italian individuals and groups, so that even these now recognize that only further fighting and victory can uphold the Italian future," he added.

The Cabinet shake up turned out among others, Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, who is Mussolini's son-in-law, and Count Dino Grandi, Minister of Justice, but there was no suggestion by Dr. Kuehlmann that they were among those seeking peace.

## Bitter Fighting Flares Anew on Kalinin Front

### Russians Drive Nazis From Settlement, Then Beat Back 3 Counter-Attacks

LONDON, June 26 (Saturday) (AP).—A resumption of local but bitter fighting on the Kalinin front northwest of Moscow, in which the Germans were hurled from a settlement and three times beaten off as they counter-attacked, was announced early today by the Soviet command, along with sharp air activity in several areas.

In one sector of the Kalinin front, said a midnight Soviet communique recorded here by the Soviet monitor, 600 Nazi troops were killed and six enemy mortars and two wireless stations were captured, along with other material.

Soviet scouting was reported on the front west of Moscow, where Russian infantry and artillery fire destroyed about a company of Germans and silenced several Nazi mortar and artillery batteries.

Aloft, announcements both by the Soviet command and the Moscow radio told of the destruction of six German planes in the south—in the Lisichansk sector and west of Rostov—and of heavy Russian raids on Nazi airdromes and railway junctions at Orsha and Karachev.

Orsha is about 250 miles northwest of Orel, and Karachev is behind the Orel front, where for weeks there has been intermittent activity suggesting the preparation of major action by one side or another.

The German radio said yesterday the Red Army had resumed a local offensive southwest of Velikie Luki and that bitter hand-to-hand fighting developed. The broadcast, which covered purported action on the central front about which the Russians have made no official reference, was recorded by Reuters. The Germans said on Thursday that the Russians had broken into the main Nazi defense line below Velikie Luki, but were sealed off by a counter-attack.

## REDS REOPEN DRIVE NEAR VELIKIE LUKI

London, June 25 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio said today that the Russian Army had resumed a local offensive southwest of Velikie Luki and that bitter hand-to-hand fighting developed. This broadcast, which covers action on the central front to which the Russians have thus far made no special reference, was recorded by Reuters.

The Germans said yesterday that the Russians had broken into the main Nazi defense line below Velikie Luki, but that the breach was, by a Nazi counter-attack, subsequently closed.

German dispatches said a German counter-attack had restored Nazi positions south of Velikie Luki, eighty miles from the Latvian border, after Red army troops had opened a hole in the German lines.

**Guerrillas Kill 108**

The Russian communiques made no specific mention of the Velikie Luki sector, dormant for months.

A two-day battle between Russian guerrillas and a German expidition sent out to destroy them in the Leningrad area was described today in a Moscow Radio broadcast recorded by the Soviet radio monitor here. The Germans were forced to withdraw after losing 108 men, and five German officers were captured, it was declared.

## Russians Say Germans Slew

## Reds Win Air Battle; Ambush Nazi Forces

JUN 26 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 25—Five German planes out of a formation of nine fighter-escorted bombers were shot out of the sky late yesterday near Lisichansk, on the Donets river bend southeast of Kharkov, and two German reconnoitering forces were smashed by a Soviet ambush in the same area, the Russian noon communique said today.

The bombers' objective was a Russian airdrome, said the war bulletin, as recorded by the Soviet radio monitor here. Anti-aircraft guns forced the bombers to jettison their loads in a field, without any damage, and then Soviet fighter planes took to the air in combat, it was said, downing five of the enemy craft.

**Approach Red Lines**

In the ground action, the Germans were permitted to approach the Russian lines and then the Soviet troops opened fire. "Most of the attacking Hitlerites were wiped out," the communique said. "The remainder retreated in disorder."

A German reconnaissance detachment was scattered in one sector of the western front and 270 Germans were killed in engagements on the Leningrad front, it was declared.

## 1,000 in Asylum

### Assert Foe Killed Patients With Poison; Tell How Museum Was Stripped

MOSCOW, June 25 (AP).—A Russian Commission charged tonight that the Germans had poisoned 1,000 patients in a psychiatric hos-

JUN 26 1943

30 24 - 5385

30.24- 5385

pital, executed and tortured 248 citizens of Kupyansk and plundered the Rostov Museum in their invasion of Soviet territory.

A 2,000-word report issued by the "extraordinary state commission for ascertaining and investigation of crimes committed by the German Fascist invaders" said it had received statements of victims and eyewitness accounts of "crimes committed by German authorities in Soviet districts which temporarily fell under the Fascist yoke."

"In the village of Sapogovo, in the Kursk region. German occupationists poisoned about 1,000 patients who were undergoing treatment at a psychiatric hospital," said the report, which was distributed by Tass, Russian official news agency. "On the order of German authorities the poisoned and killed patients were buried in slit-trench bomb shelters located on the territory of the hospital."

The report said that after the Germans had been driven out of the town of Kupyansk in the Kharkov region, "local residents discovered eight pits into which had been dumped 248 Soviet citizens brutally tortured to death or shot." It added: "The commission noted that many wounds were not fatal, and evidently these people were dumped into the pit and buried while they were still alive." The plundering of the Rostov Museum of Fine Arts was said to have taken place early this year and to have extended to art treasures removed to Pyatigorsk.

"On orders of the German supreme command and of Alfred Rosenberg, Reich Minister for Occupied Western Provinces, books published in the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, original paintings, drawings and sculptures by Russian and western European artists were taken from the U. S. S. R. to Germany," the report declared.

and America in no way warrant any expectations" that Turkey will abandon her neutrality and participate in the war.

The editorial was written by Necmeddin Sadak, a former diplomat with close connections in the Foreign Office. It attacked Axis claims that America and Britain were trying to push Turkey into the war.

### Policy Set For Duration

"Turkey's neutrality is not conditioned by time or circumstances," the editorial said, "her policy being a national policy decided upon for the duration of hostilities."

The writer said close contacts between Turkish and British and American leaders had resulted in a complete understanding among the three governments upon Turkey's position.

He added that "Turkey never intimated to her allies she might enter the war, on certain conditions, or under certain circumstances, or for this or that reward. Turkey . . . realizes full well that the present conflict is outside the realm of her own interests and has, therefore, decided to take up a defensive stand."

### Axis Generals Confer

Balkan sources reported, meanwhile, that German Generals Alexander Loehr and Haarde had met Bulgarian General Silkoff and a number of Italian generals at Salonika recently to consider changes in defense plans for the Aegean area.

In Belgrade, a large number of anti-aircraft guns have been emplaced and air-raid shelters are being hurriedly constructed, these sources said.

## Gave Time to Fighting Men

By RELMAN MORIN

For the Combined United States Press.

ALGIERS, June 25 (AP)—King George VI has returned to England from North Africa after nearly two weeks spent in offering personal congratulations to the fighting men who wiped this continent clean of Axis power.

He rewared some with knighthoods and others with decorations, but his main concern was with the ordinary man—the foot sloggers in the infantry, oilers on warships, airplane ground crews, dock workers at stricken Malta, the wounded and the sick. It was to these that he devoted most of his twelve days in Africa.

He visited the armed forces of the United States, Great Britain and France, flying or driving to scores of their encampments. His journey covered more than 3,000 miles of territory that only a little more than a month ago was held by the Axis.

His schedule continued right up to the moment he boarded a plane for England. He reviewed French regiments on the morning of his last day here. Then he was driven to the airport, where Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud and numerous other French staff officers were waiting.

Generals Giraud and de Gaulle studiously avoided each other except at the moments of the King's arrival and departure, when they stood together as he shook hands with them.

After five French regiments marched past and a smart military band played "God Save the King" and the "Marseillaise," the King talked for a few moments with the two French leaders. Bidding the King good-by, General Giraud said: "I am deeply grateful for the great honor Your Majesty has conferred on the French Army." General de Gaulle simply saluted and said "Au revoir."

In the afternoon before he started the return trip to England the King reviewed representative detachments of a Highland division and then stood talking at length with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham and Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur William Tedder.

General Eisenhower wore the red ribbon of the Order of the Bath, which was conferred upon him recently by the King. They shook hands for the last time and then the King walked toward his plane. Before he reached it he stopped to talk with correspondents and photographers who had been in his party throughout the trip.

His face appeared at a window and he smiled and waved as the plane took off.

# Turk Neutrality Policy To Stand, Paper Says

JUN 26 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Ankara, Turkey, June 23 (Delayed)—The quasi-official Istanbul newspaper *Aksham* said today that "Turkey's relations with Britain

[By the Associated Press]

New Delhi, June 25—United States Liberator bombers dumped explosives yesterday upon the railway yards of Mandalay, the heart of Japanese communications in central Burma, while Mitchells attacked a series of targets northwest of the city, it was announced today.

"Low clouds prevented accurate assessment of the damage," said a communique from the United States Tenth Air Force headquarters. "From these operations all aircraft and crews returned safely."

### Rail Sheds Raided

The Mitchells raided railroad sheds at Kanbyu, railway tracks at Tindeinyan, the Shweli bridge and railroad installations at Kinu, it was announced. Kinu lies fifteen miles north of Shwebo, itself fifty miles northeast of Mandalay, and Tindeinyan is twenty miles northwest of Shwebo.

Earlier, a British communique said that Seaforth Highlanders, Indian troops and native Burmese Levies fought three sharp skirmishes with Japanese forces on the Chindwin river front in northwestern Burma during the past few days, inflicting severe casualties on the enemy while suffering light losses.

### Jap Trenches Occupied

In one particularly successful engagement in the Kabaw Valley, the bulletin said, a Mahratta patrol made a frontal attack on a Japanese camp while the Highlanders slipped in from the rear and occupied enemy trenches. At least forty Japanese were reported killed in the fighting, which the British troops broke off only after enemy reinforcements began to outflank them.

In another action in the Kaleymyo-Port White area Chin Levies ambushed an enemy motor column and inflicted over twenty casualties, the communique said.

# Japan Is Building Wooden Ships, Chinese Say

[By the Associated Press]

Chungking, June 25 — The Japanese, to counteract serious shipping losses, are building large numbers of wooden ships to handle their coastal trade with occupied territories, a Chinese army spokesman said today.

He told a press conference that intelligence reports revealed the shortage of enemy ships was so acute that shipyards at Singapore, Hongkong and other ports were working overtime to turn out the wooden vessels.

He also reported that a growing need for manpower had caused the Japanese to order home for military training all their civilians in China aged 18 to 40.

### Minor Fighting

Minor fighting was reported from two areas, with Chinese troops occupied in clearing the Japanese out of the foothills across the Yangtze river from Shasi in Hupeh province and resisting the enemy's efforts to plunder districts near Canton and Swatow in Kwangtung province.

A Chinese communique reported that Chinese forces captured the minor Japanese stronghold of Tiko in eastern Honan province on June 16. This is several hundred miles northeast of the scene of recent important Chinese successes along the Yangtze river in Hupeh province.

# Mandalay Rail Targets Lashed By U. S. Planes

JUN 26 1943

## Japs' Salamaua Air Base Lashed

Allied Headquarters in Australia, June 25 (AP)—Five hundred pound bombs dropped from Mitcheli medium bombers blew up buildings and started huge fires yesterday at the Japanese base of Salamaua, New Guinea.

A spokesman at headquarters of Gen. Douglas MacArthur said today the bombs fell among "considerable" air installations. Salamaua is on the Huon Gulf only twelve miles above the jungle sector where Japanese and Allied troops frequently have engaged in patrol clashes.

Today's communique said the Japanese troops in that sector have suffered over 200 casualties this week in futile attempts to crack Allied lines. Allied losses were described as "very light in proportion." Boston attack planes strafed the enemy there yesterday.

In other aerial action, Australian-flown Beaufighters destroyed two grounded Japanese bombers at Selaru in the Tanimbar group of islands above Australia.

## Behind The Lines

JUN 26 1943

### Papua Conversion

An Advanced Allied Base, Somewhere in New Guinea, June 25 (AP). The Dobodura Turf Club has opened its racing season on battlefields where the Japanese were driven out of Papua six months before.

The Turf Club uses equipment made in Japan, and British horses from Malaya.

Australians conducted the first trotting program recently, using sulkies made of wheels from Japanese bicycles captured in the battle of Buna, and seats from wrecked Japanese planes.

Their horses are fine British ponies which the Japanese captured in Malaya and brought to New Guinea for use in the Buna area.

American soldiers as well as Australians attended the initial meeting. Six bookie booths were operating and reported an average betting volume of 600 pounds each, indicating that more than $10,000 changed hands.

The heavy wagering was explained in part by the fact that there was nothing else upon which soldiers could spend money. The far side of New Guinea has no stores, no bars, no cafes.

Place names that figured in the Papuan jungle warfare were reflected in the races. The favorite entry was Soputa Queen. The main race, on an eight-race program, was the Semimi Stakes. The horses are worked out on the jungle-hewn race track daily before sunrise and in the evening.

First Lieutenant Richard Rogers, of Newton, Mass., former Dartmouth football and hockey player and now an army special services officer, has additional plans—for Australians and Americans to compete in track and field events between races.

## 3 Jap Bases Bombed

[By the Associated Press]

An Advanced South Pacific Base, June 25—United States bombers raided three Japanese bases in the Solomons by daylight today, starting fires around airport runways and bivouac areas.

South Pacific headquarters announced a medium force of Liberators bombed Buka at the northern tip of Bougainville Island and Kahili at the southern end, starting fires near the runways of airdromes at both places as well as in encampment areas.

A "fairly heavy" force of Dauntless and Avenger bombers, covered by Wildcat fighters, hit the Munda bay area and set off a number of fires in a bivouac area.

All the planes returned safely.

## Pilot Rescued In Jungle After Bailing Out

[By the Associated Press]

Somewhere in New Guinea, June 25—While an airplane strafed the waters of a lake to scare off a crocodile that stalked the rescue party, Pilot Lieuteant Paul Yeager was brought out of the tangled jungle into which he had parachuted from a disabled plane during a combat mission.

A harrowing two days and two nights in wild country barely six miles from an advanced American

JUN 26 1943 JUN 26 1943

air base was endured by the Nowata (Okla.) pilot of a Lightning fighter plane. He came through the ordeal comparatively unhurt.

**Crocodile Follows**

Air corps enlisted men carried him part of the way on a crude litter fashioned from poles and blankets. He was taken the remainder of the way across a lake in a rubber life raft—a crocodile following close behind.

Yeager started his experience in a P-38, 20,000 feet in the air while on an alert for interception of enemy aircraft. He found his plane refused to respond to the controls and he dropped quickly to 10,000 feet. So he parachuted.

When other flyers reported the accident, Capt. Sydney S. Woods, Yuma, Ariz., took aloft a tiny Piper cub plane and located Yeager. A machete-swinging rescue party reached him on the third morning.

## PRIVATE AT FRONT OFFERS A PRIZE

Somewhere in New Guinea, June 25 (A. P.).—Private Lewis Janoff of Bellaire, L. I., after seeing a magazine photo of a St. Louis woman who had won a War Bond for sitting alone in a theater at midnight to watch a film of "Frankenstein," wrote the manager of the theater offering him a War Bond if he'd come out here and sit in a slit trench alone at midnight — during an enemy air raid.

**Puppy Stowaway**

Advanced American Base Somewhere in New Guinea, June 25 (AP)—Ugly, a golden cocker spaniel puppy, is accustoming himself to the jungle—after an airplane ride all the way from San Francisco.

Lieut. Thomas R. Waddell, Jr., of Sarasota Springs, Fla., purchased the 8-week-old puppy just before taking off from San Francisco for Australia, and smuggled him aboard the plane under his flying suit.

## Axis Ready, Goebbels

JUN 26 1943

New York, June 25—The Axis is prepared "day and night" to meet an Allied invasion of Europe, German Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels asserts in the current issue of *Das Reich*, according to a Berlin radio broadcast recorded here by the Associated Press.

"We think it quite possible—under certain conditions even quite probable—that the Anglo-American powers will try an invasion on the Continent," he was quoted as writing. "The only question is when and where?"

As for the "war of nerves" being waged by the Allies, Goebbels asserted such a campaign could be successful only against an "inferior" people—not against the Germans.

# Strike Curb Vetoed; Higher Draft Age Is Requested

JUN 26 1943

# Decree Expected To Drive More Jews From France

New York, June 25—The German propaganda agency, Transocean, declared last night that promulgation of a new decree depriving an estimated 100,000 Jews of French citizenship was expected to "result in a mass exodus of Jews from France."

The order, signed by Pierre Laval, was to become effective Sunday. Under it all Jews naturalized in France since 1927 would be deprived of citizenship rights, the agency said in a dispatch broadcast by the German radio and recorded here by the Associated Press.

**Total Number Not Known**

The Transocean correspondent declared that the total number of Jews in France can only be roughly estimated, but quoted Darquir de Pellepoix, the Vichy government's delegate for Jewish affairs, as declaring the 499,000 registered for special identity cards, some 100,000 evaded registration as Jews, and that about 100,000 had left France since 1940.

The correspondent said the Jewish population of Paris appeared to have decreased considerably, for he saw fewer yellow stars, which Jews are ordered to wear, on the city's streets.

**Hopes For Extension**

He expressed hope that the yellow star marking would also be ordered in Southern France "to drive the Jews out of Southern France," where they now are not required to wear the distinguishing marking.

He also asserted that "the black-market trade in Southern France practically is a Jewish monopoly."

**Washington, June 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt today vetoed the Connally-Smith-Harness anti-strike bill.**

**The Chief Executive said in a message to the Senate that the measure had an entirely praiseworthy purpose but that he was convinced it would in some cases produce strikes "in vital war plants which otherwise would not occur."**

**Declaring he intended to use the powers of Government to prevent the interruption of war production by strikes, Mr. Roosevelt formally recommended amendment of the Selective Service Act so that persons between 45 and 65 years may be inducted into non-combat military service.**

Five minutes after being told by the President that the legislation, while intended to insure continuous war production, instead would hurt production, the Senate voted 56 to 25 to make the bill law over his opposition.

The roll call vote on overriding the veto was as follows:

FOR OVERRIDING—56

Democrat sfor—Andrews, Bankhead, Bilbo, Byrd, Caraway, Chavez, Connally, Eastland, George, Gerry, Hatch, Hayden, Hill, Maloney, Maybank, McClellan, McKellar, O'Daniel, O'Mahoney, Overton, Pepper, Radcliffe, Reynolds, Russell, Smith, Stewart, Thomas (Okla.), Tydings, Van Nuys—29.

Republicans for—Aiken, Brewster, Bridges, Brooks, Buck, Butler, Capper, Ferguson, Gurney, Hawkes, Holman Lodge, McNary, Millikin, Moore, Reed, Revercomb, Robertson, Taft, Thomas (Idaho), Tobey, Vandenberg, Wherry, White, Wiley, Willis, Wilson—27.

AGAINST, 25.

Democrats against—Bone, Clark (Mo.), Downey, Green, Guffey, Johnson (Col.), Kilgore, McCarran, McFarland, Mead, Murdock, Murray, Scrugham, Thomas (Utah), Truman, Tunnell, Wagner, Walsh, Wheeler—19.

Republicans against—Ball, Davis, Langer, Nye, Shipman—5.

Progressive against overriding—LaFollette—1.

**Denounced by Labor.**

The outgrowth of several years emergency and war-time work stoppages capped by the walkouts of John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers, the bill, known as the Connally-Harness-Smith measure, has been denounced by labor leaders as intended to punish labor and praised by its proponents as a happy solution of a protracted congressional controversy.

The measure now goes to the House for its consideration on whether to override. Whether the House would follow the Senate's lead was uncertain this afternoon. It passed the bill originally by a much smaller proportion of votes than did the Senate.

The President said in a message to the Senate that the measure had an entirely praiseworthy purpose, but that he was convinced that it would in some cases produce strikes "in vital war plants which otherwise would not occur. Declaring that he intended to use the powers of Government to prevent the interruption of war production by strikes, Mr. Roosevelt formally recommended amendment of the selective service act so that persons between 45 and 65 years of age may be inducted into non-combat military service.

**Veto Is No Surprise.**

He said that he would approve legislation which would truly strengthen the hands of the Government in dealing with strikes harming the war effort and which would prevent defiance of decisions of the War Labor Board.

The President struck heavily at a section of the bill which would make mandatory for the National Labor Relations Board to order secret strike ballot among employees in plants, mines and other facilities thirty days after notice of an intention to strike. This section, he said, "will produce strikes in vital war plants which otherwise would not occur."

He said that it ignores completely labor's no-strike pledge and provides, in effect, for strike notices and strike ballots. These provisions, he contended, "would stimulate labor unrest and give Government sanction to strike agitations."

The veto came as no surprise at the Capitol, since the President had said in a statement on Tuesday that he intended to ask Congress to authorize the use of the selective service act as a club against strikes in war industries. His proposal to use the draft in this manner met with a cool reception in both the Senate and House, and, even before the veto message arrived there was talk of immediate attempts to override the President's action and write the proposal into law.

# Text of Anti-Strike Bill Veto

*WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—The complete text of President Roosevelt's veto message on the anti-strike bill follows:*

I am returning herewith, without my approval, S. 796, the so-called war labor disputes bill.

It is not a simple bill, for it covers many subjects. I approve many of the sections; but other sections tend to obscure the issues or to write into war legislation certain extraneous matter which appears to be discriminatory. In the form submitted to me, the accomplishment of its avowed purpose—the prevention of strikes in war time—could well be made more difficult instead of more effective.

Let there be no misunderstanding of the reasons which prompt me to veto this bill at this time.

I am unalterably opposed to strikes in war time. I do not hesitate to use the powers of government to prevent them.

It is clearly the will of the American people that, for the duration of the war, all labor disputes be settled by orderly procedures established by law. It is the will of the American people that no war work be interrupted by strike or lockout.

American labor, as well as American business, gave their "no-strike, no-lockout" pledge after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

**"Pledge Has Been Well Kept"**

That pledge has been well kept except in the case of the leaders of the United Mine Workers. For the entire year of 1942 the time lost by strikes averaged only five one-hundredth of 1 per cent of the total man hours worked. The American people should realize that fact—that 99.95 per cent of the work went forward without strikes and that only five one-hundredths of 1 per cent of the work was delayed by strikes. That record has never before been equaled in this country. It is as good as or better than the record of any of our allies in war time.

But laws are often necessary to make a very small minority of the people live up to the standards that the great majority of people follow. Recently there has been interruption of work in the coal industry, even after it was taken over by the government. I understand and sympathize with the general purpose of the war disputes bill to make such interruptions clearly unlawful.

The first seven sections of the bill are directed to this objective.

Section 1 provides that the act may be cited as a war labor disputes act.

Section two relates to definitions.

Section three gives statutory authority to the President to seize war facilities—a power already exercised on several occasions under executive order or proclamation.

Sections four and five of the bill provide for maintaining existing terms and conditions of employment except as directed by the War Labor Board.

Section six makes it a criminal offense to instigate, direct or aid a strike in a government-operated plant or mine.

**Powers of W. L. B. Defined**

This would make possible the arrest of a few leaders who would give bond for their appearance at trial. It would assure punishment for those found guilty, and might also have some deterent effect. But it would not assure continuance of war production in the most critical emergencies.

Section Seven gives the National War Labor Board statutory authority and defines its powers.

Broadly speaking, these sections incorporate into statute the existing machinery for settling disputes. The penalties provided by the act do not detract from the moral sanctions of labor's no-strike pledge.

If the bill were limited to these seven sections, I would sign it.

But the bill contains other provisions which have no place in legislation to prevent strikes in war time and which, in fact, would foment slow-downs and strikes.

I doubt whether the public generally are familiar with these provisions. I doubt whether the Congress had the opportunity fully to appraise the effects of these provisions upon war production.

Section eight requires the representatives of employees of a war contractor to give notice of a labor dispute which threatens seriously to interrupt war production to the Secretary of Labor, the National War Labor Board and the National Labor Relations Board in order to give the employees the opportunity to express themselves by secret ballot whether they will permit

JUN 26 1943

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such interruption of war production.

**Strike Ballot Mandatory**

It would force a labor leader who is trying to prevent a strike in accordance with his no-strike pledge, to give the notice which would cause the taking of a strike ballot and might actually precipitate a strike.

In war time we cannot sanction strikes with or without notice.

Section eight further makes it mandatory that the National Labor Relations Board on the thirtieth day after the giving of the notice take a secret ballot among the employees in the "plants, mines, facilities, bargaining unit or bargaining units," as the case may be, on the question of whether they will stop work. This requirement would open the whole controversy over "bargaining units," a fruitful sources of controversy and of bitter jurisdictional strife.

Section eight ignores completely labor's "no-strike" pledge and provides, in effect, for strike notices and strike ballots. Far from discouraging strikes, these provisions would stimulate labor unrest and give government sanction to strike agitations.

The thirty days allowed before the strike vote is taken under government auspices might well become a boiling period instead of a cooling period. The thought and energies of the workers would be diverted from war production to vote getting.

The heads of our military, naval and production agencies have testified that these provisions are likely to be subversive of the very purpose of the bill—uninterrupted production.

**Bans Political Contributions**

Section nine of the bill prohibits for the period of the war political contributions by labor organizations. This provision obviously has no relevancy to a bill prohibiting strikes during the war in plants operated by the government or to a "war labor" disputes act." If there be merit in the prohibition, it should not be confined to war time, and careful consideration should be given to the appropriateness of extending the prohibition to other non-profit organizations.

There should be no misunderstanding—I intend to use the powers of government to prevent the interruption of war production by strikes. I shall approve legislation that will truly strengthen the hands of government in dealing with such strikes, and will prevent the defiance of the National War Labor Board decisions.

I recommend that the selective service act be amended so that persons may be inducted into non-combat military service up to the age of sixty-five years. This will enable us to induct into military service all persons who engage in strikes or stoppages or other interruptions of work in plants in the possession of the United States.

This direct approach is necessary to insure the continuity of war work. The only alternative would be to extend the principle of selective service and make it universal in character.

I recognize that this bill has an entirely praiseworthy purpose to insure full war production. But I am convinced that section eight will produce strikes in vital war plants which otherwise would not occur. Therefore, I could not properly discharge the duties of my office if I were to approve S. 796.

absentee Congressmen must share the blame for a major national disaster equivalent to a real military defeat for democracy.

"The duty of labor at this time remains clear. We will continue to stand firmly behind the Commander in Chief and carry forward the fight for complete and speedy victory. In the same spirit of contribution to national victory, organized labor will carry on the fight to strengthen the home front.

We will help the people of America to make articulate their resentment against this sniping and war sabotage by the groups which sponsored this measure.

"That resentment will inevitably reach every corner of Congress and bring about the repeal of a measure of this type and an end to this harassment of the Commander in Chief and this attempted sabotage of the people's will to victory."

# MINE DEADLINE IS DISREGARDED

## Murray Brands Anti-Strike Law Sneak Attack, Predicts Repeal

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP).—Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said tonight "absentee Congressmen must share the blame for a major national disaster" in the Congressional overturning of President Roosevelt's veto of the war labor disputes act. He predicted popular resentment over the Congressional action will bring about repeal of the measure.

Mr. Murray's full statement:

"In vetoing the Smith-Connally bill President Roosevelt has demonstrated once more his sound understanding of the nature of the democracy for which we are fighting and the need for full mobilization of the nation for victory.

"It is a tragic fact that the absence of a number of members of Congress made it possible for a Congressional clique to engineer a sneak attack on the Commander in Chief by rushing through the overriding of the veto within minutes of its announcement. The

# BY PRESIDENT

JUN 26 1943

## Says He Will Not Recognize October 31 Limit Date Set by Lewis.

## HE WANTS COAL MINED

### Pit Owners Meet With Ickes, Who Expects to Be in Charge for a Considerable Period.

Washington, June 25 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt said today that he would not recognize or accept an October 31 deadline set by the United Mine Workers for continued coal production in Government-operated mines. He told a press conference that he merely was trying to see that coal was mined and that this had to be done some way. He added that many of us get away from the fact we are at war and the life of a nation is very much at stake.

Meanwhile approximately thirty top-ranking executives of major coal mining interests met behind closed doors today with Secretary Ickes, who called them here preliminary to strengthening his control over management of the nation's mines in the expectation he would operate them for a considerable period.

With few exceptions the mine interests were represented by company presidents, whom Mr. Ickes had summoned with the notation that proxies or substitutes are not expected. One exception was the Republic Steel Company of Cleveland, whose general counsel, Thomas Patton, substituted for R. J. Wysor, president.

Those present included Benjamin F. Fairless, president of United States Steel, probably the biggest coal operator in the country with its so-called captive mines. Some brought along aids. All were silent as they entered the conference room.

Two of those invited sent word that they would not attend because transportation was unavailable. These were Robert A. Young, Fort Smith, Ark., and Hooper Love, Earlington, Ky.

Charles O'Neill, R. L. Ireland and Ralph Jamison, who served on the committee for the operators associations in the long but futile negotiations with the United Mine Workers, accepted invitations to the meeting.

Mr. Ickes, who said he wanted to get the owners' views and suggestions, had told reporters he invited the mine executives individually rather than have the operator associations send representatives because, he said, he wanted principals and not paid secretaries.

Mr. Ickes opened the meeting with a brief statement, aids reported, then withdrew so the private mine operators, at their request, could caucus to discuss what the Secretary said.

There was not a word on the nature of Mr. Ickes's statement, and his aids replied "no comment," when asked if the Government mine boss had outlined any program for future operation of the mines.

**WLB Demands Enforcement.**

The War Labor Board went to James F. Byrnes, war mobilization director, today with a stern request that the Government compel the United Mine Workers to comply fully with the board's order or that punishment be imposed.

Board members told Mr. Byrnes that the country's largest corporations, U. S. Steel (in the Federal Shipbuilding case) and General Motors, complied with WLB orders, however, reluctantly, but that in the coal case only the operators have been penalized. Their mines have been seized although they are ready to obey the WLB.

Full compliance would mean the signing of a two-year contract containing a pledge not to strike for the duration of the war. The contract handed down by the board would permit reopening of the wage clauses in the interim, but otherwise it is the 1941-43 Appalachian agreement plus some concessions such as higher vacation payments, and free tools and equipment.

WLB members said penalties against the miners were not intended, but that the union, as such, should be brought to book for defiance. The penalties might take the form of a suspension of the dues check-off or freezing of the U. M. W. treasury.

**Decision Is Made.**

The board also made plain that it has finally determined the controversy between the miners and the operators and all that remains is a matter of enforcement. This was taken to mean that retroactive liabilities against the operators are no longer accruing, unless, of course, the miners sue successfully in court for portal-to-portal pay under the wage and hour law.

The WLB demand for Mr. Lewis's signature on a contract pointed up the long-standing difference in outlook between its members and Secretary Ickes, the only Government agent Mr. Lewis has recognized as having any authority. Mr. Ickes is the boss of the mines under Federal operation.

Mr. Ickes told reporters he could see no way to make any private individual or group sign an agreement and, when asked if he favored a law that would compel them to do so, expressed doubt that any legislative body would pass one or that it would be constitutional.

# PRESIDENT SAYS HE IS OPPOSED TO FOOD CZAR

## Asserts Question Is Whether We Are for or Against Inflation.

JUN 26 1943

## RESPONSIBILITY ON CONGRESS

### Denies Rumor That Chester Davis Already Has Submitted His Resignation.

Washington, June 25 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt spoke out again today against the setting up of a so-called food czar and said that the question at issue is whether we are for inflation or against it. He told a press conference that Congress could take the path toward inflation if it wanted to, but that if it did, the responsibility would rest 100 per cent on the legislators.

Suggestions that some one have complete authority over all phases of the food program he characterized as close to a red herring. The real question, he said, is whether prices are to be kept down and whether we want to go into an inflationary spiral or not.

Suppose we had the Angel Gabriel as a food czar, the President remarked. How is he going to get more food to the people at the present cost?

**Speaks Sarcastically.**

Sure, he went on, we all favor growing more in 1944, that would be grand, but he said that it would not take care of late 1943 or early 1944 and that Congress could not take care of that period, a food czar on Capitol Hill, M[illegible] asserted, think that way to use up sur[plus] power is to let prices [rise] and, speaking in a sar[castic] ner, he said that he [would] some one on the radio suggest the same thing.

This latter person, Mr. Roosevelt said, asserted that the richer people would be able to pay higher prices and the poor would suffer, but that surplus buying power would be eliminated. Mr. Roosevelt agreed that the pooper people certainly would suffer under such conditions.

Describing what he meant by an inflationary spiral in response to a question, the President said that the cost of food is about a third of a family's income and, with larger wages, everybody is eating more at greatly increased prices. People with the largest financial gains, he said, have a surplus of funds even after buying their War Bond quotas and, if prices keep going up, a lot of people, most of them relatively small wage earners, will have to spend a great deal more for food.

**Davis Resignation Denied.**

Then they will demand more pay and probably get it, he said, which would mean that production costs and costs to farmers would go up. That would lead to requests for higher wages, he said, then costs to farmers would rise again, and so on.

The President entered a denial when asked about reports that Food Administrator Chester Davis had submitted his resignation because he felt that he has inadequate powers. Mr. Roosevelt said that the last he had heard from Mr. Davis was when he asked the administrator if the latter would like to run the Office of Price Administration and Mr. Davis replied: "God forbid."

"It has been said he wants to control farm prices," a reporter said. "Is there any decision on that?"

No, the President responded, but suppose he did control them, or a czar controlled them, what would happen to the cost of food to consumers? Would he keep the cost down to present levels or let the cost go higher? Somebody has to answer that question, he declared.

JUN 26 1943

# Bad Oil Shortage Ahead, Navy Chief Asserts

JUN 26 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 25—With Navy Secretary Knox signifying complete agreement with the procedure, the House Naval Committee decided today to order a full investigation into the navy's oil policy in general and its now abrogated Elk Hills contract in particular.

The House Public Lands Committee is already investigating the Elk Hills matter.

The Naval Committee acted after Knox appeared before it to explain the contract he made with Standard Oil of California for joint development of the big Elk Hills reserve. He subsequently canceled that contract when the Justice Department ruled it "illegal and invalid."

### "I Muffed It There"

When the Secretary appeared later before the Public Lands Committee, Representative White (D., Idaho) asked for an explanation of the delay between an Interior Department opinion last March on validity of the contract and the actual cancellation last week.

Knox replied that he had immediately taken up the question with the President after receiving the Interior Department opinion and added:

"I regret that I did not ask the opinion of the Justice Department before I sent the contract to the President for approval. I should have done so. I just muffed it there."

In response to another question, he said the navy and Standard Oil had mutually agreed to rescind the contract, but meanwhile were working under "a temporary agreement" pending final settlement of the question.

### Sees Crude Oil Shortage

Knox told the naval committee that the nation faced a shortage of crude oil, which likely would become serious late this year "and most certainly next year." He emphasized his interest in conserving reserves and expanding sources of supply.

A statement by Knox that condemnation proceedings in Elk Hills would undoubtedly involve lengthy litigation and the posting of a large sum to cover Standard's interests in the field, coincided with release of the Justice Department's report on the navy contracts in which condemnation was recommended.

### Justice Dept. Report

That report, prepared by Assistant Attorney General Norman M. Littell, was presented to the Public Lands Committee. It termed the contract "a masterpiece of equivocation" which was "illegal and invalid" not only under the Oil Conservation Act of 1938, but also under the War Powers Acts.

Its terms, he said, called for a pooling of approximately 8,300 acres of land owned by Standard Oil with approximately 35,175 acres owned by the Government, without taking into consideration that water seepage into Standard's share had impaired the value of the company's holdings.

### Recommendations

The report recommended:

That action be taken to cause Standard to cease all activities under the contract.

That Standard's interest in the reserve be acquired by condemnation.

That demand be made on Standard for an accounting for the crude oil extracted under the contract and for damages, if any, for the use of the Government's property and equipment.

### "No Time For Legalisms"

After Knox's Naval Committee testimony, Acting Chairman Drewry (D., Va.) asked him: "Do you agree that we should go into this whole situation thoroughly?"

"Yes," Knox responded.

He told the committee that "this is no time for two departments of the Government to be engaged in a legalistic dispute. When we were told by the Justice Department that the contract was invalid, that was that, and we rescinded. We could not waste any time over legalisms."

### Abe Fortas "Distressed"

Knox disclosed that he had received a letter from Abe Fortas, Under Secretary of the Interior, who conducted an inquiry into the contract for Interior Secretary Ickes, in which Fortas said he was "distressed" over some of the comment revocation of the contract provoked, and "particularly at references to the Teapot Dome leases."

Fortas, Knox said, was "indignant" that a difference of opinion over the contract should be distorted so as to impute collusion or improper conduct, however indirect that imputation may be."

### "We're In A War"

Representative Maas (Rep., Minn.), ranking minority member, asked Knox whether he "still stood on the deal."

"We're in a war now," replied the Secretary. "Let's not squabble over this particular contract, over the dotting of an i.' Let's get a contract that will be approved."

Knox told the committee that the naval officials who handled the arrangements leading up to the contract were all experienced men in the oil field, a statement which drew comment from Representative Mott (R., Ore.) that that was "a little bit in contrast" with the Justice Department.

### "Must Expand Reserve"

The Secretary appeared later before the Public Lands Committee to repeat the statements made before the naval group.

Knox said it was of "the first importance that we have an adequate reserve," and added that national policy dictates that we expand our reserve outside the continental United States "in every way possible."

"Some immediate attention must be given to the immediate conservation of this invaluable material—we must maintain storage of oil in the ground," he said as he swung into an explanation of the Elk-Hills contract.

### Three Elk Hills Possibilities

He said the situation at Elk Hills offered three choices: Purchase of Standard's property, condemnation through court proceedings, or an arrangement for its joint development.

He said the Navy Department had "tried" purchase but the company wanted $210,000,000 for its interest. He termed that "excessive."

Condemnation, he said, would have involved posting with the courts the estimated value of Standard's interest. He foresaw long litigation and said that "in view of the huge demand on the taxpayers as a result of the war," he felt it would be unwise to tie up the money.

Knox declared that the "choice we made"—a joint agreement—was made on the grounds that it satisfied the present need for oil and avoided posting large sums of money.

# Labor Issues Ultimatum On Prices

JUN 26 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 25—CIO President Philip Murray served notice on a Congressional committee today that unless an effective roll-back and subsidy program is operating by July 15, organized labor would be compelled to demand that the hold-the-line order against inflation and the "Little Steel" wage formula be scrapped.

Murray delivered the ultimatum before a special Congressional committee studying consumer problems.

### Asks Quick Action

Insisting that Congress support the President's price roll-back program, supported by subsidies, he said that labor could not meet increased living costs under present wage ceilings unless Congress acted immediately.

He was followed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York, who testified that "hell will break loose in this country" unless "Congress gives immediate attention" to to the food and price situation.

"What other course is there for labor to follow?" Murray asked after stating labor's position. He said he spoke for all organized labor in demanding that something be done to hold down living costs.

### Congress Accused

Murray accused Congress of having failed to "live up to its commitments" to stabilize prices and hold down living costs.

With signs pointing toward a close vote on the question of prohibiting food subsidies, Senator Capper (R., Kan.) charged in the Senate that the Administration's price rollback program would force the soldiers on world-wide fronts to pay part of the cost of feeding civilians at home.

### Backs Clark Measure

Declaring that price-reducing subsidies would be more likely to decrease than increase agricultural production, Capper urged adoption of an amendment by Senator Clark (D., Mo.) which would alter pending legislation to prevent such payments.

Speaking shortly after President Roosevelt had told his press conference that Congress must assume the responsibility if it takes the path toward inflation, the Kansas Senator told his colleagues the chief effect of the food subsidy plan would be to "transfer to the public Treasury a part of the consumers' cost of living."

### Points To Result

"Briefly," Capper declared, "it proposes to charge part of the cost of the food we civilians eat to future generations to pay—our men in the armed forces who return to civilian life will be required to help pay for the food we civilians consume while they are risking their lives in this global war."

Capper said he thought it "a high price to pay for reducing the consumer's butter bill 65 cents a year" if the subsidy experiment actually reduces food production, as he said it had in the case of meat and dairy products.

### Food Czar Urged

President Roosevelt's reiterated opposition today to establishment of a food director with centralized authority over production, distribution, rationing and prices was met by a new demand in the Senate from Senator Wherry (R., Neb.) for creation of such a czar.

Senator Taft (R., Ohio) argued that Congress ought to draw a "reasonable and logical line" for payment of subsidies, and Senator Ball (R., Minn.) told the Senate it ought not to vote against all subsidies.

"If we do," Ball declared, "we're simply saying to the country that we don't think the Administration has the right answer—but we don't, either. We are offering no constructive plan."

### O'Mahoney Explains Bill

Senator O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.) asked immediate enactment of a measure to place the entire food program under the Price Control Act in the hands of the War Food Administrator.

Until the food administrator took control of the program, O'Mahoney's legislation would permit continuation of the present subsidy-rollback on meats, butter and coffee.

O'Mahoney told the Senate the purpose of his proposal are to maintain agricultural production, prohibit a rollback on the producer, and to "give control of agriculture problems to those who understand them."

### Clark Assails Jones

Meanwhile, Senator Clark told the Senate that Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones ought to be impeached for what Clark termed "indecent lobbying" in opposition to a proposal to prohibit price-reducing food subsidies.

Clark's statement followed the reading by the Senate clerk of a letter from Jones to Senator Johnson (D., Colo.) declaring that commitments already had been made for payment of $450,000,000 in subsidies on meat, butter and coffee, and urging that those commitments, at least, be carried out.

### Calls Statement Untrue

Declaring that this statement is not true, Clark told his colleagues "this is an exhibition of indecent lobbying."

"I think it something for which Secretary Jones could be impeached by the House," Clark shouted, "and if he were, I would vote to convict him."

# Sub Lost During Atlantic Training

JUN 26 1943

Washington, D. C., June 25 (AP).—Loss of the submarine R-12 while engaged in training exercises off the East Coast was announced tonight by the Navy.

The R-12 had a normal complement of 28 men, but the Navy indicated some of these were saved after the sinking. The Navy said the loss probably was due to accident and not enemy action.

The sinking, the time of which was placed only as "recently," raised to nine the number of United States submarines lost since Pearl Harbor.

The Navy said the depth of water makes it impossible to salvage the submarine and hope has been abandoned for recovery of the bodies of the missing personnel.

"Announcement of this incident was withheld until attempts to locate and raise the R-12 were discontinued, in order that enemy submarines might not be given information that would enable them to attack the salvage vessels," the Navy announcement said.

# Highest Honor For Marine

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 25—Second Lieutenant Mitchell Paige of the marines, who manned machine guns when all of the men in his command were killed or wounded on Guadalcanal and then led reinforcements in a bayonet charge against the Japanese, is getting a Congressional Medal of Honor.

Paige, of Dravosburg, Pa., was a platoon sergeant at the time, commanding a section of machnie guns during a heavy attack by the Japanese last October

### Enemy Broke Through

The navy, telling today of the award of the country's highest decoration, said:

"The enemy succeeded in breaking through the American line directly in front of his position, and, in the charge, killed or wounded all the men in his command.

"Left alone, Paige immediately manned the guns of his section and, when they were put out of action, secured another from a near-by unit and returned to his position under heavy fire. Single-handed, he repelled the enemy charge until reinforcements arrived, when he led the newly arrived troops in a bayonet charge which forced the Japanese back and restored the battle line."

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## NAVY HONORS EMMONS

### It Awards General the D. S. M. for Hawaiian Services

WASHINGTON, June 25 (AP)—The Navy has awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to Lieut. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, upon the recommendation of President Roosevelt, for his services as commander of military forces of the United States in the Central Pacific.

The citation accompanying the medal praised General Emmons "for exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service" and stated that during his period of command "he quickly erected a strong defense of the Hawaiian area, releasing thereby the United States Pacific Fleet for early aggressive action against the enemy."

General Emmons, born June 17, 1888, at Huntington, W. Va., was graduated from the Military Academy in 1909. He also holds the Army's Distinguished Flying Cross and Air Medal.

## President Wants 2d Front, Too

Washington, June 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt declared today that he is just as strong as the Russians are for a second front and that everybody is agreed on that issue.

Reporters reminded him at a press conference that the Russian Government again had raised its voice in a demand for a second front, and he said that his was just as strong as theirs. He did not amplify the point in any manner.

## Mrs. Luce Vs. Roosevelt

Washington, June 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt had no comment today on an address in the House yesterday in which Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R., Conn.) called him an isolationist.

He was asked whether he had heard what Mrs. Luce said about him and replied in the negative. With a grin, he asked whether she took his name in van.

# Away In 1st Sea Test

JUN 26 1943

*Radar—the radio "eyes" which enable our army and navy to spot enemy ships and planes in fog or darkness at great distances—underwent a thorough test at sea early in 1939. Scientist Robert M. Page, who mainly developed the modern equipment, and a crew of assistants went along to operate the pioneer set. John M. Hightower takes up the story at that point in this fifth of a series of dispatches.*

By John M. Hightower

*[Copyright, 1943, by the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 25—The tests begun aboard the battleship New York in 1938 were crucial in the history of United States naval radar.

The reaction of practical, hard-headed line officers to the way the equipment performed appeared likely to determine its fate for some years to come.

### The Fun Begins

If results were poor, the scientists knew, then the navy's fighting men probably would not be interested in radar for a long time to come. To win acceptance, it had to be good.

Page headed the operating crew which went out on the New York, taking with him Robert C. Guthrie, M. E. Reppert and A. A. Varela. They hardly had cleared the Virginia capes out of Norfolk, when the fun began.

### Admiral Becomes Impatient

A destroyer squadron had been assigned to make a torpedo attack on the battleship under cover of darkness and Page recalls now that the night was very black indeed. From about sunset on, he and his men stood by their radar waiting to pick up the destroyers. They did not know from what direction the attack was coming. They had to keep a 360-degree lookout.

Several hours after they went on the alert, the Atlantic squadron commander, Vice-Admiral Alfred W. Johnson, showed up in the control room. He watched and watched the radar indicator. For a time, which to Page seemed endless, nothing happened. Finally the admiral lost patience. He knew the time of attack and he evidently decided the destroyers were closing in through the darkness without being discovered. He turned to go, then decided to wait a few minutes longer.

Just about that time the first signal came in.

"There it is," exclaimed the admiral, pointing to the indicator. The destroyers still were eight miles away. The effect on the admiral was electric. From that moment on he was a radar enthusiast.

Capt. (now rear admiral) Robert M. Griffin, skipper of the battle wagon, was similarly impressed.

### Radar Wins Friends

"After that," Page says, "anything we wanted them to do on the New York, they would do it if it was possible." The ship never encountered fog, but it often ran through rain. Radar picked up everything important which was within range, including on one occasion the mountain peaks of a distant shoreline.

When the cruise ended, Admiral Johnson made a report:

"The equipment is one of the most important radio developments since the advent of radio itself."

Back in the navy's Bureau of Engineering the scientists, Rear Admiral Harold G. Bowen and other navy authorities decided the time had come to develop additional radar sets, but with the understanding that the branching out into quantity would not in any way interfere with further progress in the improvement of quality.

### Commercial Manufacture

Two of the major electronics laboratories of the country—those operated by Bell Telephone and Radio Corporation of America—had by then been interested in radio detection work, and this meant the way was clear for commercial manufacture.

On a bid basis, the first contracts were let to RCA in October, 1939—a month after the outbreak of the war in Europe. "We sent the XAF up to their place," Dr. Taylor says, "and we told them that we wanted six Chinese copies—not a thing changed. They did a fine job."

From that time on, the Bureau of Engineering under Admiral Robinson, who was aided by Capt. A. J. Spriggs and such enthusiasts as Commander Sam Tucker, devoted considerable effort toward increasing production.

### Bureau Of Ships

The Bureau of Ships, formed in 1940 by consolidation of Bureau of Engineering and Bureau of Construction and Repair, and headed by Admirals S. M. Robinson and A. H. van Keuren, continued this work, as did Capt. J. B. Dow when he succeeded Spriggs in charge of the bureau's radio unit.

Later the radar business of the navy as well as that of the army became so great that first the navy's own Office of Production and Material, and later the War Production Board, took over coordination of orders and output.

### New Committee Interested

It was about this time, too, that another Government agency got into another phase of radar work. The National Defense Research Committee through its laboratories was asked to make and did deliver to the navy certain important contributions to radio detection.

Shortly after the first RCA contract for the original six commercially made radar sets, fourteen more were ordered. These first twenty went on battleships, aircraft carriers and cruisers as rapidly as they were produced. Bowen, who had most to do with interesting the private companies in radar research and production, is especially proud of their work.

"That's the best way to do it," he said recently. "Develop the idea and produce a prototype in the laboratory and the niet the other fellows make it. The private companies could not have done the radar research through all those years. Some of their men told me their directors just wouldn't stand for the expense on a project which initially held so little chance of commercial development."

### Not Ideal Sets

Both Bowen and Taylor say that the first radar sets sent out to the fleet were short of ideal, but they agreed that with the increasing possibility of American involvement in the war, they had to do the best they could with what they had.

"We knew that some of the stuff would have to be junked as soon as it could be replaced," Bowen says. "But we wanted to get it installed before it might be needed. The longest chance we took was with the navy men. If a new gadget doesn't work well, they may lose confidence in it and not use it. Naturally we did not want that to happen with radar."

History proves he need not have worried about the navy's reception of its new "eyes."

### Equipping Ships

One of those who made many of the installations was Guthrie. He started the work in December, 1940—a year before Pearl Harbor—and spent the next six months with the Pacific fleet, equipping ships and showing officers and men how to operate the sets at sea.

"The response we got at first was rather interesting," Guthrie recalls. "Some ship's companies were very enthusiastic about radar, and some were rather cool toward it."

One of the vessels Guthrie served on was the battleship California. He boarded her at Puget Sound to go down to Mare Island, where she was to join the fleet. Just out of the sound she ran into a thick fog. It seemed that the arrival at Mare Island would be greatly delayed, since the captain was not disposed to risk harming his ship or running down somebody else. He would have to proceed at greatly reduced speed.

However, the radar was working and the captain was greatly interested in it. Soon he noticed that every little fishing boat for miles around showed up on the indicator. That convinced him of what radar could do for navigation in a fog. He ordered "full steam ahead" and arrived at Mare Island on time.

Another ship on which radar was installed early was the aircraft carrier Yorktown. An RCA man handled that job and returned on the carrier to Long Beach. While they still were several hundred miles at sea, all sorts of weird wave-pattern disturbances began to show up on the indicator. Neither the RCA man nor the Yorktown officers could explain—until finally they realized that radar was "showing" them the California coastal mountains.

### Guthrie's Job Well Done

"Mr. Guthrie did an especially splendid job in getting these early installations in the fleet and seeing that someboly knew how to operate them," Taylor said one day in Guthrie's presence.

Guthrie looked thoughtful for a moment, then grinned.

"I had trouble on one occasion," he said. "We had put radar on a cruiser, and the executive officer didn't think much of it. About the first day out he came to the control room to see what it could do. We picked up a flight of planes all right and then we got something else. He went outside to look off in the direction from which the signal came and there wasn't anything there but a cloud.

### Picked Up The Cloud

"'You must have picked up the cloud,' the executive said.

"'No,' I said, 'this thing looks right through clouds.'

"So he waited and waited for something to come out of the cloud but nothing did. Then he asked me to try to pick up several other clouds on the horizon. I tried, but got no signals, and I couldn't explain then what had happened." I'm afraid he had little faith in radar for a while after that.

"Now, of course, we know that the cloud was ionized (surcharged with electricity). We were getting reflections like those from the ionosphere in the old days."

# Radar Finds Ships 8 Miles

JUN 26 1943

# Record Air Blows to Blast Italy, Newsman Says

*By the Associated Press*

Boston, June 25.—A prediction that American and British airmen will give Italy "a hammering such as no country has ever received before" came today from Edward Kennedy, veteran Associated Press foreign correspondent, after a tour of war coverage unparalleled in the Middle Eastern and North African theaters.

Kennedy, sun-tanned, lean and hardened, holds a record as the only newspaperman who covered the Middle Eastern and North African wars from the time the first shot was fired by Italy in 1940 until the last German surrendered in Tunisia. He gave his views on returning on his first vacation since before the war.

"Conditions are perfect for giving the Italians a terrific pasting from the air," he said. "The skies are so blue, with few clouds and no fog, that the amazing American bomb sight is operating with uncanny accuracy. Distances are short, enemy resistance is light and Allied casualties are comparatively few. The United Statese Air Forces already have done a job of bombing that has been unequaled in this war.

### Invasion Troops Ready, He Says

"In my opinion, the African campaign was not a second front. It was a first front, for it kept the Mediterranean open, exposed the Axis' Achilles heel—Italy—to attack, and established a shelf of aggression 2500 miles long from which a death blow can be launched at the Axis. A large, well-trained force is ready and they have terrific supplies."

Here are some of the thoughts of a war correspondent as he retraced a blood-stained route from Spain to the Balkans and the Middle East in an interview here:

"It was in Spain that I first saw the German 88-mm. gun. The Nazis used the Spanish War as a testing ground for this weapon, improving it markedly. And up until nine months ago it was the best gun in Africa.

"The German 88-mm. main reason behind all of the B ish reverses in Africa. It could outrange the British guns, and they made the error of trying to throw tank against tank—a sort of 'Charge of the Light Brigade'—while the Germans smashed them from distances they couldn't reach.

### American Guns Turn Tide

"The American 90-mm. and 155-mm. guns changed all this. It was the 155's which pounded Mateur to pieces from 10 to 12 miles away, and really opened the gateway for the final American drive.

"After Spain, I went to Rome and was there when Mussolini announced that he would not go into the war immediately. At that moment he reached the height of his popularity. It was the first and last time he could have been elected President of Italy.

One of the worst days was an Easter Sunday near a tiny village on the River Lethe. The villagers were cooking their Easter lamb. Then the bombers came—150 of them by twos and threes, steadily for an hour and a half until there was little or nothing left.

"After returning to Egypt and moving back and forth across the desert, the turn of the war finally

JUN 26 1943

...Alamein.
...e British by then had learned ...l of the German tricks. They had achieved the coordination of the Afrika Korps. Man for man they were more courageous and better fighters than the Germans. And above all they had learned to rely on guns rather than tanks alone."

# Grew Asserts Japan Attacked Allies Too Late

JUN 26 1943

## Says China Spoiled Timing; Wants Foe's Militarism Cult Crushed for Good

BUFFALO, June 25 (AP).—Japan attacked the United States and Britain too late, former Ambassador Joseph C. Grew said here tonight, and the reason for this fatal error in timing was the unexpectedly stiff resistance of China.

In an address prepared for delivery under the auspices of the Office of Civilian Defense, Mr. Grew recalled that Americans for a while were so impressed by this Chinese resistance to Japanese aggression that they over-estimated its effectiveness and imagined Japan was bogged down and bled white in a futile struggle to conquer 400,000,000 people.

After the Pearl Harbor and Singapore attacks, opinion swung to the opposite extreme.

Actually, Mr. Grew asserted, what happened was that China's stubborn defense weakened the momentum of Japan's military machine to an extent that "the Japanese started their wider aggression too late for it to have even the slightest hope of ultimate success."

At the same time, however, this resistance had the effect of accelerating the full mobilization of Japan and of hardening Japan's troops in the furnace of actual war, with the result that it was a veteran army which lunged out at the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies and Malaya. Japan also utilized this period of long-drawn-out campaigning in China to build up its stockpiles of strategic materials through heavy imports of oil, cotton, chemicals, scrap iron and other war-vital products offered on the world market by future enemies.

Such systematic preparation for war and anything which war might bring came natural to the Japanese, Mr. Grew pointed out, for preparedness has always been an obsession with them — even during periods of determined isolationism and peace.

After more than 200 years of isolation and peace, when Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry knocked at the door and Japan awoke to the possibilities of modern trade and civilization, the first thing the Japanese tried to modernize was their capacity to make war. Their war against China in 1895 proved the efficacy of modernization, their attack on Russia in 1904 put them in the company of the great powers, the first world war gave them new bases in the Pacific and added prestige, and by 1931 they were ready to go places.

Thus history shows, Mr. Grew warned, that merely defeating Japan will not end the Japanese menace.

"They know," he said, "that we can take their navy, demobilize their army, control their industry, limit their trade, strip their fortifications, and even occupy part of their country without disturbing their war-making capacity if we fail to stamp out the tradition of militarism."

## FIND LOST BOMBER

Wendover Field, Utah, June 25 (A. P.).—The wreckage of a heavy bomber, missing since January from Wendover Field, was discovered yesterday in the Humboldt Mountains about twenty-five miles southwest of Wells, Nev.

Lieut. Alphonse J. Madden, public relations officer for the field, said the four-engined plane had disappeared on a routine training flight on January 2. He said all members of the crew of ten were killed when the plane crashed into a rocky peak.

The dead included:

CASEY, CYRIL J., second lieutenant, pilot; mother, Mrs. M. Casey, 96 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

KARNSPAN, JAMES A., sergeant; father, Adolphe S. Karnspan, 4817 47th street, Woodside, L. I., N. Y.

## Faster Building Of Faster Ships

Los Angeles, June 25 (AP)—Speed, says Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, vice-chairman of the United States Maritime Commission, plays a dual role in the American Merchant Marine.

Speed in construction will raise the merchant fleet's tonnage to 20,000,000 by the year's end—a tonnage greater than Britain's, he told California Shipbuilding Corporation employes yesterday.

And the new victory freighter, he said, will travel fifteen to eighteen knots, against twelve knots for the present model. Such ships need not be escorted, and can make a round trip on the North Atlantic in twenty-one days instead of sixty, he said.

# NINE JAP SUBS BLASTED EARLY

## West Coast Vigilance Kept Supply Lines Open.

Los Angeles, June 25 (A. P.).—The concerted action of alert Coast Guard cutters and Army and Navy planes blasted at least nine and possibly eleven Jap submarines to the bottom off the Pacific Coast shortly after Pearl Harbor.

The Los Angeles Times said today that a tabulation of the sub sinkings, although not officially confirmed by the Navy, was based upon substantial data. The Los Angeles Examiner said that Japan's plans for snapping United States supply lines for Hawaii and Australia were smashed almost within sight of the California and Oregon coasts. Most of the action, the newspapers said, occurred not far off Los Angeles harbor.

**Campaign Stopped Quickly.**

The campaign against the Nipponese pig boats followed closely upon the attack in the early days of the war on six American freighters not far off the coast. Within a short time the enemy underseas campaign in American waters was abandoned altogether.

The Coast Guard patrol boat Hermes sports a gold star on her funnel, showing she has a submarine to her credit.

This sinking presumably was in California waters. She is said to be entitled to another for dropping depth charges successfully, a month after she bagged sub No. 1, within sight of California shores.

The Perseus, sister ship of the Hermes, is reported to have sent another sub with the Rising Sun emblem to the bottom in January, 1942.

**Plane Pilot Sighted Sub.**

A California commercial airline pilot also is credited with sighting a Jap sub on the surface and radioing an alarm. Navy flyers from San Diego swooped upon the craft and dispatched it. Two more subs are listed as having been destroyed off California, one by plane, the other jointly by plane and surface patrol action. action.

Other underwater raiders are reported to have been sent to the bottom in northern California and Oregon waters by planes and surface craft. One of these was blasted three days after the war began.

The compilation made for the newspapers does not include sub sinkings by Army planes, which, the Times said, "have been equally effective."

JUN 26 1943

ON THE OPPOSITE FLANK, THE 300-PLANE U.S. BOMB SHOWER UPON SARDINIA REMINDED ITALIANS SHARPLY OF THE ALLIED FORCES GATHERED ON THE NORTH AFRICAN COAST.

FURTHER INDICATING ITALIAN NERVOUSNESS, THE ROME RADIO BROADCAST AN ORDER FROM MUSSOLINI TO FASCIST PARTY FOLLOWERS THAT PARTY MEMBERSHIP WOULD BE WITHDRAWN FROM "ALL THOSE FASCISTS WHO DO NOT SERVE THE COUNTRY AND THE FASCIST REGIME WITH A RELIGIOUS FERVOR ACCORDING TO THE DIRECTIVES GIVEN BY THE DUCE."

THIS PRONOUNCEMENT WAS AGREED UPON AT A MEETING OF THE FASCIST PARTY DIRECTORATE, SAID THE BROADCAST RECORDED BY REUTERS.

THE ROME RADIO SAID THAT ALLIED PLANES IN RECENT RAIDS OVER NAPLES HAD DROPPED LEAFLETS CALLING UPON THE ITALIAN POPULATION TO SURRENDER, BUT THE BROADCAST DID NOT INDICATE WHAT REACTION THEY RECEIVED.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA RECENTLY REPORTED THAT SUCH LEAFLETS WERE BEING DISTRIBUTED.

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YUGOSLAV GUERRILLAS WHO ATTACKED A GERMAN AIRPORT NEAR ZAGREB BURNED 30 PLANES AND THE AIRPORT INSTALLATIONS AND CAPTURED 55 GERMANS, THE BROADCAST SAID.

JUN 26 1943

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THE MIDNIGHT COMMUNIQUE SPOKE ANEW OF ACTION "WEST OF BELGOROD", A TOWN NORTHEAST OF KHARKOV WHICH IT HAS BEEN ASSUMED WAS STILL IN GERMAN HANDS. THE BULLETIN SAID THAT THE ACTION WAS OF LOCAL IMPORTANCE, BUT DETAILED HOW RUSSIAN TROOPS BROKE INTO AN ENEMY STRONGPOINT, DESTROYED THREE LARGE BLOCKHOUSES AND SEVERAL MACHINE-GUN POINTS AND LEFT 150 ENEMY DEAD ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

THE GERMAN RADIO, IN DISCUSSING ACTION ON THE FRONT STRESSED THAT A "REALLY LARGE-SCALE OFFENSIVE HAS NOT YET BEEN OPENED" ALTHOUGH ACTIVITY OF RECONNAISSANCE AND SHOCK-TROOP FORMATIONS ON THE FRONT ASSUMED GREATER DIMENSIONS IN SOME SECTORS.

JUN 26 1943

THE GERMAN MILITARY COMMENTATOR LT.GEN.KURT DIETMAR DECLARED IN A REVIEW OF THE WAR THAT THE RUSSIANS "NOW HAVE PRACTICALLY LOST ADVANTAGE OF THE OVERWHELMING SUPERIORITY OF NUMBERS WHICH THEY DOUBTLESS ENJOYED IN THE EARLY PHASES OF THE CAMPAIGN."

HE PAINTED TWO YEARS OF WAR AS A SERIES OF "SPLENDID VICTORIES WON BY GERMAN ARMIES ON THE EASTERN FRONT" WHICH WERE AIDED "TO A LARGE EXTENT BY THE ALMOST SUICIDAL STRATEGY AND TACTICS OF THE SOVIET HIGH COMMAND" THAT FORCED A "GRADUAL WEAKENING OF THE SOVIET COLOSSUS."

IN ANOTHER BROADCAST, DIETMAR ACKNOWLEDGED, HOWEVER, THAT THE AXIS LEADERS HAD UNDERESTIMATED THE "EMBITTERED TOUGHNESS OF THE RED ARMY."

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ADD LONDON - [illegible]

THE NIGHT RAIDS FOLLOWED A DAY OF INTENSE ALLIED AERIAL ACTIVITY IN WHICH 400 TO 500 BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS HAMMERED AT ADOLF HITLER'S "ATLANTIC WALL" DEFENSES FROM THE NETHERLANDS TO FRANCE'S CHERBOURG PENINSULA.

PARTICIPATING IN THESE OPERATIONS WERE MANY TYPES OF AIRCRAFT, INCLUDING AMERICAN P-47 THUNDERBOLTS--THE FASTEST AND MOST HEAVILY ARMED U.S. SINGLE SEATER FIGHTERS. MITCHELL BOMBERS, TYPHOONS, SPITFIRES, AND AMERICAN-MADE VENTURAS AND BOSTONS WERE INCLUDED IN THE ATTACKING FORCES, IN WHICH POLISH, NORWEGIAN AND CANADIAN AIRMEN WERE REPRESENTED.

AMONG THE TARGETS OF THE DAYLIGHT RAIDERS WERE OIL STORAGE TANKS AT FLUSHING IN THE NETHERLANDS, FREIGHT YARDS AT ST.OMER, FRANCE, AND AIR BASES AT FORT ROUGE, ABBEVILLE AND MAUPERTUS.

THE ALLIED PLANES WERE SAID TO HAVE RULED THE SKIES AS THEY RANGED OVER THE CONTINENT, BEATING OFF THE EFFORTS OF GERMAN FIGHTERS TO BREAK UP THEIR FORMATIONS.

JUN 26 1943

AMERICAN THUNDERBOLTS WERE CREDITED WITH SHOOTING DOWN ONE FOCKE-WULF FIGHTER AND DAMAGING ANOTHER, WHILE BRITISH SPITFIRES DOWNED 10 GERMAN PLANES AND PROBABLY KNOCKED OUT OTHERS. THE TOTAL ALLIED LOSSES WERE ONE BOMBER AND FOUR FIGHTERS--NONE OF WHICH WERE AMERICAN PLANES.

THE RAF'S NEW "SHUTTLE-BOMBER" SERVICE, WHICH WAS INAUGURATED THIS WEEK WHEN LANCASTER BOMBERS ATTACKED FRIEDRICHSHAFEN SUNDAY NIGHT, CONTINUED ON TO NORTH AFRICA, AND THEN BOMBED LA SPEZIA IN NORTHERN ITALY EN ROUTE HOME WEDNESDAY NIGHT, CONTINUED MEANWHILE TO STIR THE IMAGINATION OF THE BRITISH PUBLIC.

OBSERVERS WENT ALL OUT IN SPECULATING ON THE POSSIBILITIES OPENED UP BY THIS NEW TECHNIQUE.

"THIS MAY WELL BE THE ANSWER TO NIGHT FIGHTER ATTACKS BY THE LUFTWAFFE ON OUR RAIDING AIRCRAFT." DECLARED THE LONDON DAILY

JUN 26 1943

SKETCH, POINTING OUT THAT THE GERMANS HENCEFORTH WILL BE KEPT GUESSING IN THEIR EFFORTS TO WAYLAY RETURNING RAIDERS.

"THE POSSIBILITIES OF AN ADEQUATELY SUSTAINED CAMPAIGN CHALLENGE THE IMAGINATION," SAID THE TELEGRAPH, AND THE HERALD DECLARED THAT "THE PROBLEM IT SETS FOR THE AXIS IS SERIOUS."

THE AMERICAN SERVICE NEWSPAPER "STARS AND STRIPES" DESCRIBED THE DEVELOPMENT AS "A NEW ALLIED BOMBING TECHNIQUE WITH ENORMOUS POSSIBILITIES."

JUN 26 1943

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A-D London — Col Blimp

THE PAPER SAID THE OFFICIAL REASON FOR "FREEZING" THE FILM FOR EXPORT WAS BECAUSE OF TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES, BUT POINTED UP CRITICISM WHICH IT SAID FELL UNDER TWO HEADINGS -- THAT THE FILM WAS A "GROSS TRAVESTY OF THE INTELLIGENCE AND OF THE BEHAVIOR OF BRITISH ARMY OFFICERS AS A CLASS"; AND THAT A GERMAN OFFICER IN THE PICTURE WHO TURNS ANTI-NAZI IS "UNDULY SENTIMENTALIZED AND IDEALIZED AT THE EXPENSE OF BRITISH COLONEL BLIMP."

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBED GERMANY AGAINST AGAIN LAST NIGHT, ROUNDING OUT A WEEK OF ALLIED HEAVY AIR ATTACKS ON GERMANY, ITALY AND GERMAN-OCCUPIED EUROPE.

THE RAF'S FRIDAY NIGHT OBJECTIVES WERE NOT IMMEDIATELY IDENTIFIED.

THE BOMBERS CONTINUED THEIR AROUND-THE-CLOCK FORAYS AFTER FLEETS OF U.S. HEAVY BOMBERS POUNDED NORTHWESTERN GERMANY IN DAYLIGHT ATTACKS FRIDAY.

IT WAS THE SEVENTH NIGHT OF THE CURRENT AERIAL OFFENSIVE WHICH BEGAN LAST SATURDAY NIGHT WITH THE RAF SMASH AT THE SCHNEIDER ARMAMENT WORKS AT LE CREUSOT, 170 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PARIS.

THE RAF DELIVERED ANOTHER TOWN-CRUSHER ATTACK THURSDAY NIGHT UPON THE BOMB-SHATTERED RUHR INDUSTRIAL VALLEY WHERE UPWARDS OF 5,000,000 PEOPLE WERE REPORTED EVACUATED TO ESCAPE THE AIR OFFENSIVE.

THE BIG AMERICAN BOMBERS, ETC., SECOND GRAF SECOND NIGHT LEAD (MAKING TIME ELEMENTS CONFORM)

JUN 26 1943

LONDON, JUNE 25--(AP)---ALL GERMAN MALE CIVILIANS FROM 47 TO 49 ARE NOW REGISTERING WITH REICH POLICE UNDER GOVERNMENT COMPULSION, ACCORDING TO A NAZI ANNOUNCEMENT THAT HAS REACHED LONDON.

THE REASON FOR THE REGISTRATION WAS NOT REPORTED, BUT LONDON OBSERVERS REGARDED IT AS ANOTHER INDICATION OF THE INCREASING SHORTAGE OF MANPOWER WITHIN GERMANY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT, PUBLISHED IN THE NATIONAL ZEITUNG OF ESSEN, SAID MEN BORN [redacted] FROM 1894 TO 1896 HAD TO REGISTER BETWEEN JUNE 15 AND JUNE 30.

LONDON, JUNE 25-(AP)-- THE BERLIN RADIO, QUOTING ADVICES FROM TOKYO, REPORTED TODAY THAT TARO TERAZAKI, FORMER HEAD OF THE AMERICAN SECTION OF THE JAPANESE FOREIGN OFFICE, HAD BEEN APPOINTED MINISTER TO VICHY. THE BROADCAST WAS HEARD BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

JUN 26 1943

30.24 - 5393

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE BBC SAID TODAY IN A GERMAN NEWS SERVICE BROADCAST THAT PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS, NAZI PROPAGANDA, MINISTER RECENTLY HAD CANCELLED AN IMPORTANT VISIT TO ALSACE BECAUSE OF REPORTS THAT THERE WAS A PLOT TO ASSASSINATE HIM.

LONDON, JUNE 25-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT RAF BOMBERS HAD RAIDED THE GERMAN CITIES OF WUPPERTAL AND ELBERFELD LAST NIGHT.

THE GERMANS DECLARED THAT AT LEAST 30 BRITISH BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN.

JUN 26 1943

"WITHOUT AIM, HIGH EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY BOMBS WERE DROPPED IN GREAT NUMBER," THE BROADCAST DECLARED.

WUPPERTAL, WHICH IS THE NAME OF THE COMBINED CITIES OF ELBERFELD AND BARMEN, WAS RAIDED MAY 29 IN A HEAVY ASSAULT WHICH BROUGHT TO A PEAK THE BRITISH SATURATION RAIDS AND AMERICAN PRECISION ATTACKS THAT POUNDED GERMANY FROM MID-MAY ON TO THE END OF THE MONTH.

IT PRECEDED A 12-NIGHT LULL DURING THE FIRST PART OF JUNE.

THE WUPPERTAL AREA IS PACKED WITH CHEMICAL AND DYE WORKS AND IS AN IMPORTANT RAILWAY CENTER. EIGHTEEN BRIDGES CONNECT THE CITY SPRAWLING ON EITHER SIDE OF THE WUPPER RIVER.

UPWARDS OF 1,500 TONS OF BOMBS WERE RAINED ON THE AREA IN THE MAY 29 RAID.

IF THE GERMAN FIGURES OF BOMBERS SHOT DOWN APPROXIMATES CORRECTNESS, IT APPEARED THAT LAST NIGHT'S RAID WAS MADE IN HEAVY FORCE.

THE AREA LIES IN THE HEART OF THE ESSEN-DUISBURG-DUESSELDORF AREA.

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30.24-5393

ADD US Bomber Sts — Hard Luck Kid

PAULIN SAID ONE CANNON SHOT MISSED TAILGUNNER SGT. ADOLPH LURIG OF WASHINGTON, D.C., BY A FEW INCHES. LURIG SHOT DOWN ONE FOCKE-WULF WHICH WAS SEEN TO EXPLODE IN THE AIR.

JUN 26 1943

LIEUT. JOHN W.BRADLEY OF UPPER DARBY, PA., NAVIGATOR ABOARD THE FORTRESS "STUMP JUMPER," PILOTED BY LIEUT. JOSEPH E.THEISS OF LOUISVILLE, OHIO, SAID "IT WAS PLENTY ROUGH TODAY. THE FIGHTERS CONCENTRATED ON HEAD-ON ATTACKS. I FIRED SO MANY ROUNDS THAT I BURNED OUT ONE OF MY GUNS."

LIEUT. J.W.KRAFT OF DENVER, CO-PILOT, SAID ONE ME109 WAS MAKING A HEAD-ON ATTACK ON "STUMP JUMPER" AND "KEPT COMING STRAIGHT AT US AND IF WE HAND'T NOSED SUDDENLY UPWARD HE WOULD HAVE CRASHED INTO US." THE DESPERATE ASSAULT PROVED FATAL FOR THE GERMAN PILOT. OTHER CREWMEN SAID THEY LATER SAW HIM PLUMMETING EARTHWARD.

BRADLEY SAID TAILGUNNER SGT. SAMUEL STONE OF GARDEN PLAIN, KAS., WHO SERVED AS A LOYALIST ARMY MACHINE GUNNER IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR, BROKE A HAND WHILE TRYING TO GET A JAMMED GUN WORKING. BUT HE DID NOT TELL THE CREW ABOUT THIS UNTIL THE FORTRESS WAS ALMOST HOME.

LIEUT.WILLIAM BROWNLOW OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., DESCRIBED THE RAID AS "THE WORST BY FAR OF ANY I'VE BEEN ON." HE SAID HIS BOMBER WAS HIT THREE TIMES BY CANNON FIRE. HE REPORTED THAT HIS BALL-TURRET GUNNER, SGT.ROBERT FERNSTAEDT OF MONROE, WISC., SHOT DOWN TWO PLANES AFTER HIS OXYGEN SYSTEM WAS DESTROYED. HE USED A HIGH PRESSURE EMERGENCY OXYGEN BOTTLE WHICH HAD A 30-MINUTE SUPPLY WHILE FIGHTING OFF THE GERMANS.

JUN 26 1943

WHEN THE BOTTLE WAS EXHAUSTED, HE MOVED UP TO A FORWARD SECTION

JUN 26 1943

WHERE THE OXYGEN LINES WERE NOT DAMAGED.

CREWS FROM THIS STATION WERE LED BY MAJOR ROBERT S.KITTLEL OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COL., IN THE FORTRESS "MIDARSTO CAMDA." HIS TAILGUNNER, LIEUT.CHARLES R.BIGLER OF ROCHESTER, IND., WHO RODINARILY RIDES AS CO-PILOT, SHOT DOWN ONE ME 109.

THE GERMAN PLANE EXPLODED IN THE AIR.

AT ANOTHER STATION, CAPT. MARK CORNELL OF DEARBORN, MICH., A FORMER RCAF PILOT, TOLD OF THE "VERY HEAVY" GERMAN FIGHTER OPPOSITION WHICH HE SAID WAS DISTRIBUTED UNEVENLY. THE OPPOSITION TO HIS GROUP, HE SAID, WAS "TERRIFIC," BUT OTHER RAIDERS EXPERIENCED FAR LESS RESISTANCE.

LIEUT.HOWARD O.KOPPEN, OF MASSACHUSETTS, PILOT OF THE FORTRESS "AL JOHNSON," REPORTED THAT ONE OF HIS CREWMEN, SGT.CHARLES H.FAND OF RIVERSIDE, CALIF., KNOCKED DOWN THREE GERMAN FIGHTERS.

"IF IT HADN'T BEEN FOR HIM," SAID KOPPEN, "WE PROBABLY WOULDN'T HAVE GOTTEN HOME AT ALL."

AERIAL SEPARATE

BY LEO BRANHAM

JUN 26 1943

A U.S.BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, JUNE 25-(AP)-A LONE FLYING FORTRESS CONTINUED TO ATTACK TODAY EVEN THOUGH IT WAS DAMAGED SEVERELY AFTER IT STRAGGLED BEHIND ITS FORMATION AND WAS LOST IN SOUPY CLOUDS THAT SWALLOWED A STRONG FORCE OF UNESCORTED EIGHTH AIR FORCE RAIDERS BOUND FOR TARGETS IN NORTHWEST GERMANY.

AND AS IF THAT WERE NOT ENOUGH FOR A DAY FOR THE CREWMEN OF THE PLANE -- "DAUGEROUS DAN," PILOTED BY LIEUT.LYSTER A.BRUMLEY OF DEL RIO, TEX. -- THEY SHOT DOWN SEVEN OF 20 ATTACKING NAZI PLANES IN 23 MINUTES.

THE GERMANS ATTACKED THE CRIPPLED BOMBER SAVAGELY AS BRUMLEY AND HIS CO-PILOT, LIEUT. FLOYD H.JAMERSON OF ILLINOIS (EDITORS: TRYING FOR HOME TOWN) SENT IT WALTZING CRAZILY THROUGH THE THICK CLOUDS IN A VIOLENT EVASICE ACTION TO ESCAPE FIGHTERS AND INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE.

TO CLIMAX THE AMAZING PERFORMANCE, THE BOMBER LIMPED HOME ON TWO ENGINES -- WITH ONLY ONE MEMBER OF THE CREW INJURED. SGT. JOHN F. MASCHMEYER OF CHICAGO WAS STRUCK IN THE LEG BY A BULLET AND SHELL FRAGMENT BUT HIS INJURIES WERE DESCRIBED AS NOT SERIOUS.

THE EXPLOIT WAS ALL THE MORE REMARKABLE BECAUSE THE DARING DAYLIGHT ATTACK WAS CARRIED OUT AT A DANGEROUSLY LOW ALTITUDE AS COMPARED TO THE WELL-OVER 20,000 FEET AMERICAN HEAVY PLANES USUALLY FLY.

JUN 26 1943

THE LOW ALTITUDE ATTACK WAS DICTATED BY NECESSITY, NOT CHOICE. THE DAMAGED PLANE HAD BEEN LOSING ALTITUDE SINCE THE INITIAL FIGHTER ATTACK AND WAS UNABLE TO CLIMB.

BRUMLEY'S SHIP WAS ATTACKED BY EIGHT FIGHTERS SOON AFTER IT HAD CROSSED THE GERMAN COAST. THEIR FIRE KNOCKED OUT ONE ENGINE AND DESTROYED MOST OF THE OXYGEN SYSTEM. THE FIGHTERS STRUCK OUT THE BOMBER IN EARNEST AFTER IT DROPPED OUT OF FORMATION.

BRUMLEY DIVED STRAIGHT DOWN TOWARD THE FLYING FIGHTERS "FIGURING IT MIGHT BE THE SAFEST BET TO TRY TO MAKE FOR ANOTHER LAYER OF CLOUD BEHIND THEM."

THE FIGHTERS SCATTERED AS IT WHIZZED BY INTO CLOUD BANKS AT 8,000 FEET. BUT THE FORMATION WAS GONE -- AND "DANGEROUS DAN" WAS ALONE.

JUN 26 1943

3024- 5395

3024-5395

"WE FLEW ALONG A WHILE AND SUDDENLY CAME OUT OF THE CLOUDS INTO A BIG CLEARING IN THE SKY," SAID BRUMLEY. THERE WE WERE AND AA GUNS OPENED UP AT US. I YELLED BACK FOR BOMBARDIER LIEUT. JOHN N. BEILSTEIN (OF WILLIAMSBURG, IOWA) TO GET THE BOMBS AWAY, AND HE DID.

"ABOUT THAT TIME 20 FIGHTERS POUNCED ON US. THEY SHOT OUT OUR NUMBER THREE ENGINE, LEAVING ONLY TWO FUNCTIONING. TWO CANNON SHELLS EXPLODED IN THE TAIL SECTION, WOUNDING MASCHMEYER AND A SHELL TORE A THREE-FOOT HOLE IN THE HORIZONTAL STABILIZER."

"THOSE DAMNED 20 MILLIMETER SHELLS WERE POPPING EVERYWHERE," SAID JAMERSON. "THEY WERE SO THICK IT LOOKED LIKE WE COULD GET OUT AND WALK ON THEM. WHEN WE GOT BACK OUR WINGS LOOKED LIKE A SIEVE, THERE WERE SO MANY HOLES IN THEM."

JUN 26 1943

MEANWHILE, THE SHIP'S GUNNERS, INCLUDING WOUNDED MASCHMEYER, KEPT BLAZING AWAY WITH TELLING EFFECT. MASCHMEYER AND SGT.MARVIN DURHAM OF CHICAGO, BALL TURRET GUNNER, BAGGED TWO ENEMY PLANES EACH; AND SGTS. CLIFFORD T.ERICKSON OF FOND DU LAC, WIS., TOP TURRET GUNNER, LEONARD WINTER OF HUMBLE, TEX., LEFT WAIST GUNNER, AND WILLIAM J.MOORE OF PAWTUCKET, R.I., RADIO OPERATOR, SHOT DOWN ONE APIECE.

AGAIN "DANGEROUS DAN" EVADED THE FIGHTERS BY DIVING INTO ANOTHER CLOUD BANK. IT FLEW BLIND ENVELOPED IN CLOUDS UNTIL IT REACHED MID-CHANNEL ON THE RETURN TRIP. WITH THE BATTERED FORTRESS LOSING SPEED AND ALTITUDE RAPIDLY THE CREW PREPARED FOR A WATER LANDING.

IN A LAST DITCH EFFORT TO KEEP ALOFT, THEY THREW OVERBOARD THEIR RADIO EQUIPMENT, HELMETS, FIRE EXTINGUISHERS -- EVERYTHING MOVABLE EXCEPT THEIR GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

AND "DANGEROUS DAN" STAYED UP AND THE CREW BROUGHT IT HOME.

LATER, AS THE WEARY MEN RECOUNTED THEIR CLOSE CALL, LIEUT. JOSEPH F.BURKOWSKI OF NAUGATUCK, CONN., NAVIGATOR, SAID "BACK THERE, I WOULDN'T HAVE GIVEN A DUD NICKEL FOR OUR CHANCES OF GETTING BACK."

TO WHICH BRUMLEY APPENDED:

JUN 26 1943

"ONLY GOD AND EIGHT GOOD GUNNERS BROUGHT US BACK."

ANOTHER MEMBER OF THE CREW WAS JAMES F. REID OF BRISTOL, CONN., RIGHT WING GUNNER.

Insert RAF BASE IN BRITAIN

UNLIKE CHURCHILL, WHO SPENDS CONSIDERABLE TIME IN THE PILOT'S COCKPIT ON HIS MANY PLANE TRIPS, OCCASIONALLY TAKING THE CONTROLS HIMSELF, THE KING VISITED THE COCKPIT OF HIS PLANE ONLY ONCE, AND THAT WAS EARLY ON THE OUTGOING TRIP.

ADD RAF BASE IN BRITAIN

SIR ALEXANDER HARDINGE, THE KING'S PRIVATE SECRETARY; COL.SIR PIERS LEGH, MASTER OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD, AND HIS EQUERRY FLEW HOME WITH HIM.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS BASE, THE KING SENT AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR FRED K.BOWHILL TO CONVEY HIS CONGRATULATIONS TO EACH MEMBER OF THE PLANE'S CREW.

THE MONARCH FLEW TO NORTH AFRICA JUNE 12 AND BEGAN A ROUND OF REVIEWS OF BRITISH, AMERICAN AND FRENCH LAND FORCES AND VISITS TO WARSHIPS OF THE FLEET OFF THE AFRICAN COAST.

DURING THE NORTH AFRICAN VISIT KING GEORGE INVESTED UPON GEN. DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER, ALLIED COMMANDER IN CHIEF, AS A KNIGHT OF THE GRAND CROSS, ORDER OF THE BATH, IN RECOGNITION OF HIS SERVICES IN THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN.

JUN 26 1943

THE KING'S ACTIVITIES IN NORTH AFRICA WERE CARRIED ON AT A PACE

JUN 26 1943

THAT PROVED STRENUOUS FOR EVEN SUCH A HARDY WARRIOR AS GEN.SIR BERNARD L.MONTGOMERY, COMMANDER OF THE BRITISH EIGHTH ARMY.

A BRITISH CRUISER CARRIED HIM TO MALTA, WHERE HE VOICED HIS ADMIRATION OF THE POPULATION AND THE GARRISON FOR THEIR FORTITUDE IN WITHSTANDING THE MASSED ATTACKS OF ENEMY BOMBERS WHEN HITLER WAS TRYING TO KNOCK OUT THE ISLAND BASE.

JUN 26 1943

ALTHOUGH THE KING WAS THE FIRST BRITISH MONARCH TO FLY TO A THEATER OF WAR, IT WAS NOT HIS FIRST EXPERIENCE IN A COMBAT AREA. HE WAS A NAVAL OFFICER IN THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR AND HE AND THE ROYAL FAMILY WENT THROUGH THE GREAT BOMBINGS OF ENGLAND IN 1940 AND 1941.

HE ALSO VISITED THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE DURING THE EARLY STAGES OF THE PRESENT WAR.

IN THE KING'S ABSENCE IN NORTH AFRICA, QUEEN ELIZABETH AND OTHERS OF THE ROYAL FAMILY ACTED AS A ROYAL COUNCIL.

ADD DUBLIN

WILLIAM NORTON, LEADER OF THE LABOR PARTY, ONCE WAS ONE OF DEVALERA'S ALLIES, BUT NOW HAS BECOME ONE OF HIS LIVELIEST CRITICS.

NORTON HAS ADVOCATED A "WORKERS' REPUBLIC" WITH TRADE LINKS WITH BRITAIN BUT NO POLITICAL TIES WHATEVER. THE PARTY HAS URGED STATE CONTROL OF RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS AND A GUARANTEED WAGE OF TWICE THE PRESENT RATE FOR FARM LABOR.

NIGHT LEAD ELECTION

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JUNE 26-(AP)-EAMON DE VALERA, WHOSE PARTY LOST ITS WORKING PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITY IN EIRE'S FIRST WARTIME ELECTION, SAID TODAY THE DAIL WOULD BE CONVENED AT THE FIRST PRACTICAL TIME TO NOMINATE A PRIME MINISTER -- HIS JOB FOR THE PAST 11 YEARS.

NEW YORK-BORN DE VALERA WOULD NOT COMMENT ON THE SETBACK SUFFERED BY HIS FIANNA FAIL PARTY IN TUESDAY'S BALLOTING. HE SAID HE THOUGHT NO STATEMENT WAS CALLED FOR.

NOMINATION OF A PRIME MINISTER, HE SAID, WOULD DETERMINE THE GOVERNMENT TO BE IN OFFICE AND THE POLICY TO BE FOLLOWED. HE ADDED THAT THE COUNTRY FACED SERIOUS PROBLEMS, MUST MAINTAIN CONSTANT VIGILANCE IN DEFENSE, AND PRODUCE TO THE LIMIT OF ITS CAPACITY.

THE WEAK SHOWING OF THE GOVERNMENT PARTY CAME AS A SURPRISE, AND MORE SURPRISE WAS ADDED WHEN THE FARMERS PARTY, NOT REPRESENTED IN THE PRESENT DAIL, WON NINE SEATS.

JUN 26 1943

COMPLETE RETURNS GAVE THE FIANNA FAIL 67 SEATS; THE FINE GAEL, HEADED BY FORMER IRISH FREE STATE PRESIDENT WILLIAM T.COSGRAVE, 32; LABOR, HEADED BY WILLIAM NORTON, 17; FARMERS, 9; AND INDEPENDENTS 13 -- GIVING THE COMBINED OPPOSITION A MAJORITY OF FOUR SEATS OVER THE FIANNA FAIL.

THE 1938 BALLOTING HAD GIVEN THE FIANNA FAIL 77 SEATS.

WHILE THE HEADS OF THE LESSER PARTIES HAVE NOT COMMITTED THEMSELVES PUBLICLY, COSGRAVE HAS CAMPAIGNED FOR A COALITION GOVERNMENT OF ALL PARTIES, AND DE VALERA HAS SAID HE WOULD NOT JOIN SUCH A GOVERNMENT.

DE VALERA, WHO KEPT HIS SEAT IN THE DAIL, COULD OBTAIN A WORKING MAJORITY BY AN AGREEMENT WITH THE FARMER, LABOR OR INDEPENDENT GROUPS, BUT COSGRAVE WOULD NEED ALL THREE ALONG WITH HIS FINE GAEL TO OUTVOTE THE FIANNA FAIL.

THE OUTCOME OF THE ELECTION WAS NOT EXPECTED TO PRODUCE ANY SWITCH IN THE COUNTRY'S FOREIGN POLICY, FOR ITS CONTINUED NEUTRALITY WAS NOT AN ELECTION ISSUE.

30.24-5397

. SWITZERLAND, JUNE 25-(AP)-A RELIABLE SOURCE ESTIMATED TODAY ...AT BETWEEN 4,000,000 AND 5,000,000 PERSONS NOT ESSENTIAL TO RUHR VALLEY INDUSTRIES HAD BEEN SHIFTED TO OTHER PARTS OF GERMANY

THESE SHIFTS, SAID THIS SOURCE WHO WOULD NOT PERMIT HIS NAME TO BE USED HAVE BEEN EFFECTED SINCE ALLIED BOMBERS BEGAN THEIR SYSTEMATIC DESTRUCTION OF THE VALLEY'S INDUSTRIES AND THE MOVEMENT IS NOT COMPLETE.

JUN 26 1943

FOLLOWING LAST NIGHT'S RAF RAID ON WUPPERTAL, THE GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST AN ACCOUNT FROM A "FRONT LINE REPORTER" IN WHICH IT WAS STATED:

"APPROACHING THE TOWN FROM MANY MILES DISTANT STREAMS OF BOMBED OUT PEOPLE CAN BE MET XXX.

"IT IS WITH GREAT PAIN THAT THEY MOVE FORWARD, EITHER CARRYING OR PUSHING ON BARROWS THE FEW BELONGINGS STILL LEFT TO THEM.

"EVERY SINGLE STREET IS FULL OF RUBBLE XXX. THE PEOPLE ARE TIRED TO DEATH. THEY LIE ON THE GRASS. MANY OF THEM ARE INJURED."

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 25-(AP)-A SWISS TELEGRAPHIC AGENCY DISPATCH FROM SOFIA SAID TODAY THAT POLICE AGAIN CONDUCTED A RAID ON THE BULGARIAN CAPITAL LAST NIGHT AND ARRESTED A NUMBER OF PERSONS.

BARRICADES WERE ERECTED AROUND ONE OF THE CITY'S LARGEST PARKS AFTER "SUSPICIOUS PERSONS" WERE SEEN IN THE VICINITY OF THE WATERWORKS, THE DISPATCH SAID.

A BUDAPEST DISPATCH REPORTED THAT AN ESPIONAGE ORGANIZATION WAS

30.24-5397

DISCOVERED IN BULGARIA, OPERATING UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF A RADIO TECHNICIAN NAMED ARNAUTOFF. FIVE OF ITS MEMBERS [redacted]A WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN ARRESTED.

JUN 26 1943

THE DISPATCH SAID THIS GROUP WAS SUPPOSED TO HAVE CONTACTED FOREIGN AGENTS IN THE SPRING OF 1941 AND TO HAVE SET UP A BLACK RADIO STATION GIVING MILITARY, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION.

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 25--(AP)-- A GERMAN ADMIRAL ADDRESSING 2,000 NAZI MARINES AT TRONDHEIM "GIBRALTER OF THE NORTH" PREDICTED THAT THE ALLIES WILL INVADE NORWAY "WITHIN A SHORT TIME" RELIABLE NORWEGIAN SOURCES SAID TODAY. "THEN ALL GERMANS WILL HAVE TO FIGHT-- NOT ONLY SOLDIERS BUT GERMAN CIVILIANS AS WELL," HE ADDED.

NORWEGIAN SOURCES ESTIMATED THAT THERE ARE APPROXIMATELY 100,000 GERMAN CIVILIANS LIVING AND WORKING IN NORWAY OF WHICH A HIGH PERCENTAGE HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED QUASI MILITARY TRAINING SO THAT THEY MAY BEUSED IN THE EVENT OF AN INVASION.

INFORMATION REACHING [redacted]NORWEGIANS IN STOCKHOLM

JUN 26 1943

DID N O T IDENTIFY THE ~~GERMAN~~ ADMIRAL BUT IT WAS PRESUMED TO BE ADMIRAL OTTO CILIAX WHO IS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF NAZI NAVAL FORCES IN NORWAY.

JUN 26 1943

THE ADMIRAL ARRIVED IN TRONDHEIM FROM OSLO JUNE 21 FOR A DEMONSTRATION AND PARADE IN ROSENBORG STADIUM.

THE ENTIRE SPEECH STRESSED THE PROBABILITY OF INVASION, THE NORWEGIAN SOURCES SAID. TRONDHEIM IS THE ~~GERMAN~~ NAZIS CHIEF NAVAL BASE IN NORWAY AND IS REGARDED BY MANY MILITARY OBSERVERS AS A LIKELY POINT FOR THE ALLIES TO STRIKE. IT IS HEAVILY DEFENDED.

BALKANS '

BY JOHN H.COLBURN

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 25-(AP)-SEA-GOING GREEK GUERRILLAS HAVE GIVEN THE INVASION-CONSCIOUS AXIS NEW CAUSE FOR WORRY IN THE BALKANS, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY.

PHOTOGRAPHS PUBLISHED IN HITLER'S OWN NEWSPAPER, THE VOELKISCHER BEOBACHTER, AND THE GERMAN MAGAZINE DIE WOCHE ILLUSTRATED HOW THE AXIS IS COMBATTING GUERRILLAS WHOM THE GERMANS DESCRIBED AS "PIRATES" OPERATING IN SMALL SAILING AND MOTOR BOATS AGAINST AXIS MERCHANT SHIPS IN THE AEGEAN.

FOR MORE THAN A YE[AR] WELL-ORGANIZED GREEK AND YUGOSLAV PATRIOTS, STRIKING FROM HIDEOUTS IN THE WILD BALKAN MOUNTAINS, HAVE BEEN REPORTED STEADILY DRAINING AXIS RESOURCES BY LAND, BUT THIS WAS THE FIRST INDICATION THEY HAD TAKEN TO THE SEA.

THE NAZIS EMPLOY HEAVILY ARMED PATROL BOATS AND RECONNAISSANCE SEAPLANES TO HUNT THE SEA GUERRILLAS, THE GERMAN PAPERS DISCLOSED. ALL SUSPICIOUS CRAFT ARE EXAMINED.

THE PHOTOGRAPHS PURPORTED TO SHOW AXIS RETRIBUTION AGAINST ONE "PIRATES' NEST"--A SMALL VILLAGE BORDERING THE AEGEAN. ONE PICTURE SHOWED A SEASIDE VILLAGE ALIGHT WITH FIRES SET BY INCENDIARY AND EXPLOSIVE SHELLS.

JUN 26 1943

NATIVE VESSELS THAT ATTEMPT TO ELUDE THE AXIS PATROL BOATS ARE SHELLED, IT WAS ASSERTED.

THE SITUATION THUS REVEALED WAS VIEWED HERE AS TESTIFYING TO INCREASING NERVOUSNESS OF THE AXIS IN SEEKING TO DETECT AND GUARD AGAINST ANY ALLIED INVASION THRUST AGAINST THE BALKANS.

IT IS KNOWN THAT BRITISH AND INDIAN FORCES HAVE BEEN CONCENTRATED ON THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND OF CYPRUS, AND AXIS SOURCES RECENTLY REPORTED THE ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS THERE.

BEHIND THIS ISLAND, WHICH HAS WELL DEVELOPED NAVAL AND AIR BASES AND MAY SERVE AS A SPRINGBOARD FOR A BALKAN ATTACK, THE BRITISH NINTH ARMY WAITS IN SYRIA AND PALESTINE FOR ACTION.

WHILE FIGHTING THE LAND AND SEA GUERRILLAS WITH ONE HAND, THE AXIS HAS BEEN REINFORCING TROOPS AND FORTIFICATIONS THROUGHOUT THE BALKANS WITH THE OTHER.

BERLIN REPORTS THIS WEEK SAID LARGE CONTINGENTS OF TROOPS HAD BEEN TRANSFERRED FROM RUSSIA TO THAT AREA. MANY OF THESE WERE SAID TO BE

JUN 26 1943

30.24- 5399

UNITS ENGAGED IN THE BALKAN CAMPAIGN EARLY IN THE WAR.

(IN LONDON, AN UNOFFICIAL SOURCE SAID YESTERDAY THAT THE AXIS WAS PULLING BACK SOME OF ITS MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND GARRISONS. AT THE SAME TIME ANKARA DISPATCHES QUOTED BALKAN SOURCES AS SAYING THE AXIS HAD 75 DIVISIONS, OR APPROXIMATELY 1,125,000 TROOPS, STATIONED IN YUGOSLAVIA, GREECE, CRETE AND SOME OF THE LARGER AEGEAN ISLANDS.

(IN THIS CONNECTION, THE GERMAN RADIO REPORTED THE ITALIAN GARRISON HAD BEEN WITHDRAWN FROM CASTELROSSO, A TINY ISLAND OFF SOUTHERN TURKEY WHICH COULD BE AN EASY PREY FOR ALLIED FORCES ATTACKING FROM NEARBY CYPRUS OR SYRIA.

JUN 26 1943

(AT THE SAME TIME, REPORTS REACHING CAIRO INDICATED THAT ITALIAN FASCISTS ARE DISTURBED BY INCREASING SOVIET INFLUENCE IN THE BALKANS, A RECENT EDITORIAL IN THE NEWSPAPER IL MESSAGERO DECLARING THAT "THE SLAVS ARE PREPARING TO RESUME THEIR IMPERIALISTIC PUSH TO THE WEST.")

THE GREEK GUERRILLAS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE NEARLY DOUBLED THEIR FORCES AFTER THE ALLIED NORTH AFRICAN VICTORY AND WERE SAID TO BE ORGANIZED ON A NATION-WIDE SCALE.

THE GREEK PATRIOTS WERE SAID TO HAVE LAUNCHED HEAVY ATTACKS ON THE OCCUPYING FORCES NEAR THE YUGOSLAV BORDER.

THE YUGOSLAV INSURGENTS WERE DECLARED HERE TO HAVE RESUMED THEIR ATTACKS IN THE ZAGREB SECTOR THIS WEEK, AND BERLIN SOURCES CLAIMED STRONG GERMAN, ITALIAN, BULGARIAN AND CROAT FORCES HAD "PRACTICALLY ANNIHILATED" A LARGE BAND OF PARTISIANS IN THE MONTENEGRO MOUNTAINS.

AUTHORITATIVE BERLIN SOURCES WERE QUOTED BY STOCKHOLM PAPERS AS SAYING THE MONTENEGRO INSURGENTS NUMBERED TENS OF THOUSANDS AND WERE WELL EQUIPPED FIGHTERS.

30.24- 5399

THEY WERE DESCRIBED AS CONSISTING OF FORCES LED BOTH BY GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC AND THE MYSTERIOUS PARTISAN LEADER "TITO," A CROAT WHOSE REAL NAME IS JOSIP BROZ.

SEVERAL GERMAN DIVISIONS ALONE WERE ENGAGED WITH THE AXIS FORCES, BERLIN ACKNOWLEDGED, AS A CLEANUP EFFORT WAS MADE TO PREVENT THE GUERRILLAS IN THE WEST FROM AIDING ANY ALLIED LANDING OPERATION IN THE ADRIATIC AREA.

JUN 26 1943

SOME IDEA OF THE FIERCENESS OF THE BALKAN BATTLES IS GIVEN BY THE ROME CORRESPONDENT OF THE DAGENS DYHETER, WHO REPORTED RECENTLY THAT "ITALIAN LOSSES IN THE BALKANS OFTEN HAVE BEEN HEAVIER THAN THE TOTAL ITALIAN LOSSES ON OTHER FRONTS."

PS535AEW

ADD Moscow -- Soviet declares

"FOR THE PLUNDER, TORTURE AND MASSACRES OF THE PEACEFUL SOVIET CITIZENS PERPRETRATED IN PYATIGORSK, KURSK AND KUPYANSK, THE EXTRAORDINARY STATE COMMISSION HOLDS RESPONSIBLE THE COMMAND OF THE FIRST TANK ARMY, GENERAL OF CAVALRY MACKENSEN; CHIEF OF PROPAGANDA, DEPARTMENT OF FIRST TANK ARMY MILLER; COMMANDANT FLACH; DOCTOR KERN; INTERMEDIARY-INTERPRETER WEGEMANN; CHIEF OF SECRET FIELD POLICE KARGAN AND HIS ASSISTANT, SCHWEIZE."

MOSCOW, JUNE 25-(AP)-RUSSIA'S GRAINFIELDS PROMISE A MUCH BETTER HARVEST THIS YEAR THAN LAST BECAUSE OF FAVORABLE CLIMATIC CONDITIONS, INCLUDING A LONG, MOIST SPRING, SOVIET AGRICULTURAL EXPERTS SAID TODAY.

A BUMPER HARVEST WILL BE AS VITAL AS A VICTORY ON THE BATTLE-FIELD, THESE EXPERTS POINTED OUT, BECAUSE RUSSIA HAS BEEN SUFFERING FROM A GONSIDERABLE FOOD SHORTAGE SINCE LAST YEAR WHEN CROPS WERE

JUN 26 1943

POOR, COUPLED WITH THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF THE UKRAINE AND THE EXTENSIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH CAUCASUS, TWO OF THE COUNTRY'S RICHEST GRAIN AREAS.

HARVESTING WHICH BEGAN IN THE FIRST WEEK IN JUNE IN AZERBAIJAN, DAGHESTAN AND ORDZHONIKIDZE IS NOW UNDER WAY IN THE SOUTH VOLGA AND NORTH CAUCASIAN REGIONS.

AN UNUSUALLY GOOD CROP IS PREDICTED IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN SIBERIA, AS WELL AS IN CENTRAL RUSSIA. THE PRINCIPAL DIFFICULTY TO BE OVERCOME IS THE SHORTAGE OF MANPOWER DUE TO THE DEMANDS OF WAR INDUSTRIES. NEW CROP AREAS, AS A RESULT HAVE NECESSARILY BEEN RESTRICTED.

JUN 26 1943

AN EXCEPTION TO THIS ARE THE KITCHEN GARDENS, WHICH CORRESPOND TO THE VICTORY GARDENS IN THE UNITED STATES. THESE HAVE DOUBLED IN AREA THIS YEAR, THE EXPERTS POINTED OUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN RUSSIA'S FOOD SITUATION WILL BEGIN TO BE NOTICEABLE LATE IN JULY OR EARLY IN AUGUST, IT WAS EXPLAINED, ALTHOUGH THE WOMEN AND YOUTHS WHO WILL GATHER THE CROPS WON'T BE ABLE TO PRODUCE AS MUCH AS IF THE JOB WERE DONE BY THE NORMAL PEASANTRY, MOST OF WHOM ARE IN THE ARMY OR IN WAR WORK.

FOOD, HOWEVER, REMAINS HIGH ON THE LIST OF SUPPLIES BEING FURNISHED BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND AN EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF RATIONING IS EXPECTED TO KEEP THINGS GOING UNTIL THE CROPS COME IN.

JR1107PEW

ALGIERS, JUNE 25-(AP)-HENRI BONNET, MINISTER OF INFORMATION IN THE DE GAULLE-GIRAUD COMMITTEE, SAID AT HIS FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE TODAY THAT FRENCH UNITY IS COMPLETE AND ASSERTED THAT ONLY MINOR DETAILS IN

JUN 26 1943

CONNECTION WITH THE NEW EMPIRE GOVERNMENT REMAIN TO BE SETTLED.

HE SAID HE "HOPED" FOR EARLY RECOGNITION OF THE REGIME AS A TRUSTEE GOVERNMENT BY THE UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN. HE TALKED AT LENGTH WITH AMERICAN OFFICIALS ON THAT SUBJECT DURING HIS RECENT VISIT TO WASHINGTON, HE SAID.

JUN 26 1943

WHILE THERE ARE NO DEFINITE INDICATIONS OF RECOGNITION NOW, HE SAID HE BELIEVED THESE WOULD COME AS SOON AS THE LAST PROBLEMS CONFRONTING THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION ARE SOLVED.

DISCUSSING THE PROBLEM OF MERGING THE RESPECTIVE ARMED FORCES OF GENERALS CHARLES DE GAULLE AND HENRI GIRAUD, THE NEW MINISTER SAID A PERMANENT COMMISSION IS IN THE PROCESS OF FORMATION, AND THE PLANS WHICH HAVE BEEN WORKED OUT "CERTAINLY WILL WORK."

EARLIER, THE COMMITTEE RECEIVED A REPORT FROM COLONIAL MINISTER RENE PLEVENS SAYING THAT FOOD CONDITIONS OF MARTINIQUE AND GUADELOUPE WERE STEADILY DETERIORATING. THE TWO CARIBBEAN ISLANDS RULED BY ADMIRAL GEORGE ROBERT REMAIN OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF FRENCH AUTHORITIES FIGHTING ALONGSIDE THE ALLIES.

(THE UNITED STATES SEVERED RELATIONS WITH MARTINIQUE LAST APRIL AND SECRETARY HULL SAID THE NAVY WAS KEEPING WATCH THERE. SUPPLIES SUBSEQUENTLY HAVE DIMINISHED.)

THE COMMITTEE DEVOTED A THREE-HOUR SESSION TO ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS TODAY BUT CAREFULLY AVOIDED THE QUESTION OF PERSONNEL OF THE PERMANENT MILITARY COMMISSION.

ALGIERS, JUNE 25--(AP)---FOOD CONDITIONS OF

JUN 26 1943

MARTINIQUE AND GUADELOUPE, WHICH R[illegible] OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF FRENCH AUTHORITIES FIGHTING ALONGSIDE THE ALLIES, WERE REPORTED TODAY

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TO BE STEADILY DETERIORATING.

THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION RECEIVED A REPORT FROM COLONIAL MINISTER RENE PLEVENS ON THE SITUATION IN THE TWO CARIBBEAN ISLANDS RULED BY ADMIRAL GEORGES ROBERT. JUN 26 1943

(THE UNITED STATES SEVERED RELATIONS WITH MARTINIQUE LAST APRIL, AND SECRETARY HULL SAID THE NAVY WAS KEEPING WATCH THERE. SUPPLIES HAVE ~~BEEN~~ SUBSEQUENTLY DIMINISHED. CAMILLE CHAUTEMPS, FORMER PREMIER OF FRANCE, WROTE IN A WASHINGTON DISPATCH MAY 22 THAT THE COLONIAL GOVERNOR WAS "FORCING A PERSONAL DICTATORSHIP UPON THE INHABITANTS, DEALING ON EQUAL TERMS WITH THE MIGHTIEST POWER AND NOT HESITATING TO DEFY THE ENTIRE WORLD" IN SUPPORT OF VICHY.)

CAREFULLY AVOIDING THE QUESTION OF PERSONNEL OF THE PERMENENT MILITARY COMMISSION, THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION DEVOTED A THREE-HOUR SESSION TO ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS.

ALGIERS, JUNE 25--(AP)-- CAREFULLY AVOIDING THE ALL-IMPORTANT QUESTION OF THE PERSONNEL OF THE PERMANENT MILITARY COMMISSION, THE FRENCH ~~NAZI~~ COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION ~~EX~~

30-24-5401

DEVOTED ~~THREE~~ A THREE HOUR SESSION TO ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS TODAY.

~~THEREFOR~~ THE SIX-MAN MILITARY COMMISSION, TO BE JOINTLY APPOINTED BY GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE AND GEN. HENRI. GIRAUD, WILL BE ENTRUSTED WITH THE TASK OF FUSING THEIR TWO FIGHTING FORCES. EACH HAS NAMED ONE REPRESENTATIVE SO FAR. JUN 26 1943

FOLLOWING THE MEETING HENRI BONNET, MINISTER OF INFORMATION, ISSUED A STATEMENT DECLARING THE SUBJECTS DISCUSSED WERE:

1. ANNULMENT OF TRIALS AND SENTENCES IMPOSED FOR ACTIONS IN THE SERVICE OF FRANCE SINCE JUNE 1940.

2. RESTORATION TO OFFICE OF ALL OFFICIALS OF ALL GRADES WHO WERE DISCHARGED OR DEMOTED BECAUSE OF MEASURES IMPOSED BY ~~THE~~ ENEMY.

3. ABROGATION OF THE DECREE OF SEPT. 26, 1939 AND AMNESTY FOR THE SENTENCES IMPOSED IN VIOLATION THEREOF. ( THE DECREE PROHIBITED ALL COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES.)

JUN 26 1943

THE QUESTIONS,BONNET EXPLAINED,WERE MERELY DISCUSSED

AND NO ACTION WAS TAKEN.

JUN 26 1943

THE COMMITTEE DECIDED TO ESTABLISH A DEPARTMENT FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE AFFAIRS OF ALSACE-LORRAINE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR. THE SESSION CLOSED WITH A REPORT BY RENE PLEVENS,MINISTER OF COLONIES,ON THE SITUATION XE IN GUADELOUP AND MARTINIQUE,WHERE FOOD CONDITIONS WERE REPORTED TO BE STEADILY DETERIORATING.

APR ALGIERS MORING 1445 FWF 1026A

FIRST LEAD SALONIKA

BY GEORGE TUCKER

CAIRO, JUNE 25-(AP)-ALLIED AIR POWER BROKE NEW GROUND YESTERDAY WHEN MORE THAN 50 FOUR-ENGINED LIBERATORS OF THE NINTH U.S. AIR FORCE DUMPED MORE THAN 125 TONS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES ON THE SEDES AIRDROME AT SALONIKA IN OCCUPIED GREECE, SCORING DIRECT HITS ON AXIS BARRACKS, HANGARS, REVETMENTS AND DISPERSAL AREAS.

IT WAS THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF THE LIBERATORS OVER GREEK TERRITORY SINCE THE SPECTACULAR RAID ON NAVARINO BAY LAST SEPTEMBER.

THE DAYLIGHT ASSAULT BECAME A POLITICAL AS WELL AS MILITARY THRUST AS HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF POSTERS BEARING AN ENCOURAGING MESSAGE TO THE GREEK PEOPLE WERE RELEASED OVER THEIR CITIES.

SALONIKA IS GREECE'S SECOND LARGEST CITY. WITH A FINE HARBOR RANKING IN STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE ALONG WITH PIRAEUS, PORT OF ATHENS. THE CHIEF OBJECTIVE OF YESTERDAY'S BLOW WAS TO WIPE OUT AN AIR TRAINING CENTER AND OTHER AERIAL FACILITIES, WHILE AT THE SAME TIME SPARING THE GREEK PEOPLE.

(WHILE THE LIBERATORS WERE SPREADING DESTRUCTION ON THE SEDES FIELD, ABOUT 300 OTHER AMERICAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS OF THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN COMMAND ATTACKED AIRDROMES, RAILROAD YARDS, INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND SHIPPING ON SARDINIA, 700 MILES TO THE WEST.

(MARAUDER MEDIUM BOMBERS WITH AN ESCORT OF LIGHTNING FIGHTERS ATTACKED CHILIVANI, HITTING A RAILROAD JUNCTION AND INDUSTRIAL PLANTS. MITCHELL MEDIUMS, ALSO WITH LIGHTNING ESCORT, BOMBED AN AIRFIELD AT VENAFIORITA AND SHIPPING AT GOLFO ARANCI, HITTING THREE VESSELS IN THE LATTER PORT. BOMB-CARRYING WARHAWK FIGHTERS ATTACKED A LANDING GROUND AT CAPOTERRA IN SOUTHERN SARDINIA AND TWO SMALL SHIPS OFF THE COAST.

JUN 26 1943

(ON THE PREVIOUS NIGHT RAF WELLINGTON BOMBERS ATTACKED CATANIA IN SICILY, POURING BOMBS ON FACTORIES AND IN THE RAILWAY YARDS OF THAT IMPORTANT AXIS COMMUNICATIONS POINT.

(YESTERDAY, RAF FIGHTER-BOMBERS FLEW FROM MALTA TO ATTACK INDUSTRIAL INSTALLATIONS AT POZZALLO, SICILY, AND LAST NIGHT BRITISH NAVAL AIRCRAFT RAIDED AUGUSTA ON THE SAME ISLAND.)

SEDES, LARGEST AND MOST IMPORTANT OF FIVE GERMAN AIRDROMES IN THE AREA, IS SIX MILES SOUTHEAST OF SALONIKA. PILOTS RETURNING AT DUSK LAST NIGHT REPORTED DIRECT HITS ON AT LEAST THREE OF SIX GREAT STONE HANGARS AND WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF REPAIR SHOPS, BARRACKS AND ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS. NOT A BOMBER WAS LOST.

JUN 26 1943

3024 - 5403

A COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT AT LEAST THREE ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND, AND THAT NO FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS ENCOUNTERED. IT SAID RUNWAY DISPERSAL AREAS WERE COVERED BY BOMB BURSTS AS THE LIBERATORS SWEPT ACROSS IN TWO WAVES.

THE ATTACK APPARENTLY CAUGHT THE GERMANS BY SURPRISE. ALTHOUGH THE SALONIKA AIR BASE IS REGARDED AS A KEY IN THE NAZIS' NEW "SIEGFRIED LINE" IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, ITS ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES WERE FOUND TO BE EXTREMELY LIGHT.

JUN 26 1943

A COMMUNIQUE SAID "OIL FIRES WERE OBSERVED WEST AND SOUTH OF THE HANGARS AND GRAY AND BLACK SMOKE COVERED THE TARGET AREA WHEN THE BOMBERS LEFT."

SALONIKA HAD 270,000 PEOPLE BEFORE THE WAR AND IS ONLY 50 MILES FROM THE BULGARIAN BORDER ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE BAY OF SALONIKA. IT HAS A HARBOR CAPABLE OF BERTHING MORE THAN A DOZEN LARGE SHIPS AND HAS BEEN USED BY THE GERMANS AS A MAIN SUPPLY BASE FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN AREA. FLAT TERRAIN ABOUT THE CITY HAS MADE IT AN IDEAL POINT FOR AIR TRAINING FIELDS.

ADD ALLIED HDQ N. AFRICA

(WHOLLY UNCONFIRMED AXIS BROADCASTS DECLARED SIX VESSELS HAD BEEN SUNK IN THE MEDITERRANEAN IN NEW ATTACKS UPON ALLIED CONVOYS. A GERMAN BROADCAST SAID NAZI SUBMARINES SANK THREE SHIPS TOTALING 15,000 TONS FROM A CONVOY YESTERDAY.

(TODAY'S ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS FROM A ROME BROADCAST, DECLARED THAT ITALIAN TORPEDO PLANES SANK THREE STEAMERS, TOTALLING 31,000 TONS OUT OF ALLIED CONVOYS ALONG THE NORTH AFRICAN COASTS, AFTER REPEATED NIGHT ATTACKS. THREE MORE WERE REPORTED DAMAGED.

3024 - 5403

(ROME ALSO ASSERTED THAT BIZERTE AND SHIPS AT ANCHOR THERE WERE ATTACKED BY AXIS BOMBERS.

(THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED THAT 33 ALLIED PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN DURING ATTACKS ON SARDINIAN LOCALITIES YESTERDAY AND LAST NIGHT, SEVEN BY ITALIAN FIGHTERS, 23 BY GERMAN FIGHTERS, AND THREE BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE. THE COMMUNIQUE REPORTED ONLY TWO ITALIAN PLANES AS LOST. A BERLIN BROADCAST SAID THE GERMAN AIR FORCE SUFFERED NO LOSS.

(ROME ADMITTED DAMAGE AND CASUALTIES "OF SOME SIZE" IN SASSARI PROVINCE, IN CHILIVANI, AND AT GOLFO ARANCI AS A RESULT OF ALLIED RAIDS.)

JUN 26 1943

THE CAIRO WAR BULLETIN SAID THAT AT SALONIKA HITS WERE SCORED ON ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS, AIRDROME RUNWAYS AND DISPERSAL AREAS, AT LEAST THREE ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND, AND FIRES WERE STARTED AMONG OIL SUPPLIES AS WELL AS IN THE THREE HANGARS.

(SALONIKA, THE BASE FROM WHICH GEN. FRANCHET D'ESPEREY SENT HIS ALLIED FORCES CHARGING UP THROUGH THE BALKANS IN 1918 IN THE SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION THAT HERALDED THE WINDUP OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR, IS LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 700 MILES NORTHWEST OF ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

(ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL PORTS ON THE AEGEAN, IT HAS FIGURED LARGELY IN BALKAN INVASION SPECULATION AND FREQUENT REPORTS HAVE SEEPED FROM THE BALKANS THAT THE NAZIS HAVE STRONGLY FORTIFIED THE ENTIRE AREA. THE CITY HAS A PEACETIME POPULATION OF 236,000.)

THE HEADQUARTERS WAR BULLETIN SAID THAT THE TWIN-ENGINED WELLINGTONS PLACED THEIR BOMBS IN THE INDUSTRIAL AREA AND ON THE ASSEMBLY YARDS AT CATANIA, LOCATED ON THE SOUTHEASTERN CORNER OF SICILY.

JUN 26 1943

IN DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY, AMERICAN B-26 MARAUDERS, ESCORTED BY P-38 LIGHTNINGS, ATTACKED THE RAILROAD JUNCTION AND INDUSTRIAL PLANTS IN CHILIVANIA IN NORTH-CENTRAL SARDINIA.

AT THE SAME TIME, B-25 MITCHELLS, ALSO ESCORTED BY AMERICAN LIGHTNINGS, BOMBED THE AIRFIELD AT VENAFIORITA AND SHIPPING AT GOLFO ARANCI, BOTH IN SARDINIA. THREE VESSELS WERE REPORTED HIT AT GOLFO ARANCI.

AMERICAN P-40 WARHAWKS SHOT UP THE LANDING GROUND AT CAPOTERRA IN SOUTHERN SARDINIA, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, AND ALSO HIT TWO SMALL SHIPS OFF THE COAST.

JUN 26 1943

(YESTERDAY'S ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE, APPARENTLY REPORTING ON THE WELLINGTON ATTACK, SAID THAT AT CATANIA NUMEROUS BUILDINGS COLLAPSED AND CASUALTIES AMONG THE CIVILIAN POPULATION INCLUDED 19 DEAD AND ABOUT 100 INJURED.)

NIGHT LEAD NORTH AFRICAN

BY NOLAND NORGAARD

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 25-(AP)-MORE THAN 300 AMERICAN BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS SWEEPING OUT FROM BASES OF THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN AIR FORCE SPRAYED THE BIG ITALIAN ISLAND OF SARDINIA YESTERDAY FROM ITS AIR FIELDS TO ITS HABORS AND CUT DEEPLY AGAIN INTO THE AXIS FIGHTER STRENGTH IN THIS THEATER.

GENERAL EISENHOWER'S HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT IN THESE WIDESPREAD ATTACKS, A HEAVY ASSAULT UPON THE IMPORTANT PORT OF CATANIA IN SICILY THE NIGHT BEFORE BY BRITISH WELLINGTON BOMBERS AND OTHER OPERATIONS 21 ENEMY PLANES HAD BEEN SHOT FROM THE SKIES AT THE LOSS OF NINE ALLIED CRAFT.

THE BRITISH SQUADRONS BASED ON MALTA WERE ACTIVE, TOO, A VALLETTA COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING DURING THE DAY THAT FIGHTER-BOMBERS HAD SMASHED AT WAR PLANTS IN POZZALLO, SICILY, WHILE BRITISH NAVAL AIRMEN HAD MADE A SIMILAR ATTACK AT AUGUSTA, SICLY. A CHALLENGING GERMAN MESSERSCHMITT WAS DESTROYED BY RAF SPITFIRES.

THE HEAVY ASSAULT UPON SARDINIA WAS LED BY B-25 MITCHELLS, WHICH BOMBED TWO ENEMY SUPPLY SHIPS AT GOLFO ARANCI, A PORT IN THE NORTHEAST OF THE ISLAND, AND SMASHED THE DOCKS.

OTHER ALLIED PLANES HIT THE VINAFIORITA AIR FIELD, THE RAILWAY JUNCTION AT CHILIVANI AND TWO SMALL SHIPS OFF THE SOUTHERN ISLAND.

AT CAPOTERRA AIR FIELD WARHAWKS DESTROYED SEVERAL AXIS PLANES ON THE GROUND; THE RAILWAY JUNCTION AT LA MADDELENA, NEAR CAGLIARI, WAS HEAVILY ATTACKED.

JUN 26 1943

LIGHTING FIGHTERS ESCORTING MARAUDER BOMBERS TO CHILIVANI TURNED IN ONE OF THE GREAT VICTORIES OF THE DAY. THEY SENT 13 ENEMY PLANES DOWN IN FLAMES.

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BY JOSEPH MORTON

AN ADVANCED AMERICAN AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 25-(AP)-SECOND LIEUT.JOHN RICHARD WILKES OF 1090 EAST LAWN ST., DETROIT, TOOK A P-38 LIGHTNING ON A MISSION OVER SARDINIA YESTERDAY ON HIS FIRST COMBAT ASSIGNMENT. HE WANTED ACTION AND HE GOT IT--ALMOST EVERYTHING IN THE BOOK.

FIRST, A MESSERSCHMITT MADE A SIEVE OF HIS PLANE. AS HE TURNED HOME, HE FOUND ONE ENGINE ON FIRE AND HE WAS FORCED TO MAKE THE LONG WATER HOP FROM SARDINIA TO NORTH AFRICA ON HIS ONE REMAINING ENGINE AND WITH

JUN 26 1943

3024-5405

3024-5405

PRECIOUS LITTLE GAS.

WILKES CRASHED IN LANDING BUT CLIMBED OUT UNHURT ON HIS HOME FIELD.

THE 22-YEAR-OLD PILOT ARRIVED IN NORTH AFRICA RECENTLY AND JOINED HIS SQUADRON FIVE DAYS AGO. YESTERDAY HE WAS CHOSEN TO HELP ESCORT A GROUP OF MARAUDERS WHOSE MISSION WAS TO BOMB CHILIVANI.

ALL THE PLANES REACHED THE TARGET AREA WITHOUT INCIDENT WITH WILKES KEEPING HIS PLACE IN THE FORMATION.

JUN 26 1943

"THE FIRST THING I KNEW, THEY WERE ALL AROUND US," WILKES SAID, "I BROKE FORMATION AND LOOKED AND THERE WAS ONE ON MY TAIL. I STARTED UP AND COMPLETED A 360-DEGREE TURN, SAW I WAS SMOKING, SO I TURNED TOWARD THE SEA. I CUT OFF THE LEFT MOTOR WHICH WAS ON FIRE, THEN I WENT INTO A SPIRAL, GOT DOWN ON DECK AND HEADED TOWARD HOME.

"TWO OF THE OTHER FELLOWS CAME DOWN AND STAYED WITH ME UNTIL WE WERE ACROSS THE WATER."

WHEN WILKES REACHED HIS HOME STATION HE LOST NO TIME IN STARTING DOWN, BUT THEN "MY HYDRAULIC SYSTEM WAS SO SHOT UP I HAD TO PUMP THE WHEELS DOWN BY HAND. I CAME IN HOT, BUT THE PLANE WOULDN'T SETTLE. FINALLY I SHOVED THE STICK FORWARD. THE NEXT THING I KNEW I WAS SKIDDING ALONG ON THE NOSE OF THE PLANE."

WILKES COUNTED 180 HOLES IN HIS PLANE. EXPLOSIVE CANNON SHELLS HAD HIT THE MAIN GAS TANK. GAPING RENTS SHOWED IN THE COCKPIT. IN VIEW OF THE ADDITIONAL DAMAGE CAUSED BY THE CRASH LANDING WILKES DECIDED "I MUST HAVE A CHARMED LIFE." IT WAS THE 19TH MISSION ON WHICH THE PLANE HAD FLOWN.

THE FLIER'S JOY OVER HIS SAFE RETURN WAS DILUTED BECAUSE "I DIDN'T GET A CHANCE TO FIRE AT ANYBODY." HE FOUND CONSOLATION, HOWEVER, IN LEARNING THAT THE MESSERSCHMITT WHICH HAD RIDDLED HIS PLANE WAS LATER THE VICTIM OF LIEUT.GEORGE D.WEIGHTMAN, OF ANTIOCH, CALIF.

A COMPLETE CHECK SHOWED THAT TWO OTHER MESSERSCHMITTS WERE TUMBLED TO EARTH BY HUBERT M.BLAIR, OF CHATHAM, V., WHO FOUN

JUN 26 1943

TO EARTH BY HUBERT M.BLAIR, OF CHATHAM, VA., WHO FOUND THEM "DUMB."

"THEY CAME DOWN AND FLUTTERED AROUND AS IF THEY WERE DUMB-FOUNDED," HE SAID.

CAPT.CARL F.RUDDER, OF STENSON, ALA., AND LIEUT.JOHN S.GARBETT OF 1413 WELLER AVE., LAPORTE, IND., COLLECTED ONE ENEMY PLANE EACH, RUNNING THE SQUADRON'S TOTAL FOR THE DAY TO FIVE.

SW&JS434PEW

ADD New Delhi

**RAF BOMBING OPERATIONS OVER WESTERN BURMA DURING THE PAST WEEK HAVE BEEN GREATLY RESTRICTED BY HEAVY CLOUDSTORMS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, BUT REGULAR RECONNAISSANCE PATROLS HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT AND BOMBING AND MACHINEGUN ATTACKS HAVE BEEN MADE ON ENEMY POSITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.**

**NO AIRCRAFT HAVE BEEN LOST IN THESE OPERATIONS, THE BULLETIN SAID.**

MELBOURNE, JUNE 25-(AP)-ANETA, THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES NEWS AGENCY, SAID TODAY THE JAPANESE CONTROLLED MACASSAR RADIO HAD IMPLIED THAT WEDNESDAY'S HEAVY AMERICAN BOMBER RAID ON CELEBES CAUSED SERIOUS DAMAGE.

JUN 26 1943

JUN 26 1943

THE MACASSAR RADIO INDICATED HEAVY CASUALTIES BY PROMISING AID TO DEPENDENTS OF THE DEAD, HOSPITALIZATION FOR THE WOUNDED AND RELIEF FOR THE HOMELESS, THE AGENCY SAID.

DUTCH MONITORS SAID THAT THIS WAS THE FIRST ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE RAID THEY HAD HARD FROM JAPANESE SOURCES. THE BROADCAST WAS DELIVERED IN THEMALAY LANGUAGE.

(AMERICAN LIBERATORS STAGED THE RAID, THE SECOND LONGEST OF THE WAR BY LAND-BSED PLANES, ON JUNE 23. ONE JAPANESE CRUISER WAS HEAVILY DAMAGED.

JUN 26 1943

(THE LONGEST RAID OF THE WAR WAS MADE BY AMERICAN LIBERATORS ON WAKE ISLAND CHRISTMAS EVE. THEBOMBERS FLEW A DISTANCE OF 2400 MILES, 400 MILES MORE THAN THE PLANES THAT HIT CELEBES).

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ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 26-(AP)-A BEAUFORT BOMBER SCORED A NEAR MISS ON A MERCHANTMAN IN A SMALL JAPANESE CONVOY OFF CAPE ST.GEORGE YESTERDAY, THE HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED.

CAPE ST.GEORGE IS ON THE SOUTHEASTERN TIP OF NEW IRELAND.

"ONE OF OUR MEDIUM BOMBERS ON RECONNAISSANCE ATTACKED A CARGO VESSEL IN AN ESCORTED ENEMY CONVOY OF THREE SMALL SHIPS, SCORING A NEAR MISS," THE NOON COMMUNIQUE SAID.

IN A REPORT OF EXTREMELY LIMITED ACTIVITY, THE COMMUNIQUE TOLD OF A SWEEP BY MEDIUM BOMBERS SOUTHWEST OF MADANG, NEW GUINEA, WHERE FIVE JAPANESE-HELD VILLAGES WERE STRAFED FROM TREETOP HEIGHT. NATIVE STRUCTURES WERE SET AFIRE AND A MACHINEGUN POST SILENCED.

THE SHIPS SPOTTED BY THE BEAUFORT OFF NEW IRELAND WERE ESCORTED BY A DESTROYER.

MEANWHILE, REPORTS WERE RECEIVED FROM FLIERS WHO HAVE BEEN ON RECONNAISSANCE OVER THE BIG JAPANESE BASE OF RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, SHOWING CONCENTRATIONS OF AIRCRAFT AND SHIPPING. RABAUL IS THE BASE WHICH ALLIED BOMBERS RECENTLY POUNDED WITH MORE THAN 160 TONS OF BOMBS IN SIX RAIDS.

JUN 26 1943

THE FLIERS REPORTED THAT THE SHIPPING IN THE AREA WAS ABOUT AT THE USUAL STRENGTH BUT INCLUDED A CONVERTED AIRCRAFT CARRIER. THEY SAID THEY COUNTED APPROXIMATELY 170 BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS ON THE AIRFIELDS, A SLIGHT INCREASE OVER THE PREVIOUS REPORT.

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BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JUNE 15-(DELAYED)-(AP)-NOT ALL THE STRANGE MUSIC IN THE JUNGLE IS NATIVE--EVEN IF IT SOUNDS THAT WAY. GIVE EAR, AS PROOF, TO CAP'N PORTMORE'S HEPCATS, THE SELF-STYLED "FIGHTIN'EST, FLYINGEST SWING BAND IN UNCLE SAM'S ARMED FORCES."

THEY REHEARSE IN THEIR SPARE TIME--IF ANY.

"SOME OF US ARE PILOTS WHO SPEND MOST OF THE DAY FLYING," SAYS THE BAND LEADER, CAPT. GILBERT PORTMORE, OF FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

"OTHERS ARE CREW CHIEFS ON STEADY DUTY. AS FAR AS I'VE BEEN ABLE TO FIND OUT, THIS IS THE ONLY BAND IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA MADE UP ENTIRELY OF COMBAT CREWS."

CPL. CHARLES FORSMAN, OF STAMFORD, CONN., MANAGES TO GET HOLD OF NEW SHEET MUSIC OCCASIONALLY FOR HIS PIANO BUT ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE VARIOUS INSTRUMENTS ARE LACKING.

JUN 26 1943

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"AND NO ONE HERE HAS TIME TO DO ANY ARRANGING OF OUR OWN," HE ADDS."

RIGHT NOW THE 12-MEMBER BAND IS LOOKING FOR TWO SAXOPHONES AND A BULL FIDDLE TO BRING THE GROUP TO ITS DESIRED STRENGTH.

THE MUSIC THEY PLAY WITH THE GUNS ON THEIR PLANES IS ALSO ALL RIGHT. AMONG THEM, FOUR BAND MEMBERS HAVE SHOT DOWN SIX JAPANESE ZEROS.

JUN 26 1943

GETTING INSTRUMENTS HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MAJOR BAND PROBLEMS.

"UNDER THE PRESENT ARMY SETUP THERE ARE NO PROVISONS FOR MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN THE AIR FORCE," EXPLAINED PORTMORE.

"THE INFANTRY IS SUPPOSED TO PROVIDE THE BANDS, SO INFANTRY OUTFITS GET BAND PERSONNEL AND INSTRUMENTS. WE'VE HAD TO BUY, BEG OR BORROW OUR OWN INSTRUMENTS IN AUSTRALIA."

PORTMORE, A DARTMOUTH COLLEGE GRADUATE, USED TO PLAY THE TRUMPET WITH BOB CROSBY'S BOBCATS ON WEEK-ENDS AWAY FROM SCHOOL. ANOTHER TRUMPETER IN THE BAND WHO HAS SAT IN WITH BOB CROSBY'S ORCHESTRA IS CPL. ROBERT RAWDIN OF LOS ANGELES.

OTHER P-40 PILOTS IN THE BAND ARE LIEUT. ROBERT HOWARD, OAKLAND, CALIF., TROMBONE PLAYER WHO USED TO BELONG TO A SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA, AND LIEUT. ROBERT W. ASCHENBRENER OF LAC DU FLAMBEAU, WIS., SAXOPHONE AND CLARINET.

THE BAND'S DRUMMER, TECHNICAL SGT. WESLEY DOWNER, 115 EAST MAPLE STREET, ADRIAN, MICH., IS A FORMER MICHIGAN STATE CHAMPION DRUMMER AND PLAYED IN TOMMY DORSEY'S ORCHESTRA BEFORE IT BECAME A NAME BAND.

OTHER PORTMORE HEPCATS: SGT.JOE A.GALLANT, 9 FRANKLIN AVENUE, CHELSEA, MASS., GUITAR; CPL.ELWOOD P.JOHNS, 137 MAPLEWOOD AVENUE, BOGOTA, N.J., BASS; PVT.WILLIAM H.MEYER, 39 SEMINARY STREET, AUBURN,N.Y., CPL.JOHN T.INNIS, 607 1/2 SECOND AVENUE, STERLING, ILL., AND SGT.RICHARD J.GRUNWALD (ADDRESS NOT AVAILABLE)--REEDS.

JUN 26 1943

STILL ANOTHER FIGHTER PILOT, SMOOTH-VOICED LIEUT.JOHN S. MILLER, OF BENNINGTON,VT., SANG WITH THE BAND AT A RECENT GROUP ENTERTAINMENT.

MILLER BELONGS TO A GROUP GLEE CLUB WHICH ALSO INCLUDES SGT. JOHN J.BALCHIK, ALBION, MICH.; STAFF SGT.HERBERT A.CHAPM DULUTH, MINN.; STAFF SGT.ROLAND C.ROCK, JONESVILLE, MICH.; STAFF SGT.ROBERT H.APPLEWHITE, LUMBERTON, MISS.; STAFF SGT. JIMMIE W.BARLETT, WEST ASHEVILLE,N.C.; AND SGT.FLORIAN F.SCHMIDT, ST.LOUIS.

STAFF SGT.KIAH EVANS, FISK, MO., WROTE AND DIRECTED THAT PARTICULAR SHOW.. OTHERS TAKING PART INCLUDED CAPT.HERMAN A. TAPPER, WASHINGTON,D.C.; CPL.MYRL J.ESKEW, ATLANTA,GA.; AND CPL.RALPH L.BOYCE, GARDNER, MASS.

EW845PCW

**ADVANCED AMERICAN BASE, SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JUNE 17-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JACK BENNY AND THE ANDREWS SISTERS ENTERTAINED THE MOST EXPERIENCED ATTACK SQUADRON IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE MORE OR LESS BY PROXY LAST NIGHT.**

**THE OFFICERS OF AN A-20 SQUADRON WHICH BY THE END OF MAY HAD TAKEN**

JUN 26 1943

PART IN 1035 SORTIES DURING 232 ATTACK MISSIONS--CLAIMED AS AN AMERICAN RECORD--WERE ENTERTAINING THEIR ENLISTED MEN. ON THE BILL WERE THE NAMES OF HOLLYWOOD ENTERTAINERS.

JACK BENNY, IDENTIFIED BY HIS QUAVERING VIOLIN SOLO, "LOVE IN BLOOM," TURNED OUT TO BE LIEUT.EDMOND D.MONTAGANO, OF CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO, MOST BEMEDALLED PILOT IN THIS OFTEN-DECORATED SQUADRON.

JUN 26 1943

MONTAGANO, WHO HAS THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, SILVER STAR, PURPLE HEART AND AIR MEDAL, WAS A VIOLINIST, CELLIST AND SINGER WITH SAMMY KAYE'S ORCHESTRA BEFORE HE BECAME A FLIER. HE IS A GRADUATE OF LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

THE ANDREWS SISTERS WERE THREE LIEUTENANTS--MONTAGANO WAS ONE OF THEM--DRESSED AS WOMEN, WHO PRETENDED TO SING "BADDY" WHILE THE ANDREWS SISTERS RECORDING OF THAT PIECE WAS PLAYED BACKSTAGE. THE OTHER "SISTERS:" EDWARD R.RICHARDSON, MUSKOGEE, OKLA.; AND JACK F.TAYLOR, CANTON, ILL.

MUSIC WAS PROVIDED BY AN INFANTRY ORCHESTRA, THE KIVE FOUR. ITS PERSONNEL INCLUDED: TECHNICIAN FIFTH GRADE CLARENCE LINDSTROM, GREAT FALS MONTANA, CLARINET; PVT.MAXWELL C.HONGOLTZ, 3345 NORTH MARSHFIELD AVENUE, CHICAGO, SINGER AND ACCORDIONIST; PFC EDWARD BIEHL, 5330 COLUMBIA DRIVE, MILES CITY, MONT., GUITAR AND VOCALIST.

OTHER OFFICERS TAKING PART INCLUDED LIEUTENANTS JARRET (BILLY) ROAN, SHREVEPORT, LA., JACK CATES, BURLINTON, N.C., RISDEN A.LYON, WADESBORO, N.C., JOHN G.KELLEY, ROCK HILL, S.C., AND ROBERT N.DOWN, JACKSONVILLE, FLA. DOW WAS A TELEGRAPH EDITOR OF A JACKSONVILLE NEWSPAPER.

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SERGEANT JIM LUCAS, U.S. MARINE CORPS, OF 25131 EAST 14TH PLACE, TULSA, OKLA., AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

(WX)-SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, JUNE 1-(DELAYED)-FIRST LIEUTENANT RICHARD L.NICKERSON, U.S.M.C., 11 HIGH STREET, FARMINGTON,MAINE, HAS BEEN PRAISED BY HIS COMMANDING OFFICER FOR HIS PART IN KEEPING OPEN AN AERIAL SUPPLY ROUTE TO HENDERSON FIELD DURING THE BATTLE FOR THE SOLOMON ISLANDS.

NICKERSON, THEN A SECOND LIEUTENANT, REPEATEDLY RISKED HIS LIFE TO PILOT NAVY CARGO TRANSPORT PLANES LOADED WITH GASOLINE, HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND BOMBS, TO GUADALCANAL. HE HELPED UNLOAD THE CARGOES UNDER FIRE ON HENDERSON FIELD'S BOMB-SHATTERED RUNWAYS, THEN TOOK OFF WITH WOUNDED MARINES.

THE SAGA WRITTEN BY HIS SQUADRON HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED BY ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY,JR., U.S.N., COMMANDER SOUTH PACIFIC AREA AND SOUTH PACIFIC FORCES, AS "AN EXAMPLE OF COURAGE AND SKILL."

JUN 26 1943

LIEUTENANT NICKERSON IS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS.L.A.NICKERSON OF FARMINGTON.

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(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SGT.JIM LUCAS, U.S. MARINE CORPS, OF 25131 EAST 14TH PLACE, TULSA, OKLA., AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

(WX)-SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, JUNE 5-(DELAYED)-TECHNICAL SGT.FRANK E.GEIST, 23, OF 2004 FOURTH AVENUE, KEARNEY, NEBRASKA, HAS BEEN COMPLIMENTED BY HIS COMMANDING OFFICER AT THIS SOUTH PACIFIC BASE FOR THE PART HE PLAYED IN KEEPING OPEN AN AERIAL "BURMA ROAD" OF SUPPLIES TO HENDERSON FIELD DURING THE SOLOMON

JUN 26 1943

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ISLANDS CAMPAIGN.

REPEATEDLY GEIST, THEN A STAFF SERGEANT, RODE INTO GUADALCANAL AS MECHANIC IN A NAVY CARGO TRANSPORT PLANE LOADED WITH BOMBS, HIGH EXPLOSIVES AND GASOLINE, HELPED UNLOAD THEM UNDER FIRE ON HENDERSON FIELD RUNWAYS, AND TOOK OFF INTO HOSTILE SKIES WITH WOUNDED MARINES FOR BASE HOSPITALS OUT OF THE FIGHTING ZONE.

THE SAGA OF HIS SQUADRON HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED BY ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY,JR., U.S.N., AS "AN EXAMPLE OF COURAGE AND SKILL."

JUN 26 1943

TECHNICAL SERGEANT GEIST ENLISTED JULY 16, 1940, AT DES MOINES, IOWA. HE IS THE SON OF MRS.LENTO GLADYS GEIST OF KEARNEY, NEBRASKA.

BY DEAN SCHEDLER

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, (FRIDAY) -- JUNE 25-(THURSDAY)-(AP)- BITS OF "INTELLIGENCE" FROM A CORRESPONDENT'S NOTE BOOK DURING WANDERINGS AROUND NEW GUINEA:

WHEN PRIVATE JAMES MCHERNEY, CLEVELAND,O., ATTEMPTED TO SOUND AN AIR RAID ALERT BY FIRING A JAPANESE RIFLE, THE RIFLE JAMMED. HOWEVER, HIS LUNG POWER SENT THE BOYS SCRAMBLING FOR TRENCHES AND TIN HATS.

* * * *

ROMANCE BETWEEN STAFF SGT.HERBERT BILLINGTON, BALLANTYNE BRIDGE, N.Y., AND A SOCIALITE SYDNEY,AUSTRALIA, GIRL, HAS THE ENLISTED MEN OF A BOMBER GROUP WATCHING THE PLANES FOR THE RETURN OF BILLINGTON --9 IS IN AUSTRALIA ON LEAVE. HIS PALS, WHO JUST HEARD ABOUT THE ENGAGEMENT, FORECAST GREAT THINGS FOR THEIR CLUB -- THE FUTURE GROOM'S PARENTS OWN HARDWARE STORES WHILE THE FUTURE BRIDE'S FAMILY IS IN THE ICE CREAM BUSINESS -- AND ENVISAGE TONS OF ICE CREAM NIGHTLY UPON BILLINGTON'S RETURN.

JUN 26 1943

FOR SACU HH

WASHINGTON,JUNE 25-(AP)-DECORATION OF TWO DESTROYER COMMANDERS WHO HELPED TURN BACK A JAPANESE FORCE HEADING FOR THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS LAST MARCH WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE NAVY TODAY.

THE OFFICERS ARE:

COMMANDER ANTHONY L.RORSCHACH, 1504 WEST CEDAR AVE.,REDLANDS,CALIF., AWARDED THE SILVER STAR, AND LIEUTENANT COMMANDER JOHN C.ATKENSON, COLUMBIA,ALA., AWARDED THE NAVY CROSS. ATKENSONS WIFE, MRS. LOUISE ATKENSON LIVES AT 1130 ROCKBRIDGE AVENUE, NORFOLK,VA.

THE DESTROYERS COMMANDED BY THE TWO OFFICERS WERE PART OF A LIGHT PATROL FORCE WHICH INTERCEPTED THE FAR STRONGER JAPANESE FORCE OFF THE KOMANDORSKI ISLANDS, IMMEDIATELY ATTACKED AND FORCED THE ENEMY CONVOY TO WITHDRAW.

JUN 26 1943

WASHINGTON,JUNE 25-(AP)-THE ARMY AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL TODAY TO TWO NAVY OFFICERS--CAPTAIN THOMAS M.SHOCK, 1029 OLIVE LANE,CORONADO,CALIF., AND COMMANDER ALLEN P.CALVERT, 2250 NORTH POINT STREET, SAN FRANCISCO--FOR THEIR ASSISTANCE TO THE ARMY IN THE GUADALCANAL CAMPAIGN BETWEEN MID DECEMBER 1942 AND FEBRUARY THIS YEAR.

SHOCK COMMANDED NAVAL UNITS ASSISTING ARMY FORCES ON GUADALCANAL, AND IN ADDITION TO SINKING AND DAMAGING A NUMBER OF ENEMY SHIPS,

JUN 26 1943

"DIRECTED THE DAILY AND EFFECTIVE NAVAL BOMBARDMENT AGAINST ENEMY STRONGPOINTS AND SUPPLY DUMPS, MAINTAINING CONSTANTLY CLOSE LIASON WITH THE ARMY GROUND FORCES." THE CITATION SAID ALSO THAT HE ORGANIZED AND DIRECTED CONVOY OPERATIONS WHICH TRANSPORTED SOME GROUND ATTACK UNITS AND KEPT THEM SUPPLIED.

CALVERT COMMANDED A TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA WHICH PATROLLED ENEMY COASTAL WATERS IN THE SOLOMONS, AND ON FOUR OCCASIONS INTERCEPTED ENEMY FORCES. THE CITATION SAID HIS "FEARLESSNESS AND PROFESSIONAL ABILITY WERE AN INSPIRATION TO HIS OFFICERS AND MEN ARE CONTRIBUTED LARGELY TO THE SUCCESSFUL OPERATIONS AGAINST THE ENEMY FORCES AT GUADALCANAL."

JUN 26 1943

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WASHINGTON,JUNE 25-(AP)-A COMPROMISE LEAVING INTACT THE "NEWS ROOM" OF THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION (OWI), BUT SHEARING IT OF ITS DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES, WAS REPORTED UNDER DISCUSSION TODAY BY MEMBERS OF THE SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE.

SENATOR LODGE (R-MASS), A COMMITTEE MEMBER AND FORMER NEWSPAPER REPORTER, SAID HE PERSONALLY FAVORS SUCH A COMPROMISE, WHICH MIGHT INVOLVE TRANSFER OF THE AGENCY'S FOREIGN SECTION TO THE OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES (OSS).

IN APPROVING THE $2,939,000,000 WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS BILL, THE HOUSE ALLOWED $23,972,000 FOR OWI'S FOREIGN PROPAGANDA PROGRAM BUT CUT OUT ALL OF THE $5,500,000 PROPOSED FOR FINANCING ITS DOMESTIC WORK.

WHILE THERE HAS BEEN OPPOSITION WITHIN THE SENATE COMMITTEE TO SOME OWI POLICIES UNDER DIRECTOR ELMER DAVIS, THE RECENT APPOINTMENT OF PALMER HOYT, PUBLISHER OF THE PORTLAND OREGONIAN, AS CHIEF OF THE DOMESTIC BUREAU WAS SAID TO HAVE ALLAYED SOME REPUBLICAN CRITICISM.

HOYT IS A LONG-TIME PERSONAL FRIEND OF REPUBLICAN LEADER MCNARY (ORE) AND THERE WERE INDICATIONS THE LATTER WOULD SUPPORT A MOVE TO RESTORE AT LEAST A PART OF THE OWI DOMESTIC APPROPRIATION.

LODGE SAID HE THOUGHT THE OWI MIGHT WELL DISPENSE WITH ITS PUBLICATION AND MOTION PICTURE ACTIVITIES ON THE HOME FRONT, SO FAR AS THEY ARE CONCERNED WITH THE PRODUCTION OF DIRECT DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC.

JUN 26 1943

HE SAID HE FELT THERE MIGHT BE A NEED FOR ITS SERVICES IN ASSEMBLING AND COORDINATING INFORMATION FROM VARIOUS GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, MAKING THAT INFORMATION READILY AVAILABLE TO THE PRESS AND RADIO.

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WASHINGTON,JUNE 25-(AP)-FORMULATION OF DEFINITE POST WAR PLANS AT THIS TIME, OTHER THAN "THE BAREST OUTLINES AND STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES AND PURPOSES" APPEARS TO SENATOR CLARK (D-MO) TO BE "IMPRACTICAL AND WELL NIGH IMPOSSIBLE."

HE MADE KNOWN HIS VIEW IN A LETTER TO MRS. GEORGE GELLHORN OF THE MISSOURI LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, WHO HAD INQUIRED AS TO HIS POSITION ON THE BALL-BURTON-HATCH-HILL RESOLUTION CALLING FOR THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE THE INITIATIVE NOW IN A UNITED NATIONS ORGANIZATION.

THE SENATOR'S OFFICE MADE PUBLIC HIS REPLY TODAY.

"AS TO THE WISDOM OR EXPEDIENCY OF THE PASSAGE OF THIS RESOLUTION OR EVEN EXTENDED DEBATE UPON IT IN THESENATE AT THIS TIME, I BELIEVE THAT NEITHER ITS PASSAGE NOR THE EXTENSIVE DEBATE UPON IT WHICH WOULD BE INEVITABLE, COULD POSSIBLY BE CONDUCIVE TO VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE WAR TO UNQUALIFIED VICTORY, X X X" CLARK WROTE.

JUN 26 1943

30.24 — 5411

"ON THE CONTRARY, I AM CONVINCED THAT IT WOULD SERIOUSLY IMPAIR AND IMPEDE THE UNITY OF PURPOSE AND EFFORT WHICH IS SO DESPERATELY NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THAT GOAL."

AS TO ANY POST WAR PLANNING, CLARK SAID OF THE MANY DETAILED PLANS SUBMITTED, "ONE AND ALL THEY HAVE BEEN FOUND TO CONFLICT WITH SOME OF THE OBJECTIVES OF OUR ALLIES AND HENCE WITHTHE UNITED AND SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF THE WAR."

JUN 26 1943

CLARK WROTE THAT THREE PRINCIPLES SHOULD CONTROL POST WAR PLANNING SO FAR AS THE UNITED STATES IS CONCERNED: THE WELFARE OF THE NATION, THE ABOLITION OF WAR AS A MEANS OF SETTLING DISPUTES BETWEEN NATIONS AND "THE ACCOMPLISHMENT OF THESE OBJECTIVES BY METHODS WHICH WILL MEET THE APPROVAL OF OUR SONS AND DAUGHTERS X X X WHO HAVE DONNED THEIR COUNTRY'S UNIFORM."

HE SAID THERE ARE THREE "INSURMOUNTABLE DIFFICULTIES" TO THE BALL-BURTON-HATCH-HILL RESOLUTION, THE FIRST THAT ITS ADOPTION BY THE PRESENT CONGRESS WOULD NOT BE BINDING ON FUTURE MEMBERS.

"IN THE SECOND PLACE," HE ADDED, "WE WOULD BE CONFRONTED BY THIS ALTERNATIVE; IF THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED STATES CALLED FOR BY THIS RESOLUTION WERE TO UNDERTAKE TO BE SPECIFIC AS TO POST WAR AIMS IT WOULD BE IMMEDIATELY SLAPPED IN THE FACE BY A DISCUSSION OF SUCH QUESTIONS AS THE FUTURE OF INDIA AND OF POSSIBLE SOVIET TERRITORIAL CLAIMS AS TO POLAND, FINLAND, SWEDEN, NORWAY, ESTONIA, LATVIA, BESSARABIA AND THE DARDANELLES."

THE THIRD DIFFICULTY ENUMERATED WAS "A LONG AND BITTER DEBATE X X X HURTFUL--PERHAPS RUINOUS."

SPOKANE,WASH.,JUNE 25-(AP)-SOME JAPANESE ON ATTU FELL BEFORE AMERICAN BAYONET ATTACKS, ALL RIGHT. MUCH BEFORE, IN FACT.

THEY WERE INTOXICATED FROM DRINKING TOO MUCH S

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JUN 26 1943

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, THE JAPANESE RICE WINE, BEFORE GOING INTO BATTLE, SAYS CPL.GEORGE DEPEW OF LOS ANGELES. AND DRUNK OR SOBER THE ENEMY WAS NO MATCH FOR THE AMERICANS, HE ADDS.

CORP.DEPEW WAS ONE OF A NUMBER OF WOUNDED TO ARRIVE AT THE ARMY'S NEW BAXTER GENERAL HOSPITAL HERE.

PVT.ROBERT BESS OF KENNETT,MO., TOLD INTERVIEWERS SOME JAPANESE WERE TRIPPED UP BY THEIR BELIEF THAT AMERICAN SOLDIERS STILL HAD THE OLD SINGLE SHOT RIFLES OF THE LAST WAR.

"THEY'D WAIT FOR OUR SHOT, THEN RAISE UP TO TAKE A LOOK. WE'D OPEN UP WITH OUR GARANDS AND BLOW THEM OUT OF THEIR HOLES."

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ADD UNDATED Goebbels

IOR" PEOPLE--NOT AGAINST THE GERMANS. HE SAID THE AXIS HAD SUFFICIENT RESERVIES TO MEET AN INVASION EFFECTIVELY AT ANY POINT ON THE CONTINENT.

"THERE IS NO COMPARISON BETWEEN FIGHTING IN NORTH AFRICA OR FOR PANTELLERIA AND FIGHTING FOR EUROPE," THE ARTICLE ASSERTED.

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JUN 26 1943

BY GLENN JARD.

THE ALLIES HAVE BEGUN KNOCKING AT THE BACKDOOR OF HITLER'S FORTRESS. MORE THAN 50 AMERICAN LIBERATORS ROARED ACROSS THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN THURSDAY AND LOOSED MORE THAN 125 TONS OF BOMBS ON AN AIRBASE NEAR SALONIKA. IT WAS THE FIRST ALLIED ATTACK ON THIS FAMOUS GREEK PORT SINCE IT PASSED INTO ENEMY HANDS IN THE TRAGIC SPRING OF 1941, AND IT MUST HAVE CARRIED TO BERLIN DREAD REMINDERS OF SALONIKA'S ROLE IN THE LAST WAR.

JUN 26 1943

SALONIKA WAS THE BASE FOR THE ARMIES THAT OPENED BY THE BACK DOOR TO CENTRAL EUROPE IN 1918, WINNING A VICTORY THAT LED DIRECTLY AND SPEEDILY TO THE DEBACLE OF THE GERMAN ALLIANCE. IT WAS JUST 25 YEARS AGO THIS SUMMER THAT THESE ARMIES WERE PREPARED, UNDER THE FRENCH GENERAL FRANCHET D'ESPEREY, FOR THE OFFENSIVE WHICH BEGAN SEPT. 15 AND LED TO THE CAPITULATION OF BULGARIA WITHIN A FORTNIGHT. FIVE WEEKS LATER AUSTRIA WAS KNOCKED OUT; GERMANY FOLLOWED WITHIN ANOTHER WEEK.

IN MANY RESPECTS THE SITUATION THEN WAS LIKE TODAY'S, ESPECIALLY IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE. GERMANY'S OFFENSIVE BOLT HAD BEEN SHOT; CENTRAL EUROPE WAS UNDER SIEGE. BUT THE KAISER'S ARMIES HAD OVERRUN MOST OF THE BALKANS, HELD NEARLY ALL OF RUMANIA AND SERBIA (LATER TO BECOME YUGOSLAVIA) AND HAD BULGARIA AS AN ALLY. THERE WERE SOME IMPORTANT DIFFERENCES. TURKEY WAS IN THE GERMAN CAMP. GREECE HAD NOT BEEN CONQUERED AND AFFORDED THE ALLIES A FOOTHOLD ON THE CONTINENT.

TODAY THE ALLIES STILL HAVE TO WIN THEIR LODGMENT IN THE BALKANS. THE GERMAN SWEEP THROUGH GREECE AND THE ISLANDS OF THE AEGEAN TWO YEARS AGO HAS MADE THEIR TASK FAR MORE DIFFICULT THAN IN 1918. BUT NEW WEAPONS AND NEW TACTICS, ESPECIALLY THE AIRPLANE AND THE METHODS OF AMPHIBIOUS WARFARE, HAVE MADE IT ENTIRELY POSSIBLE TO REPEAT THE THRUST AT GERMANY FROM THE SOUTHEAST. IN ANY CASE THIS IS ONE OF THE INVASION ROUTES MOST FAVORED IN THE SPECULATION OF THE DAY AND THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ARE ASSEMBLING GREAT ARMIES, AIR FORCES AND FLEETS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN AREA.

THIS MAY BE ONLY PART OF THE WORLDWIDE WAR OF NERVES WITH WHICH THE ALLIES ARE SUPPLEMENTING THEIR ACTUAL BUT HIDDEN MILITARY PREPARATIONS. ONE PREREQUISITE TO SUCCESSFUL INVASION IS THAT THE ENEMY SHALL BE COMPELLED TO DISPERSE HIS FORCES AS WIDELY AS POSSIBLE. IF HE HAS TO MAINTAIN SOME 75 DIVISIONS IN THE BALKANS AND THE OUTLYING ISLANDS, AS REPORTS FROM TURKEY INDICATE, THAT MEANS THE THINNING OF HIS LINES IN RUSSIA AND THE WEST.

JUN 26 1943

THERE IS MORE TO IT THAN BLUFF, HOWEVER. HITLER MUST DISPERSE HIS FORCES BECAUSE HE KNOWS THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ACTUALLY ARE BUILDING UP CONCENTRATIONS OF STRIKING POWER AT HALF A DOZEN OR MORE POINTS AROUND HIS DOMAINS EACH CAPABLE OF DELIVERING A KNOCKOUT BLOW. AROUND THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN, IN EGYPT, SYRIA, ON CYPRUS, IN IRAQ AND IRAN, ARE KNOWN TO BE BRITAIN'S NINTH AND TENTH ARMIES, THE UNITED STATES NINTH AIR FORCE AND OTHER UNITS, THE POLISH ARMY OF PERHAPS 100,000 MEN, UNITS OF THE FIGHTING FRENCH.

ALTOGETHER THERE IS GOOD REASON FOR EXPECTING AN ALLIED OFFENSIVE IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN IN 1943. STRATEGY IN THAT SEA HAS TWO PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVES, TO CLEAR IT AS THE GREAT WEST-TO-EAST ARTERY OF THE ALLIES' GLOBAL SUPPLY SYSTEM AND TO BLAST SOUTH-TO-NORTH INVASION PATHWAYS. IN TWO AREAS THESE OBJECTIVES COINCIDE. AT THE

JUN 26 1943

30.24 — 5413

**WAIST OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, WHERE SICILY OBVIOUSLY IS MARKED FOR CONQUEST, AND IN THE EAST, WHERE THE PROGRAM OF THE UNITED NATIONS DEMANDS EARLY EXPULSION OF THE AXIS FROM CRETE, THE DODECANESE AND THE AEGEAN ISLANDS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A BRIDGEHEAD, PROBABLY SOMEWHERE NEAR HISTORIC SALONIKA.**

(WHILE DEWITT MACKENZIE IS ON VACATION, THIS DAILY COLUMN IS BEING WRITTEN BY MAX HILL, FORMER CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN TOKYO).

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JUN 26 1943

BY MAX HILL

JAPAN'S MILITARY MASTERS ARE TOO REALISTIC TO MAKE THE SAME FOOLISH PLEDGES TO THEIR PEOPLE THAT THE GERMANS ONCE MADE ABOUT DEVASTATING AIR RAIDS. ONCE HITLER'S SATELITES HOLDLY PROMISED THAT GERMAN CITIES NEVER WOULD BE BOMBED. THEY KNOW BETTER NOW.

BUT TOMOKAZU HORI, A ROUGH AND TUMBLE JAPANESE WHO WAS EDUCATED IN CALIFORNIA AND KNOWS THE FALLACY OF DUPING THE COMMON PEOPLE, RECENTLY TOLF JAPAN IN A BROADCAST SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION TO BE READY FOR SUCH ATTACKS. HORI IS SPOKESMAN FOR THE JAPANESE BOARD OF INFORMATION.

RAIDS ON JAPAN PROPER FROM THE ALEUTIANS AND CHINA ARE IN THE MAKING, HE WARNED, AND THEN SAID:

"WE CANNOT GUARANTEE THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY THAT AMERICA AND BRITAIN WILL NOT TAKE CONCRETE STEPS FOR OPERATIONS AGAINST JAPAN."

HE SAW IN THE ALLIED VICTORY IN AFRICA AN OPPORTUNITY FOR US TO DROP OUR "HOLDING" WAR AGAINST JAPAN AND INSTEAD WAGE ONE WHICH WAS DEFINITELY OFFENSIVE IN CHARACTER.

DESPITE THE FACT THAT HE INCLUDED THE ALEUTIANS THERE ISN'T MUCH DOUBT THAT BURMA IS OUR LOGICAL ROUTE FOR ATTACK. THAT MEANS CHINA IN THE LONG RUN, JUST AS HORI POINTED OUT TO THE HOME FOLK. HE SAID:

"MORE THAN ANYTHING, THE ENEMY IS CONTEMPLATING THE RECAPTURE OF BURMA, WHICH IS THE KEY TO THE OFFENSIVE IN THE FAR EAST. WE CAN THINK OF THE POSSIBILITY OF AN OPENING OF AN OFFENSIVE FROM THE BURMA AREA ABOUT THE TIME OF THE CLOSE OF THE MONSOON SEASON, WHICH COMES SOME TIME IN OCTOBER."

JUN 26 1943

UNTIL THEN, OF COURSE, WE CAN ONLY STRENGTHEN OUR FORCES IN INDIA, KEEP HAMMERING AT THE DEFENSIVE OUTPOSTS WHICH CIRCLE HONSHU, THE MAIN JAPANESE ISLAND, AND SEEK TO RECAPTURE KISKA, THE AMERICAN ISLAND WHICH THE JAPANESE TOOK OVER MORE THAN A YEAR AGO.

THIS MAY BE A SOBERING THOUGHT FOR THOSE WHO THINK WE HAVE AN EASY TIME AHEAD IN THE PACIFIC. THE JAPANESE CAPTURED THE VAST AND RICH PACIFIC AREA IN LESS THAN NINETY DAYS. SINCE THEN THEIR ARMY--AT LEAST THE MAIN FORCES--HAVE BEEN DOING NOTHING BUT BUILD DEFENSES.

IN THE MEANTIME WE HAVE NO MORE THAN ENGAGED MINOR UNITS ON ISLANDS SUCH AS GUADALCANAL, WHICH IS 3,000 MILES FROM TOKYO. THE REST OF THE ARMY, WITH THE HELP OF AT LEAST A QUARTER OF A BILLION ASIATICS, HAS BEEN PREPARING TO WARD OFF AN ATTACK.

BY OCTOBER, THE JAPANESE WILL HAVE HAD TWENTY MONTHS TO EXPLOIT THE RESOURCES OF MALAYA, THE EAST INDIES AND THE PHILIPPINES. I AM SURE NO ONE IS SANGUINE ENOUGH TO BELIEVE WE CAN RETAKE THIS TERRITORY IN THE SHORT TIME THE JAPANESE FOUND NECESSARY TO DRIVE US OUT.

HORI'S STATEMENTS MERELY ECHO THE SENTIMENT EXPRESSED IN THE RECENT SESSION OF THE DIET, WHICH MET IN AN EXTRAORDINARY SESSION IN TOKYO. ABOUT THE ONLY TANGIBLE DEVELOPMENT--AT LEAST THE ONLY ONE DISCLOSED BY THE SHORT-WAVE RADIO--WAS THAT THE JAPANESE COULD EXPECT AIR RAIDS ON THE MAINLAND OF JAPAN.

THERE ALSO WERE SEVERAL URGENT PLEAS THAT THE PEOPLE OF JAPAN GIVE THEIR WHOLEHEARTED SUPPORT TO THE REGIME OF PREMIER HIDEKI TOJO.

JUN 26 1943

THAT REALLY WASN'T NECESSARY, SINCE THE RULING POWERS IN JAPAN HAVE THEIR OWN WAY OF ENFORCING COOPERATION FROM THE MASSES.

SINCE TOKYO SEEMS TO HAVE SENSED THE TIMING OF THE PROMISED ALLIED OFFENSIVE AGAINST JAPAN, THERE CAN BE NO HARM IN SAYING THAT THE GUESS IS LOGICAL.

CHINA MOST CERTAINLY CAN HOLD OUT UNTIL AUTUMN--PERHAPS LONGER--BUT AFTER THAT OUR POLICY IN THE PACIFIC WILL BE THE DETERMINING FACTOR. WE CANNOT GO ON INDEFINITELY FIGHTING A "HOLDING" WAR IN THAT AREA, WHETHER OR NOT THE WAR IN EUROPE IS OVER.

JUN 26 1943

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# Both Houses Easily Raise Needed Votes

## Stringent Law Is Slapped on Statutes, Effective at Once

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Congress overrode President Roosevelt's veto today and slapped onto the statute books legislation providing fines and imprisonment for persons instigating or aiding wartime strikes in government-operated mines or war plants.

The measure, hammered out by the legislators during the strikes by John L. Lewis' coal miners, was rejected by Mr. Roosevelt on the grounds that some of its provisions would foment rather than deter strikes. Some union leaders had protested it would "crucify" labor.

Mr. Roosevelt asked that Congress give him instead the authority to induct persons up to age 65 for noncombat military service—an authority which would allow strikers to be put into army uniform and sent back to work.

### ACT IN TWO HOURS

The legislators bowled over the veto with breathtaking speed, completing action on the measure scarcely two hours after the chief executive's message reached the Capitol. It becomes law immediately.

First, the Senate voted, 56 to 25, to override, acting five minutes after it heard the message read. House action was delayed an hour and a half by the fact that the veto arrived when that body was in a parliamentary situation where immediate consideration could not be given to it.

Once the question was put, the House quickly backed the Senate by a vote of 244 to 108. Two-thirds approval in each branch was necessary for Congress to override the veto.

The House division found 114 Democrats and 130 Republicans voting to override the veto, and 67 Democrats, 37 Republicans and four minor party members balloting to sustain it.

It was the first time since he has been in office that the President has suffered a major defeat in Congress on labor legislation.

### DELAY HEADED OFF

Administration leaders sought to delay a vote in the House by offering a motion to adjourn, but this was shouted down.

The message was read in an atmosphere of tension which was broken by subdued laughter from the Republican side when that portion was reached where the President asked amendment of the Selective Service act so strikers could be drafted.

Even as the vote was being taken, representatives of the CIO were circulating an open letter to members of Congress from Philip Murray, its president, declaring that "the President's veto has made possible a more careful consideration of the devastating implications of the measure passed by Congress in haste."

### MURRAY'S LETTER

"In the interests of effective prosecution of the war by a nation strong in its democratic unity," Murray added, "I earnestly plead with the members of Congress to rally to the support of the President and of his veto to the bill."

In his veto message, Mr. Roosevelt said there should be no misunderstanding of his reasons for disapproving the legislation.

"I am unalterably opposed to strikes in wartime," he continued. "I do not hesitate to use the powers of government to prevent them."

### WOULD FOMENT TROUBLE

But the Connally-Harness-Smith bill, he declared, includes provisions "which have no place in legislation to prevent strikes in wartime and which in fact would foment slowdowns and strikes."

Specifically, he cited provisions for a secret ballot by employes before a strike and for notice before a strike is called. And he described as irrelevant a prohibition against political contributions by labor organizations in wartime.

The Senate took just five minutes to act after hearing the message. Senator Connally of Texas, one of the authors of the measure, declared the people are "sorely disappointed" at the President's rejection of the bill, and Senator Hatch of New Mexico seconded Connally's views.

"Let's vote," Senators cried.

### RESULT APPLAUDED

The roll was called and a burst of applause from floor and galleries greeted announcement of the result.

Twenty-nine Democrats and 27 Republicans balloted to override the veto. Voting to sustain it were 19 Democrats, five Republicans and Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, a Progressive.

The terms of the new war labor disputes act:

Give statutory authority for the President to seize war facilities.

Provide for maintenance of existing terms and conditions of employment except as directed by the War Labor Board.

Provide fines up to $5000 and imprisonment for up to one year for persons instigating or aiding a strike in a government-operated war facility.

### POWER FOR WLB

Give statutory authority to the War Labor Board which was created by executive order of the President.

All these provisions, the President said he approves, adding that broadly speaking they incorporated into statute "the existing machinery for settling labor disputes."

Of the proposed criminal penalties for instigating a strike in a government-operated plant, he said:

"This would make possible the arrest of a few leaders who would give bond for their appearance at trial. It would assure punishment for those found guilty and might also have some deterrent effect. But it would not assure continuance of war production in the most critical emergencies."

### CITES OBJECTIONS

Then he raised objections to the other sections of the bill which:

Require notice to government labor agencies when a labor dispute exists which threatens to interrupt war production.

Direct that within 30 days after such notice the National Labor Relations Board conduct a secret ballot election among the affected workers to determine if they wish to strike.

Forbid wartime political contributions by labor organizations.

"Far from discouraging strikes," Mr. Roosevelt said, the requirements for notice of a dispute's existence and a strike ballot would stimulate labor unrest and give government sanction to strike agitations."

### WOULD FORCE VOTE

"It would force a labor leader who is trying to prevent a strike in accordance with his no-strike pledge to give the notice which would cause the taking of a strike ballot and might actually precipitate a strike," he said.

Holding elections, he declared, "would open the whole controversy over 'bargaining units,' a fruitful source of controversy and of bitter jurisdictional strife."

"The 30 days allowed before the strike vote is taken under government auspices might well become a boiling period instead of a cooling period. The thought and energies of the workers would be diverted from war production to vote-getting."

### WOULD BAR OTHERS

As for the section dealing with labor political contributions, Mr. Roosevelt commented:

"If there be merit in the prohibition, it should not be confined to wartime, and careful consideration should be given to the appropriateness of extending the prohibition to other nonprofit organizations."

Speaking in general of labor's wartime record, Mr. Roosevelt cited the "no-strike" pledge.

"That pledge has been well kept except in the case of the leaders of the United Mine Workers," he continued. "For the entire year of 1942, the time lost by strikes averaged only 5-100ths of 1 per cent of the total man hours worked. The American people should realize that fact—that 99 and 95-100 per cent of the work went forward without strikes, and that only 5-100th of 1 per cent of the work was delayed by strikes. That record has never before been equaled in this country. It is as good or better than the record of any of our Allies in wartime."

### COMMENT BY SMITH

Representative Smith (Dem.), Virginia, co-author of the measure, commented on the veto message as follows:

"The requirement in the bill of notice and waiting period before strikes, upon which the President based his veto, follows closely the provision of the Railway Labor Act which for 25 years has successfully prevented strikes in the railway industry."

In New York, where he stopped en route to a meeting of the Parliamentary Association in Ottawa, Senator Connally said:

"The vote in the two Houses was decisive. It will help the war effort and cheer our Allies. It will hurt no one except the outlaw and the saboteur, America has spoken."

JUN 26 1943

JUN 26 1943

30-24 — 5415

# 100 Fortresses Shatter Messina in Record Raid; New Blows Ravage Ruhr

## TWO CARGO SHIPS BLASTED IN HARBOR DURING BIG RAID

JUN 27 1943

### Allies Press Attack to Isolate Sicily from Mainland.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 26 — (AP) Massed squadrons of Flying Fortresses shattered strategic sections of the "earthquake-proof" city of Messina yesterday with their biggest attack yet staged in the Mediterranean, it was disclosed.

The record raid marked another powerful blow in the continuing effort to isolate Sicily, Mussolini's island bastion off southern Italy.

**More Than 100 Raiders**

The Forts, roaring out more than 100 strong, showered the Messina port and rail areas so heavily that "when the last raider attacked there was so much smoke and dust that further observation of damage was impossible," Allied headquarters said.

Clouds of fighter planes and intense anti-aircraft fire put up a stubborn defense of the city, the terminus of train ferry links with the Italian mainland.

This assault followed an attack Thursday night by Wellingtons of the R.A.F. upon Olbia, in northern Sardinia, where they set off a huge explosion in the port area, near the railway station and military objectives, and started at least seven fires. All the Wellingtons returned safely, but three Allied planes were lost in Friday's operations.

The Allied communique declared that bombs were rained upon docks and freight yards at both Olbia and Messina, and that in Messina "photographs taken from the Fortresses showed two strikes and two damaging misses on a 400-foot merchant vessel in the harbor, one hit on the foredeck of a 500-foot ship and hits among a large number of buildings, warehouses, railroad tracks and station facilities."

"Reconnaissance pictures taken after the raid showed a large fire burning in the railway station," it said.

**Rebuilt in 1908**

Messina, ravaged by an earthquake in 1908, was rebuilt as one of Italy's most modern cities, designed to be as "earthquake-proof" as possible.

But it was shattered by explosives from the skies, and one returning pilot declared that "the city appeared to crumple and go up in smoke. There were direct hits all over the water front, and when we turned away we knew we had made a mess of Messina."

(Reuters said the Fortresses dropped 200 tons of bombs.)

Flying even into the face of their own anti-aircraft fire, enemy fighters stabbed repeatedly at the raiders, and some dropped fragmentation bombs upon the formations of big Allied craft. The anti-aircraft fire was described as the heaviest yet met south of Naples.

**20 Planes Shot Down**

Twenty enemy planes were shot down yesterday, and one was bagged Thursday night, headquarters said.

R.A.F. Beaufighters of the coastal command striking at an enemy convoy yesterday left a medium-sized enemy supply ship smoking, and fighter-bombers from Malta swept out to hammer targets in Sicily.

(The Italian communique today admitted "considerable damage" at Messina, and said that Reggio Calabria opposite Sicily, San Nicandro on the Adriatic, and Vizzini, 29 miles southwest of Catania in Sicily, likewise were bombed. The Italians declared 18 Allied planes downed against loss of but two Italian aircraft.)

JUN 27 1943

# 100 Flying Forts Hammer Messina

[*By the Associated Press*]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 26—More than a hundred Flying Fortresses, striking in their greatest raid of the Mediterranean war, hit the vital straits city of Messina, in eastern Sicily, yesterday and kicked up such a huge cloud of fire and smoke that the entire target area was obscured at the end of the eighteen-minute attack.

Rivaling the Fortresses' attack on Messina, essential in the rail and ferry links with the Italian mainland, the RAF's Wellingtons roared over Olbia, in northern Sardinia, the preceding night and started at least seven fires and a big explosion in the port area, near the railway station and among military installations and ammunition dumps.

Describing the American attack on Messina, an official report said "the port area and marshalling yards were thoroughly smothered by bomb bursts and when the last raider attacked there was so much smoke and dust that further observation of damage was impossible."

**Violent Opposition**

(A Reuters dispatch said 200 tons of bombs were dropped in the assault.)

Attacking without fighter protection, the B-17s met extremely violent opposition from enemy interceptors as well as intense anti-aircraft fire.

Fighting desperately to block the devastating Allied raids which already are crippling Sicily's lines of communication and supply, enemy fighter-bombers swept over the high-flying Fortresses, dropping fragmentation bombs intended to explode among the dense formations.

At the same time the heaviest anti-aircraft barrage yet encountered south of Naples was opened up against the raiders.

**Twenty Planes Bagged**

But despite attacks, which compelled the Fortresses to battle their way both to the targets and then homeward, only three planes were lost in all Allied operations of yesterday and the preceding night, while twenty of the enemy aircraft were destroyed.

The Axis interceptors braved even their own flak in efforts to break into the compact formations, and one bomber flight was followed by the enemy to within sight of the African shore.

The Wellingtons, however, encountered scant resistance on their mission and all returned safely.

**Supply Ship Fired**

In other action yesterday RAF Beaufighters of the coastal command carried torpedoes and attacked a medium-size enemy supply ship escorted by three destroyers and a Heinkel 115 twin-egined float plane east of Sardinia. The ship was left emitting a column of smoke.

"Photograps taken from the Fortresses showed two strikes and two damaging misses on a 400-foot merchant vessel in the harbor, one hit on the foredeck of a 500-foot ship and hits among a large number of buildings, warehouses, railroad tracks and station facilities," said an official account of the raid on Messina.

"Reconnaissance pictures taken after the raid showed a large fire burning in the railway station."

**Sicily Also Attacked**

At the same time, an RAF communique from Malta announced, fighter-bombers from that fortress island sixteen miles to the south of Sicily, swept over the Italian island attacking various targets.

(The Flying Fortresses did "considerable damage" at Messina yesterday, according to the Saturday Italian communique as broadcast from Rome and recorded by the Associated Press.

JUN 27 1943

(Reggio Calabria, one of the two mainland terminals of the Messina ferry San Nicandro, on the Adriatic side of the mainland, and Vizzini, twenty-nine miles southwest of Catania in Sicily, also were bombed, the communique said.

**Italian Sub Lost**

(The Italians said eighteen Allied planes were shot down during the day at a loss of two Italian planes. An Italian submarine failed to return to its base, it added.

(A German broadcast, quoting Milan dispatches, declared fifty Allied merchant ships totaling 333,000 tons, had been sunk in the Mediterranean by Italian and German air and naval forces since the beginning of June. There was no Allied confirmation of this claim.)

Fortress crewmen were impressed by the terrific flak, as well as by the fighter opposition massed at Messina.

**Flak "Pretty Rough"**

Describing the ground fire, Lieut. William C. Rogers, Mount Vernon Iowa, said, "At first I thought they were celebrating the Fourth of July a week early. It was pretty rough."

Tech. Sergt. Andrew Poczik, of Columbus, Ohio, who shot down an ME-109 for his second victory of the campaign, asserted, "It was the toughest scrap I ever hope to be in. The fighters were thick as gnats in the shade."

An Advanced Allied Base in North Africa, June 26—Flying Fortresses "made a mess of Messina" in the great raid yesterday on that vital port which offers the major military lifeline between embattled Sicily and the Italian mainland, a returning pilot said today.

"It was the greatest thrill of my life to be above a city supposedly designed to withstand an earthquake," said Capt. Donald J. Stoeger, of Manitowoc, Wis., who led one flight of bombers over Messina.

**City Appears To Crumple**

"The city appeared to crumple and go up in smoke. There were direct hits all over the waterfront, and when we turned away we knew we had made a mess of Messina."

Built on a strip of narrow coastal plain in the northeast corner of Sicily, seven miles across the Strait of Messina from the Italian mainland, Messina virtually was wiped out by an earthquake in 1908. Reconstructed, it became one of Italy's most modern cities and was believed as near earthquakeproof as any city could be.

**Vital Bomber Target**

Crammed with 200,000 persons, Messina has become a vital bomber target because train ferries operating between it and the Italian mainland provide the only connection between the Sicilian and Italian rail systems. Five ferries operated normally, but bombings are believed to have reduced the number.

Messina's deep natural harbor is well sheltered. It had a slipway, repair installations and a drydock in operation before the first smashing British raids put them out of commission. It also was a heavy cruiser base for the Italian navy earlier in the war, and the railroad yards in Messina are the largest in Sicily.

**Raided Before**

North African Air Force bombers raided the city twice before yesterday's assault, but on a lesser scale. Nevertheless, aerial photographs showed that these raids and those administered by the RAF had heavily battered the Messina harbor and had caused grave damage to railroad equipment even before yesterday's raid.

History is full of references to wars in the vicinity of Messina. As chronicled in Homer's Odessey, beautiful sirens inhabited massive cliffs on opposite sides of the strait near the future city and lured seamen to their deaths on the rocks.

Homer's hero, Ulysses, outsmarted the sirens by having his sailors stop their ears and by tieing himself to a mast as his ship passed the sirens' lair.

## NO PRISONERS ESCAPE DILLON

### M. P. Chief in North Africa Tackles Big Problem.

Allied Force Headquarters in North Africa, June 25 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Uncle Sam's "head cop" in North Africa is a square-jawed former West Point law professor who believes the military police today are a better breed than the men who kept the troops in line in 1917-18 and will come out of this war with a banner reputation. As a cadet at the academy he did a lot of boxing.

JUN 27 1943

"They are picked more for brains than for brawn and they know you can do more with a man by reasoning with him than by clubbing him," said Brig.-Gen. Joseph V. Dillon, who, as Provost Marshal General for the North African theater, has one of the largest beats to patrol of any policeman in history.

In addition to superintending the military police in the American armed forces, Gen. Dillon has two other important jobs—he is responsible for the care, guarding and evacuation of 260,000 German and Italian prisoners and as chief of criminal investigation he is the main watch dog of all Government property.

**The Bigger the Better.**

"At present the prisoner problem is our biggest problem—but the bigger that one is, the better we like it," he said.

"The prisoners get the same quantity and quality of food as our own troops," said Gen. Dillon. "If we didn't feed them as well as our soldiers, the Germans who are masters at reprisal probably would put our men they have captured on a bread and water diet."

The General is proud of the fact that not a single enemy prisoner has escaped, despite the thousands brought under his control.

**Runs in the Family.**

"The discipline of the prisoners has been very good," he said. "We let them elect or appoint their own leaders who must be acceptable to the camp commander, and let these leaders handle disciplinary problems that arise. We are providing games like volley ball and other recreational facilities as rapidly as we can. Those men are physically husky and they have to get exercise. We are also setting up libraries with German and Italian books and we are arranging songfests for them, for they are all fond of music."

In safeguarding Government property from theft Gen. Dillon is assisted by Army men who in civilian life held important police jobs as investigators.

These detectives in uniform also investigate cases of soldier crime and break up petty rackets invented to victimize unwary soldiers.

One scheme is for a native to prevail upon thirsty soldiers to exchange their American cigarettes, more highly prized in Africa than American canned food, for cheap native wines. The cigarettes are then sold on the black market.

"The low venereal rate among our troops in a country where social disease is prevalent is proof that the problem of prostitution is being well handled," said Gen. Dillon.

Police work is a family tradition with Gen. Dillon. He is a native of New York city. His wife and daughter live at 5436 Vinetree Drive, Miami Beach, Fla.

"My father was chief inspector of the New York Police Department and was the first man in uniform raised to the rank of deputy police commissioner of New York," Gen. Dillon said, smiling. "I cut my teeth on a policeman's whistle."

# GEORGE VI DIDN'T SHAKE HANDS, BUT—

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 26 (A. P.).—Major James S. Coward of Natchitoches, La., and Erwin, Tenn., commander of an American Spitfire fighter squadron, was prepared to meet the King of England, but he wasn't ready for what happened when the moment came.

He thought he would merely be introduced along with the other members of his Spitfire group at a Tunisian air base during the King's visit to North Africa.

The King came slowly along the line, shaking hands with each man. Finally he stopped in front of Major Coward, who saluted smartly and held out his hand.

But the King didn't take it.

Instead, he turned around and one of his aids handed him a small object. The Major, holding a rigid position, didn't see what it was. The next thing he knew the King was pinning something on his tunic.

The Major looked down and saw Britain's prized Distinguished Flying Cross.

"I didn't have any idea I was going to get it," he said. "I guess my eyes must have popped, because the King laughed and then began questioning about what we've been doing out here."

There was a lot to tell and the King heard it all.

Major Coward's group has knocked down ninety-six enemy planes in Africa, and he got the first one himself. The Major had so many medals and ribbons the King pinned this one above his wings instead of below.

# AMERICAN PLANES STRIKE AT FRANCE IN DAYLIGHT RAID

JUN 27 1943

## Large Force of Heavy Bombers Hits Airfields, Factories.

## 12 AIRCRAFT LOST

## Attack Follows Smash at Ruhr Targets by R.A.F. Squadrons.

LONDON, Sunday, June 27.—(AP) A large force of American heavy bombers attacked airfields and industrial targets in France by daylight yesterday, winding up the busiest week yet seen in the mighty Allied aerial offensive which has devastated the German war cradle in the Ruhr valley and woven a pattern of destruction along Hitler's coastal wall.

A communique issued jointly by the U. S. Army's European theater headquarters and the British Air ministry said supporting Thunderbolts destroyed three enemy fighters and that some unescorted bombers shot down a "considerable number."

**12 Planes Lost**

Five bombers and seven fighters were lost in the daylight assaults, which were accompanied by British fighter sweeps over the continent and followed Friday night's R.A.F. attack on the heart of the Ruhr coal and steel belt.

Many squadrons of R.A.F., Dominion and Allied fighters took part in the daylight operations.

The precise objectives of the American heavyweights were not announced in the communique, which described the sky fleet as a "large formation" and said it included some light bombers of the R.A.F.

**Factories Blasted**

One returning flier said however that "we really smacked those factories. I could see the bombs dropped by the formations behind us still exploding all over the target area."

The communique said "Adverse weather conditions were encountered by some of the heavy bombers and those which were unable to identify clearly their targets dropped no bombs."

Most of the heavy bombers, including Flying Fortresses, flew unescorted and engaged in numerous combats with enemy fighters.

An earlier Air ministry communique had told of the raid on Bernay airfield, 40 miles south of Le Havre.

"Bursts were seen on buildings, hangars and dispersal pens," the Air ministry said.

**Parked Aircraft Destroyed**

One bomb fell squarely on a large concentration of parked aircraft. Others burst near twin-engined planes, it was said, and the raiders returned safely despite anti-aircraft fire which fighter pilots described as "considerable."

Other Typhoons scored hits on the station and freight yard near Le Treport in a raid during which not a single enemy fighter was sighted.

Boston bombers, meanwhile, attacked the oft blasted airfield at Abbeville.

The Ruhr was described as a bomb-pitted valley of spreading ruin after this week of assault—the mightiest ever loosed against a similar area.

**Ruhr Valley Wrecked**

After Friday night's blow at Bochum and Gelsenkirchen by a great force of R.A.F. heavyweights, one military observer estimated that 30,000 tons of explosives had ripped into the compact German industrial valley since the Allies opened their intensive aerial bombardment three and one half months ago and declared that the task of neutralizing the Ruhr was nearing completion.

The observer, who could not be identified by name, said that even the most concentrated anti-aircraft and fighter defenses the Nazis were able to muster had failed to check the onslaught, capped by the destruction of nearly 100 German fighters in the last two daylight raids by American Flying Fortresses and last night's telling punch by the R.A.F.

The customary naze of smoke from the Ruhr's armament factories was reported to have thinned out appreciably in recent weeks and at some points to have disappeared entirely.

In Friday night's attack the British smashed through swarms of Nazi fighters to strike at the core of the valley's coal and steel production. It was the seventh straight night that the R.A.F. poured flaming destruction on Hitler's war plants, and the cost was 30 big bombers. Pilots said they dropped their loads on assigned targets despite the intense opposition and poor weather conditions.

There was a definite feeling here, supported by Paul Joseph Goebels' own propagandists, that ruin now has been spread over such a huge area of the Ruhr that traffic and utilities are disrupted, morale seriously disturbed and production definitely impaired.

Recent massive raids have not been directed at the main centers of the Ruhr, such as Essen, Duessendorf and Dortmund, but at smaller towns on the perimeter of the great arsenal area. One commentator said it could be assumed that the larger cities had received a "sufficient dose" for the moment and that the experiment to see whether Germany could be bombed from the war was approaching its climax.

The R.A.F. attack came as a thundering follow-up to Friday's pounding of unspecified targets in northwest Germany by American heavyweights, estimated by the Germans to number 200. The Nazis seized on the second American raid within a week to cut loose with bitter new tirades in which they called American airmen cultural vandals and military barbarians.

Goebbels raged in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press:

"The Americans destroy towns of the European continent with their cultural institutions of which there are no equals in Chicago or San Francisco. What the cannot buy of European art and culture shall become victim of their terror bombers.

"Humanity should blush in shame that, say, a 20-year-old American, Canadian or Australian terror flier can and is allowed to destroy a picture by Duerer or Titian."

JUN 27 1943
JUN 27 1943

# Steel, Coal Centers Battered By RAF

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, June 26—A heavy force of British bombers spread new destruction last night in the German Ruhr, hitting targets in Bochum and Gelsenkirchen, and one military observer declared that neutralizing of this great industrial valley was nearing completion.

This observer estimated that nearly 30,000 tons of bombs, many of them block-busters, had been cast upon this compact Nazi industrial region since the massive bombing experiment started three and a half months ago.

**Haze Thinning Out**

The normal industrial haze over the Ruhr now is reported thinned out and is said, in fact, to have actually disappeared in some places.

During the period, more than 500 bombers have been lost, this source said, and some 3,000 men have been killed or captured.

In last night's attack coal mining and steel plants were among the objectives.

**Thirty Planes Lost**

Thirty of the RAF's big aircraft were listed as missing in the night's activities.

Allied bombers and fighters were out again by daylight. Observers on the southeast English coast saw a strong force of two-engined bombers, escorted by many squadrons of fighters, streak across the channel toward Dieppe and Boulogne. The rumble of distant explosions soon came back from the French coast.

The British bombers, following by only a few hours the United States heavy bombers which attacked undisclosed targets yesterday in Germany, encountered the same cloud formations as the Americans and it was reported that results could not be observed accurately.

However, the Air Ministry communique reported that large fires were started in Bochum and Gelsenkirchen.

**Many Air Battles**

Strong new defensive squadrons which the Germans have thrown into the battle of the Ruhr were out in force, the British announced, and there were many air battles. Two enemy planes were reported destroyed.

JUN 27 1943

Yesterday's fighting over northwest Germany on the American foray was described by an American Air Force spokesman as "a prolonged battle of the clouds" and it was said that weather conditions were so unfavorable that some of the bombers selected their targets as best they could on the return journey.

### Convoy Attacked

One group found an enemy merchant convoy in the North Sea and slipped through a break in the clouds to attack. Results could not be determined.

A German broadcast, reporting the convoy attack off the Dutch coast, said their ships did not suffer "any notable damage."

The Air Ministry communique reported that British Intruders also attacked airfields and other targets in the low countries overnight and destroyed a number of enemy night fighters.

### Eleventh Raid In Two Weeks

Last night's Ruhr raid was the eleventh attack by the RAF on the Reich in two weeks. Bochum was last raided the night of June 12 and on May 13 some 1,000 tons of bombs were spread over its industries.

The Bochum-Gelsenkirchen district produces a third of the Ruhr coal and is an important point in an intricate network of railroad communications serving the Ruhr.

The steelworks of Bochumer Verein are important producers of war products and the coal-mining industry of Gelsenkirchen has by-product factories and synthetic oil plants.

### Nazis Admit Losses

The German high command, in a communique broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, agreed with the British in declaring that thirty-nigh raiders were shot down and said the population at Bochum "sustained losses by hits by explosive and incendiary bombs."

In describing the American raid yesterday, the communique said "strong American bombe tions attempted to attac Germany under cover of thick clouds. German fighter planes gave battle early, with the result that the attacking formations were dispersed and compelled to drop their bombs over the open sea or over the coastal region."

The communique asserted twenty-six of the American bombers were shot down. The loss of only eight German fighters in the day and night battles was admitted.

The German radio blew up the encounter with the Americans yesterday as a great victory and a "sensation in aerial warfare."

A broadcast by Transocean, giving credit to German "Blitz fighters," as German fighter planes have now been christened, "said the engagement was "impressive evidence of the strengthening of German anti-aircraft defense."

More remarkable even than the large number of bombers shot down, Transocean continued, was that the raiders "dropped their bombs at random and hastily sought refuge in flight." A new German strategy was hinted at, and military spokesmen were quoted as declaring that the Allies would henceforth have to reckon with greatly increased losses.

It was admitted, however, that at least forty persons were killed at Bochum, and sixty others were believed killed when buried in debris. These were all inmates of an orphanage, the broadcast asserted.

British Typhoon bombers also joined in the offensive yesterday by raiding an airfield at Caen, France, without loss.

Americans in Battle ...

Yesterday's fighting over northeast Germany on the American foray was described by an American Air Force spokesman as "a prolonged battle of the clouds" and it was said that weather conditions were so unfavorable that some of the bombers selected their targets as best they could on the return journey.

One group found an enemy merchant convoy over the North Sea and slipped through a break in the clouds to attack. Results could not be determined.

German news reports said this morning that Allied four-engined bombers—presumably the American planes that raided northwest Germany—attacked a German convoy off the Dutch coast early yesterday.

The German information bureau in a broadcast heard by the Associated Press said eighteen bombers swooped down on the convoy, loosing from 100 to 150 bombs and opening fire with all guns. The broadcast said the convoy did not suffer "any notable damage," and declared two bombers were shot down.

United States heavy bombers have destroyed nearly 100 enemy fighters in their last two engagements over the Reich and thirty-seven of the American aircraft are missing, headquarters of the European theater of operations of the United States Army announced today.

The two forays were the penetration of the Ruhr Tuesday to blast synthetic rubber plants at Huls and yesterday's attack on northwest Germany.

One of the fortresses listed last night as among eighteen missing from yesterday's operations has now returned with its crew intact, it was announced.

The American raid yesterday on the northwest German targets was the second of the week for the daytime precision bombardiers. The first, against Huls on Tuesday, was the intial American venture into the battered Ruhr, an area now being rapidly emptied of its non-essential civilian population.

In all, the Americans lost seventeen planes yesterday.

But the enemy was made to

JUN 27 1943

## Forts' Record: 100 For 37

London, June 26 (AP) — United States heavy bombers have destroyed nearly 100 enemy fighters in their last two engagements over the Reich and thirty-seven of the American aircraft are missing, headquarters of the European theater of operations of the United States army announced today.

The two forays were the penetration of the Ruhr on Tuesday to blast synthetic-rubber plants at Huls, and yesterday's attack on northwest Germany.

One of the Fortresses listed last night as among eighteen missing from yesterday's operations has now returned with its crew intact, it was announced.

## GERMAN WAR INDUSTRY TARGET OF RUHR RAIDS

LONDON, June 26—(AP) Captain Harold Balfour, air undersecretary, said today that these were the goals of the Ruhr raids, which have laid waste vast areas of the great German industrial section:

1. "To bomb Ruhr coal production and stop it.
2. "To bomb steel works.
3. "To bomb factories making that steel into armament."

He added:

"The fact that German industries have been ordered to use a lower grade of steel is definite proof that the R.A.F.'s bombing has the desired effect."

# Goebbels Calls Yankee Flyers Cultural Vandals

### Fleet Street's Top Quip

London, June 26 (AP)—London's newspaper row, in Fleet Street, chuckled over the latest quip that "the trouble with Hitler's European fortress is that it hasn't any roof over it."

JUN 27 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 26—In his horror and hate campaign designed to stir German morale dented by continued heavy Allied aerial attacks, Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Germany's propaganda minister, lashed out today to call Americans cultural vandals and military barbarians.

Speaking at Munich, at the opening of the seventh German Art Exhibition, he said "British and American terror planes were destroying in a short hour, cultural possessions which the centuries have built" and to which the United States and Britain "made very slight contribution."

His address was broadcast by the German radio and recorded by the Associated Press.

### Belittles American Culture

Of the Americans, Goebbels said "towns like Nuernberg and Munich or Florence and Venice contain more of the eternal expression of Occidental culture than the whole of the North American Continent."

"The Americans destroy towns of th European Continent with their cultural institutions, of which there are no equals in Chicago or San Francisco. What they cannot buy of European art and culture shall become victim of their terror bombers.

### "Humanity Should Blush"

"Humanity should blush in shame that, say, a 20-year-old American, Canadian or Australian terror flyer can and is allowed to destroy a picture by Duerer or Titian."

The German propaganda line consistently has been the assertion that cultural objects, hospitals and schools were bombed by the Allied flyers, without a mention of the military targets caught under RAF saturation raids and wiped out by precision bombing of the American Air Forces.

Goebbels now has a new propaganda policy of sending war reporters to the ruined Ruhr to make "horror" broadcasts, a move seen here as an attempt to arouse sympathy in Allied countries and to stir German morale with hate.

The British, who have felt the pain of bombings, were being warned in the press and by its leaders not to fall for the latest trick of Dr. Goebbels.

### Calls Raids Justifiable

The Bishop of York, in disclosing he had received letters asking him to protest the bombing of German and Italian cities, replied the raids were justified because they would "shorten the war and may save thousands of lives."

From the *Daily Mail* came the warning: "Our enemies are crying out against a retribution that became inevitable when they first used the German air force as a threatening instrument of power politics, and there are fools in this country who echo the cries.

"We may sympathize with their soft-heartedness without sharing their soft-headedness. For if we do not finish this thing, it will finish us."

### Discusses Military Angle

The *Daily Herald* declared Germany's new propaganda was "an attempt to exploit those humane instincts of the British people at which Goebbels once jeered as a sign of weakness and decadence. Goebbels wants to stop the bombing of the Ruhr, not because of the suffering which it involves, but because of its devastating effects upon the warpower of the Reich. . . ."

The London *Times* said: "A study of the German press shows that voices now are being raised in the Reich to protest against glorification of war. If that can be taken as a true state of mind, the air weapon already is giving proof of its educative power. . . ."

JUN 27 1943

30. 24— 5417

# ALLIES PRIMED TO DEFEAT AXIS, WRITES STALIN

### Early United Blows Against Enemy Asked in Reply to Roosevelt.

LONDON, Sunday, June 27 — (AP) Premier Stalin of Russia thanked President Roosevelt for his "high estimation of the determination and bravery of the Soviet people" in a special message broadcast by the Moscow radio early today and said that conditions have been created for the final defeat of the common enemy.

"The sooner we strike our joint united blows against the enemy from the east and from the west," the sooner final victory will come, said Premier Stalin's message, recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

Premier Stalin's statement was in reply to a message which President Roosevelt sent to the Premier last Tuesday on the second anniversary of the German attack on Russia.

### Same Spirit After War

Mr. Roosevelt told Premier Stalin at that time that the same spirit of unity and sacrifice necessary for ultimate victory "will animate us in approaching the challenging tasks of peace."

The text of Premier Stalin's special message:

"I thank you for your high estimation of the determination and bravery of the Soviet people and their armed forces in their struggle against the Hitlerite invaders.

"As the result of two years of struggle on the part of the Soviet union against Hitlerite Germany and its vassals and of the serious blows inflicted by the Allies on the Italian and German armies in North Africa, conditions have been created for the final defeat of the common enemy.

"Victory will come all the sooner, of this I have no doubt, the sooner we strike our joint united blows against the enemy from the east and from the west."

### Messages to Other Leaders

Premier Stalin sent a similar message to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and a joint one to Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud.

President Eduard Benes, of the provisional government of Czechoslovakia, was sent a message signed by President Michael Kalinin and Paul Henri Spaak, Belgian premier-in-exile, received one signed by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov.

Like the one to Mr. Roosevelt, these acknowledged greetings extended on the second anniversary of the Russo-German war and expressed confidence in final victory over the Axis.

# ROOSEVELT SENDS LETTER TO POLES

London, June 26 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt has sent a secret letter to Premier Wladyslaw Sikorski by Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle Jr., the Polish telegraph agency said today.

The agency likened the message to the one delivered to Premier Stalin of Russia by Joseph E. Davies recently.

Informants close to Mr. Biddle's office said that the embassy did not know the contents of the letter, but that it was a reply to a letter from Premier Sikorski to Mr. Roosevelt.

The President's letter was handed to Mr. Sikorski's office on June 16 and dispatched immediately to the Middle East, where the Premier was visiting Polish Army units.

## DE GAULLE IN TUNIS

LONDON, June 26.— (AP) The Algiers radio reported the arrival of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in Tunis at 5 p. m. today. The broadcast, recorded here by the Associated Press, said the Fighting French leader, who now serves as co-president of the French Committee of National Liberation, was greeted with enthusiasm by the population.

London, June 26 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill congratulated the Navy's light coastal forces today for their work in the North Sea, Channel and Mediterranean.

"As our strategy becomes more strongly offensive, the task allotted to the coastal forces will increase in importance and the area of their operations will widen," his message added.

JUN 27 1943

# WAACS TO HAVE BIG FORCE IN BRITAIN

London, June 26 (A. P.).—Additional Waac officers have arrived here to prepare for a large-scale United States feminine military force in Britain, it was learned today.

The first Waac force sent overseas went to North Africa in January.

Lieut. Catherine Falvey, of Somerville, Mass., a lawyer and a member of the Massachusetts State Legislature, is among the most recent arrivals. She will aid Capt. Anna W. Wilson of Studio City, Cal., Waac commanding officer, and Capt. Wilson's first assistant, Lieut. Selma Herbert of New York.

They were preceded here by Capt. Mary E. Dixon of Ithaca, N. Y., daughter of Mrs. Harrison M. Dixon of Ithaca and Harrison M. Dixon of Washington, D. C., and Lieut. Magdalene E. Maciejko of Meriden, Conn., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Maciejko.

Capt. Dixon taught at White Plains, N. Y. Lieut. Maciejko also has been a teacher and was secretary to Senator Maloney of Connecticut.

# HOARE IS PLAGUED BY NAZIS IN SPAIN

London, June 26 (A. P.).—Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Spain, said in a letter to his Chelsea parliamentary constituents that Germans in Spain had tried to get him out of the country by gunman methods, it was disclosed today.

Sir Samuel said that the Germans even incited mobs to break windows of his embassy.

"Ever since I have been in Madrid the Germans have done everything in their power to make my position as difficult as possible with the view of getting rid of me from Spain," the Ambassador wrote.

He declared that his Spanish friend, Count Alvaro de Romanones, had been falsely quoted by Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels in Das Reich to the effect that an Allied victory would mean a communist uprising in Spain.

# BOB HOPE IN BRITAIN, VISITS GRANDFATHER, 99

LONDON, June 26 — (AP) Bob Hope, the comedian who is here to entertain U. S. troops, expected to make a quiet visit to his 99-year-old grandfather, James Hope, in Hitchin, Hertfordshire, today but crowds pounced upon him for autographs and handshakes and he was obliged to run for his car.

Grandfather Hope, grinning and wearing a rambler rose in his coat lapel, said Bob's visit made him forget he had not been well. He added he had tried most of the day to borrow an American flag for the occasion but had to be satisfied with three Union Jacks instead.

"You look swell, granddad," Bob greeted him.

"You look just topping yourself," the oldster said, beaming.

The grandfather will be 100 on Aug. 21. Bob said he would try to be around for the celebration.

# REDS WIPE OUT FINN COMPANY

JUN 27 1943

## Storm Karelian Front With Bayonets and Grenades.

London, June 26 (A. P.).—Attacking Russian troops broke into Finnish trenches on the northern Karelian front last night and wiped out about a company of the enemy in savage bayonet and grenade fighting, the Soviet noon communique said today.

Ten dugouts and two blockhouses were blown up and mortar batteries and an ammunition dump were destroyed, the Russians said in the communique, which was broadcast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor here.

Two German stabs, a reconnoitering attempt in the Sevsk area southwest of Orel, and south of Balakleya where they attempted to cross the Donets River, were beaten off with enemy losses, the war bulletin said.

Russian artillery action also was reported near Sevsk, where big Soviet guns were said to have started fires at two enemy strong points.

The German communique, broadcast from Berlin and recorded by the Associated Press, said several tank-supported Red Army attacks in the Orel sector were repelled. German and Rumanian shock troops were said to have conducted successful operations at various points on the front.

Heavy losses were suffered by the Germans in their attempted crossing of the Donets south of Balakleya, and they were forced to retreat behind a smoke screen from concentrated Russian fire, said the bulletin.

Artillery engagements were reported also on the western front, but the noon communique made no reference to the Kalinin front northwest of Moscow, where the Russians said in the midnight communique that they had driven the Germans from a settlement and beat off three counter-attacks.

Guerrillas killed several hundred Germans when they routed six Nazi garrisons during recent fighting in the Crimea, and derailed eleven German trains carrying troops and supplies, the Russians said.

### Reds Expect to Take Initiative

Moscow, June 26 (A. P.).—War communiques report no essential changes at the German-Russian front, but the Army newspaper Red Star said today changes might come at any hour.

It is a holy duty of all Russians to be on guard, Red Star declared in a leading editorial.

"The strength of our defense has grown," the newspaper said, "but it does not mean that we can passively wait for the development of events.

# MASS TORTURE LAID TO NAZIS

## Soviet Commission Charges Poisoning of Patients.

Moscow, June 26 (A. P.).—German troops were accused in a Russian Inquiry Commission's indictment today of having carried out mass poisoning, execution and torture of Russians in the Kursk and Kharkov regions southwest of Moscow before the Red Army's spring offensive drove the Germans back.

The commission said that its charges were substantiated by stories of eyewitnesses.

Tass, the official news agency which reported the commission's findings, also reported that reconstruction work is well under way in reconquered territory.

Stalingrad, where the population dwindled to 5,000 at the start of the long siege which reduced much of that Volga city to rubble, now has reached a population of 75,000, Tass said. Villagers of the Voronezh area east of Kharkov were rebuilding with free government timber and government loans.

Much of the destroyed industry is functioning again, Tass said, and added that peasants have been able to plant much of the farmlands with free seeds.

The 2,000-word commission report charged that 1,000 patients in a psychiatric hospital at Sapogovo in the Kursk area were poisoned by the Germans. Patients who offered resistance had poison forced down their throats, it said.

### Believes Some Buried Alive.

"The poisoned and murdered patients were buried by order of the German authorities in slit trenches in the hospital ground," the official statement said. "From two of these trenches alone, remains of about 300 persons were removed."

The torture and execution charges concerned Kupyansk in the Kharkov area, where, the commission's report said, the returning populace discovered eight pits containing the bodies of 248 persons savagely tortured and shot. The arms of some of the victims were bound with iron wire, it charged.

"The commission noted that many wounds were not fatal and evidently these people were dumped into the pit and buried alive."

Large-scale plunderings of museums and libraries on the direct orders of the German High Command were charged.

It said the Museum of Fine Arts at Rostov, on the Don River, was robbed of all its valuables, including rare books and paintings which were taken to Germany.

"It has been irrefutably established," the report said, "that German generals had a personal part in the loot of the cultural treasures."

JUN 27 1943

LONDON, Sunday, June 27—(AP) Russian bombers pounded rear German airfields and rail installations at Bryansk Friday night, and other Red army fliers dealt new blows to the enemy's sea and air units yesterday, but the Soviet midnight communique reported little ground activity along the sprawling Russian front.

A Moscow broadcast, recorded early today by the Soviet monitor in advance of the midnight communique, said Russian bombers started large fires at the station and rail junction of Bryansk, behind the Orel front. Several German planes were destroyed in the attacks on enemy airfields, the announcement said, and the Russians lost two planes.

### Patrol Ship Sunk

The midnight war bulletin said Soviet airmen sank an enemy patrol ship and damaged a mine sweeper in attacks yesterday in the Gulf of Finland.

Aerial combats developed in the Belgorod area, the communique said. In these, five German planes were said to have been downed without the loss of a single Russian craft.

The principal ground activity was on a sector of the central front west of Moscow where Russian scouts were said to have broken through barbed wire defenses into German trenches, killing a number of the enemy and taking some prisoners.

### Nazis Forced to Retire

"The Germans brought up reinforcements and tried to surround the Soviet scout detachments but were unsuccessful," the communique said. "The scouts beat off two consecutive counter-attacks and the Germans retired to their initial positions under the cover of machinegun fire."

# STANDLEY URGES POST-WAR ACCORD

Moscow, June 26 (A. P.).—Admiral William H. Standley, speaking at a Red Cross dinner last night, declared, "I hope the wartime co-operation now working to defeat Hitler will continue until Japan is defeated."

The American Ambassador added that at any rate, the co-operation must continue to the peace period because co-operation is absolutely essential if we are to win.

Prominent American and Russian officials at the dinner heard the Admiral

a dinner honoring Arthur Hays Sulzberger, president and publisher of the New York Times, who is here on a Red Cross mission.

Mr. Sulzberger said he came to Moscow to learn how Red Cross aid could be intensified.

"To accomplish that will require first hand information on how the Red Cross supplies now reaching Russia are employed," the publisher said.

The head of the Soviet Red Cross Kaleshnikov made this comment:

"The American Red Cross always has supported us not only materially but morally. We are sure we will destroy Hitlerism and are sure our co-operation will continue after the war."

Capt. Eddie V. Rickenbacker, another speaker, said "the world at large will benefit materially in the years to come from the victory in this war. I wish the Russians the same good fortune on the field of battle as our own."

## Reds Press Reconstruction

### Stalingrad Population Is 75,000 After Dwindling to 5,000

MOSCOW, June 26 (AP).—Tass, the Soviet official news agency, reported today that reconstruction work is well under way in reconquered territory.

Stalingrad, where the population dwindled to 5,000 at the start of the long siege which reduced much of that Volga city to rubble, now has reached a population of 75,000, Tass said. It said that villagers of the Voronezh area east of Kharkov were rebuilding with free government timber, and government loans.

Much of the destroyed industry is functioning again, Tass said, and added that peasants have been able to plant much of the farmlands with free seeds.

### Eisenhower Honored

Edinburgh, Scotland, June 26 (AP). The British Legion, a war veterans' organization, offered a life membership today to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, the American commander who led British, United States and French troops to triumph in North Africa.

JUN 27 1943

# TO VOTE ON DE VALERA

Dublin, June 26 (A. P.).—Political observers said today that if the necessary preliminaries could be carried out in time, Parliament would probably convene on July 1 to nominate a Prime Minister, a post held by Eamon de Valera for eleven years.

Mr. de Valera, whose party lost a parliamentary majority in last Tuesday's election, said that the Parliament would assemble at the first practical moment. Although declining comment on the setback suffered by his Fianna Fail party, he pointed out that nomination of a Prime Minister would determine the Government to be in office and the policy to be followed.

William T. Cosgrave, leader of the Fine Gael party, has advocated a wartime coalition Government of all parties, but Mr. de Valera has said he would not participate in such a regime.

STOCKHOLM, June 26.—(AP) Six German submarine crews in Norway have mutinied and refused to reimbark in the undersea boats, it was reported in Norwegian circles here today.

Usually reliable sources were said to have relayed rumors that officers and men alike had jointly decided to mutiny, and that all were sent to a military prison in Oslo. The sources cannot be identified by name.

The report, capping a series of stories of discontent and weakening morale among German forces in Norway, recalled the mutiny of sailors of the German high sea fleet in October, 1918, in one of the major steps of the German collapse in World War One.

A considerable number of men and officers from submarines have been sent to Akershus prison in Oslo, now employed by the Germans as a military prison, the reports from Norway said.

The base where the reported disaffection occurred was not disclosed, but the Norwegian circles said it might be Trondheim, or in the Trondheim area, where the Nazis had based much of their fleet this spring to prey upon convoys moving to Soviet Rusia.

Norwegian sources with reliable connections with the efficient underground in their home country said that "recent reports from northern Norway say that remarkably many German warships are always lying in harbors for repairs of some small damage which they sustained only a short time after they put to sea. People (Norwegians) cannot help thinking that most of these damages were intentional to enable the marines to come ashore as soon as possible."

JUN 27 1943

30. 34 - 5419

# U-Boat Mutiny By 6 Crews Reported

JUN 27 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Stockholm, June 26—Norwegian quarters said today rumors from several usually reliable sources reported that six German submarine crews recently mutinied in a port of northern Norway and refused to put to sea. All were declared sent to a military prison.

(Disaffection of naval men was one of the major causes of the collapse of German resistance in the first World War.)

This was the first report of mutiny among German naval forces stationed in Norway, but there have been frequent reports in past months of sagging morale among Nazi soldiers, some of whom are said to have been shot.

**Officers Reported Involved**

The refusal of the submarine crews to resume hazardous U-boat warfare was said to have been a joint decision of officers and men.

The reports said a "considerable number of submarine men and officers have arrived at Akershus Prison in Oslo, now being used as a military prison."

**Base Not Identified**

The submarine base at which the mutiny occurred was not named in the reports, but the largest German U-boat harbor in Northern Norway is at Trondheim, where Admiral Otto Ciliax, commander of German naval forces in Norway, recently warned that the Allies may invade the country "in a short time."

Norwegian sources, with reliable connections in Norway's efficient underground, added that "recent reports from northern Norway say that a remarkably large number of German warships are always lying in the harbors for repairs for some damage which they sustained only a short time after putting to sea.

**Believe Damage Intentional**

"The people (Norwegians) cannot help thinking that most of these damages are intentional to enable the sailors to come ashore as soon as possible."

The Germans shifted the bulk of their fleet to the Trondheim area last spring, it is reported, in order to harass Allied convoys moving to Russia. At the same time they moved much of their air force southward to aid in the defense of the continent.

The marine units are the Germans' best in Norway, and an extensive mutiny in their ranks might have widespread effects, Stockholm observers said.

## Sir Archibald Sinclair Visits Malta's Airmen

Valletta, Malta, June 25 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, visited Malta yesterday and on behalf of the British Government extended thanks to Malta's air crews for their work in helping maintain the power that drove the Axis out of North Africa.

## AMERICANS HONORED

Cairo, June 26 (A. P.).—Major James G. Curl of Columbus, Ohio, the fighter pilot who led the great assault against Axis transports when seventy-five Junkers 52s were shot down off Tunisia, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

"There is no doubt that Major Curl, by his brilliant leadership, was mainly responsible for an air action which was unsurpassed for its success in the destruction of enemy aircraft," the citation said.

The Legion of Merit has been awarded to Major-Gen. Robert W. Crawford, chief of the Services of Supply, Ninth United States Air Force, in recognition of his work in effecting rapid and adequate supply of American equipment for the Eighth Army and the Ninth Air Force.

## Smuts Asserts Victory For Allies Is in Sight

### He Adds 'Main Struggle' Is Still to Come

CAPETOWN, South Africa, June 26 (AP).—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, asserted today that "victory, complete and unconditional, is in sight for us, but the main struggle still is to come this year and perhaps to be continued next year." He declared he was giving "the real truth on the war situation."

"The enemy has passed his zenith, but the Nazi and Fascist leaders are desperate men and will drive their people to fight with despair and courage before the final knockout is placed," he said.

"They'll fight for a stalemate and a compromise peace to get a breathing space for renewing the struggle for domination later," he

# JAPANESE IN CHINA UNABLE TO ATTACK, SAYS GEN. CHEN

JUN 27 1943

### Enemy Must Call in Fresh Troops for New Offensive.

ENSHIH, ON THE UPPER YANGTZE FRONT, CHINA, June 26—(AP) Japanese forces in China proper are not strong enough to begin another offensive unless they draw reinforcements from Burma, the southwest Pacific, or the northern provinces, Gen. Chen Cheng, who turned back the recent Japanese thrust toward Chungking, declared today.

Whether the Japanese will weaken other fronts to renew the assault in China "remains to be seen," he said in an interview.

Up to now, Gen. Chen explained, the enemy has been able to pull together enough troops from various fronts within China itself to launch an offensive, but now the number that can be taken from garrison duty in occupied areas is limited.

**One of Best Generals**

Gen. Chen, 47 and one of China's best generals, was recalled from Yunnan province to halt the Japanese advance up the Yangtze in a threat to the Chinese capital. He is commander in chief of Chinese expeditionary forces facing Burma from both Yunnan and India.

Asserting that the Chinese "have fought nearly six years on morale," Gen. Chen declared that a "bigger air force and more heavy guns" are needed to push the Japanese out of China completely. He said one per cent of the United States' estimated airplane production of 84,000 planes a year "would be enough," but doubted China would get that number.

**Japs Avoided Trap**

He said the Chinese "didn't fulfill expectations completely" in the Yangtze defeat of the Japanese, whose casualties were placed officially at 40,000 troops. The strategy, he explained, was to draw the enemy farther into the mountains where they could more easily be trapped, but the Japanese retreated before they met the full strength of the Chinese armies.

With their present arms and equipment, he added, the Chinese are unable to recapture Ichang, Japanese-held stronghold on the Yangtze at the lower end of the river gorges. Ichang is a key to any Chinese advance on Hankow from the west, and a base for Japanese attacks in the Chungking direction.

China, Gen. Chen said, is fighting a hard enemy and poverty at the same time, but "we will never surrender and we firmly believe that the final victory is with us."

*[By the Asso*

Enshih, on the Upper Yangtze Front, China, June 26—Gen Chen. Cheng, the hero of the defense of the gateway to Chungking declared today that the Japanese, bloodily defeated in the battle of the upper Yangtze, were in no position to renew their attack unless they moved in reinforcements.

One of China's top generals, Chen was hastily recalled from Yunnan province by Generalissmo Chiang Kai-shek to turn back the recent enemy threat to the Chinese capital.

"The Japanese at present do not have enough troops in China to begin another offensive," the General said. "They would have to draw reinforcements from Burma, the Southwest Pacific or the northern provinces. Whether they will do this remains to be seen."

Chen explained that heretofore the Japanese had been able to con-

*[Associated Press]*

centrate troops from various fronts in China when planning large-scale attacks.

**Questioned On Siberia**

Asked his opinion of the possibility of a Japanese attack against the Russians in Siberia, Chen replied:

"It is hard to say. The Japanese are reckless, as was evidenced in their Pearl Harbor attack."

He said he had not been advised of any Allied plans for retaking Burma from the Japanese and again opening up the Burma Road supply route to Chungking.

**Airplanes, Guns**

"What is needed to drive the Japanese from China for all time?" The general was asked.

"We have fought nearly six years on morale," he replied. "From this campaign it is evident we need a bigger air force and more heavy guns.

## BURMA WIDELY RAIDED

New Delhi, June 26 (A. P.).—American bombers flew through a break in the monsoon yesterday to attack Japanese targets in south and central Burma, a communique disclosed today.

Liberators were dispatched to the south, centering their fire on barracks and a train at Thanbyuzaya.

Medium bombers raided Mandalay again, destroying river shipping facilities. Railway facilities were bombed at Ywataung.

# ALLIES HIT RABAUL AS JAPANESE MASS

### 20 Tons of Bombs Strike at New Britain Concentration of Shipping and 170 Planes

### AIRCRAFT CARRIER AT BASE

JUN 27 1943

### In New Guinea, Mitchells Give Lae a Heavy Beating, Causing Smoke to Cover Target

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Sunday, June 27 (AP)—Twenty tons of bombs were dropped yesterday by Allied raiders on Rabaul, New Britain, where concentrations of Japanese shipping and aircraft had been reported by reconnaissance fliers, the High Command announced.

The bombs were directed at the airdromes and docks. The reconnaissance fliers had reported spotting 170 bombers and fighters on the airdromes and that the shipping in the big harbor included an aircraft carrier.

The bomb tonnage brought to 196 the amount dropped in seven raids on Rabaul dating back to June 10.

On New Guinea, Mitchell medium bombers gave Lae on the Huon Gulf one of the heaviest poundings ever directed at that enemy base.

"Our medium units in concentrated attack upon the airdrome at midday bombed and strafed revetments, hangars, barracks, buildings and ground defenses," the noon communiqué said of the raid.

"Dense clouds of smoke over the target area prevented assessment of damage. Intense anti-aircraft fire was encountered. All our planes returned."

At Rabaul, the bombers attacked Vunakanau airdrome and installations in the harbor before dawn. Both incendiaries and high explosives rained down. Two of the big bombers were reported missing.

Northwest of Australia, medium bombers made a night raid on the airdromes at Penfui and Dili on Timor, starting fires.

On New Guinea above Lae, a four-engined Allied bomber attacked the building area of Finschhafen.

**More Jap Planes Arrive.**

Allied Headquarters in Australia, June 26 (A. P.).—More and more Japanese planes are appearing on the airfields ringing Rabaul, New Britain, and there is considerable shipping, including a converted aircraft carrier, in its huge, horseshoe-shaped harbor, Allied reconnaissance flyers report.

Rabaul lies roughly 700 miles northwest of the Allied base on Guadalcanal in the Solomons and about 500 miles northeast of the ground front below Salamaua, New Guinea. In six raids recently, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers have dropped 176 tons of bombs on Rabaul's airdromes of Lakunai, Rapopo and Vunakanau. Some of the resultant fires were reported to be burning planes.

Today it was disclosed at headquarters that Allied flyers on reconnaissance over Rabaul had counted 170 enemy bombers and fighters on its fields, a slight increase over previous reported totals.

Today's noon communique of Allied air activity was limited. Off Cape St. George, New Ireland, a single Beaufort bomber sighted three small enemy cargo ships escorted by a destroyer and scored a near miss, which sometimes is damaging, with its bombs.

In the vicinity of Madang, New Guinea, Mitchell medium bombers strafed Japanese-occupied villages.

JUN 27 1943

## *Husband Back From War Learns Wife Is Prisoner*

### *Ship She Sailed On to Meet Him Is Victim of Japanese*

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 26 (AP).—For months Mrs. Gabrielle Lyon waited in Australia with her baby for some word of her husband, Captain Ian Lyon, of the British Army, who had escaped from Malaya through Burma, finally reaching India. At last a cable came from him. It said: "Safe, well."

Within four days, Mrs. Lyon was aboard the steamship Nanking en route to India to join her husband, having resisted entreaties of friends, who urged her to wait in view of the danger on the seas. Some weeks later Captain Lyon arrived at the same hotel in Perth, Western Australia, at which his wife stayed before sailing on the Nanking.

He learned the Nanking had fallen victim to the Japanese and the survivors, presumably, had been interned.

## Flyers Like the 'Third Strike'

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, June 18 (delayed) (AP).—The second most popular reading matter (mail from home still comes first) with the men in an American Air Force bombardment group on the north side of New Guinea is the only group newspaper on the island, "Third Strike."

## U-BOAT ATTACKED

Rio de Janeiro June 26 (A. P.).—A Brazilian Air Force plane was reliably reported today to have attacked an Axis U-boat in the Atlantic sixty-five miles northeast of Rio de Janeiro.

The Brazilian Air Force already had scored eight sure successes against U-boats off the South American coasts in the present war.

The pilot in the present case reported a direct hit on the submarine and believed he sank it, but he lacked definite confirmation.

The search for the submarine followed an unsuccessful attack on a United Nations ship last Thursday when the ship messaged for aid and a number of planes flew to the scene. The Brazilian's attack was made in the same neighborhood.

JUN 27 1943

## Mexican Students Resent Zoot Riots

Mexico City, June 26 (A. P.).—Hundreds of university students paraded through downtown streets yesterday shouting protests against alleged anti-Mexican discrimination in zoot suit incidents at Los Angeles.

The students dispersed quietly after Rodulfo Brito Foucher, rector of the University of Mexico, climbed atop an automobile and talked to them.

## Bomber Explodes, Killing 4

WINDSOR, N. S., June 26 (AP).—Four British imperial flyers died today when their Hudson bomber exploded while in flight over Summerville, nine miles from Windsor. The plane was on a routine flight from an eastern base.

## Goebbels's Wife Abroad

### Air Raids Reported Delaying Her Return to Berlin

The wife of Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels is living "abroad" with her children and has decided to delay her return to Berlin because of the danger of air raids, the Moscow Radio declared Saturday, according to The Associated Press. The broadcast was recorded by the American Government's Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

Frau Goebbels, the Moscow broadcast said, quoting "authentic sources" at Bern, Switzerland, plans to pass the summer "and possibly the winter as well" in Spain, where Goebbels was said to have purchased a castle near Seville.

# Allied Blow in Balkans Seen

## British Eighth Army Reported Poised in Syria for Offensive.

JUN 27 1943

By Associated Press.

Axis invasion anxiety, while still centered chiefly on Italy and her island outposts, turned again to the Balkans today following Thursday's raid by American bombers on an airbase near Salonika, Greece, and German radio reports that the British Eighth Army is poised in Syria for action.

"There are signs that an Allied attack on the Balkans is imminent," said the German-controlled Vichy radio last night in a broadcast recorded by Reuters.

From within the Balkans themselves came reports of new defense measures. A Swiss telegraphic agency dispatch from Sofia said that Bulgarian police had arrested a number of persons and barricades were erected after suspicious persons were seen near the waterworks.

Discovery of a Bulgarian espionage agency and the arrest of five of its members was reported in dispatches from Budapest.

Gen. Count Waldemar Stillfried, military commentator for Transocean, German propaganda news service, said that he considered reports of the annihilation of 10,000 Serbian partisans in Montenegro as of considerable importance because the action removed a threat to Axis communications in case of an Allied Balkan invasion.

**Raid to Knock Out Bases.**

Even London observers entered the Balkan guessing game by pointing out that the most likely reason for air raids on Greece would be to knock out bases from which German planes might operate against an Allied invasion of the island stepping stones to Greece.

A mop-up of Crete and the Dodecanese Islands in the Eastern Mediterranean might be undertaken at virtually the same time as an invasion of Sicily and Sardinia to deploy Axis strength and win full and final control of the Mediterranean, the observers held.

Some London speculation, based on a study of the aerial onslaught and the stabilized Russian front, was that Mediterranean island outposts are on the 1943 Allied invasion program with an invasion leading to Berlin from the west unlikely until later.

**Expect Blow in Norway.**

German guesses on the invasion, meanwhile, ranged all the way to Norway, where a German admiral was reported to have told Nazi marines in a speech at Trondheim that the Allies would invade Norway "within a short time."

The Trondheim reports, which were received by Norwegians in Stockholm, did not identify the admiral but he was presumed to be Otto Ciliax, commander in chi - of German naval forces in Norway.

The one place on which both German and Italian speculation coincided, however, was Italy herself, where unoffiical London reports said the Nazis were massing about ten divisions—150,000 troops—to guard the Brenner Pass in case of an Italian collapse.

The newspaper Popolo di Roma was quoted in a Rome broadcast as saying editorially: "Today the Italian front is the most important and the most logical of the war between Europe and anti-Europe."

The Russian midday communique said today that about 1,000 Italian troops had been killed or wounded in recent fierce battles with Greek guerrillas in southern Macedonia. Rifles and supplies were captured by the Greek patriots, said the communique as brodcast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor at London.

# PLEDGES MADE TO PRESIDENT OF AID IN WAR

## Murray Calls Legislators' Overriding President a 'Sneak Attack.'

## GREEN ALSO IS INCENSED

## A Republican Senator Holds That Upset Spells Doom for the Fourth Term.

**Washington, June 26 (A. P.).—Presidents of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations renewed the no-strike pledges of their organizations today in letters to President Roosevelt criticizing congressional action in overriding the President's veto of the Connally-Smith anti-strike law.**

William Green of the A. F. of L. assured the President that his group will do everything in its power to make the application of the law unnecessary.

Philip Murray, of the C. I. O., wrote that he was calling the international executive board of the C. I. O. into extraordinary session on Wednesday, July 7, to give 'mature and orderly consideration to the many perplexing problems which as you doubtless know labor will be confronted with as a result of the action of he Congress yesterday.

**Will Stick to WLB.**

Meanwhile the labor members of the War Labor Board said that individually there was no inclination to quit the agency as had been indicated they might do a week before the President vetoed the anti-strike bill.

One C. I. O. member of the board said: "We'll stick with the board." He referred to Mr. Murray's statement calling for continued support of the President despite the congressional action.

Mr. Green said in a letter delivered to the White House by an aid:

"I wish to express my sincere appreciation for your courage and statesmanship in vetoing the Connally-Smith bill.

"Labor and all its friends are inexpressibly shocked by the hasty and impetuous action of Congress in overriding your veto. By their procedure the members of Congress demonstrated they were moved by anger and resentment rather than by careful consideration of the facts.

"Unquestionably, as you pointed out in your veto messa[illegible] preventing of strikes in vi[illegible] industries will be rendere[illegible] difficult instead of more effect[illegible] by the enactment of this ill-considered law.

**Committed to Non-Strike.**

"Let me assure you, however, that the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor will do everything in their power to make application of this law unnecessary and to further the successful prosecution of the war.

"The American Federation of Labor and all of its affiliated unions stand committed to our no-strike pledge for the duration of the war. I am confident that they will live up to this pledge in the future just as they have in the past. In this way, the workers of America can render the Connally-Smith act inoperative and pave the way for its early repeal. In this way, the workers of America can best service their country and the cause of freedom and democracy."

**Murray's Letter.**

Mr. Murray praised the President's "statesmanlike attitude in placing your veto upon this vicious anti-labor measure."

"We know that your prime interest, like ours, is to win this war against barbarism and slavery and that in order to expedite the winning of the war it becomes necessary for all of labor to lend to you, our nation's leader, every possible degree of support," Mr. Murray wrote. "I am quite sure that every loyal worker, whether a member of organized labor or not, subscribes to this belief.

"You correctly stated the danger of strikes and stoppages as a result of the enactment of the thirty-day provision contained in Section 8. Because this is true it shall be our purpose to do everything possible to avert the obvious dangers arising out of it.

"In the meantime, let me again assure you of our wholesome desire to lend every possible degree of support to you and our country in this, one of the most trying periods of our nation's history."

In issuing his call to the executive board, a copy of which was dispatched to the President, Mr. Murray said:

"The past month has brought a number of important developments carrying grave threats to the firmness and strength of our home front in these critical [illegible]

**[illegible]rges 'Sneak Attack.'**

[illegible]ngress the President's [illegible]trol program has been [illegible] and representatives of [illegible] interests have various private [illegible] run rampant in onslaughts against the subsidy programs and the price rollback program.

"Yesterday, in a treacherous sneak attack upon the administration, Congress within minutes of the presidential veto rushed through a vote making the Smith-Connally bill law in the face of the President's warning that the bill would harm rather than help production.

"These developments are already taking their toll in terms of national confusion and discontent and in terms of the general morale of the people."

**Sees Fourth Term's Doom.**

The whirlwind enactment of the anti-strike bill over President Roosevelt's veto caused one Republican to assert that there would be no fourth term.

Elated at the result of Senate and House votes overriding the veto, Senator Wherry (R.-Neb.) told reporters:

"This is the first concrete evidence that there will be no fourth term."

Senator Butler (R.-Neb.) thought that the speed with which Congress overrode the veto ought to cool any ardor Mr. Roosevelt might have for a fourth term.

"You would think that now Mr. Roosevelt would be perfectly willing to let somebody else have the job," Senator Butler said. "I look upon the vote as an indication that Congress has reclaimed some of its powers and intends to reclaim more."

The President's veto of the measure also provoked sharp criticism from members of his own party, with Senator Byrd (D., Va.) asserting that the action was laden with politics.

"The veto was not the act of Franklin Roosevelt, Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy in time of a desperate war," Senator Byrd declared. "It was the act of Franklin Roosevelt, candidatee for re-election to a fourth term as President of the United States."

On the other hand, Senator Pepper (D., Fla.), who voted to override the veto in the Senate, said he thought Congress's action expressed only a bi-partisan determination to prevent further strikes in war industries such as the coal walkouts.

"This is a national issue and not a political issue," Senator Pepper declared. "Congress is determined to prevent strikes and if this bill doesn't do it, it will enact further and more drastic measures."

Senator Pepper said that while the President's veto obviously was pleasing to leaders of organized labor who demanded that such a course be taken, he felt that it ought not to be necessary for the President to demonstrate that he is labor's best friend.

Senator Pepper said that pressure from members of the armed forces and their relatives had a hand in congressional determination to take action on the strike question.

Senator Van Nuys (D.-Ind.), chairman of the conference committee which whipped the anti-strike bill into final form, expressed the opinion that the passage over the Presidential vete "demonstrated a reassertion of the independence of the legislative department of the Government."

"In my opinion," Senator Van Nuys said, "the members of Congress felt that injustice to the armed forces and the overwhelming majority of the American people called for passage of the legislation."

**See Wildcat Walkouts.**

Top labor leaders, who had condemned the measure, withheld comment temporarily, but the general tenor of opinion in labor circles was that the act is unrealistic and cannot cope with spontaneous, "wildcat" walkouts. The impulse was to have every union, immediately upon opening negotiations with an employer, give notice to the Government of a threat to war production and thereby obtain a strike vote in thirty days. The NLRB, charged with conducting such elections, probably would not be able to provide machinery to cope with a widespread campaign of that nature.

Another immediate impulse in labor circles was to quit the War Labor Board. The cooler heads thought that was the least likely development, although the act itself raised a question whether the labor members of the WLB could participate in certain cases. The bill disbars members from participating in any decision "in which such member has a direct interest as an officer, employee, or representative of either party to the dispute."

This might create a situation where A. F. of L. members could participate only where a C. I. O. union was involved, and vice versa. However, the board may interpret it to mean that a board member who also is a member of the Electrical Workers' Union, for instance, could not participate in

JUN 27 1943

JUN 27 1943

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reliable sources reported that six German submarine crews recently mutinied in a port of northern Norway and refused to put to sea.

All were declared sent to a military prison.

This was the first report of mutiny among German naval forces stationed in Norway, but there have been frequent reports in past months of sagging morale among Nazi soldiers, some of whom are said to have been shot.

The refusal of the submarine crews to resume hazardous U-boat warfare was said to have been a joint decision of officers and men.

The reports said a "considerable number of submarine men and officers have arrived at Akershus Prison in Oslo, now being used as a military prison."

The submarine base at which the mutiny occurred was not named in the reports, but the largest German U-boat harbor in northern Norway is at Trondheim where Admiral Otto Ciliax, commander of German naval forces in Norway, recently warned that the Allies may invade the country "in a short time."

Norwegian sources, with reliable connections in Norway's efficient underground, added that recent reports from northern Norway say that a remarkably large number of German warships are always lying in the harbors for repairs for some damage which they sustained only a short time after putting to sea.

"The people (Norwegians) cannot help thinking that most of these damages are intentional to enable the sailors to come ashore as soon as possible."

The Germans shifted the bulk of their fleet to the Trondheim area last spring, it is reported, in order to harass Allied convoys moving to Russia. At the same

# LABOR CHIEFS HIT ANTI-STRIKE BILL

## Leaders Temper Bitterness with Renewal of 'No Strike' Pledge.

WASHINGTON, June 26—(AP) Congressional enactment of the war labor disputes bill over President Roosevelt's veto brought bitter words from labor spokesmen today—but also a renewal of the "no strike" pledge by heads of the A.F. L. and C.I.O.

It brought some confusion, too, to the affected government agencies which were not ready, pending further study of the measure, to say what steps they would have to take in shaping their organizations to administer it.

**WLB Crisis Fades**

The threat of an immediate crisis for the War Labor board through resignation of its labor members vanished. While this possibility had been suggested, prior to enactment of the bill, the labor members said individually today that they intended to stick by the board.

A question to be resolved, however, is the extent of the restrictions placed on them by the act's prohibition against a WLB member's taking part in consideration of a case in which he has an interest. It must be decided, for instance, whether this means an A. F.L. member may not consider any A.F.L. case or may consider an A. F.L. case if it does not affect his particular union.

JUN 27 1943

Wayne L. Morse, acting chairman of the WLB, made this statement:

"The War Labor board is proceeding to carry out its duties and obligations in accordance with existing congressional acts and executive orders pertaining to the board. The board has not had time as yet to examine its policies and procedures in light of the new law, but it is my judgment that the existing major policies and procedures of the board will be found to be entirely consistent with the act of Congress.

**Reaffirm No Strike Pledge**

"It is gratifying to note that many outstanding leaders of labor have reaffirmed their no strike pledge. I am satisfied that the board will continue to have the cooperation of responsible leaders of labor and industry in carrying out its labor relations stabilization program."

In the forefront of speculation here was whether the act might be applied in the coal controversy if any considerable number of miners continues the work stoppage next week.

The act forbids anyone from aiding or promoting a strike in a war plant or mine which has been taken over by the government, though it contains no barrier against an individual's stopping work of his own accord.

Thus it might be invoked against pickets in the coal fields or against anyone who publicly urged continuance of the work stoppages.

Some picketing was reported today when the strike spread to additional mines in Pennsylvania. Throughout the coal producing area, however, the situation appeared to be little changed from Friday with about half the 521,000 miners working.

**Test Tomorrow**

Monday morning was expected to provide the big test to whether normal operations could be restored.

Under the act, enforcement of the ban against aiding or promoting a strike falls on the Justice department. Violators are subject to fines of up to $5,000 or imprisonment of up to one year.

Presidents William Green of the A.F.L. and Philip Murray of the C.I.O. reiterated their no strike pledges in letters to President Roosevelt in which each also sharply criticized Congress.

Mr. Green declared that "labor and all its friends are inexpressibly shocked by the hasty and impetuous action of Congress in overriding your veto."

"By their procedure," he added, "the members of Congress demonstrated they were moved by anger and resentment rather than by careful consideration of the facts."

He went on to say the A.F.L. members would do "everything in their power to make application of this law unnecessary and to further the successful prosecution of the war."

Mr. Murray told the President that his veto message "correctly stated the danger of strikes and stoppages" arising from some provisions of the act.

"Because this is true," he told the President, "it shall be our purpose to do everything possible to avert the obvious dangers arising out of it."

**Calls C.I.O. Board**

Mr. Murray advised Mr. Roosevelt that he was calling the C.I.O. executive board into session July 7 to give "mature and orderly consideration to the many perplexing problems which as you doubtless know labor will be confronted with as a result of the action of the Congress."

Some other labor men were less restrained in their criticism of the legislators.

George L. Googe, southern vice president of the A.F.L., declared at Spartanburg, S. C., that 75 per cent of those voting to override the veto would be defeated in the next two years. He denounced the act itself as "hysterical legislation."

Thomas White, Sr., president and Walter J. Burke, secretary-treasurer, of the Wisconsin C.I.O. council, in a joint statement termed the act "not only anti-labor, but anti-war as well."

Thomas A. Murray, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, said it imposed "involuntary servitude on American workers."

Commenting on the other side of the issue, Senator Pepper (D-Fla) said in Washington:

"Congress is determined to prevent strikes and if this bill doesn't do it, it will enact further and more drastic measures."

# VETO OVERRIDERS' DEFEAT PREDICTED

Spartanburg, S. C., June 26 (A. P.).—George L. Googe, southern vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, told the State Federation of Labor convention here that 75 per cent of the legislators who voted to override the presidential veto of the anti-strike bill would be defeated in the next two years.

Speaking to 300 delegates at a banquet last night, only a few hours after Congress overrode the veto, Mr. Googe said the Congressmen would be defeated "by labor and our friends—and by our enemies, too, when they realize how the damnable law will cut back on them."

He called the law "hysterical legislation" and asserted it would result in "Government ownership of private business."

Milwaukee, June 26 (A. P.).—A statement terming congressional overriding of President Roosevelt's veto of the Smith-Connally bill as "not only anti-labor but anti-war as well" was issued today by Thomas White Sr., president, and Walter J. Burke, secretary-treasurer, of the Wisconsin State Industrial Union Council (C. I. O.).

"Labor, and we speak specifically for the Wisconsin State Industrial Union Council and its 100,000 members, trusts that this action of Congress, which may well lower the morale of millions of war production workers in our land, is not a symbol of attacks to be launched by a Congress which seems to have gone wild . . . ," the statement said.

A. F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, an independent union said to have a membership of 194,000, declared today:

"With the passage of the Smith-Connally bill, labor's no-strike pledge loses point. One need not pledge when one is forced by law and decree. Labor substantially kept the pledge. Congress violated the spirit of it.

"Congress did not relieve labor of its obligations under the pledge. It spat on the pledge itself. What labor needs now to assist it to keep the no-strike pledge is a 'no-cause-for-strike pledge' by Congress and the war agencies."

# BROWN'S PROGRAM MEETS DEFEAT BY VOTE OF 46 TO 29

## Administration Suffers Second Major Setback in Two Days.

JUN 27 1943

## DEBATE BRIEF

## Senators Act Swiftly on Measure Previously Approved by House.

## FOOD SUBSIDIES DEAD

## Price Support for Oils, Fats, Transportation to Continue.

WASHINGTON, June 26 — (AP) The Senate joined the House today in repudiating OPA's food subsidy rollback, and voted besides to transfer future subsidy operations from the Office of Price Administration to the war food administrator, Chester C. Davis.

Thus the Administration suffered its second major setback in two days, the anti-subsidy action following Congress' overriding of President Roosevelt's veto of the anti-strike bill.

**Shifts Authority to Davis**

In no mood for extended debate, the Senate voted 46 to 29 to kill the rollback, which Price Administrator Prentiss Brown has said is essential to hold the line against inflation. It then swiftly adopted, without a record vote, an amendment by Senator O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) transferring subsidy authority to the food administrator.

The actions brought OPA operations to a fresh crisis. Mr. Brown has put the subsidy into effect on meat and butter and declared it necessary "to roll back the cost of living to the level to which we are committeed (Sept. 15, 1942) and to hold it there."

OPA also faces a financial crisis, the House having slashed 26 per cent from the $177,000,000 recommended for the agency's operations in the next fiscal year. Mr. Brown said this week that price control will be "crippled into uselessness" if the Senate agrees with the House on the money issue.

The Senate rollback decision came as it approved a bill extending for two years the life of the Commodity Credit Corp. Substituting its own version, allowing a $1,000,000,000 increase in the lending authority of the CCC, for a House bill, the Senate passed the measure on a voice vote and sent it to conferences to iron out differences between the two chambers.

The House had voted yesterday to eliminate rollback subsidies and had provided only $500,000,000 for the CCC, through which much of the government assistance to farmers is challenged.

**Admits Program is Dead**

While provisions of the two measures differ in language, acting Democratic Leader Hill (Ala) conceded that the price rollback program is dead, so far as Congress is concerned. A veto by President Roosevelt might keep the direct prohibition against such subsidies out of the law, but legislators pointed out that the agencies concerned still would have to find the money somewhere to finance such a program.

It took the Senate less than an hour today to decide that it wanted to eliminate not only the announced programs to cut the retail price of meat, butter and coffee by the payment of subsidies to processors, but also to prevent any future projects of that nature unless specifically approved by Congress.

**Vote Is 39 to 37**

First, it adopted 39 to 37 an amendment by Senator Clark (D-Mo) to eliminate the rollback subsidies, but to carry on with subsidies to encourage agricultural and mineral production and to make payments to offset increased wartime costs of transportation of such commodities as oil and coal.

Not satisfied with this, the Senate acted a few minutes later to supplant Senator Clark's amendment with one offered by Senator Aiken (R-Vt) also eliminating the rollback subsidies on meat, butter and coffee.

(Continued on Page Two)

The amendment would make good, however, on the government's promise to pay subsidies on these commodities from June 1 up to the date of enactment. It would permit the government to continue to make incentive payments on canning crops (such as tomatoes, corn, beans and peas), on specialty crops (peas and beans) and on potatoes, hemp and sugar.

The government's price support program on domestic vegetable oils and fats would be continued, as well as its payments which permit the sale of wheat for feeding purposes.

Senator Aiken said his amendment would permit the inauguration of any subsidy program to increase the production of other crops, if Congress approves such a move, adding:

"It requires orderly legislative procedure in procuring and expending public funds, in lieu of a blank check."

**Some Programs Untouched**

Aiken said the amendment would leave undisturbed the present programs subsidizing increased transportation costs or the production or importation of critical materials such as copper, lead and zinc, Nor, he said, would it "prohibit the carrying out to conclusion of presently committed legitimate subsidies for the purpose of increasing the necessary production of war-essential food products."

Adoption of the Aiken proposal was followed swiftly by voice-vote approval of the O'Mahoney amendment transferring subsidy powers from Mr. Brown to Mr. Davis.

Senator O'Mahoney said the effect would be to prevent rollback subsidies but to permit the payment of future subsidies to increase production if that becomes necessary to obtain needed food.

Denying that his proposal sets Mr. Davis up as a food "czar"—a move opposed by President Roosevelt—O'Mahoney said the amendment leaves intact all OPA's powers except those it now exercises in dealing with subsidies.

Thus, he said, OPA would control rationing and would continue to fix prices, but Mr. Davis would decide when and where to apply subsidies — always with the prior approval of Congress before any payments were made. And Senator O'Mahoney said his proposal provides that subsidies paid under Mr. Davis' authority go direct to farmers, instead of to processors, as do OPA's.

JUN 27 1943

# ATTACKS ON KISKA ARE PRESSED ANEW BY ARMY BOMBERS

## Japs, U. S. Forces Trade Aerial Blows in South Pacific Area.

JUN 27 1943

WASHINGTON, June 26 — (AP) Sporadic air raids by American and Japanese forces in the south Pacific were reported by the Navy today, while in the north Pacific bombers of the Aleutians command delivered three new attacks on Japanese installations at Kiska.

Due to poor visibility, results of the Kiska raids, which were made Thursday, could not be observed, a Navy communique said. The raiding forces consisted of Liberator heavy bombers and Mitchell and Ventura medium bombers.

That the action was made possible by modification of the fog and storms characteristic of the western Aleutians at this season was generally accepted as a fact here since Secretary Knox had said only a few days ago that weather alone was responsible for a let-up in the aerial campaign against the lone remaining position of the enemy in the American island chain.

Mopping up of Japanese stragglers on reconquered Attu island continued, the Navy communique saying that Army patrols had killed 15 more Japanese soldiers. The enemy known dead on Attu now totals more than 1,800 with only about two dozen reported captured.

### U. S. Warship Bombed

The fighting in the Solomons included on Thursday a strafing attack by Navy Wildcat fighters against a Japanese barge in the vicinity of New Georgia island in the central Solomons and on Friday an unsuccessful attack against an American small warship by four Japanese twin-engine bombers.

Results of neither action were reported.

Additional information on the south Pacific fighting came from a Navy memorandum to the press reporting information which had been released earlier today in the south Pacific.

This showed that early Friday morning an "unknown number" of Japanese bombers assaulted the U. S. advance base in the Russell islands, northwest of Guadalcanal, but succeeded only in inflicting a few light wounds on personnel and damaging certain supply installations.

An Associated Press dispatch from the south Pacific reported that enemy planes dropped 16 bombs on an "advanced base" Friday morning and that while fuel stores were hit they burned only for a short time.

American planes were active Friday in attacks on Kahili and on Buka island in the northwestern Solomons and also on the Munda area of New Georgia island in the central Solomons.

JUN 27 1943

# U. S. Pilots Raid Kiska Thrice

## Army Patrols on Attu Still Killing Japs—Americans in Russell Islands Hurt.

Washington, June 26 (A. P.).—Bombers of the Aleutian Command, apparently taking advantage of a slight break in the weather, raided Japanese installations on Kiska Island three times on Thursday, the Navy reported today, while on conquered Attu Army patrols killed fifteen more enemy soldiers.

In the South Pacific, on the other hand, American and Japanese air forces exchanged blows, one result being that a few members of the American forces in the Russell Islands, northwest of Guadalcanal, were slightly wounded and some installations were damaged during an enemy raid early yesterday morning by an unknown number of bombers.

More than 1,800 Japanese soldiers have now been killed on Attu, and only about two dozen captured.

The statement concerning damage to the American installations and the wounding of personnel in the Russell Islands was contained in a memorandum which the Navy issued along with the communique. The memorandum said that the action had been announced in the South Pacific and was merely being duplicated here for the information of the press.

### NAVY CASUALTIES

Washington, June 26 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today sixteen casualties in Navy forces, including two dead and fourteen missing. In addition, nine names previously listed as prisoners of war are now listed as dead. This brings to 23,318 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since December 7, 1941. The grand total includes 7,662 dead, 4,732 wounded and 10,924 missing.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) include:

**NEW YORK.**

**Dead.**

KING, WARREN RABELL, ensign; brother, Donald B. King, 37 Pell Place, New Rochelle.

**Missing.**

MORRIS, HAROLD; parents, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Morris, Suffolk avenue, Massapequa.

**NEW JERSEY.**

**Missing.**

NEIGHBORS, SIDNEY; mother, Mrs. Cora Neighbors, 318 North Front street, Plainfield.

ORLOFF, EDWARD ALOYSIUS; mother, Mrs. Bessie Orloff, 35 Water street, Hackensack.

JUN 27 1943

# Shuttle Bombers May Blast Invasion Path

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 26—There are ominous portents for the Axis in the British experiment in round-trip shuttle bombing flights between England and North Africa.

It raises a question whether the whole weight of Allied air power in England and Africa may suddenly be concentrated to blast invasion bridgeheads through the western or southern walls of the Axis European fortress.

### Doubles Axis Strain

That possibility must double the strain under which the Axis high command is laboring in deploying its defensive forces to guard three fronts simultaneously. It cannot hope to match the air power that could be thus massed virtually overnight. What happened to Pantelleria well could prove a mild foretaste of what might happen to any selected continental invasion bridgehead.

The shuttle-bombing experiment, if that is what it was, brought two enemy targets, Friedrichshafen, in southwestern Germany, and Spezia, in northwestern Italy, under fire. The big ships flew their bomb loads some 500 miles to the target in each case, then 700 miles more to Tunisia outward bound and to England on the return trip.

### Possible Strategy

The direct airline flight from England to Tunisia across France would shorten the route by nearly 400 miles. That means it would be wholly practicable to shift a substantial portion of the Allied heavy bomber strength from England to Tunisia or from Tunisia to England for a combined operation at any time.

Supplementing the work of shorter range craft paving the way for invasion, the big ships could carry the attack far inshore beyond the beaches to prevent enemy reinforcements from coming up.

Whether that is contemplated by Allied leadership or not is uncertain. The shuttle bombing offered so many other advantages, including the fact that the round trip was carried through with no Allied losses, that it was more than justified on those grounds alone.

### May Keep Losses Down

A substantial part of both British and American plane and personnel losses in recent raids on Germany have been incurred on the way home. Nazi fighter fleets apparently have hovered over the return route when they failed to intercept the bombers on their approach. That seems to be well established by the fact that the shuttle planes encountered little or no opposition when they kept on toward bases in Tunisia or England beyond their targets and did not turn back as the enemy had expected.

One immediate result must be greater dispersion of Nazi fighter strength. The defenders will never know hereafter when a bomber raid moves in from the west anywhere along the 1,200-mile pathway across the continent from England to Tunisia whether it will turn back after dropping its eggs or go on. That of itself should tend to keep Allied losses down.

JUN 27 1943

# *Half of Lost Bomber Crews Believed to Be Prisoners*

## Plane Losses Not Too High, Considering Value of Work, Says Gen. Johnson.

WASHINGTON, June 26. — (AP) Approximately 50 per cent of the bomber crews reported missing over Europe are assumed to be alive in enemy prison camps, Major General Davenport Johnson, commander of the Second Air force, estimated today.

He gave the estimate, which he described frankly as made without checking of records, at a press conference while telling of combat training given heavy bomber crews under his direction.

Bomber losses over Europe he said are "deplorable" but percentages are "not too high" considering the type and size of missions. "The Germans are concentrating everything they have against us," he continued. "They have a series of airdromes along where we go in."

Many of the officers and men who have participated in heavy bomber missions throughout the world now are back in the United States under Gen. Johnson's command to provide combat training for new crews constantly moving to the war fronts.

# Every Big Radio Factory Busy On Radar

JUN 27 1943

*[The first twenty sets of radar —radio "eyes" of the army and navy—went into the American fleet less than three years ago. Discovered and developed at the Naval Research Laboratory, radar has contributed to many an American triumph in this global war. The account of its coming-of-age in mass production is told in this final installment of John M. Hightower's story.]*

By John M. Hightower

*[Copyright, 1943, by the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 26—Arrangements were made for mass production of radar in August, 1940, when Admiral Harold G. Bowen realized that the nation was faced with limited production facilities and war was threatening on every hand.

Bowen had lunch one day with Charles E. Wilson, then president of the General Electric Company, now vice-chairman of the War Production Board. The two men were good friends and Bowen felt he could be blunt about it.

### "One Of Us Is A Fool"

"Charlie," he said, "one of us is a darn fool. Either I am a fool for visualizing such great possibilities for radar or else you are, for failing to get in on it. I've been laughed at for a long time, but I think it is a billion-dollar industry. Now I believe I can prove it to you."

Two weeks later Wilson sent twenty scientists from the General Electric laboratory at Schenectady to inspect the navy's radar equipment at the Naval Research Laboratory and, in the words of an official report, they were "most enthusiastic." Another two weeks and Wilson himself came to Washington for a demonstration.

### Then Westinghouse

He was so impressed that he directed the head of General Electric's radio division to do whatever was necessary to enable General Electric to catch up with the naval laboratory's work. Subsequently General Electric got a large contract for naval radar.

In October, 1940, Bowen sold Westinghouse Electric Company on the radar program. Westinghouse reorganized its radio division and got a large navy contract.

While this work was going forward, a British technical mission showed up in the United States. The Britons conferred with navy men and it was then that the story of Britain's radio detection work first became known to our Government.

### British Balked The Blitz

British development actually was the work of Sir Robert A. Watson-Watt, 51-year-old Scottish physicist, and his wife was his first assistant. His work was done in as great secrecy as that in this country.

Watson-Watt's equipment provided his country with the radio-wave wall around its coasts when the German air force tried to blitz England out of the war. Other equipment he made went into British night-fighter planes which helped greatly to wreck the Nazi aerial offensive.

The British had to work against time and their progress in some phases of radar work was much faster than that in this country. In consequence the first American fighter plane to fly on actual combat mission with radio detection used British equipment.

### Germans Had It Early

While it is generally accepted as a fact today that both British and American radio detection equipment were and are superior to that of Germany and Japan, the Germans had sets in use early in the war. It is believed that the accuracy with which the German battleship Bismarck laid its first devastating salvo on the British cruiser Hood in May, 1941, resulted from the use of radio devices.

Allied authorities could not be sure, however, just how much the enemy knew about this equipment.

JUN 27 1943

30.24-5423

They therefore maintained secrecy about their own developments.

**Bowen Coordinator**

Once radar went into commercial production in the United States, Rear Admiral Bowen was designated coordinator of all phases of the navy's program. That was in October, 1940. By the beginning of 1941, General Electric, Westinghouse, Bell Telephone and RCA were doing research and manufacturing simultaneously. Today every manufacturer of any size in the American electronics industry is in the program.

Radar has progressed a long way. It has even exceeded the first great visions of Taylor and Young back in 1922.

# MARINE AIR HERO WINS TOP AWARD

## Col. Bauer Missing in Action Gets Congressional Medal of Honor.

WASHINGTON, June 26. — (AP) Lt. Col. Harold W. Bauer, Marine air hero who is listed as missing in action in the Solomon islands area, has been awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for extraordinary achievement in battling the Japanese.

On one occasion the 34-year-old squadron commander engaged an entire squadron of enemy planes single handed and destroyed four of them before he was forced down by lack of fuel. Another time he downed four Japanese planes and damaged a fifth.

Colonel Bauer's wife, Mrs. Harriette Anne Bauer, lives at Coronado, Calif. The flier's hometown is North Platte, Neb.

**Launches Eighth Submarine.**

Portsmouth, N. H., June 26—(A. P.).—The submarine Sand Lance slid down the ways at the Portsmouth Navy Yard last night—the eighth undersea craft to be launched here this year.

# REYNOLDS BACKS BONUS FOR MEN IN SERVICE

WASHINGTON, June 26.—(AP) Chairman Reynolds (D-NC) of the Senate Military committee called today for a bonus for the veterans of World War 2.

"When the boys come back," he said in a Senate speech, "they are going to ask for a bonus, they are going to deserve a bonus, and I am going to vote for that bonus.

"We're going to have to hospitalize the millions of boys who will be wounded or catch tropical diseases. In addition we're going to have to pension these men and pay them with pensions for 50 years to come."

Reynolds spoke after Senator Wheeler( D-Mont) had renewed his demands that fathers be deferred definitely from the draft and that increases in Army personnel be limited to the number transportable overseas. Wheeler said the Army's own statement on the number of men to be sent abroad showed that if not another man were inducted, 2,000,000 soldiers would be left in the United States at the end of 1944. Wheeler declared the induction of fathers under such circumstances would be "nonsensical."

# 786 ARRESTED BY FBI IN DRAFT DODGER CASES

WASHINGTON, June 26.—(AP) FBI agents in 40 cities seized 786 men on draft laws during the 24 hours ended at noon today.

Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation said New York City had 161 arrests, the largest total at any of the field offices. Next in line were San Francisco, with 72; Los Angeles, 46, and Chicago, 31.

Mr. Hoover emphasized that there had been no mass arrests, and said that, as in the announcement on May 15 of 638 men taken into custody, each case had been investigated separately. Violations ranged from failure to report for induction to failure to give notice of change of address.

# JAMAICA, BAHAMA NATIVES WORKING AMERICAN FARMS

# Men Live in Barracks, Help Solve Critical Labor Shortage.

JUN 27 1943

BY SIGRID ARNE

PHILADELPHIA, June 26—(AP) The car swung in through a hedge to a rolling field dotted with small, neat, bunk houses. We heard a queer sound from a long building which looked like an Army mess hall. "Click. Clack. Clack. Click."

"Dominoes," explained McDonald, the FSA man who was driving. "They play dominoes with a fine fury."

We looked through the mess hall door. Negroes in sweaters and work pants hunched over tables slapping down dominoes as though their lives depended on it. Some wore fantastic hats. Wide brims and tall, conical crowns.

"Dominoes are the only recreation they have so far," said McDonald. "It's one of the problems."

These men were some of the 6,000 Jamaican and Bahaman Negro farm hands who have been brought into the United States in the past month to help save crops in the face of labor shortage.

**Housed in Camps**

They're housed mostly in farm security camps for migrant labor. This camp was near Bridgeton, N. J., where the men are working on tomatoes, asparagus, peas, beans—and later, on peaches and apples.

Other such groups are spotted now in New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, New York, Connecticut, Michigan and Idaho. There are 3,000 in the Philadelphia area.

It's planned to bring in a total of 15,000. But New York, alone, has just requested 5,000. So the figure may be revised upward.

However, the supply is there—in the Bahamas, 4,000, and at Jamaica, 50,000—men available for American farms.

The Jamaicans seem to be the preferred group. They drink very little. At home, they say, they drink a little rum. But, here, it's too expensive.

**Need Ministers**

They've been so insistent about religious services that FSA is beating the bushes for volunteer ministers to visit the camps.

The Jamaicans have been a little slow to learn. But once trained they work carefully, for 10 hours a day.

At home they worked on sugar cane and banana plantations, or in rum distilleries. Here, they had to shift to green vegetables: some of which they've never seen before. They still don't like to eat them.

The Jamaicans come from a Negro country. It's a British colony, a fact which lends to amusing situations when the Jersey farmer runs into his first Jamaican.

Many of them have clipped, British accents that are quite surprising coming from a field hand. I was talking to a Jamaican about recreation, and me, "we're rather fond of cricket, you know. But we're having extreme difficulty acquiring the I could have closed my eyes and thought I was in a Park avenue drawing room.

Both groups have come into the country under contracts between our government and the governments of Jamaica and the Bahamas.

First, all hands were given physical exams to prevent importation of disease.

Second, the labor is here only on temporary immigration visas, and they may work only on farms.

Third, our government had to guarantee minimum wages: 75 cents a day from the date of entry until they go to work; $3 a day minimum for three-quarters of the time they're here.

That should look good to them. They're accustomed to 50 and 60 cents a day at home.

They pay $1 a day for food at the FSA camps; 50 cents a week to sleep in an FSA bunk house, or 25 cents a week to sleep in an Army tent.

The Jamaicans must send home $1 a day. The Bahamans 75 cents. It's deducted from their pay by the farmer who employes them. The farmer turns over the deductions to FSA which transfers the money and records to the home governments.

# Staunton Greets Tokyo Raid Hero

JUN 27 1943

Staunton, Va., June 26 (AP)—Staunton welcomed home yesterday her air hero, Lieut. Jacob E. (Jack) Manch, the only Virginian who flew with Jimmy Doolittle in the air raid on Tokio in April, 1942.

The six-foot-seven-inch flyer arrived here from Washington and was greeted at the train by his mother, Mayor William A. Grubert and thousands of persons living in this city and in the near-by counties. His father, Martin G. Manch, had joined the aviator earlier.

Lieutenant Manch was taken to his home in a horse-drawn box-buggy and last night there was a reception held for him at the Manse, the birthplace of Woodrow Wilson.

# Madam Chiang Gets a Degree On Macon Visit

## Wesleyan College Honors Her on Return, After 25 Years, at Chapel Service

MACON, Ga., June 26 (AP).—Mei-ling Soong came back today, twenty-five years later, to receive an honorary degree at Wesleyan College, Methodist institution she attended as a ten-year old girl.

China's sauve First Lady, Madam Chiang Kai-shek, had this middle Georgia war city agog, with war routine shaken off and many a citizen recalling little Mei-Ling "way back when."

In the chapel of old Wesleyan where she worshipped as a student, she received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Her sister Al-Ling (Friendly Life), now wife of Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance for China, and sister Ching-Ling (Happy Life) who married the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, received honorary degrees in absentia, Mei-ling (Beautiful Life), accepting them.

A long standing friend was selected to place upon Madam Chiang the hood signifying the degree, Mrs. W. N. Ainsworth, widow of Bishop Ainsworth, Methodist leader.

Mrs. Ainsworth recalled the vivid, sometimes mischievous personality of Mei-ling Soong, the child who romped with the Ainsworth children in their home when the bishop was Wesleyan president.

Once, Mrs. Ainsworth remembered, her daughter and Mei-ling quarreled and the little Chinese girl was pouting.

"I spoke to her about the beauty of forgiveness and asked if she was not ashamed to show such an ugly spirit. She answered quickly: 'Why, no, Mrs. Ainsworth, I rather enjoy it.'"

Classmates recalled her childhood enterprise, manifested when she and other girls established, printed and sold, at a penny a copy, a breezy campus newspaper, complete with a foreign news section, to make extra money for ice cream and other luxuries.

Mei-ling won her way to America at the age of ten by reminding her parents of a promise, made when she was ill, that she could have any wish granted when she recovered.

She came with her two sisters, one of them then a senior at Wesleyan and the other a freshman. The sisters received degrees in the southern school—the first chartered woman's institution ever to award a degree—but Mei-ling later went to Wellesley, near Boston, to be near her brother, T. V. Soong, now China's Foreign Minister.

# HARTFORD MAJOR WINS SILVER STAR, SEVENTH AWARD

## Ernest R. Manierre, 26, Was in Pearl Harbor Action, Other Battles.

HENDRICKS FIELD, Sebring, Fla., June 26—(AP) Major Ernest R. Manierre, 26, of Hartford, Conn., was decorated with the Silver Star and an Oak Leaf cluster, in lieu of another Distinguished Flying Cross, at this Army Air forces Flying Fortress school today.

The decorations, presented by Col. Carl B. McDaniel, at the direction of the President, brought to seven the total he has won since the attack on Pearl Harbor, where he was stationed on Dec. 7, 1941.

Major Manierre, a flying instructor and squadron commander here, was cited for the Silver Star for gallantry in action while participating in an air flight over Guadalcanal on Oct. 15, 1942. He led a flight of six bombers on a mission to bomb an enemy task force which was endeavoring to land troops and supplies in this area.

The young officer led his flight through heavy anti-aircraft fire from the enemy task force composed of four transports and eleven naval vessels. It was necessary to make two runs at their target through the face of anti-aircraft fire, in addition to being attacked by 12 Zero fighters, before bombs were released. One direct hit was scored on a transport and four Zeros were shot down by the flight, two of which were accounted for by Major Manierre and his crew.

Major Manierre received the Oak Leaf cluster for extraordinary achievement in the Solomon islands while participating, during the period from December 7, 1941, to April 14, 1942, in operational air flights totaling over 203 hours.

The previous decorations received by Major Manierre were the Air medal and three Oak Leaf clusters, and the Distinguished Flying Cross. The latter was awarded as the result of an aerial flight in the Solomons area last August, when his group scored four direct hits on a Japanese aircraft carrier. He won the others for his part in the battle of Midway and in the Solomon Islands. His bomber group also was cited for "outstanding performance of duty during the period from July 31 to November 30, 1942.

He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Manierre, Hartford, Conn. His wife is the former Patricia Balcombe, San Antonio, Tex., and they have one child, Ernest R., Jr., 2 1-2.

JUN 27 1943

# What's Behind the War News

By GLENN BABB

Summer's first week-end finds the world still waiting for the curtain to rise on the main show, the anticipated titanic clashes of the armies and navies in the fateful campaign of 1943. Meantime, however, its attention was gripped by the blazing prologue in the skies, where the softening up of the Axis was carried forward at a new pitch of intensity and destructiveness. This pattern may continue for a few more weeks. On the other hand the setting of the stage is so near completion that any morning may see the Allied landing barges sweeping toward the enemy's coasts, probably in the Mediterranean.

On land and sea the pre-invasion lull still ruled but in the air the British and American air fleets had their most tremendous week of the war. The "neutralization" of the Ruhr, the heart of German war production, was virtually completed and the sapping of Italy's power and will to resist made good progress.

The lull aground emphasized the extent to which the initiative has passed from the Axis. The Allies rule the seas and the skies to such a degree that an Axis stroke in either element is out of the question. But both Germany and Japan still have the opportunity to launch great land offensives if they care to take the gamble.

But the bright June days, so favorable for this purpose, slipped by and both remained quiescent. The anniversary of Hitler's attack on Russia passed with his armies still immobilized along the whole length of the eastern front. The belief held in some quarters that Japan might strike a blow for both Germany and herself by attacking Serbia received no support. The Japanese continued to give ground in China. In the south and southwest Pacific Japan still was waiting for something, meanwhile suffering heavy attrition in the air.

### Italy Awaits Invasion

Italy, with nothing left to do but await the dread day of invasion, did just that while the airfields, ports and communications centers of her islands and southern mainland shuddered under the daily blows of the American and British air forces.

With June almost gone it seemed the time was fast running out in which an Axis offensive could be expected. Wider acceptance was found for the suggestion that both in Europe and in the Pacific the enemy, realizing that his power to wage offensive warfare was virtually gone, was content to stand on the defensive, hoping for some miracle, military or political, which would give him a stalemate.

The war in the air therefore became the first front. Into the battle over western Germany for the moment the two great alliances were pouring a greater proportion of their military resources than into any other, with the Mediterranean a close second. The Britain-based squadrons of the R.A.F. and the U. S. Eighth Air force clashed grimly with the most formidable array of air defenses ever concentrated, brought to western Europe by Hitler in an effort to prevent the destruction of his war potential and and the will of his people to continue the struggle. The Allies scored tremendous successes, the enemy's cries alone showed he was badly hurt, but they also paid a stiff price.

### 184 Planes Lost

A week of attack cost the Allies 184 multi-engined bombers, many of them carrying ten or more men. The R.A.F., out every night, lost 147, the Americans 37. To show for this they had the crippling devastation of Krefeld, Muelheim, Wuppertal, Huls, Bochum and Gelsenkirchen in the Ruhr, the great Schneider arsenal at Le Creusot in France, the German "Radar" factory at Friedrichshafen, the Italian naval base of La Spezia. Reliable reports said between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 civilians already had been evacuated from the stricken Ruhr, above which the accustomed industrial haze from factory chimneys was reported many degrees lighter.

There was no doubt that Germany was sorely wounded in a vital spot. The reaction of Goebbels' propaganda reinforced this conclusion. It was a combined attempt to appeal to the soft-hearted in Allied countries by vivid accounts of civilian suffering and to the hatred in German hearts by stories of alleged destruction wrought by the American barbarians to the cultural monuments of the old world.

In the Mediterranean the Allies, ranged along the North African shore, obviously were well along with the job of softening up Sicily, and to a lesser extent Sardinia, for invasion. Naples and its industrial environs, on the nearby mainland, also were heavily blasted. On Sicily the week began and ended with shattering attacks on Messina, chief port for communications with the mainland. More than 100 Flying Fortresses blasted that city on Friday in the largest operation yet by these great planes in the Mediterranean theater. From end to end of Sicily airfields and ports were shattered and raked with gunfire. When the airfields are put out of commission the time for invasion is near. Sardinia got it too, especially Olbia in the northeast, raided twice, and a long list of airfields.

One new figure in the pattern of the Mediterranean war was a long-range raid Thursday by more than 50 American Liberators on the Greek port of Salonika, pointed reminder of the role of that city in the first World war. Then it was the base for the Allied armies that opened up the back door to central Europe. The Axis obviously believes it is slated again to be in the pathway of invasion. German and Italian broadcasts had much to say about Allied military moves around the eastern rim of the Mediterranean. The Allies did nothing to disturb the belief that big events are brewing in that area.

### Russian Front Quiet

In the words of 14 successive Moscow communiques, there were no significant changes on the long Russian battle line. But Moscow took occasion of the second anniversary of Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union to remind the western Allies of the imperative necessity of a second front in Europe if Hitler Germany is to be destroyed. The Allied answer was to plough ahead with the Casablanca-Washington program which none doubted called for an invasion of the continent as soon as possible.

The aspect of the war in the south and southwest Pacific saw little change, although the Japanese air force continue to lose heavily in its few attempts to challenge Allied rule of the air. A feature of the week was a raid by American Liberators on Makassar on Celebes, involving a 2,000-mile roundtrip flight. Indications persisted that aggressive Allied action somewhere in the southwest Pacific was impending.

JUN 27 1943

The trend toward Allied victory in the battle of the Atlantic persisted. There was nothing to dispute the growing belief that the curve of Allied ship losses, declining sharply since March, would dip even lower in June. German propaganda prepared its people for this setback. There were unofficial reports of numerous killings of U-boats and plenty of evidence that the new methods and weapons used by the British, American and Canadian navies were making the U-boat service a suicidal one for German sailors.

To point this up came unconfirmed reports from Norwegian sources in Sweden that six German submarine crews mutinied recently in a port of northern Norway and refused to put to sea. This conforms so closely to the picture of the submarine service on the eve of the 1918 collapse that it should be taken with caution. But certainly the time is close when U-boat crews will be putting to sea with little hope of return. It was this situation in 1918 that broke the discipline of the German navy and led to the collapse of the Kaiser's empire.

ALL DAY THE NAZI RADIO BLARED EXAGGERATED ACCOUNTS OF RECENT AMERICAN LOSSES. IT BEGAN BY ASSERTING THAT 17 FLYING FORTRESSES WERE SHOT DOWN YESTERDAY, THEN RAISED THE NUMBER TO 26. BY NIGHTFALL ACCORDING TO BERLIN, THE ALLIES HAD LOST 55 PLANES OVER GERMANY IN THE PAST 24 HOURS. THE ALLIES ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF 47.

AMERICAN FLIERS DESCRIBED YESTERDAY'S FIGHTER OPPOSITION AS TERRIFIC, WITH FOCKE-WULF AND MESSERSCHMITT PILOTS PRESSING HOME THEIR ATTACKS WITH SUICIDAL FEROCITY.

JUN 27 1943

"THEY WOULD COME AT US TWO AND THREE ABREAST AND BARREL ROLL THROUGH OUR ENTIRE FORMATION WITH THEIR GUNS GOING LIKE HELL," ONE CREWMAN SAID.

THE U.S.FLIERS LOST 17 PLANES IN THEIR UNESCORTED SWEEP, BUT THEIR GUNNERS TOOK A HEAVY TOLL OF NAZI FIGHTERS. FORTRESSES FROM ONE STATION ALONE DESTROYED 24 ENEMY CRAFT, PROBABLY DESTROYED 14 MORE AND DAMAGED FIVE. U.S. ARMY HEADQUARTERS REPORTED THAT AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS HAD SHOT DOWN NEARLY 100 ENEMY FIGHTERS IN THEIR LAST TWO RAIDS ON THE REICH.

A COMMENTATOR FROM EIGHTH U.S. AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS SAID:

"THE PRIMARY TASK OF HEAVY BOMBERS OPERATING IN DAYLIGHT AGAINST WAR INDUSTRY TARGETS IS TO SLOW ENEMY ARMAMENT PRODUCTION, BUT ATTRITION AGAINST ENEMY FIGHTER DEFENSES, AN IMPORTANT SECONDARY CONSIDERATION, IS MOUNTING STEADILY."

AIR MARSHAL SIR TRAFFORD LEIGH-MALLORY, SPEAKING AT A RALLY IN BIRMINGHAM, DECLARED HE WAS CONVINCED THAT THE "GERMANS WILL NEVER BE ABLE TO CARRY OUT CONSISTENT INTENSIVE RAIDS OVER INDUSTRIAL AREAS OF THIS COUNTRY AGAIN DURING THIS WAR."

JUN 27 1943

JUN 27 1943

30.24- 5425

GREAT BRITAIN'S UNDERSECRETARY FOR AIR, CAPTAIN HAROLD BALFOUR, REPORTED THAT GERMAN INDUSTRIES HAVE BEEN ORDERED TO USE A LOWER GRADE OF STEEL THAN HERETOFORE--"DEFINITE PROOF THAT THE RAF'S BOMBING HAS THE DESIRED EFFECT."

THE POUNDING OF EUROPE APPARENTLY CONTINUED THROUGH THE DAY. SOUTHEAST COAST OBSERVERS REPORTED A LARGE FORMATION OF FORTRESSES RETURNING FROM NORTHERN FRANCE, AND FROM THE ENGLISH CLIFF TOPS BOMB BURSTS HAD BEEN OBSERVED IN THE VICINITY OF CAP GRIS NEZ.

ONE THUNDERBOLT OF AN AMERICAN SQUADRON WAS SEEN RETURNING WITH WHAT APPEARED TO BE AN ANTI-AIRCRAFT HOLE IN ITS WING BUT IT WAS UNDER PERFECT CONTROL.

JUN 27 1943

IN THE RUHR, WHERE THE BRITISH HEAVY BOMBERS CONCENTRATED POSSIBLY 1,500 TONS OF EXPLOSIVES THURSDAY NIGHT ON CHEMICAL AND TEXTILE TARGETS IN THE ELBERFELD SECTION OF THE AMALGAMATED CITY OF WUPPERTAL, THE POPULATION WAS REPORTED GETTING OUT FAST.

FROM BERN, SWITZERLAND, CAME INFORMATION FROM A RELIABLE SOURCE THAT AN ORGANIZED REMOVAL OF NON-ESSENTIAL WORKERS AND RESIDENTS FROM THE HEAVILY-BATTERED RUHR ALREADY HAD TAKEN BETWEEN 4,000,000 AND 5,000,000 PERSONS TO SAFER AREAS, WITH THE PROJECT STILL GOING ON.

THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE REPORTED MEANWHILE THAT THE GERMANS HAD STRENGTHENED THEIR OUTER RING OF AIR DEFENSES ON THE NORTH SEA COAST, PRESUMABLY IN AN ATTEMPT TO KEEP RAIDERS AWAY FROM THE RUINS OF THE RUHR. THE EXPERIENCE OF THE AMERICAN BOMBERS YESTERDAY APPEARED TO CONFIRM THIS, MANY CREWS MEETING OPPOSITION AS SOON AS THEY REACHED THE COAST.

THE CALENDAR OF THE PAST WEEK'S MAJOR RAIDS CARRIED OUT BY BRITAIN-BASED ALLIED BOMBERS:

JUNE 19 (NIGHT)--RAF HEAVY BOMBERS DEVASTATED THE SCHNEIDER ARMAMENT WORKS AT LE CREUSOT, FRANCE.

JUNE 20(NIGHT)--GERMANY'S MAJOR AIR DETECTION DEVICE MANUFACTURING PLANT AT FRIEDRICHSHAFEN BLASTED BY RAF LANCASTERS ON OUTBOUND LEG OF SHUTTLE TRIP TO AFRICA.

JUNE 21 (NIGHT)--SOME 700 RAF PLANES RAIDED KREFELD, RUHR INDUSTRIAL CENTER.

JUN 27 1943

JUNE 22-AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES HIT SYNTHETIC RUBBER PLANT AT HULS BY DAYLIGHT IN THEIR FIRST VENTURE INTO RUHR AND ALSO RAIDED ANTWERP IN SIDE SWEEP; MUELHEIM IN THE RUHR BLASTED BY THE RAF AT NIGHT.

JUNE 23 (NIGHT)--LANCASTERS RAIDED NAVAL BASE AT LA SPEZIA, ITALY, ON THEIR RETURN TRIP FROM AFRICA RE-FUELING PINT. THE ROUND TRIP WAS COMPLETED WITHOUT LOSS.

JUNE 24 (NIGHT)--CHEMICAL AND TEXTILE PLANTS IN ELBERFELD SECTION OF WUPPERTAL BLASTED BY RAF IN ANOTHER BLOW AT THE RUHR.

JUNE 25--AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS STRUCK INTO NORTHWEST [illegible] REICH TARGETS AT NIGHT.

OTHER NEWCOMERS INCLUDE:

LIEUT.ETHEL LILLIAN WING, 34, MILWAUKEE, WIS., DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS.HENRY W.WING; LIEUT. SUSIE JANE THURMAN, 24, OF TERRE HAUTE, IND., DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS.RAY THURMAN AND LIEUT.KATHLEEN MARIE BERRY, 27, OF SAN FRANCISCO, DAUGHTER OF MRS.NORMA BERRY.

JUN 27 1943

IT ALSO WAS DISCLOSED THAT THE FIRST TWO WAAC OFFICERS TO ARRIVE I BRITAIN WERE CAPT.ZELMA HANSEN OF LOS ANGELES, AND LIEUT.DOROTHY SWART OF ELSA, TEX. THE NEXT ARRIVALS WERE CAPTAIN WILSON AND LIEUTENANT HERBERT, AND THEY WERE FOLLOWED BY A SMALL ADVANCE UNIT OF OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES.

AT LEAST ONE OF THE NEW ARRIVALS KNOWS HOW TO HANDLE A GUN TO PERFECTION. LIEUTENANT THURMAN, WHO WAS A LATIN TEACHER AT PRAIRIE CREEK AND WOLCOTT, IND., BEFORE JOINING THE WAACS, IS A CRACK RIFLE SHOT AND HAS WON SEVERAL MEETS COMPETING WITH BOTH MEN AND WOMEN.

LIEUT.BERRY WAS WITH THE ARMY BEFORE JOINING THE WAACS AS SECRETARY IN A MEDICAL BRANCH IN A OVERSEAS SUPPLY DIVISION AT A WEST COAST EMBARKATION PO

JUN 27 1943

THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED THAT THE SCOUTS OBTAINED "IMPORTANT NFORMATION."

ON THE LENINGRAD FRONT SNIPERS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE KILLED 90 ERMAN SOLDIERS AND RUSSIAN ARTILLERYMEN WERE CREDITED WITH ESTROYING EIGHT BLOCKHOUSES AND SIX DUGOUTS.

ONE RUSSIAN BATTERY WEST OF ROSTOV WAS SAID TO HAVE WIPED OUT ABOUT A COMPANY OF GERMAN TROOPS IN THE PAST FIVE DAYS IN ADDITION TO DEMOLISHING FIVE DUGOUTS AND SILENCING TWO ENEMY ARTILLERY BATTERIES AND TWO MACHINEGUN NESTS.

DESPITE THE LACK OF NOTABLE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GROUND FIGHTING, THE RUSSIAN ARMY NEWSPAPER RED STAR SAID THAT CHANGES MIGHT COME AT ANY HOUR AND WARNED ALL RUSSIANS TO BE ON GUARD.

THE SOVIET NOON COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY SAID RUSSIAN TROOPS BROKE INTO FINNISH TRENCHES ON THE NORTHERN KARELIAN FRONT FRIDAY NIGHT AND WIPED OUT ABOUT A COMPANY OF ENEMY TROOPS.

THE MIDDAY BULLETIN TOLD OF TWO GERMAN THRUSTS, A RECONNOITERING ATTEMPT IN THE SEVSK AREA SOUTHWEST OF OREL AND AN ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE DONETS RIVER SOUTH OF BALAKLEYA, WHICH IT SAID WERE BEATEN OFF WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, JUNE 26-(AP)-YUGOSLAV PATRIOT FORCES HAVE REPULSED A FIFTH BIG GERMAN OFFENSIVE, AND EIGHT NAZI AND SATELLITE DIVISION WHICH SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES ARE RETREATING FROM MONTENEGRO AND TH NOVI-PAZAR AREA TOWARD HERZOGOVINA AND EASTERN BOSNIA, YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT SOURCES ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUN 27 1943

THEY SAID THE PATRIOTS BROKE THROUGH THREE CORDONS OF AXIS TROOPS POSTED TO KEEP THEM PENNED UP IN THE MOUNTAINS AND REACHEI A RAIL LINE LINKING THE GARRISON TOWN OF SARAJEVO WITH BELGRADE.

ANKARA DISPATCHES QUOTED AN AUTHORITATIVE YUGOSLAV SOURCE THERE AS SAYING THAT GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, THE PATRIOT COMMANDER, IS LEADING A GRIM GUERRILLA BATTLE IN SOUTHEASTERN YUGOSLAVIA AT THE HEAD OF 50,000 TO 60,000 TROOPS.

THE GUERRILLAS HAVE BEEN ATTACKING RAIL COMMUNICATIONS OVER WHICI THE GERMANS MUST SEND SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS TO GREECE IN THE EVENT OF AN ALLIED INVASION AT THAT POINT.

THE GERMAN RADIO, IN A RECENT BROADCAST RECORDED BY ASSOCIATED PRESS, HAS ACKNOWLEDGED AXIS ATTEMPTS TO LIFT THE PRESSURE ON THE YUGOSLAV RAIL SYSTEM SO THAT IT WOULD BE FREE TO CARRY REINFORCEMENT TO THE BALKANS.

JUN 27 1943

30.24 - 5427

LONDON, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE PHYSICIANS OF OCCUPIED HOLLAND HAVE SENT A LETTER TO GERMAN HIGH COMMISSIONER ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART SAYIN THAT THE DUTCH HAVE BECOME SO EMBITTERED BY GERMAN RULE THAT SOONER OR LATER THEY WILL BE MOVED TO "DESPERATE ACTS," THE DUTCH AGENCY ANETA REPORTED TONIGHT.

THE LETTER PROTESTED AGAINST THE NAZI LOOTING OF FOOD, WHICH IT SAID WAS LEADING TO A SERIOUS NUMBER OF DEATHS AND AGAINST THE LABO DRAFT WHICH WAS TERMED A VIOLATION OF THE HAGUE CONVENTION.

THE PHYSICIANS POINTED OUT THAT A HOLLANDER'S REFUSAL TO GO TO GERMANY WAS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE HE "THEN IS EXCLUDED FROM SHARING THE FOOD."

JUN 27 1943

"THE NETHERLANDS PEOPLE HAVE ENTERED A STAGE IN WHICH CONTINUED SILENCE IS DIFFICULT TO TOLERATE. AWARE OF LIVING AMIDST LAWLESS-NESS, A MEASURE OF EMBITTERMENT HAS ARISEN IN THEM WHICH SOONER OR LATER MUST LEAD TO DESPERATE ACTS."

BY LEO BRANHAM

A UNITED STATES BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, SUNDAY, JUNE 27-(AP)-"HARD LUCK KIDS" WHO SUFFERED HEAVY CASUALTIES IN EACH OF FIVE PREVI RAIDS DIDN'T LOSE A SINGLE SHIP OR SUFFER A SINGLE CASUALTY IN AN ASSAULT ON INDUSTRIAL TARGETS IN FRANCE YESTERDAY.

FLYING FORTRESS CREWS IN THIS STATION WHO LOST SIX BOMBERS IN FRIDAY'S RAID ON NORTHWESTERN GERMANY PARTICIPATED IN THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S DAYLIGHT ATTACK ON TARGETS IN FRANCE.

THEY SAID THEY ENCOUNTERED FEW ENEMY FIGHTERS AND LITTLE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AS THEY THUNDERED THROUGH HEAVY CLOUD FORMATIONS TO BOMB THEIR TARGETS. FIGHTER ESCORTS MET THEM OVER FRANCE AND BROUGHT THEM HOME.

"IT WAS JUST A SUNDAY AFTERNOON RIDE," EXPLAINED MAJOR OATTIS E. PARKS OF ATLANTA, GA., SQUADRON LEADER AND PILOT OF THE FORTRESS "MADARSTRO CAMDA."

JUN 27 1943

THAT SUMMED UP THE GENERAL REACTION OF THE FLIERS HERE.

MOST CREWS SAID THAT THE CLOUD FORMATIONS THROUGH WHICH THEY DUMPED THEIR BOMBS PREVENTED OBSERVATION OF RESULTS BUT SERGEANT CHARLES J.KUKAWSKI, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., BALL TURRET GUNNER ON THE "FDR'S RFD," PILOTED BY FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIS C. CARLISLE OF HOUSTON, TEX., WAS ONE OF THE FEW WHO GOT A GOOD LOOK AT DAMAGE THROUGH THE RIFT IN THE CLOUDS FAR BELOW THE HIGH FLYING FORTRESSES.

"I SAW LOTS OF FIRES RAGING OVER BOTH TARGETS AS WE TURNED OFF TOWARD HOME," HE SAID, "WE REALLY SMACKED THOSE FACTORIES. I COULD SEE BOMBS DROPPED BY FORMATIONS BEHIND US STILL EXPLODING ALL OVER THE TARGET AREA.

KUKAWSKI WAS ELATED BECAUSE HE HAD SHOT DOWN HIS FIRST ENEMY FIGHTER, AN ME-109.

SERGEANT A.P. TYLER OF HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., TURRET GUNNER ON CARLISLE'S BOMBER, DESCRIBED THE RAID AS "THE SOFTEST WE'VE HAD SO FAR."

REPORTS INDICATED, HOWEVER, THE FORTRESS FORMATIONS FLYING BEHIND HIS GROUP MAY NOT HAVE HAD SUCH AN EASY TIME CREWS HERE SAID THAT ONLY 20 TO 30 FIGHTERS MADE HALF-HEARTED ATTEMPTS TO ATTACK THEM AND THEN CONCENTRATED ON BOMBER FORMATIONS BEHIND.

SERGEANT WILLIAM J. MOORE, OF PAWTUCKET, R.I., RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER, SAID THAT HE FIRED ONLY THREE ROUNDS DURING THE ENTIRE RAID.

JUN 27 1943

LIEUTENANT COLONEL MAURICE A. PRESTON OF TULARE, CALIF., STATION COMMANDER WHO PILOTED THIS GROUP'S LEADING BOMBER, HAD AN UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE DROPPING HIS BOMBS ON BOTH TARGETS. PRESTON SAID THAT ALL BUT TWO BOMBS STUCK IN THE BOMB BAY WHEN THE BOMBARDIER TRIED TO UNLOAD THEM ON AN AIRPLANE FACTORY. PRESTON THEN FLEW TO AN INDUSTRIAL TARGET WHERE THE CREW MANAGED TO DUMP THE BOMBS. FIRST LIEUTENANT W. C. SIPES OF TUCSON, ARIZ., WAS PRESTON'S CO-PILOT.

JUN 27 1943

A103

THE FORTRESS "WEREWOLF," PILOTED BY FIRST LIEUTENANT MILTON D. WALLACE OF HOUSTON, TEX., MADE THE BOMB RUN WITH TWO MEN UNCONSCIOUS AS A RESULT OF THE FAILURE OF THE OXYGEN SYSTEM SUPPLYING WAIST GUNNER SERGEANT JOSEPH KATZ OF ST. LOUIS, MO., AND CALVIN G. NUSS, OF WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

DESCRIBING THE INCIDENT THE NAVIGATOR, SECOND LIEUTENANT JOSEPH A. FREID OF EAU CLAIRE, WIS., SAID: "NUSS WAS OUT FOR HALF AN HOUR AND KATZ FOR 10 MINUTES. I CARRIED EMERGENCY 'WALKAROUND' BOTTLES BACK THERE AND PLUGGED THEM INTO THEIR OXYGEN MASKS. THEY SOON REVIVED AND SUFFERED ONLY FROSTBITTEN HANDS AND FEET."

SECOND LIEUTENANT LEONARD D. BAXTER OF ALBANY, N.Y., A NAVIGATOR, SAID HE SHOT DOWN AN ME-109.

COL.CHARLES E.MERION, OF DETROIT, A GROUP COMMANDER WHO LED A UNIT INTO ACTION, SAID "WHEN WE REACHED THE TARGET AREA WE RAN INTO 10/10 CLOUDS, WHICH MEANS THEY WERE TOTAL.

"WE DID NOT DROP OUR BOMBS, FOLLOWING AN ARMY AIR FORCE POLICY OF NOT BOMBING INDISCRIMINATELY OVER FRANCE. WE SAW 30 TO 40 ENEMY FIGHTERS, BUT DIDN'T PRESS HOME THE ATTACK BY OUR GROUP."

LIEUT.CHARLES O.OHL, THE PILOT, OF SUMMIT HILL, PA., DECLARED "WE COULDN'T SEE A THING. WE DIDN'T DROP A SINGLE BOMB.

JUN 27 1943

STAFF SERGEANT SYLVESTER DUDECK, OF PHILADELPHIA, A VETERAN OF 34 RAIDS WITH THE RAF BEFORE TRANSFERRING TO THE U.S. AIR FORCES, SAID THAT IN HIS POSITION AS TAIL-GUNNER OF THE FORTRESS "DORIS MAE" HE SHOT DOWN TWO OUT OF THREE GERMAN FIGHTERS WHICH CAME IN ON THE PLANE'S TAIL.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT PHILIP E.SCHMIDBLATT, OF MADISON, IND., THE TOP TURRET GUNNER, CLAIMED A JUNKERS-88 WHICH HE SAW BLOW UP IN MID-AIR, AND STAFF SERGEANT ALVINE E.RENFRO, OF HAZLEHURST, (CQ) MISS., THE WAIST GUNNER, CLAIMED A MESSERSCHMITT-109.

TWO GUNNERS ON THE FORTRESS "INFERNO", PILOTED BY CAPT.RAYMOND P. KETTELSON, OF CHICAGO, EACH CLAIMED A GERMAN FIGHTER, AND WALTER T. PARKS, OF MARION, N.C., SAID HE BAGGED A MESSERSCHMITT-109.

LIEUT.EDWARD S.MC GLYNN, THE NAVIGATOR, FROM BOSTON, SAID HE SAW AT LEAST ONE, AND POSSIBLY TWO, ENEMY FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN BY THEIR OWN FLAK AS THEY CLOSED IN ON THE FORTRESS.

JUN 27 1943

30.24 — 5429

MADRID, JUNE 26-(AP)-SPANISH NEWSPAPERS PRINTED HEADLINES TODAY READING: "THE ITALIAN PRESS BELIEVES AN ALLIED LANDING IN ITALY IS IMMINENT."

ROME REPORTS CIRCULATED BY THE SPANISH OFFICIAL FOREIGN NEWS AGENCY EFE, AND THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AGENCY, SAID THAT INCREASING AIR ATTACKS ON ITALY, AND ALLIED NAVAL CONCENTRATIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN HAD LED THE ITALIAN PRESS TO CONSIDER THAT AN OFFENSIVE WAS NEAR.

JUN 27 1943

(A GENEVA DISPATCH BY THE RUSSIAN AGENCY TASS SAID THAT THE ITALIAN MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR HAD ORDERED ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL PROVINCES TRANSFERRED TO NORTHERN ITALY IN ANOTHER DEMONSTRATION OF INVASION JITTERS. ABOUT 3,000 PRISONERS ARE AFFECTED, SAID A MOSCOW BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR.

IT WAS AT TRONDHEIM THAT ADMIRAL OTTO CILIAX, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF GERMAN NAVAL FORCES IN NORWAY, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE WARNED 2,000 NAZI MARINES THAT NORWAY WOULD BE INVADED "WITHIN A SHORT TIME."

THERE HAVE BEEN MANY REPORTS OF POOR MORALE AND ARRESTS AMONG GERMAN ARMY TROOPS IN NORWAY, AND RECENTLY GERMAN MARINES--THE BEST OF NAZI FORCES IN NORWAY--ALSO WERE PICTURED AS AFFECTED. OBSERVERS SAID ANY EXTENSIVE MUTINY IN THE RANKS OF MARINES WOULD HAVE WIDESPREAD EFFECTS.

(IN THE FIRST WORLD WAR, THE GERMAN HIGH SEA FLEET MUTINIED ON OCT. 29, 1918, WHEN THE ORDER WAS GIVEN TO PREPARE FOR SEA FOR A LAST RAID INTO THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. THERE WERE INCIDENTS AMONG OTHER UNITS. MOST OF THE CREWS OF DESTROYER AND SUBMARINE FLOTILLAS, HOWEVER, REMAINED LOYAL TO THE END.)

EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING VIVID ACCOUNT OF LIFE IN LENINGRAD AS THE CITY NEARS THE END OF ITS SECOND YEAR OF SIEGE WAS WRITTEN FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BY LIEUT. LEONID IVITCH, WAR CORRESPONDENT FOR THE SOVIET NAVY'S NEWSPAPER, RED FLEET, WHO HAS SPENT A YEAR IN THE BESIEGED CITY. IVITCH COVERED THE ODESSA AND MURMANSK FRONTS BEFORE GOING TO LENINGRAD, WHERE, FOR HEROISM DISPLAYED WHILE COVERING THE SIEGE, HE WAS AWARDED THE MEDAL CALLED "FOR THE DEFENSE OF LENINGRAD."

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BY LIEUT. LEONID IVITCH,

JUN 27 1943

WAR CORRESPONDENT OF RED FLEET,

WRITTEN FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LENINGRAD, JUNE 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-UNFORGETTABLY BEAUTIFUL ARE THE BUILDINGS OF LENINGRAD, SHARPLY OUTLINED AGAINST THE BLUE GRAY SKY.

HIGH ABOVE ITS SURROUNDINGS RISES THE THIN STRAIGHT SPIRE OF THE ADMIRALTY BUILDING. THE BEAUTIFUL CUPOLA OF THE ISAAKOVSKY MONASTERY DOMINATES DOZENS OF NEIGHBORING STRUCTURES.

THE PAVLOV FORTRESS CAN BE SEEN AND AT THE FOOT OF IT SLOWLY ROLL THE HEAVY, GRAY WAVES OF THE NEVA RIVER. STRAIGHT AS ARROWS ARE THE STREETS AND THE PROSPECTS OF THE CITY, WITH ITS ENORMOUSLY EXQUISITE PERSPECTIVE.

THE WHITE NIGHTS DESCEND OVER THE CITY--OVER THE BUILDINGS OF THE SENATE AND THE KAZAN CATHEDRAL; OVER THE MONUMENTAL STRUCTURES CREATED BY THE WORLD'S BEST ARCHITECTS LIKE RASTRELLI AND ROZZI, ZAKHAPOV AND GVARENGI. THE WHITE NIGHTS DESCEND OVER THE STREETS AND THE SQUARES OF THE CITY.

JUN 27 1943

THE ENEMY, FEROCIOUS, DULL AND RELENTLESS, IS NOT FAR OFF; SO CLOSE THAT HIS PRESENCE HERE AT THE GATES OF THE CITY CAN ALMOST BE PHYSICALLY FELT.

THE CITY, WHICH FOR NEARLY TWO YEARS BRAVELY REPULSED THE GERMAN HORDES; THE CITY, WHICH ALREADY HAS GROUND TO DEATH AT ITS GATES MORE THAN 400,000 GERMAN SOLDIERS, STANDS AS PREVIOUSLY--INVINCIBLE, PROUD AND UNCONQUERABLE.

JUN 27 1943

WAR AND LIFE ARE ONE AND THE SAME THING IN THIS THROBBING CITY. THE SUFFERINGS OF LAST YEAR'S WINTER ARE NOT YET FORGOTTEN, AS THEY WON'T BE FOR CENTURIES TO COME.

WHEN THE GERMAN ARMY SUCCEEDED IN BLOCKADING THE CITY, THE STANICAL HITLER HYSTERICALLY ANNOUNCED TO THE WORLD:

"LENINGRAD FORCES ARE AT THEIR KNEES. THIS CITY WILL RECEIVE NO MERCY. THIS CITY WILL PERISH."

TO THE AGONY OF BOMBING AND SHELLING WHICH THE CITY UNDERWENT WERE ADDED THE PANGS OF HUNGER. THE PEOPLE RECEIVED ONLY 125 GRAMS OF BREAD DAILY, BUT THEY REFUSED TO SURRENDER. STAGGERING FROM WEAKNESS, THEY CONTINUED TO WORK AT THEIR LATHES AND MACHINES. SHOCKINGLY THIN, PALE AND EMACIATED, THEY CONTINUED TO ERECT FORTIFICATIONS AT THE CITY'S WALLS UPON WHICH WERE BROKEN AND DISPERSED THE FEROCIOUS ATTACKS OF WELL FED AND PICKED S.S. TROOPS.

THE PEOPLE ARE FORTIFIED IN THESE DAYS AS ALWAYS IN THE WAR BY HEIR GREAT LOVE FOR THE CITY AND IMMEASURABLE HATRED FOR THE ENEMY. THINK THEY ARE THE MOST AUDACIOUS PATRIOTS IN ALL RUSSIA.

ONE OF MY FRIENDS THERE WAS AN OLD WORKER WHO SPENT HIS ENTIRE LIFE N ONE OF THE BIGGEST PLANTS IN LENINGRAD. DURING THE ARTILLERY HELLING HE DID NOT LEAVE THE SHOP BUT CONTINUED TO WORK AT AN NORMOUS LATHE. A SHELL HIT THE SHOP. THE OLD MAN WAS SEVERELY OUNDED. VASILY ANDREEV HIS NAME WAS. HE WAS LAID UP IN A HOSPITAL HREE MONTHS, RECUPERATED, THEN RETURNED TO WORK AS USUAL.

"FRIEND," I TOLD HIM, "YOUR HEALTH IS WANING. PERHAPS YOU SHOULD O TO THE REAR AND WORK IN ONE OF THE EVACUATED PLANTS."

JUN 27 1943

VASILY ANDREEV SLOWLY SHOOK HIS HEAD, LIFTED HIS EYEGLASSES TO HIS FOREHEAD AND ASKED WITH A SHRUG OF HIS SHOULDERS: "WHERE WOULD I GO? THIS IS MY CITY. THIS IS MY FACTORY--AND BESIDES IN ME ARE EIGHT SHRAPNEL SPLINTERS WHICH I GOT HERE. NO, I REMAIN WITH LENINGRAD."

AND SO HE DID REMAIN. I SAW HIM JUST THE OTHER DAY AT A JAZZ BAND CONCERT IN A CITY PARK. HE IS VERY MUCH ALIVE, WORKING AND HAPPY.

LENINGRAD IS A CITY RIGHT ON THE FRONT. IT CONTINUES TO THROB WITH LIFE AND STILL IS A LARGE CULTURAL CENTER. THEATERS ARE OVER-CROWDED. FROM THE FRONT LINES COME OFFICERS BUYING UP TICKETS FOR "THE ROAD TO NEW YORK," A RUSSIAN ADAPTATION OF AN AMERICAN PLAY.

DOZENS OF MOVIE THEATERS ARE OPERATING, SHOWING THE LATEST WAR PICTURES. CONCERT HALLS ARE JAM PACKED AND LENINGRADITES ANXIOUSLY ARE AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF DMITRI SHOSTAKOVICH (THE COMPOSER). HE WILL CONDUCT IN PHILHARMONIC HALL. THEY ARE AWAITING, TOO, THE ARRIVAL OF PEOPLES ARTIST OF THE SOVIET UNION KACHALOV.

JUN 27 1943

JUN 27 1943

30.24 - 5431

BOOKSHOPS ARE CROWDED. PEOPLE GRAB UP THE LATEST EDITIONS. THE HALLS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST, ARE CROWDED WITH PEOPLE. THE LIBRARY CONTINUES AS USUAL. ONLY RECENTLY AT THE REQUEST OF A WASHINGTON LIBRARY, THE LENINGRAD LIBRARY SENT SEVERAL VOLUMES OF HISTORICAL WORKS OF RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS TO AMERICA.

SCIENTISTS, WRITERS AND POETS CARRY ON AS USUAL. FIVE PLAYS WRITTEN SINCE THE CITY WAS BLOCKADED ARE SHOWING AT LENINGRAD THEATERS NOW. THREE OF THE FIVE PLAYS ARE COMEDIES, EPITOMIZING THE INDOMITABLE OPTIMISM OF LENINGRAD PEOPLE AND THEIR FAITH IN ABSOLUTE VICTORY.

JUN 27 1943

THE WAR IS REFLECTED IN THE PLAYS--PARTICULARLY THE WAR IN LENINGRAD. PERFORMANCES ARE GIVEN IN OVERCROWDED THEATERS. STORMS OF CHEERS FROM THE AUDIENCES DEMONSTRATE HOW THE DRAMA TOUCHES THE MOST HIDDEN THOUGHTS OF LENINGRAD'S DEFENDERS.

THEY FEEL THEIR STRENGTH SO GREATLY THEY EVEN ALLOW THEMSELVES TO
UGH AT THE ENEMY WHO IS SUFFOCATING IN IMPOTENT FURY BEFORE THE
TY'S IMPERTURBABLE RESISTANCE.

MY FRIEND, DOCTOR OF MEDICINE KONSTANTIN RABINOVITCH, WHO HELD THE EDICAL CHAIR IN LENINGRAD UNIVERSITY FOR 25 YEARS, TOLD ME:

"YOU KNOW, I REALLY AM AMAZED AT THE TREMENDOUS DESIRE TO WRITE ISSERTATIONS FOR SCIENTIFIC DEGREES. I HAVE HAD TEN OR 12 PPLICATIONS. IT IS THE MOST INTERESTING THING. THE TOPICS ELECTED PROVE THE PEOPLE ARE INTERESTED WITH VERY SERIOUS PROBLEMS ND VERY PROGRESSIVE PROBLEMS. IT IS NOT EASY TO WORK AT PRESENT, OU KNOW."

30.24 - 5431

THE PROFESSOR TOLD ABOUT A GIRL STUDENT WHO CAME TO HIM WITH A REQUEST THAT HE SEND HER TO A CONSULTANT FOR A DISCUSSION OF ONE OF THE QUESTIONS IN HER DISSERTATION.

"LISTEN," THE PROFESSOR TOLD HER, "THIS WON'T BE EASY. YOUR THEME WILL REQUIRE AT LEAST A YEAR OR PERHAPS TWO."

THE GIRL ANSWERED:

"BUT IT IS OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE."

JUN 27 1943

"BUT WILL YOU FIND TIME?" THE PROFESSOR ASKED.

THE GIRL REPLIED THAT SHE HAD ARRANGED A DAILY TIME SCHEDULE SO AS TO HAVE TIME TO WORK ON THE DISSERTATION, WORK IN A VEGETABLE GARDEN AND AT THE SAME TIME DO DUTY IN A LENINGRAD DEFENSE DETACHMENT. THE PROFESSOR THEN GAVE UP TRYING TO DISSUADE HER. INSTEAD, HE HIMSELF OFFERED TO BE HER CONSULTANT.

AS OF YORE, LIFE THROBS ALONG NEVSKY PROSPECT--LIFE THAT HAS BEEN PRAISED AND PICTURED BY THE GREATEST RUSSIAN WRITERS AND POETS. TRUE ITS APPEARANCE IS CHANGED SOMEWHAT. ALONG THIS, THE WORLD'S MOST BEAUTIFUL PROSPECT, SEVERAL BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN DEMOLISHED BY BOMBINGS AND SHELLINGS. THE WINDOWS OF SHOPS ARE HIDDEN BY HIGH PILES OF SAND-FILLED BOXES.

TRUE, THE PREVIOUSLY CROWDED WIDE SIDEWALKS ARE NOT SO CROWDED NOW BUT THE SPIRIT OF NEVSKY PROSPECT REMAINS THE SAME. HERE AS PREVIOUSLY ON THE SUNNY SIDE OF THE STREET LENINGRADITES MEET AND GOSSIP.

JUN 27 1943

JUN 27 1943 JUN 27 1943

IN THE MORNING PEOPLE HURRY TO WORK. IN THE EVENING, WITH THEIR SHOVELS THEY HURRY TO THEIR GARDENS. YES, THE PROBLEM OF VEGETABLES AND VITAMINS IS NO LESS IMPORTANT THAN ALL OTHERS CONCERNING THE DEFENSE OF THE CITY.

THE PEOPLE OF LENINGRAD TACKLED THE VITAMIN PROBLEM WITH TYPICAL ENERGY. THEY DUG UP MARSOV SQUARE. THEY PLANTED NEAT ROWS OF VEGETABLES UNDERNEATH THE TREES IN THE SUMMER PARK WHERE PUSHKIN USE TO PROMENADE. THEY CAREFULLY LAID VEGETABLE BEDS ALONG THE EMBANKMENTS OF NUMEROUS CANALS BISECTING THE CITY.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THIS CITY WILL HOLD OUT. IT IS NOT ONLY CAPABLE OF SUPPLYING THE DEFENDERS WITH ARMS AND AMMUNITION PRODUCED IN NUMEROUS PLANTS WORKING AT FULL CAPACITY, BUT IT ALSO SUPPLIES THE DEFENDERS WITH EVERYTHING ELSE NECESSARY TO SUCCESSFUL BATTLE.

ALONG THE NEVSKY AS PREVIOUSLY, DOZENS OF COMMUNAL REPAIR SHOPS FUNCTION. ALONG THE NEVSKY AS BEFORE, YOU MAY DROP INTO ANTIQUE SHOPS AND BROWSE AMONG RARE OLD BOOKS AND PICTURES BY FAMOUS ARTISTS.

JUN 27 1943

YOU CAN STOP IN CONCERT HALLS AND LISTEN TO A CONCERT PRODUCTION OF "ANNA KARENINA."

STREET CARS RUN ALONG THE PROSPECT, WHICH WAS WITHOUT THEM IN THE GRIM WINTER OF 1941-42 WHEN THERE WAS NO CURRENT AVAILABLE. CUTE GIRL TRAFFIC COPS--WE CALL THEM MILITIA WOMEN--WITH DAZZLING WHITE GLOVES RAISE VEP.VKS TO HALT TRAFFIC FOV

GIRL TRAFFIC COPS--WE CALL THEM MILITIA WOMEN--WITH DAZZLING WHITE GLOVES RAISE THEIR BATONS TO HALT TRAFFIC FOR A MILITARY CONVOY.

ALONG THE PROSPECT, THEIR CATERPILLAR TREADS CLANKING NOISILY, CRAWL TANKS--HEADED FOR THE FRONT.

POSTERS ON THE WALLS CALL FOR "VIGILANCE, STAMINA, FIRMNESS." AT THE "LATEST NEWS" BULLETIN BOARDS PEOPLE CROWD AROUND TO READ COMMUNIQUES FROM THE BATTLEFRONTS OF THE WORLD. THEY KNOW THAT THE STATE OF AFFAIRS OF VHE GERMANS IS BECOMING WORSE DAILY. THEY READ WITH SATISFACTION OF THE BOMBINGS GERMANY AND ITALY ARE RECEIVING.

JUN 27 1943

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"OUR ALLIES ARE WORKING," SAID A BLOND YOUNG FIGHTER AS HE READ THE BULLETINS. HE EXCLAIMED "KHOROSHO," WHICH MEANS "SWELL" IN RUSSIAN.

"LATER ON ONE CAN EXPECT IT WILL BE EVEN BETTER," SAID A SMILING YOUTH.

OVER THE CITY THE AIR IS FILLED WITH THE ROAR OF AIRPLANE MOTORS. OUR PLANES ARE PATROLLING LENINGRAD DAY AND NIGHT, GUARDING THE AERIAL APPROACHES TO THE CITY.

THE TENSE RHYTHM OF LIFE IN THE FRONT-LINE CITY DOESN'T STOP FOR A SINGLE MINUTE. NOTHING CAN INTERFERE, NOTHING CAN MAKE THE

JUN 27 1943

30.24-5433

DEFENDERS FORGET THE HIGH DUTY RESTING ON THEM.

PEOPLE WHO DISTINGUISH THEMSELVES IN THE HEROIC DEFENSE OF THE CITY GET A MEDAL "FOR DEFENSE OF LENINGRAD." MY FRIEND, A GIRL ELECTRICIAN, GOT A MEDAL ON JUNE 24. I TELEPHONED, CONGRATULATED HER, AND INVITED HER TO A CONCERT.

"THANKS, MY DEAR FRIEND," SHE ANSWERED. "ALAS, I CAN'T ATTEND THE CONCERT. TODAY I'M ON DUTY IN THE AIR DEFENSE FORCE."

I SIGHED. WAR INDEED BRINGS MANY CHANGES IN LIFE.

JUN 27 1943

I WENT TO THE CONCERT ALONE. I SPENT A WONDERFUL EVENING LISTENING TO THE FASCINATING MUSIC OF TCHAIKOVSKY'S SIXTH SYMPHONY.

WHEN I EMERGED FROM THE CONCERT HALL THE ROAR OF AN ARTILLERY CANNONADE ROLLED IN FROM THE WEST. AND OVER THE CITY IN THE BLUE-GRAY SKY HUNDREDS OF BARRAGE BALLOONS WERE WAVING GENTLY IN THE WIND.

ANKARA, JUNE 25-(DELAYED)-(AP)-APPROXIMATELY 200 GERMAN SOLDIERS WERE KILLED OR INJURED RECENTLY WHEN TWO GERMAN MILITARY TRAINS COLLIDE ON THE ATHENS-SALONIKA LINE, A GREEK SOURCE SAID TODAY.

IT WAS REPORTED THAT NAZI MILITARY AUTHORITIES WERE SEEKING SABOTEURS WHO TAMPERED WITH THE SIGNAL SYSTEM.

ALGIERS, JUNE 26-(AP)-THE DE GAULLIST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, COMBAT, APPEARED TODAY WITH A LARGE BLANK SPACE ON PAGE ONE WHERE THE LEAD EDITORIAL SHOULD HAVE BEEN.

FRENCH CENSORS DELETED THE EDITORIAL.

IT WAS UNDERSTOOD IN NEWSPAPER CIRCLES THAT THE EDITORIAL CRITICIZED A REPORTED BRITISH-AMERICAN DEMARCHE IN WHICH THE FRENCH COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION WAS ASKED THAT GEN.HENRI GIRAUD BE RETAINED AS COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF FRENCH NORTH AFRICAN FORCES.

30.24-5433

COMBAT URGED THE COMMITTEE TO ASSERT ITS AUTHORITY IN APPOINTING MEN AND DELEGATING THE EXTENT OF THEIR FUNCTIONS, THESE NEWSPAPER SOURCES SAID.

AN ADVANCED AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE [illegible]-(AP)-WHEN MEDIUM MARAUDER BOMBERS TAKE OFF FROM THIS FIELD TO MAY "OFFICIAL VISITS TO THE ITALIAN ISLANDS AND MAINLAND, OFFICERS SWITCH THE RULES AROUND AND TAKE ORDERS FROM AN ENLISTED MAN.

THIS SINGULAR SOLDIER IS TECHNICAL SERGT. MARVIN E. FARGO, 217 REED ST., CLEARFIELD, PA.

JUN 27 1943

THE LEAD BOMBARDIER OF A SQUADRON USUALLY IS A CAPTAIN OR A LIEUTENANT WITH MONTHS OF TECHNICAL TRAINING, BUT FARGO'S "TARGET EYE" IS FAMOUS AMONG BOMBARDMENT GROUPS. HE HAS BEEN RUNNING THAT PART OF THE SHOW FOR A LONG TIME.

THE LEAD BOMBARDIER RIDES IN THE LEAD PLANE, USES THE NORDEN BOMB SIGHT AND FIGURES OUT THE RANGE, DEFLECTION AND OTHER THINGS. HE DIRECTS HIS PILOT--AN OFFICER--WHO IN TURN CONTROLS THE FORMATION.

WHEN THE LEAD BOMBARDIER OPENS HIS BOMB BAY, THE OTHERS FOLLOW. WHEN HE DROPS HIS LOAD, THE OTHERS DO TOO. A LARGE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE ACCURACY AND EFFICIENCY OF A BOMB RUN RESTS ON HIM.

FARGO HAS MADE 15 COMBAT MISSIONS AND HE HOLDS THE AIR MEDAL WITH TWO OAK LEAF CLUSTERS.

HE LEARNED HIS TRADE THE HARD WAY IN MONTHS OF PRACTICE AND EXPERIENCE.

RECENTLY, HE APPLIED FOR THE RANK OF A FLIGHT OFFICER, BUT HE SAID TODAY HE WOULD RATHER STAY ON THE JOB THAN GO BACK TO AN OFFICERS' CANDIDATE SCHOOL IN THE UNITED STATES AND BECOME A LIEUTENANT.

JUN 27 1943

BESIDES 19 FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN IN THE MESSINA RAID, ONE BEAUFIGHTER SHOT DOWN AN ESCORTING HEINKEL IN THE ATTACK ON THE CONVOY OFF SARDINIA, AND OTHERS RAKED ONE OF THE DESTROYERS WITH CANNON FIRE.

AN OFFICIAL REPORT DESCRIBED THE ATTACK AS A "STRIKING INSTANCE OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE BEAUFIGHTER, WHICH HAS BEEN SUCH A POTENT COUNTER TO ENEMY NIGHT BOMBING RAIDS."

FORTRESS CREWMEN WERE IMPRESSED BY THE TERRIFIC FLAK, AS WELL AS BY THE FIGHTER OPPOSITION MASSED AT MESSINA.

JUN 27 1943

DESCRIBING THE GROUND FIRE, LIEUT. WILLIAM C.ROGERS, 208 NORTH THIRD ST., MOUNT VERNON, IA., SAID, "AT FIRST I THOUGHT THEY WERE CELEBRATING THE FOURTH OF JULY A WEEK EARLY. IT WAS PRETTY ROUGH."

STAFF SERGEANT ERNEST F.KLAPPROTH, 519 SHORT ST., INGLEWOOD, CALIF., SAID, "I COULD SEE OUR BOMBS BURSTING AND I'LL BET THOSE RAILROAD YARDS SUFFERED."

TECHNICAL SERGEANT ANDREW POCZIK, 310 NINMAN AVE., COLUMBUS, O., WHO SHOT DOWN A ME-109 FOR HIS SECOND VICTORY OF THE CAMPAIGN, ASSERTED "IT WAS THE TOUGHEST SCRAP I EVER HOPE TO BE IN. THE FIGHTERS WERE THICK AS GNATS IN THE SHADE."

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OTHER VICTORIES OVER ATTACKING ENEMY FIGHTERS WERE CREDITED TO LIEUT. THOMAS H.GARRETT, 896 LINCOLN ST., ST. PAUL, MINN.; STAFF SERGEANT JAMES A.HAROLD, 106 PARK AVE., CRESSKILLE, N.J.; SERGT. HAROLD PENOYER, 5735 CASS AVE., DETROIT, MICH.; TECH. SERGT. DAVID O.FLEMING, 1405 SOUTH MILWAUKEE ST., JACKSON, MICH.; STAFF SERGT. BUEFORD W.LIPPOLT, 2840 UNIVERSITY AVE., MADISON, WIS.; LIEUT. PAUL A.SLED, 15732 FINN AVE., MADISON, WIS.; STAFF SERGT. EMITT M.CARRILLO OF LAS CRUCES, N.MEX.; TECHNICAL SERGT. MARKET MALL OF MEMPHIS, TENN.; STAFF SERGT. EDWARD P.MAY OF LA SALLE, COLO; STAFF SERGT. STEVE MALAGA OF PRINNEDALE, PA.; TECHNICAL SERGT. PAUL W. KRUEGER, 1601 INDIANA DRIVE, WHITTIER, CALIF., AND SERGT. JOHN R. SCWICTENBERG, 7037 RICE ST., CHICAGO.

"VERBOTEN" SIGNS AT THE ENTRANCE TO ARAB SECTIONS OF TUNISIAN TOWNS RETAKEN FROM THE NAZIS SHOWED THAT THE GERMAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES ALSO HAD THE SAME IDEA.

JUN 27 1943

ONE OF THE BIG OBJECTIVES OF DILLON AND THE MEN UNDER HIM IS TO REMOVE IN THE MINDS OF THE TROOPS THE STIGMA ATTACHED TO THE "M.P." ARM BAND.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL SAID THAT AS A RESULT OF HIS TRAINING AND SELECTING THE MILITARY POLICE WERE SHOWING A MUCH BETTER ATTITUDE TOWARD THE TROOPS AND TREATING THEM IN A MORE TOLERANT AND RESTRAINED WAY. THEN HE ADDED WITH A SIGH:

"THEY ARE TAKING A HELL OF A SIGHT MORE THAN THEY EVER DID AND I CAN'T SAY THAT THE ATTITUDE OF THE COMBAT TROOPS TOWARD THE M.P.'S HAS IMPROVED AS MUCH."

MOST OF THE GENERAL'S ARMY CAREER HAS BEEN SPENT IN THE JUDGE ADVOCATE'S OFFICE. HE TAUGHT LAW AT WEST POINT FROM 1939 TO 1941 AND WAS CHIEF OF MILITARY POLICE FOR THE ARMYWHEN HE WAS NAMED DEPUTY PROVOST MARSHAL IN WASHINGOON,D.C., MAY 22, 1942. HE TOOK COMMAND OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S TRAINING CENTER AT FORT CUSTER,MICH. ON DEC.16, 1942, AND CAME TO NORTH AFRICA AS PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL MORE THAN A MONTH AGO.

JUN 27 1943 JUN 27 1943

30.24-5435

ONE MILITARY POLICEMAN IS KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC CHIEFLY AS THE MAN WHO KEEPS THE OTHER TROOPS IN ORDER, BUT HE MAY BE CALLED UPON TO DO EVERYTHING FROM FRONTLINE FIGHTING TO DIRECTING MILITARY TRAFFIC OR STANDING AS SENTINEL BEFORE A HOUSE OF PROSTITUTION WHICH HAS BEEN DECLARED OFF LIMITS.

(Advance) New Delhi, June 26-(AP)-American bombers flew through a break in the monsoon yesterday to attack Japanese targets in south and central Burma, disclosed a communique said today. Liberators were dispatched to the rainy south, centering their fire on Barracks and a train at Thanbyuzaya. Clouds obscured results.

Medium bombers raided Mandalay again, destroying river shipping facilities. Railway facilities were bombed at Ywataung.

(End advance for use at 11 am EWT today saturday june 26)

JUN 27 1943

30.24—5435

"TALKING ABOUT THE AMOUNT NEEDED. I MAY SAY, IN A JOKING WAY, THAT, CONSIDERING THE ENORMOUS PRODUCING CAPACITY OF THE UNITED STATES, WE DON'T EXPECT TO GET ONE PER CENT (OF THAT PRODUCTION). WE WILL BE SATISFIED IF WE RECEIVE ONE-THOUSANDTH."

WHEN CORRESPONDENTS TOLD HIM THE ESTIMATED AIRPLANE PRODUCTION OF THE U.S. WAS ABOUT 84,000 PLANES A YEAR, HE CONCEDED THAT ONE-THOUSANDTH OF THAT NUMBER WOULDN'T WORK, BUT INSISTED THAT ONE PER CENT (860 PLANES) "WOULD BE ENOUGH." HE DOUBTED, THOUGH, THAT CHINA WOULD GET THAT MANY.

CHEN, 47, IS ONE OF THE YOUNGEST CHINESE GENERALS. HE IS SLIGHTLY BUILT BUT HOLDS HIMSELF VERY ERECT AND IS KNOWN AS A STRICT DISCIPLINARIAN.

"TODAY CHINA IS ENGAGED IN COMBATING A TOUGH ENEMY, AND AT THE SAME TIME IS ENGAGING THE FOE OF POVERTY," HE SAID. "IT IS NEARLY SI YEARS SINCE THIS WAR OF RESISTANCE TO JAPANESE AGGRESSION BEGAN. WE WILL NEVER SURRENDER AND WE FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT THE FINAL VICTORY IS WITH US."

JUN 27 1943

BY C.YATES MCDANIEL

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, SUNDAY, JUNE 27-(AP)-LIBERATORS AND FLYING FORTRESS BOMBERS BLASTED RABAULN NEW BRITAIN, WITH 20 TONS OF BOMBS YESTERDAY ON THE STRENGTH OF REPORTS THAT THE JAPANESE HAD 170 PLANES AND CONSIDERABLE SHIPPING, INCLUDING A CONVERTED AIRCRAFT CARRIER, CONCENTRATED THERE.

IN THREE SUCCESSIVE WAVES THEY SWEPT OVER THE BASE IN A HIGH LEVE ATTACK BEFORE DAWN, ROARING THROUGH ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE SO INTENSE THAT LATER TWO OF THE AMERICAN-MANNED BOMBERS WERE REPORTED MISSING.

JUN 27 1943.

THEY UNLOADED THEIR INCENDIARIES AND HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS ON ONE OF THREE RABAUL AIRDROMES AND ON THE DOCKS.

NETHERLANDS PILOTS FLEW THE MITCHELLS WHICH RAIDED TIMOR.

AMERICANS WERE AT THE CONTROLS OF THE MITCHELLS RAIDING LAE. IT WAS THE BIGGEST FORCEEVER USED IN THE NEW GUINEA AREA AND THE FIRES THEY STARTED LEFT THE AIRDROME AT LAE COMPLETETY BLANKETED IN SMOKE. LAE IS AN AIR BASE SOME 30 MILES ABOVE THE FRONT LINE OF AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN JUNGLE FIGHTERS AT MUBO.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-FOUR OFFICERS AND SIX ENLISTED MEN, ALL OF WHOM MAN THE TRANSPORT PLANES WHICH CARRY MEN AND MATERIEL TO FORWARD POSITIONS IN NEW GUINEA HAVE BEENHAWARDED THE AIR MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT BY LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIES' SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AIR FORCES.

IN EACH CASE, ACCORDING TO THE ANNOUNCEMENT, THE RECIPIENT HAD MADE 25 OPERATIONAL FLIGHTS DURING A SPECIFIED PERIOD--FLIGHTS ON WHICH "HOSTILE CONTACT WAS PROBABLE AND EXPECTED," IN THE WORDS OF THE CITATION.

"THESE FLIGHTS," IT CONTINUED, "INVOLVED FLYING AT EXTREMELY LOW ALTITUDES OVER MOUNZAINOUS TERRAIN UNDER ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS IN A TRANSPORT AIRPLANE, AND OFTEN NECESSITATED LANDING WITHIN A FEW MILES OF ENEMY BASES ON IMPROVED AIRFIELDS."

THE DECORATIONS WENT TO THE FOLLOWING:

LIEUTENANTS HUGH L. TURK, JR., 968 VIRGINIA AVE.) FOLLANSBEE, W.VA., FOR FLIGHTS FROM APRIL 1-24; JOHN A.MANN, (R.F.D.) WILSON, N.Y., JAN. 19-31; 2ND LIEUT. JOHN P.FAIRLEY, (2917 SEMINARY AVE.) RICHMOND, VA., DEC. 14, 1942, TO JAN. 5, 1943;

STAFF SGT. GILLMAN GILBERTSON, (CAMPBELL AVE.) WILLMAR, MINN., FEB. 28-APRIL 6; SGT. NATHAN D.PRINCE, WENHAM, MASS., OCT. 18, 1942, TO MARCH 25, 1943; SGT. JOHN E.PUTZMAN, (60 CHAMBERLIN ST.) NELLSVILLE (CORRECT) N.Y., MARCH 4-APRIL 23;

PFC LOUIS D.GARDINER, (1604 THE TERRACES) BALTIMORE, MD., MARCH 5-APRIL 29; PVT. JOHN V.BALLANTINE, (173 VERNON ST.) WORCESTER, MASS., FEB. 1-MARCH 11.

JUN 27 1943

JUN 27 1943

30.24 - 5437

30.24 - 5437

FOLO BUENOS AIRES, NEW GOVERNMENT PLANS INTERNAL CLEAN-UP

BEFORE AXIS BREAK, UNDER DASH.

--DASH--

BY CHARLES A.GUPTILL

JUN 27 1943

(ADVANCE) MONTEVIDEO--(AP)--THREE WEEKS AFTER THE OVERTHROW OF THE CASTILLO PRESIDENTIAL REGIME, THE AVERAGE ARGENTINE STILL REGARDS HIS NEW GOVERNMENT WITH MIXED FEELING.

POSSIBLY THE ONLY ARGENTINES WHO HAVE CLEARLY DEFINED THEIR ATTITUDE ARE THE COMMUNISTS.

ONE OF THE FIRST ACTS OF THE NEW RAMERIZ GOVERNMENT WAS TO CLOSE LA HORA, THEIR PRINCIPAL ORGAN, AND ROUND UP SEVERAL OF THEIR LEADERS.

IN ADDITION, THE GOVERNMENT REFUSED TO PERMIT VARIOUS PRO-ALLIED ORGANIZATIONS SUSPECTED OF COMMUNIST LEANINGS TO HOLD MEETINGS. THE COMMUNISTS KNOW THE MILITARY REGIME HAS NO SYMPATHY FOR THEM AND THE FEELING IS RECIPROCATED.

AT THE OTHER END OF THE POLITICAL SPECTRUM THE NATIONALISTS, ALTHOUGH PAINED OVER SOME OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION'S PRO-DEMOCRATIC DECLARATIONS, ARE TAKING NO CHANCES ON ALIENATING THEMSELVES FROM IT. THE NATIONALIST ORGAN CABILDO TERMED THE REVOLUTION'S AIMS ITS OWN, WHILE THE PRO-AXIS PAMPERO HASTILY CONVERTED ITS PREVIOUS ENTHUSIASM FOR CASTILLO INTO CORDIAL ENDORSEMENT OF RAMERIZ.

THE PRO-DEMOCRATIC LIBERALS, WHO CONSTITUTE A VAST MAJORITY OF ARGENTINES, REMAIN HOPEFUL BUT HAVE THEIR FINGERS CROSSED.

FEW OF THEM WOULD SUBSCRIBE TO SOME OF THE HASTY FOREIGN JUDGMENTS--PROBABLY BASED UPON INCOMPLETE AND DISTORTED INFORMATION WHICH SEEPED THROUGH THE STRICT AND SOMETIMES CAPRICIOUS CENSORSHIP--THAT THE REVOLUTIONARY REGIME IS FRANKLY FASCIST. ON THE OTHER HAND, THEY STILL AWAIT A CLEARER DEFINITION OF POLICIES BEFORE SATISFYING THEMSELVES THAT THEIR MILITARY RULERS ARE THOROUGH DEMOCRATS.

JUN 27 1943

THIS ATTITUDE OF RESERVE, WHICH IS REFLECTED EVEN IN THE SUBDUED REACTION OF AUDIENCES TO NEWSREEL APPEARANCES OF THE REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS, IS DUE IN PART TO SEEMING CONTRADICTIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT'S INITIAL ACTS.

THE POLITICAL YEARNINGS OF THE AVERAGE ARGENTINE ARE WELL UNDERSTOOD. HE WANTS FREE ELECTIONS, A CLEAN GOVERNMENT, FREE PRESS AND FREE SPEECH, AND SOLIDARITY WITH THE DEMOCRACIES. HE GOT NONE OF THEM UNDER CASTILLO AND HAS BEEN PROMISED ALL OF THEM UNDER RAMIREZ. BUT HE CANNOT HELP NOTING CERTAIN MARGINAL DEVELOPMENTS WHICH HE FINDS DIFFICULT TO RECONCILE WITH THE AVOWED PRO-DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM.

ONE WAS THE SEIZURE OF ONE EDITION OF THE PRO-DEMOCRATIC DAILY CRITICA AFTER IT PUBLISHED AN EDITORIAL COMMENDING THE GOVERNMENT FOR STRIKING A BLOW AT AXIS ESPIONAGE BY CANCELLING CODE PRIVILEGES OF AXIS EMBASSIES. ANOTHER WAS THE 24-HOUR SUSPENSION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE DAILY STANDARD FOR AN EDITORIAL PUBLISHED FOUR MONTHS AGO ATTACKING THE NAZI REGIME IN GERMANY. THE PENALTY HAD ORIGINALLY BEEN ORDERED BY CASTILLO AUTHORITIES BUT NEVER APPLIED.

THE LIBERALS ALSO LOOKED ASKANCE AT THE MANNER IN WHICH RAMIREZ PHRASED HIS PROMISE TO HOLD ELECTIONS IN A PREPARED STATEMENT

JUN 27 1943

DELIVERED AT HIS FIRST PRESS CONFERENCE. THE PRESIDENT SAID THE PEOPLE "WANT JUSTICE, WANT GOVERNMENT, NOT ELECTIONS." THERE ARE MANY WHO FEEL RAMIREZ FAILED TO INTERPRET PROPERLY THE POPULAR ZEAL FOR SUFFRAGE. STILL ANOTHER SOURCE OF MYSTIFICATION IS THE CONTINUED STATE OF SIEGE WHICH CASTILLO INVOKED TO SAVE THE NEUTRALITY POLICY FROM CRITICISM. LIBERAL ARGENTINES REASON THAT A LOGICAL COROLLARY OF DEMOCRATIC POLICIES AT HOME AND ABROAD WOULD BE TO FREE THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS FROM THE RESTRAINTS UNDER WHICH IT HAS LABORED FOR A YEAR AND A HALF.

JUN 27 1943

SOME EYEBROWS WERE RAISED, TOO, WHEN GENERAL BASILIO PERTINE, HOLDER OF THE GERMAN IRON CROSS AND AN AVOWED ADMIRER OF THE GERMAN MILITARY SYSTEM, AN OFFICER OF THREE BLACKLISTED GERMAN FIRMS, WAS APPOINTED MAYOR OF BUENOS AIRES. WHILE GIVING DUE CREDIT TO PERTINE'S ADMINISTRATIVE ABILITY AS DEMONSTRATED FOR MANY YEARS IN THE NATION'S SERVICE, INCLUDING BEING MILITARY ATTACHE IN BERLIN AND MINISTER OF WAR IN THE JUSTO GOVERNMENT, LIBERALS REGARD HIM AS A STRANGE BEDFELLOW FOR A GOVERNMENT DEDICATED TO DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

PERPLEXED THOUGH HE MAY BE AT THESE SEEMING ANOMALIES, THE AVERAGE ARGENTINE WAITS FOR EVENTS TO ORIENTATE HIS JUDGMENT. HE AGREES WITH THE GREAT PRO-DEMOCRATIC DAILY LA PRENSA THAT THE RAMERIZ REGIME CAN WIN HIS SUPPORT BY "SUITING ITS ACTION TO ITS WORDS." HE IS ENCOURAGED TO HOPE FOR THE BEST BY THE OPTIMISTIC STATEMENTS OF SUCH PRO-DEMOCRATIC LEADERS AS SOCIALIST SENATOR ALFRED PALACIOS AND THE RADICAL HONORIO PUEYRREDON FOLLOWING INTERVIEWS WITH RAMIREZ.

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 26-(AP)--CONSTANTINE OUMANSKY, FORMER SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES AND NEW ENVOY TO MEXICO, SAID TODAY THAT A SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE IS AWAITED BY THE SOVIET PEOPLE AND PRESS WITH "FRIENDLY INSISTENCE."

JUN 27 1943

IN HIS FIRST PUBLIC STATEMENT, ISSUED AT A PRESS INTERVIEW, HE EXPRESSED THE SOVIET ADMIRATION FOR "THE GLORIOUS DEEDS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AIR FORCES WHICH HELP PREPARE THE WAY FOR INVASION" AND "PROFOUND GRATITUDE FOR THE MATERIAL AID GIVEN ON AN EVER GREATER SCALE BY THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES."

OUMANSKY WOULD NOT PROPHECY WHETHER GERMANY WOULD LAUNCH A SUMMER OFFENSIVE IN RUSSIA BUT ADDED THAT "GERMANY IS TODAY IN SUCH A STATE THAT SHE COULD NOT STAND AGAINST SIMULTANEOUS ATTACKS ON TWO CONTINENTAL FRONTS."

JUN 27 1943

REWR RO 1028P

JUN 27 1943

30.24-5439

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 26-(AP)-OTTO RUHLE, FORMER GERMAN SOCIALIST DEPUTY AND ONE OF THE TWO DEPUTIES TO VOTE AGAINST GERMANY GOING TO WAR IN 1914, WAS BURIED TODAY WITH HIS WIFE ALICE.

RUHLE, WHO WAS 69, DIED OF A HEART ATTACK THURSDAY. HIS WIFE WAS FOUND DEAD UNDER AN OPEN WINDOW IN THEIR HOME A FEW HOURS AFTER SHE HAD LEFT NOTES IN THE ROOM WHERE HER HUSBAND HAD DIED.

RUHLE BECAME A LEADER OF THE SPARTACIST MOVEMENT IN GERMANY FROM 1919 TO 1922. AS LEADER OF THE GERMAN COMMUNISTS, HE CONFERRED FREQUENTLY WITH LENIN. HE WAS EXILED TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND CAME TO MEXICO SIX YEARS AGO WITH HIS WIFE, A CZECH SOCIALIST.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 26-(AP)-DISCOVERY OF A GERMAN SPY RING CENTER NEAR VALENCA IN THE STATE OF BAHIA WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY BY POLICE OF BAHIA TODAY.

JUN 27 1943

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE MEMBERS OF THE RING INCLUDED THREE TOWN OFFICIALS, A CANON AND FOUR GERMAN FRIARS. NO DETAILS OF THE RING'S ACTIVITIES WERE GIVEN.

MEXICO CITY, JUNE 26-(AP)-PRESIDENT HIGINIO MORINIGO OF PARAGUAY, FIFTH AMERICAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT MEXICO THIS YEAR, ARRIVED TODAY WITH A PARTY OF EIGHT OFFICIALS FOR A THREE-DAY STATE VISIT.

PRESIDENT AVILA CAMACHO WAS AT THE AIRPORT WITH FIVE OF HIS CABINET MINISTERS TO GREET THE PARAGUAYAN CHIEF EXECUTIVE, STOPPING HERE ON HIS RETURN FROM AN INSPECTION TRIP TO U.S.WAR INDUSTRIES.

JUN 27 1943

30.24-5439

By Joseph E. Dynan

JUN 27 1943

San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 26-(AP)-Four crew members of an air force transport [redacted] who survived a crash landing in the south American [redacted] jungles have reached a U.S. air base after a 20-day [redacted] trek during which they escaped starvation, suffocation, drowning in mud swamps and mosquito infection, the Antilles air command headquarters disclosed today.

The four are Lieut. William B. Robson of Corsicana, Tex., the pilot; Flight Officer Stanley T. Carter of Bemidji, Minn., co-pilot; Tech. Sergt. Arthur Rowlen of Jones, Okla., crew chief; and Corp. William J. Manley of Excanaba, Mich., radio operator.

[redacted] Robson, a graduate of Texas A. and M. colle is the son of Mr. and Mrs. P.H. Robson of Corsicana. Carter is the son of Mrs. Albie Carter, route 1, Bemidji. Rowlen is the son of Mr T.L. Rowlen of Jones and Manley is the son of Anthony J. Manley of Excanaba.

JUN 27 1943

Off his course and fighting motor trouble, Robson picked a partially cleared opening in the jungle for a belly landing. But what appeared to be solid ground turned out to be a swamp and the plane slithered to a halt while its propellers dug into the soft mud.

JUN 27 1943

The plane buried its nose and threatened to bury the crew under a surge of slime.

The others were pinned beneath smashed instruments but Rowlen was able to crawl back and cut his way through the fuselage with an axe. Then he began chopping a hole near the nose to extricate the others. Because of the soft footing, he was forced to stop after each few strokes in order to pull himself out of the slime. After a half-hour's work, the others were freed.

Only slightly injured, the crew members stayed with the plane two days, living on emergency rations and rainwater while spreading parachutes and yellow liferafts over the plane in the hope of attracting rescue planes. But NO searching planes appeared.

The quartet waited in that area seven days, waiting for an injury to Manley's leg to heal. Meanwhile, they fashioned "snowshoes" with which to walk over the ooze.

After a four-day trek under 30-pound packs, the group reached a wide river where they spotted native dugout canoes floating downstream. Their shouts and waves attracted attention but the negroes only waved back and went on.

JUN 27 1943

The quartet remained at the edge of the river four days while their rations dropped to two squares of chocolate daily. Finally they built a crude raft and paddled to the center of the stream where the current carried them down to a native village.

Natives guided them to a Dutch army outpost, 30 miles away, from which they were flown to the American field, none the worse for wear.

JUN 27 1943

30.24 - 5441

MONTREAL, JUNE 26-(AP)-CAPT. A.A. MASSON OF LES FUSILIERS DE MONT ROYAL, WHO ESCAPED FROM A GERMAN INTERNMENT CAMP AFTER BEING TAKEN PRISONER AT DIEPPE IN AUGUST, 1942, SAID IN A COPYRIGHT INTERVIEW WITH THE MONTREAL STANDARD TODAY THAT "IF YOU CAN BELIEVE DR. PAUL SCHMIDT, NAZI FOREIGN PRESS CHIEF, GERMAN LEADERS KNOW THEY HAVE LOST THE WAR AND NOW ARE FIGHTING ONLY FOR WHAT THEY TERM AN HONORABLE PEACE."

CAPTAIN MASSON, NOW ON ACTIVE DUTY IN CANADA, SAID HE TALKED WITH SCHMIDT WHILE IN THE INTERNMENT CAMP AND ASKED HIM IF HE DID NOT REALIZE THAT "WITH AMERICA IN THE WAR AND THE GROWING MIGHT OF THE ALLIES YOU CANNOT WIN?"

JUN 27 1943

MASSON SAID SCHMIDT ANSWERED:

"WE CAME CLOSE TO LOSING THE WAR IN 1940 WHEN WE MISSED OUT BY NOT INVADING BRITAIN. WE DID NOT KNOW HOW THOROUGHLY FRANCE WAS DISORGANIZED. IF WE HAD KNOWN WE WOULD HAVE GONE ON AND THE WAR WOULD HAVE BEEN OVER A LONG TIME AGO.

"HOWEVER, WE MIGHT STILL WIN. STALINGRAD WILL FALL TO US WITHIN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS AND WE CAN THEN DEAL A DEATH BLOW TO RUSSIA.

"OUR AFRICAN ARMIES WILL GO ON FROM EL ALAMEIN AND TAKE ALL EGYPT FOR US AND OPEN THE DOOR TO INDIA. AMERICA IS STRONG BUT SHE IS TIED UP IN THE PACIFIC, AND BRITAIN WILL BE FINISHED BEFORE SUFFICIENT AID CAN REACH HER."

CAPTAIN MASSON SAID HE ASKED SCHMIDT WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF STALINGRAD HELD, AND ROMMEL SHOULD BE CHASED BACK IN AFRICA. HE SAID SCHMIDT REPLIED:

"IF THAT HAPPENS WE WILL HAVE LOST THE WAR AND WILL CONTINUE FIGHTING ONLY SO THAT WE MIGHT OBTAIN AN HONORABLE PEACE."

30.24 — 5441

NEW YORK, JUNE 26-(AP)-AN AGE-OLD FORM OF CHINESE RIVER TRANSPORTATION HAS BEEN BROUGHT INTO USE ONCE MORE TO BRING PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TO CHINA'S OIL-HUNGRY WAR MACHINE, THE CHUNGKING RADIO SAID TODAY IN A BROADCAST REPORTED TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION.

THE BROADCAST SAID THAT 31.5 METRIC TONS--168 BARRELS--OF OIL PRODUCTS HAD BEEN FREIGHTED INTO CHUNGKING FROM NORTHWEST CHINA ON THREE RAFTS FORMED OF 1,000 INFLATED GOATSKINS. JUN 27 1943

THE TRIP DOWN THE TREACHEROUS CHIALING RIVER MARKED "THE BEGINNING OF WHAT MIGHT BE THE STRANGEST OF ALL TRANSPORTATION LINES IN THIS WAR," THE BROADCAST SAID.

THE KANSU OIL COMPANY DEVISED THE SYSTEM, AND THE COMPANY'S GENERAL MANAGER WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT "GOATSKIN RAFT TRANSPORTATION FOR THIS RELATIVELY SMALL INITIAL CARGO RESULTED IN A SAVING OF MORE THAN $2,000 OVER THAT OF MOTOR TRANSPORT."

JAPANESE HEADQUARTERS. A TOKYO RADIO BROADCAST SAID TODAY, ASSERTED THAT 27 ALLIED PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN BY JAPANESE FIGHTERS IN THE SOLOMONS AREA IN THE FOUR DAYS JUNE 20, 21, 23, AND 25.

THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID THE 27 WERE SHOT DOWN OUT OF A TOTAL OF 209 ALLIED PLANES MAKING UP THE ATTACKING FORCES.

THE JAPANESE REPORTS WERE NOT CONFIRMED BY ALLIED SOURCES.

JUN 27 1943

1943

BY MAX HILL

THERE IS SO MUCH LOOSE TALK NOW ABOUT SHORTAGES OF FOOD, AND OF THE COST OF VARIOUS PRODUCTS, THAT A COMPARISON WITH WHAT THE REST OF THE WORLD IS EATING MAY BE WORTH WHILE.

I AM CONVINCED AFTER SEVERAL PERSONAL SHOPPING TRIPS THAT THE FOOD SITUATION--AT LEAST IN NEW YORK--IS BEING EXAGGERATED. WE ARE NOT HUNGRY NOW, NOR ARE WE LIKELY TO BE HUNGRY IN THE FUTURE. IT IS QUITE OBVIOUS THAT WE MAY HAVE TO CHANGE SOME OF OUR FANCY EATING HABITS, BUT THAT IS ABOUT ALL.

JUN 27 1943

EVER SINCE I RETURNED FROM JAPAN IN THE EXCHANGE SHIP GRIPSHOLM IN THE AUTUMN OF 1942 I HAVE BEEN ASTONISHED AND MORE THAN A LITTLE WORRIED BY OUR WASTE OF FOOD. OUR GARBAGE PAILS CONTAIN ENOUGH SCRAPS TO FEED EITHER GERMANY OR ITALY OR JAPAN IN FAR BETTER FASHION THAN THEY EAT NOW.

THIS BRIEF STORY, PERHAPS, WILL ILLUSTRATE WHAT I MEAN. AFTER OUR ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK, I WENT IMMEDIATELY TO A LARGE HOTEL FOR A BREAKFAST OF BACON AND EGGS. I WAS SURE THE BACON, WHICH BEFORE THE WAR WE GOT ABOUT ONCE A MONTH I

FAST OF BACON AND EGGS. I WAS SURE THE BACON, WHICH BEFORE THE WAR WE GOT ABOUT ONCE A MONTH IN TOKYO, WOULDN'T TASTE LIKE FISH; THAT THE EGGS WOULD BE FRESH; THAT THE TOAST WOULD BE BUTTERED, AND THAT THE BREAD WOULDN'T BE GRAY AND DOUGHY FROM ADULTERANTS. THERE MIGHT EVEN BE JAM WITH SUGAR IN IT, AND A CUP OF COFF

I PLACED MY ORDER. MEANWHILE ONE OF THE WAITRESSES BUSIED HERSELF WITH A FRUIT SALAD FOR THE NOON MEAL. SHE OPENED A TWO-QUART CAN OF PEACHES, DELIBERATELY POURED ALL OF THE RICH SYRUP DOWN THE DRAIN AND THEN CHOPPED UP THE PEACHES.

IS THIS WHAT ANY REASONABLE PERSON WOULD CALL SHORTAGE?

AND AS FOR PRICES, WHAT WOULD YOU SAY SHOULD A MERCHANT DEMAND $5 FOR A MELON SOMETHING LIKE A CANTELOUPE, OR IF YOU HAD TO STAND IA

IN LINE FOU

JUN 27 1943

IN LINE FOUR HOURS EVERY DAY FOR A SKIMPY PORTION OF RATIONED RICE OR FISH? IN JAPAN, FOOD SHORTAGES ARE ACCEPTED AS AN INEVITABLE RESULT OF THE WAR.

I RECENTLY RETURNED FROM A TOUR THROUGH THE MIDWEST, AND NOWHERE DID I FIND AN AREA WHERE PEOPLE COULDN'T BUY MORE THAN THEY NEEDED TO EAT. WE HAD THICK, WELL-AGED STEAKS IN MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO AND MINNEAPOLIS, GOOD VEGETABLES AND DESERTS SO RICH I WAS UNABLE TO EAT THEM, EVEN AFTER BEING BACK IN THIS COUNTRY FOR NINE MONTHS.

MAYOR LAGUARDIA SUMMED THE SITUATION UP VERY WELL AFTER HIS RETURN YESTERDAY FROM WASHINGTON, WHERE HE HAD BEEN CONFERRING WITH OFFICIALS ON WAYS TO RELIEVE THE MEAT SHORTAGE IN NEW YORK. HE SAID:

"I HAVE BEEN PROMISED DIRECT ACTION. BUT I DON'T WANT ANYONE TO THINK THEY ARE GOING TO HAVE LUSCIOUS JUICY STEAKS ON THEIR TABLES SUNDAY." BUT HE VIRTUALLY PROMISED OTHER TYPES OF MEAT.

JUN 27 1943

3024-5443

WHAT WOULD OUR SOLDIERS IN AFRICA, ON ATTU, ON GUADALCANAL AND IN NEW GUINEA THINK OF SUCH AN UNBEARABLE HARDSHIP? OR THE HUNGRY MILLIONS IN OCCUPIED HOLLAND, WHERE THEY HAVE LESS THAN FIFTY PER CENT OF THE FOOD EATEN BEFORE THE WAR? OR A JAPANESE HOUSEWIFE WHO FOR YEARS HASN'T BEEN ABLE TO BUY EVEN THE USUAL ONE-THIRD PINT BOTTLE OF BLUE SKIM MILK FOR HER SON OR DAUGHTER?

LET US BE REALISTIC ABOUT THE WAR. WE CANNOT HAVE THE LUXURY AND EASE WE HAVE HAD IN THE PAST. THE AXIS IS FIGHTING AN ALL-OUT, 24-HOUR-A-DAY BATTLE AGAINST US. WE MUST DO THE SAME. TO SAY THE LEAST, WE WILL SUFFER LESS AND ENJOY MORE THAN ANY OTHER NATION IN THE WORLD.

JUN 27 1943

ONCE IN TOKYO, AN INFLUENTIAL MEMBER OF OUR DIPLOMATIC STAFF WAS TALKING WITH ME ABOUT CONDITIONS IN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES. HE WAS TRYING TO CONVINCE ME I SHOULD RETURN. I COULDN'T, OF COURSE, SINCE I HAD A JOB TO DO THERE.

FINALY HE SAID:

"LOOK, THE WORST OVER THERE IS GOING TO BE FAR BETTER THAN THE BEST OVER HERE."

THINK ABOUT SUCH THINGS THE NEXT TIME YOU ARE TEMPTED TO COMPLAIN WHEN YOU CAN'T BUY THE RIB ROAST YOU WANT, OR FIND POTATOES SCARCE.

# Allied Bombers Pound Messina For Third Time in Day and Half, Rip Reich Eighth Straight Night

## British Guided to Sicily Port by Fires Left by American Air Armada

## Rome Hints Allies Mass for Invasion

MORGAN

## Reports Landing Barges in Big Convoy, Tells of New Attack on Naples

*By The Associated Press*

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 27.—For the third time within thirty-six hours Allied bombers swept across the Mediterranean from Africa on Friday night to heap explosives on the battered port of Messina, military lifeline of the besieged Island of Sicily.

British heavy bombers of the Middle East Air Forces (probably American-built, four-engined Liberators) made the mighty aerial assault on the Italian city, drawn to their target by fires left raging only a few hours previously by an armada of more than 100 American Flying Fortresses from the North African command making the heaviest attack of the Mediterranean war. Royal Air Force Wellington bombers opened the offensive against Messina on Thursday night.

The latest blow at the vital railroad ferry terminal, through which the bulk of military supplies for Sicily from the Italian mainland must pass, was said by a Cairo communique to have started new fires near oil tanks and in the vicinity of Messina's main railway station. Not a bomber was lost in the foray.

**Axis Awaits Blow at Italy**

American flyers who participated in Friday's daylight Fortress raid said the entire city "seemed to erupt" under a downpour of bombs and expressed opinion that Messina's usefulness to the Axis was about ended.

The intensified bombing attack was accompanied by broad hints from German and Italian sources that Allied forces in the Mediterranean were massing for a great blow at Italy.

Today's Italian communique, broadcast by the Rome radio, declared that Axis torpedo planes attacked an Allied convoy in the straits between Sicily and Tunisia yesterday, torpedoing one vessel, sending an oil ship up in flames and damaging ten transports.

The German high command, apparently referring to the same engagement, said the Allied convoy was attacked persistently through Saturday and Saturday night by German and Italian bombers, which left a tanker on fire and eleven transports "heavily hit."

**Landing Boats Reported**

A German radio commentator declared that landing boats were included in the Allied convoy and said an escorting warship received a direct hit from a heavy bomb and that its anti-aircraft batteries were silenced.

There was no confirmation of such an engagement here, today's headquarters bulletin reporting only that two Axis aircraft were destroyed during patrol activities yesterday over the Mediterranean area.

(Leading Italian newspapers were reported from neutral Stockholm to be warning their readers that invasion is imminent. The editor of Il Messagero was said to have written that aerial attacks on Sicily and Sardinia were in the "transitional stage" before invasion and that "arms are to decide Italy's future now."

**Big Convoys Reported**

(Guido Baroni, editor of Il Popolo di Roma, wrote that invasion preparations were "almost finished" and that "it is no secret that big convoys are passing into the Mediterranean every day," a Stockholm dispatch reported.)

Today's Italian communique said Allied bombers attacked the suburbs of Naples last night and caused slight damage. There was no mention of such a raid in the Allied communique, but Allied headquarters sometimes allows a day to pass before detailing such engagements. An R.A.F. communique said its fighters operating from Malta destroyed a Messerschmitt 109 off Sicily yesterday.

## *Gen. De Gaulle Visits Tunis And Is Decorated By The Bey*

JUN 28 1943

### Fighting French Leader Made Member Of "Order Of Blood," Gets Enthusiastic Reception From People

*[By the Associated Press]*

Tunis, June 27—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, coming to Tunis from Algiers to review French troops and pay a formal call on the Bey of Tunis, Sidi Lamine, was cheered enthusiastically by the populace today.

Streets were bedecked with French flags and pennons with the Lorraine Cross, insignia of de Gaulle's organization. Packed masses of cheering people lined the streets through which he drove en route to the Bey's palace.

The Bey decorated de Gaulle with the rare Tunisian "order of blood," which symbolically makes the recipient a member of the Bey's family.

**Urges France's Liberation**

After viewing a parade of troops, de Gaulle went to the cathedral where he attended a mass conducted by the Archbishop of Carthage.

Later in a speech de Gaulle spoke of the sufferings of France and said there was a necessity for her speedy liberation.

"We must punish all those traitors who have thrown the motherland into this ordeal," he said.

**Would Oust Axis Collaborators**

Algiers, June 27 (AP)—A resolution demanding dismissal of French officials who collaborated openly with the Axis was issued today by the Republican Radical Socialist party.

The statement, a joint declaration by the party federations of Algiers, Oran and Constantine, urged the new French Committee of National Liberation to conform with the principles laid down by Gen. Charles de Gaulle in 1940 when he organized the original Free French movemnet.

It asserted the party federations "cannot accept, without failing in their patriotic duty, the fact that still holding responsible positions (in the government outside France) are some men who knowingly col-

laborated with the Axis powers. They would be failing in their duty to the oppressed French people if they even indulged in the complicity of silence."

De Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud are co-presidents of the committee.

# TUNISIAN CAPITAL BEGINS RECOVERY

## Waterfront Still Torn Up From Allied Bombings, but Other Areas Are Rebuilding

## ITALIANS CAUSE TROUBLE

## Many Who Fought for von Arnim Are Still in City, Mingling With Allied Soldiers

TUNIS, June 27 (AP)—This city, battered by the Allied aerial war until its liberation last month, has started on "the road back." With "business as usual" its unofficial slogan, the overcrowded capital of Tunisia is resuming more of a normal existence.

The waterfront remains torn up from months of precision bombing, but elsewhere the marks of damage have been removed and new construction is in progress. Piles of wrecked Axis planes, including everything from Messerschmitt-109's to a six-engined transport, attract sightseers to two airports near Tunis.

The first hectic days of freedom were supplanted by a more sober regime, and the French, British and American troops swarming the streets had to accept a 9:30 P. M. curfew.

Allied propaganda is effectively countering the old Axis blarings about submarine victories and the impregnable European fortress. But one of the big Allied headaches is caused by the 100,000 persons of Italian extraction estimated to live in the Tunis area.

Some men in this group, drafted by the Axis army, had only to take off their uniforms and return home when it was apparent that Col. Gen Jurgen von Arnim's cause was lost. Today they are free to mingle among Allied soldiers on leave and little can be done about it. Some Italians, however, are working actively in the Allied cause.

Housing difficulties are tremendous because of the thousands of refugees. Food prices are very high—10 francs, or 20 cents, for the smallest loaf of bread or cube of cheese—but farmers now are bringing in larger supplies.

## *Fortress Crew Sets Record In Africa*

MORTON

A Flying Fortress Base in North Africa, June 27 (AP)—The American crew of a crippled Flying Fortress which fought through two groups of enemy fighters in last Friday's raid on Messina, Sicily, and made a forced landing was back at its own base today, substantiating claims of shooting down seven enemy aircraft—a record for the North African theater.

The four-engined plane was left at a coastal airport in Tunisia, damaged both by the shells of at least ten attacking planes and the landing.

### Fired 5,000 Rounds

"I never expected to get back," Lieut. Frank Hunter, of Salt Lake City, the pilot, told his mates.

After fighting their way to and from the target, the planes started battling all over again off Trapani, fifty miles north of Sicily. In the two battles, all the gunners in Hunter's plane except one shot down enemy aircraft, staying with the guns until they had fired nearly 5,000 rounds of ammunition.

## DSC Awarded Fighter Pilot Posthumously

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 27 (AP)—Second Lieutenant Harold L. Pederson, of Corvalis, Ore., a fighter pilot who died protecting a helpless squadron mate, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross posthumously today.

His citation said:

"When he observed that a fellow pilot had bailed out, Lieutenant Pederson, in the face of superior enemy strength and heedless of his own safety, circled the falling man to protect him from enemy machine guns. His fellow pilot reached ground safely, but Lieutenant Pederson, whose plane was vulnerable to attacking enemy planes, was shot down and killed. His brave disregard for his own safety and the noble sacrifice for another are exemplary of the highest military traditions."

# STRATEGIC POINTS IN FRANCE RAIDED IN DAY ASSAULTS

## Airfields, Communications Lines, Radio Stations Pounded by British.

## NAZI SHIPPING HIT

## Three Escort Vessels, Supply Ship 'Probably Damaged' Off Dutch Coast.

## MINES ARE LAID

JUN 28 1943

## Night Raiders Drop Explosives in Enemy Waters.

AGNEW

LONDON, June 27—(AP) British bomber fleets roared over Hitler's European fortress for the eighth consecutive night last night to batter targets in west and northwest Germany, carrying the mightiest non-stop aerial offensive of the war into its second week, it was announced today.

Mosquito bombers and R.A.F. fighters pounded and strafed enemy air fields, radio stations and communications lines in France at the same time and rounded out the night's work by shooting down two German fighters near Paris.

Other planes continued the assaults by daylight today with large scale sweeps over northern France shortly after dawn. These raiders destroyed three enemy planes.

### All British Planes Safe

The prey of two Messerschmitt-109s and a Focke Wulf-190 were shot from a group of 36 counted by Spitfire pilots over St. Omer. Wing Commander J. E. Johnson bagged his 19th plane in the sweep. No British plane was lost.

Coastal command Beaufighters, escorted by Spitfires, attacked southbound Nazi shipping off the Dutch coast during the afternoon and the Air ministry said they probably damaged three escort vessels and a supply ship.

An observer in one of the Beaufighters said heavy flak made accurate observation difficult but as the attackers turned away dense smoke was pouring from two of the armed escorts.

Another pilot said he opened up on two merchant ships with his cannons and then attacked both of them again with his machine-guns from a height of 100 feet.

### Hit Every Enemy Fighter

The escorting Spitfire pilots reported they hit every enemy fighter seen near the convoy, downing two of them and damaging several others badly. One of the British planes failed to return.

The Nazi-controlled Vichy radio said in a night broadcast recorded by the Associated Press that "numerous squadrons of Anglo-American planes have been over France today" and declared the Allies used all types of planes from single seater fighters to four-engined Fortresses.

Meanwhile, it was a comparatively quiet day over Britain, although an unidentified plane prompted a brief daylight alert in the London area. One enemy plane was destroyed off the southeast coast in the forenoon to go with the day's bag of five enemy fighters in offensive operations.

The Air ministry said the night-flying planes also laid mines in enemy waters. This same phrase was used in the initial description of the action which breached the great Moehne and Eder dams May 16, but it generally refers to the dropping of floating explosives in ship channels and harbors.

The communique did not specify any of the targets attacked but said the entire night's operations were carried out with the loss of only one bomber.

The German radio reported that "a few enemy planes carried out harassing flights over western and northwestern Reich territory last night," but declared that "no bombs were dropped."

Another Berlin broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said American bombers attempted to attack Bremen in daylight yesterday but were beaten off and 26 of them shot down. It declared that most of the bombs fell in the North sea.

### 12 Planes Missing

London communiques mentioned no such attack, but said a large force of U. S. heavy bombers and supporting Thunderbolts attacked air fields and industrial targets in France. Five bombers and seven fighters failed to return.

Some of the bombers, including Flying Fortresses, could not identify their targets because of cloud formations and returned to base with their full bomb loads, the communique said.

Col. Charles E. Merion of Detroit, a group commander who said his unit ran into thick clouds, declared: "We did not drop our bombs, following an Army Air Force policy of not bombing indiscriminately over France."

### Strong Fighter Opposition

Strong fighter opposition was encountered by some groups, which shot down a "considerable number" of enemy planes, but other returning fliers said they bumped into few German planes and little anti-aircraft fire.

The R.A.F. started its eight-night cycle of destruction June 19 with raids on Le Creusot and Ruhr and Rhineland targets. On successive nights the British heavies then pounded Friedrichshaven, Krefeld, and Mulheim in Germany, Spezia in Italy, the Elberfeld section of Wuppertal and Bochum in Germany.

In the battle of the Ruhr, the R.A.F. now has spread devastation in every town of more than 100,000 in the industrial valley except one—Muchen-Gladbach, west of Duesseldorf, which products iron, silk, bricks and boots.

The biggest four-engined bombers of the 8th U. S. Air Force also made three major daylight assaults during the past week—attacking Huls, northwest Germany, and factories in France.

# *Pilot, Copilot Wounded, Gunner Flies Fort Home*

JUN 28 1943

## 22-Year-Old Sergeant Takes Controls As Lieutenant Stays Conscious To Instruct Him

GRANHAM [By the Associated Press]

A United States Bomber Station in England, June 27—Gunner Sergeant Clifford T. Erickson, of Fond du Lac, Wis., brought the crippled Fortress Dangerous Dan back from the crew's first raid over Nazi Europe June 11 after the pilot and copilot had been wounded seriously, it was disclosed today.

The 22-year-old sergeant probably could not have done it had not the pilot, First Lieutenant William J. Jones, 25, of North Middleton, Ky., struggled with pain and the unconsciousness which always threatened to envelop him to remain at his post and instruct Erickson in handling the unfamiliar controls.

### Jaw Shattered

With his jaw shattered and a jagged six-inch wound spurting blood from his right shoulder, Jones told the sergeant how to bring the ship to its home field.

Jones has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Medal and Erickson for the Distinguished Flying Cross.

Dangerous Dan had ploughed through swarms of German fighters to drop bombs on Wilhelmshaven, where it was hit by enemy fire which knocked out one engine, destroyed the main hydraulic system and riddled the wings.

### Cannon Shell

As Jones turned over the target, a 20-mm. cannon shell exploded in the pilot's compartment wounding the pilot and knocking out the co-pilot, Second Lieutenant W. Bersinger, 22, of Los Angeles. Bersinger suffered a fracture of his left arm and shell fragments cut his left shoulder and back.

Both were temporarily blinded by glass from the shattered windshield and oil spewing from the damaged engine.

The stricken bomber was knocked out of formation and dropped 700 feet below the "V" before Jones rallied, righted the plane and nosed her into another formation below.

### Calls For Erickson

The navigator, Second Lieutenant Leonard Baxter, 26, of Walton, N. Y., dragged Bersinger down to a catwalk extending from the cockpit to the bomber nose. Second Lieutenant Albert C. Johnson, 24, of Bainbridge, Ga., administered first aid to Jones, who stuck to his pilot's chair and mumbled an order that brought Erickson from the top turret gun to the copilot's seat to take over the controls.

Gunners were blazing away all the while at enemy fighters which were pressing home a vicious attack. Occasionally, Baxter and Johnson turned from helping the pilots to man their guns.

Dangerous Dan was losing speed and altitude. It glided like a floundering bird from the protection of one formation to another as Fortresses passed them all the way back to England.

### Coaches Sergeant

Jones, always on the verge of losing consciousness and partly blinded, coached Erickson as the sergeant struggled with the damaged controls.

JUN 28 1943

When the home field was reached Jones landed the bomber and then was lifted from the pilot's seat and taken to a hospital.

"It took plenty of nerve to do what Jones did," other flyers at his station commented today. "He knew that with Bersinger out, he had to remain conscious and land that plane. No one else could do it."

Jones and Bersinger are now recovering in an army hospital. Both expressed eagerness to rejoin the crew so they could "get the German so-and-so that got us."

Jones was a farmer before he joined the army. Bersinger was a publicity writer for the Columbia Broadcasting System in Hollywood.

Other members of the crew, none of whom was injured, are: Sergeants Donald B. Armstrong, 22, Excello, Ohio, radio operator-gunner; Charles T. Gray, 24, Hotchkiss, Colo., ball turret gunner; James P. Reid, 23, Bristol, Conn., left waist gunner; Charles R. Halsey, 37, Germantown, Ohio, right waist gunner; and Leonard D. Winter, 22, Humble, Texas, tail gunner.

The Fortress Dangerous Dan was crippled again, severely, during Friday's American assault on northwest Germany, but managed to get home on two engines after shooting down seven of 20 attacking German planes in a 23-minute battle. In that operation it was flown by Lieut. Lyster A. Brumley of Del Rio, Tex., the pilot, and Lieut. Floyd H. Jamerson, Carmi, Ill., co-pilot.

Sergeant Erickson, who brought the ship home after the June 11 attack, also was along on that raid, and was credited with shooting down one German plane. Sergeant Winter also knocked down an enemy fighter in the later operation.

3024-5445

30.24—5445

## Allies Lose 238 Planes In Week, Take Heavy Toll

LONDON, June 27—(AP) The mighty Allied air offensive over western Europe and the Mediteranean during the week ending today cost 238 British and United States aircraft, but around 200 Axis planes were destroyed apart from the enormous damage caused by Allied bombs.

The losses were:

Over Britain: Axis, one; R.A.F., none.

Western Europe: Axis, 25 by R.A.F. and "nearly 100" by U. S. heavy bombers; R.A.F. 164, and U.S.A.A.F., 51.

North Africa: Axis, 68; Allies, 22.

Middle East: Axis, 23; Allies, one.

JUN 28 1943

## GERMANS SHELL DOVER

### Enemy Is Believed Testing New Weapons Near Calais

FOLKESTONE, England, June 27 (AP)—German long-range guns dropped seven or eight shells in the Dover area today, spacing them about fifteen minutes apart over a period of almost two hours.

Observers believe the Germans were testing new weapons emplaced near Calais. British coastal batteries did not reply.

# REDS EXPLORE NAZI LINES IN OREL SECTOR

### Reconnaissance Thrust At Base Spots Defenses For Artillery Fire

### 211 German Planes Destroyed In Week At Cost Of 74

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Monday*, June 28—Russian troops made a "reconnaissance in force" yesterday south of Orel, big German base and possible offensive springboard, Moscow announced early today in a communique which also said that Soviet airmen and gunners destroyed 211 German planes in the past week while losing seventy-four aircraft.

Russian planes bombed the railway junction at Orel and German airdromes on the night preceding the action, according to a Moscow radio report received by the Soviet monitor, apparently paving the way for Sunday's strong thrust.

**Guns Turned On Defenses**

In the reconnaissance stab the Russians explored the enemy's defenses and installations, setting them up for Soviet artillery fire which destroyed a German artillery battery, seven motor batteries and twenty-six machine guns, said the midnight bulletin recorded by the Soviet monitor.

Russian scouts also were active at other points along the strangely quiet eastern front, where Moscow dispatches estimated that the Germans have massed 230 divisions, or approximately 3,450,000 men. But there was as yet no hint from either side of any large-scale offensive operations.

On the front west of Moscow the Soviet communique said a German scouting force had been dispersed, and Soviet artillery had knocked out an enemy artillery battery and seven machine guns.

**Counter Attacks Repulsed**

Northwest of Moscow, on the so-called Kalinin front, which includes Velikie Luki, the communique said that 400 Germans were killed recently in the repulse of six counter-attacks aimed at regaining a populated place which the Russians had captured.

In the war of aerial attrition over Russia, the Soviet midnight communique said that a "large number of German planes also were destroyed or damaged in our raids on enemy airdromes" in addition to the 211 planes knocked down by Red fighter pilots and anti-aircraftmen.

**Action On Finnish Front**

Yesterday's noon bulletin told of renewed action on the dormant Finnish front when a Soviet ambush behind enemy lines resulted in the wiping out of an infantry company, and the seizure of booty and prisoners.

[The Finnish Sunday communique declared that Finnish troops had recaptured a strongpoint near Rukajaervi lost to the Russians Saturday, with 350 Soviet troops killed in the counter-attack. Small-scale Russian attacks were thrown back on the Karelian and Aunus isthmus, it added.]

The Russian cannon found the range of German troop concentrations south of Balakleya, on the Donets river front, around Kharkov, and wiped out another company, two tanks and three trucks, the official account said.

**Reduce 14 Strong Points**

The guns reduced fourteen strongpoints west of Rostov along the Sea of Azov, and fired intermittently at the foe on the central front approaching Smolensk.

In all about 450 Germans were reported killed, and eight enemy planes brought down, seven west of Rostov.

[The German communique said tank-supported Russian attacks near Velikie Luki were smashed by gunfire and in "embittered hand-to-hand fighting."]

# POLES EAGER TO SEE ACTION, PREMIER SAYS

JUN 28 1943

### Army In Middle East Is Spoiling For A Fight, Sikorski Asserts

### Homeland Again Passing Through Veritable Hell, He Declares

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 27—Polish Premier Wladyslaw Sikorski asserted in a broadcast from Beirut heard here tonight that the Polish army in the Middle East is "spoiling for action."

Completing an inspection tour of the Polish army in the Levant states, Sikorski said:

"They are fired with a desire to measure themselves with the ancient enemy of Poland.

**Fighting Ahead**

"The resolute Polish soldier is well aware that the path to his country leads through fighting and that he will have to open it for himself with his blood. He yearns to start this struggle as soon as possible."

The British Ministry of Information heard the broadcast.

Referring to conditions inside Poland, Sikorski said the country was "passing again through a veritable hell. The deaths of hundreds of Poles bestially murdered in the last four weeks have created profound impressions.

**Hour Of Retribution**

"These crimes will not go unpunished. Germans wallowing in a sea of blood cannot count upon pity and noble sentiments of the Allies when the hour of retribution comes. Its instrument will be above all the Polish soldier."

The Premier said "I know that latest developments have created anxiety," adding, "I should like, therefore, to assure you that there will be no division of Europe into spheres against the will of interested parties."

# MIHAILOVIC RETAINS POST

### Chetniks Chief Again Minister Of War In New Yugoslav Cabinet

JUN 28 1943

### Mimilos Trifunovic Is Called By King Peter As Prime Minister

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 27—Gen. Draja Mihailovic, the Yugoslav guerrilla leader, was reappointed Minister of War today in the new Yugoslav Cabinet formed by Mimilos Trifunovic, former Minister of Education.

King Peter asked Trifunovic one of the most important Serb politicians, to head a new government last week. Previously he had called on Jovan Banjanin, former Minister of Forestry and Mining, to attempt to form a Cabinet after Prof. Slobodan Yovanovitch resigned.

In the new government Trifunovic will be both Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior. He was a close collaborator of M. Pasic, the Serb Premier, during the first World War.

**Mihailovic Busy In Field**

Because of Mihailovic's inability to attend Cabinet sessions, Gen. Peter Zivkovitch was named acting Minister of War.

Milan Grol, president of the Serbian Democratic party, was named Minister of Foreign Affairs.

[An Ankara dispatch, quoting an authoritative Yugoslav source, said Mihailovic is leading 50,000 to 60,000 Chetniks in a fierce guerrilla battle in southern Yugoslavia, defying eight Axis divisions sent against them and continued to disrupt railway lines by which Germany would send reinforcements to Greece in event of an Allied landing there.]

**King's Counsellor Resigns**

King Peter accepted the resignation of Radojl Knezevic, Minister of the Yugoslav court, who had been the King's counsellor since Peter assumed royal functions in March, 1941.

No reason was announced for the resignation, but diplomatic sources said it was connected with the ministerial crisis which was settled by formation of the Trifunovic cabinet.

# NAZI REGION CHIEF IN HOLLAND KILLED

### Berlin Broadcast Reports Commissar's Death In "Accident" In France

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 27—The Berlin radio said tonight that Fritz Schmidt, regional chief of the National Socialist party in the Netherlands and commissar-general of the rebellious occupied Dutch territories, had "met with a fatal accident" while on an official tour through France.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said Adolf Hitler had ordered a party funeral for Schmidt, the fifth Nazi official—German or Dutch—in Holland to be killed in less than six months.

**Dutch Nazi Previous Victim**

The last previous fatality was Dr. Folkert E. Posthuma, a Dutch Nazi and secretary for agriculture in the German-controlled Dutch Cabinet, who was shot to death early this month.

Schmidt was a commissar-general for special services under Arthur Seyss-Inquart, German high commissioner in the Netherlands, and actively engaged in carrying out the conscription of Dutch workers for war industries in the Reich.

Last February Schmidt announced the dispatch of 15,000 Dutch laborers to German-occupied territories behind the present Russian front, and a month ago he announced that Dutch women must fill labor vacancies created in Holland by this mass movement of males.

**Physicians Predict Revolt**

The Dutch news agency Aneta reported last night that Netherlands physicians had sent a letter to Seyss-Inquar, warning him that the forced labor policies, accompanied by German food looting in Holland, would lead to "desperate acts" on the part of the Dutch.

Opposition to German authorities in the Netherlands has resulted in widespread strikes and sabotage since German occupation officials ordered all former members of the Netherland Army to register last April for removal to Germany to work in Nazi war plants.

Resistance to the Germans has increased in France recently. Yesterday the British radio said Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels had canceled a visit to Alsace because of reports that there was a plot to assassinate him. Robert Wagner, German governor of annexed Alsace, also was reported to have been intended as a victim in the same plot.

## ANTONESCU'S NEPHEW IN ITALY FOR PARLEYS

### *Vice Premier of Rumania to Confer With Bastianini*

LONDON, June 27 (AP)—The arrival in Rome of the Rumanian Vice Premier, Prof. Mihail Antonescu—whose country would be endangered even more than Italy in the event of an Allied invasion of the Balkans—was announced by the Vichy radio today in a broadcast recorded by The Associated Press.

An earlier Berlin broadcast said that Professor Antonescu would confer at Venice with Giuseppe Bastianini, Italian Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

Only last April, Professor Antonescu was reported in Swiss dispatches to be in disfavor with Germany because of suspected lukewarmness toward the Axis cause. These dispatches said that the Vice Premier, a nephew of Premier Ion Antonescu, was believed by the Axis to have considered favorably a Turkish proposal for a Balkan entente.

## Leon Marchal Receives French Moroccan Post

London, June 27 (AP)—TheAlgiers radio announced today that Leon Marchal, former counselor of the French embassy in Washington, had been appointed secretary general of the French administration in Morocco.

Marchal resigned when Laval came to power in 1942 and joined the forces of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

## Fiji Islanders Pay Off In Materiel and Food

LONDON — (AP) The United States receives reciprocal aid from Fiji to the value of some $2,883,000 a year, the Colonial Office states.

Information from the colony shows that in four months United States forces on the islands have been provided with labor worth $183,000, transport worth $173,000, and timber worth $89,000. Eighty thousand pounds of bananas a month are being supplied, 40,000 pounds of pawpaws and 20,000 pounds of pineapples.

Among vegetables, the sweet potato is the favorite, with 100,000 pounds being supplied a month, together with 50,000 pounds of pumpkins and 40,000 pounds of green corn.

Items are paid for by the United Kingdom government and turned over to the American forces.

## Hitler Youths Visit Spain

MADRID, June 27 (AP).—Forty-nine boys and girls, members of the Hitler youth movement, arrived here today for a visit under the joint sponsorship of the German Strength Through Joy organization and the Spanish Falange (Fascist party), Education and Leisure organization.

# FRANCO POLICY DRAWS ATTACK IN NAZI PRESS

## Toleration Of Allied Effort At Spanish Cooperation Assailed

JUN 28 1943

## Talk Of Setting Up Monarchy Also Scored In Frankfurter Zeitung

*[By the Associated Press]*

Bern, Switzerland, June 27—The German newspaper *Frankfurter Zeitung* published an editorial broadside today against Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Spanish Government, declaring it was "doing hardly anything decisive" to check talk of a monarchial restoration, and also was tolerating Allied attempts to bring Spain "into active cooperation with the Western powers."

### Significant Reaction

Spain is flooded with "the wildest rumors and promises," said the Madrid correspondent of the Nazi newspaper in a telephoned dispatch which was placed on the front page.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung's* significant reaction to the Spanish situation followed close upon the disclosure that twenty-eight Spanish monarchists had asked Franco to restore the throne to the late King Alfonso's son, Prince Juan.

The German correspondent declared that Spaniards appear to be relying upon Allied assurances given Spain when North Africa was occupied.

### Recalls Civil War

"Attempts are being made to bring them into active cooperation with the western powers," he said.

Some Spaniards, he added, appeared to forget the civil war in which the Axis aided Franco and his Nationalists, thereby making it easy for the Allies "to fill empty heads with propaganda, false reports and speculation."

This propaganda, he asserted, was circulating throughout every class in Spain and was done "mostly under diplomatic protection."

The correspondent said religious and monarchial circles especially were receptive to "rumors about supposed arrests of Fascists, generals, and of a future liberal economic order."

Without disputing that a feeling exists that Spaniards are more pro-Allied today than ever before, the Nazi correspondent urged Spaniards to "examine their conscience and change their policy."

*[By the Associated Press]*

Bern, Switzerland, June 27—The Fascist press told Italians today that an invasion attack was "immediately imminent" because of increased Allied air attacks on Italian targets, and naval concentrations, including landing boats, in North African ports.

The *Die Tat* correspondent in Rome said the Fascists believed that a "Russian offensive and a landing attack by Anglo-Saxons will take place at the same time very soon."

Propaganda played its part in inspiring the most sensational articles in many days on the front pages of Italian newspapers. The aim, of course, was to awaken the entire country and mobilize its resources to meet the danger from the Mediterranean.

### Acknowledges Damage

*Popolo di Roma* acknowledged "heavy material damage" in Italian cities undergoing air attacks, said this meant only one thing, "preparation for invasion," and declared that large units of the British and American fleets were in the Mediterranean, along with landing boats, and that British transports were pouring in war material to North Africa from Gibraltar.

Italian comments, in contrast to repeated German declarations, admitted the Allies might succeed in establishing a bridgehead on Italian soil. *Popolo di Roma*, however, declared that "nothing would be won thereby," since the Allies would "be unable to hold it any length of time."

## New Defense, Berlin Claims

Bern, Switzerland, June 27 (AP)—Increased defense against Allied air attacks, especially daylight raids, was claimed by Berlin in press reports tonight which explained that the measures largely involved new formations of fighters.

Details were carefully withheld, but the Nazi press said the Friday attack on Bremen demonstrated the success of the new tactics when bombers failed to reach the target and turned back without dropping their bomb loads. The Allies have confirmed that some planes returned without attacking their objective in the past two days, and said the weather was the reason.

*Dienst Aus Deutschland* declared the effectiveness also "refutes calculations of the English and Americans that pendulum flights of the RAF over Germany to Africa would lead to a spreading weakening of the Axis air defense."

## U-BOAT MUTINY EXPLAINED

### Men Said to Have Rebelled Against Shortening of Leaves

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, June 27 (AP)—Two hundred German submarine crewmen from six crews who mutinied and refused to go to sea have been sent to Akershus Prison in Oslo, reports from the Norwegian capital said today.

Shorter leaves and more frequent tours of duty in Allied sea lanes, where anti-submarine devices are becoming ever more effective, were said to have been the cause of the mutiny, reported yesterday to have occurred at a Norwegian base.

Observers here said more frequent duty assignments would indicate a reduction in reserves of trained German U-boat crewmen.

## Rising Guerrilla Action Reported In Baltic States

Stockholm, June 27 (AP)—Sabotage and murder of German troops is increasing in the Baltic States, where two years ago this month some residents greeted the Nazis with flowers and cheers as "liberators," reports from Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia said today.

Partisans waging guerrilla warfare behind the lines were declared to be well organized and excellently armed. These advices said there was no indication of the total number of Germans slain, but that the guerrilla bands were so strong that they occasionally took soldiers as hostages.

Compulsory labor service, the food shortage and the fact that medicines are largely reserved for Germans and their friends were reported contributing to the hostility of the natives.

## U-BOATS REPORTED SET FOR INVASION

### Said To Have Been Ordered To Return To German And Italian Bases

Ankara, June 27 (AP)—A large part of Germany's submarine forces has been ordered to return to German and Italian bases, according to a Balkan source familiar with German plans.

The U-boats have been called away from their hunting grounds in order to be on hand to attack Allied invasion fleets, this informant said. Submarines operating in the Atlantic were reported directed to German ports and those in the Mediterranean to Italian bases.

## *Yangtze Victory Inspires Chinese With New Spirit*

JUN 28 1943

### Confidence Reborn When From 80,000 To 100,000 Jap Attackers Were Hurled Back From Rice Bowl

*A closeup of the Chinese soldier is provided by J. Reilly O'Sullivan, veteran AP war correspondent, in the following dispatch from the upper Yangtze front. Another, on the outlook at the battlefield, is to follow. O'Sullivan is one of a group of foreign war correspondents permitted recently to make the trip to the front from Chungking.*

By J. REILLY O'SULLIVAN

Enshih, on the Upper Yangtze Front, June 27—A new fighting spirit flares in the hearts of the soldiers of free China.

It is born of the victory here on the fields of one of China's most vital battles by armies barring the gateway to Chungking.

They smashed and threw back from 80,000 to 100,000 Japanese attackers, removing a threat to the wartime capital and frustrating the enemy attempt to seize China's richest rice-growing area bordering Tung Ting lake.

This new confidence among the officers and men, who carried out Chiang Kai-shek's command to stand fast like the Russians at Leningrad, is apparent on every hand.

### Enters Seventh Year Of War

Impoverished Free China enters the seventh year of war July 7.

Her losses have been tremendous in battle, in civilian casualties from bombing massacres, in rich territory and loot grabbed by the rapacious invader.

Yet her fighting men have developed a new punch.

That is evidenced by 40,000 casualties it is asserted were inflicted upon the enemy.

### Troops Now Are Well Trained

There are several reasons, attested by officers and men alike. The reorganized troops in this area, a majority veterans of other campaigns, have been given intensive training, especially in mountain warfare.

They have learned to shoot with deadly accuracy.

They are told something of battle plans.

They are instructed in the principles of the national Government and what they are fighting for.

### General Wu Explains

In an interview, Lieut. Gen. Wu Chin Wei explained the progress, the fighting strength and the heroism of the Chinese army this way:

"In previous campaigning, the Chinese always suffered heavy casualties. Many times they never saw the enemy when blasted by artillery and aircraft.

"In this campaign, however, there has been much of close-quarter fighting. Company commanders, for instance, fought in hand-to-hand struggles.

"Chinese troops have become good marksmen and have learned to withhold their fire until the enemy is in effective range. We found the fighting quality of the Japanese has deteriorated except that of the Japanese Thirteenth division. That also boosted the morale of the Chinese, who sought every opportunity to engage the enemy.

### Troops Told Of Battle Plan

"The Chinese withdrawal in the early stages of the battle was entirely orderly. This time the soldiers knew of the pre-arranged plan to entice the enemy into the mountains where the trap was laid.

JUN 28 1943

"Many small units were left behind to fight rearguard actions. They also served a good purpose during our counterattack, destroying enemy communications and supplies and inflicting losses on the retreating Japs."

Talking to troops on the front and others moving up, one gets the impression that Chinese soldiers are competent and that they know it.

Take 35-year-old Sergt. Tung Chi Yuan, a "Sergeant York" type. He was lined up with a dozen other heroes as a group of foreign correspondents toiled up the mountain path to advanced regimental headquarters near Shihpai fortress.

Tung is credited with killing one hundred Japanese with a submachine gun when the enemy advanced up a ravine and tried to dislodge part of a Chinese battalion.

## JAPS BURNED WOUNDED SAYS CHINESE LEADER

ON THE UPPER YANGTZE FRONT, June 27—(AP) Gen. Wu Chin Wei, Chinese commander of the upper Yangtze river defenses, declared today that the Japanese rout in the recent battle for the Gateway to Chungking was so disordered that the enemy burned some of their wounded officers and men after first giving injections to render them unconscious," the general asserted. "This inhuman act was carried out on the battlefield where bodies of the dead also were cremated for shipment to Japan. Charred legs and arms left behind were so numerous they couldn't be counted."

The Japanese customarily removed their dead to a crematory near Ichang.

### Chinese Repel Local Thrusts

CHUNGKING, June 27 (AP).—The Chinese high command said today that Chinese troops had beaten back a series of local Japanese thrusts in three provinces along the Yangtse River—Anhwei, Hupeh and Hunan. More than 300 of the invaders were declared to have been killed or wounded in the actions.

## *Goatskin Express Brings 31½ Tons Of Petroleum*

Chungking, June 26 (Delayed) (AP)—The goatskin express floated into Chungking today carrying thirty-one-and-a-half tons of petroleum products from Shenshi.

Its arrival inaugurated the first large-scale modern use of one of China's most ancient forms of transport.

The express consisted of 1,000 inflated goatskins divided into three large rafts, which were dismantled and deflated on arrival, for return to the starting point by land.

The rafts were floated in on the Chialing, or Little river, which flows into the Yangtze here.

### Cost $10,000 Cheaper

The oil consignment was carried at a cost of $10,000, American money, cheaper than by truck transport, it was estimated by the Kansu Oil Company, which used the rafts.

The new service is one of the strangest transportation lines of the Chinese-Japanese war, in which every form of transport has been used, from cargo leviathans of the air to rubber-tired cars and human pack caravans.

Drawing less than a foot of water, the rafts carried their 168 barrels of petroleum products through rapids and over rocks in the swift currents of the Chialing.

## CHINESE WILL STUDY HERE

### Miao, Yunnan Leader, Was One of Burma Road Founders

CHUNGKING, China, June 27 (AP)—Y. T. Miao, one of the principal founders of the Burma Road and a powerful figure in the politics of Yunnan Province, is on his way to the United States to study industrial and financial control.

Mr. Miao, a graduate of the University of Minnesota, is credited with being largely responsible for the industrialization of southwest

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China.

He conducted negotiations with the British that led to the construction of the Burma Road.

## Jap Plan To Conscript Chinese Is Boomerang

On the Upper Yangtze Front, June 26 (Delayed, A.P.)—A Japanese attempt to use conscripted Chinese from the occupied areas against the armies of Free China is proving a boomerang.

During the fighting in this area, for instance, a Chinese conscript killed his wounded Japanese company commander, took an elaborate Japanese aerial map of the territory, crossed the lines and turned it over to the Chinese army.

The map was said to have disclosed the Japanese positions in great detail.

Gen. Chen Cheng reported that Chinese conscripts of the Two Hundred and Seventeenth Brigade of the Thirty-fourth Japanese Division killed a brigadier general and came over to the Chinese side.

"The enemy's design of killing Chinese by Chinese has been smashed completely," declared Chen.

## U. S. Flyers Hit Railway Targets In Central Burma

JUN 28 1943

New Delhi, June 27 (AP)—United States medium bombers, roaring over North Central Burma, hammered railway targets near Shwebo, fifty miles northwest of Mandalay, yesterday, and RAF Blenheim bombers on another foray to the north struck Japanese positions at Indainggyi, near Kalemyo.

No Allied planes were lost.

A Tenth Air Force communique said the American flyers scored many hits on rolling stock, tracks and buildings above Shwebo, damaged engine sheds at Kanbalu and attacked two locomotives. Direct hits were scored with sixteen bombs dropped from 3,000 feet.

The Blenheims striking in Northwest Burma blasted targets in Indainggyi and trenches outside the town and followed the bombings with low-level machine-gun attacks, a British communique said.

## Japanese Merchantman And Destroyer Attacked

Allied Headquarters In Australia, Monday, June 28 (AP)—A small Japanese merchantman, escorted by a destroyer, was damaged in the Solomon Sea, southwest of Buka Passage, by a Beaufort bomber that scored near misses on the merchantman and then strafed the decks of both ships from low altitude.

The action, announced in the noon communique, topped a day of light activity in which attacks were concentrated against enemy-held villages in the Markham-Ramu valley, Salamaua, the Mubo area of New Guinea and the town of Saumlaki in the Tanimbar Islands 300 miles north of Darwin.

Liberator bombers made a strong attack against Saumlaki, but weather prevented observation of results.

### Jap Supply Route Swept

Mitchell bombers, in force, swept up and down the Markham-Ramu valley along which runs the Japanese supply route between Madang and Lae. They caused numerous fires and explosions, indicating they touched off Japanese supply buildings.

A daylight assault was made against Salamaua. The town and airdrome and ground installations were heavily strafed. "Considerable damage" was caused in the building area and the raiding Mitchells had their own way, since the Japanese didn't attempt interception.

In supporting action for our ground forces engaged in patrol action in the area around Mubo, A-20's strafed Japanese positions and supply tracks but rain prevented observation of results.

## MacArthur Flyers Raid Convoy in Solomon Sea

### Other Planes Blast Japanese Positions in New Guinea

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA June 28 (Monday) (AP).—Allied bombers have attacked and damaged an enemy merchant ship in a small convoy in the Solomon Sea, the High Command announced today.

In New Guinea, where sharp ground fighting was reported last week for the first time in several weeks, Allied attack planes bombed and machine-gunned Japanese positions.

Two-engined bombers, in low-altitude sweeps, attacked enemy-held villages at the headwaters of the Markham and Ramu Rivers, destroying buildings and causing many explosions and fires.

At Salamaua other medium bombers carried out a midday attack, bombing and machine-gunning the town and adjoining airdrome and enemy ground installations. A number of fires were started and damage was described as considerable, particularly in the building areas.

Four-engined bombers flew 300 miles north of Darwin and struck at the town of Saumlaki on Tanimbar Island after dark. Results were not observed because of unfavorable weather.

## 10 GET THE AIR MEDAL FOR VALOR IN PACIFIC

### Oregon Officer Is Posthumously Decorated in Africa

JUN 28 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, June 21 (Delayed) (AP)—Four officers and six enlisted men, all of whom man the transport planes which carry men and matériel to forward positions in New Guinea, have received the Air Medal for meritorious achievement from Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney, commander of the Allies' Southwest Pacific Air Forces.

In each case, according to the announcement, the recipient had made twenty-five operational flights during a specified period—flights on which "hostile contact was probable and expected," in the words of the citation.

"These flights," it continued, "involved flying at extremely low altitudes over mountainous terrain under adverse weather conditions in a transport airplane, and often necessitated landing within a few miles of enemy bases on improvised airfields."

### Guadalcanal Artist in Trouble

GUADALCANAL, June 8 (Delayed) (AP)—Marine Sgt. Hugh Laidman, former New York City artist, came to Henderson Field recently to work on a series of water-color paintings of battle-scarred airplanes. The first plane he picked as a model was flown off and never came back. The second went aloft soon after Laidman completed the painting and developed stabilizer trouble. The artist chose a third plane. Just as he finished the painting, the plane exploded and burned.

## RCAF ADOPTS LANDING KITS

### Five New Types Of Equipment To Be Carried By Flyers Or In Planes

### Crews Forced Down On Land Or Sea Will Have Food, Tools, Medicine

JUN 28 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Ottawa, June 27—The Royal Canadian Air Force has adopted five new types of emergency equipment to give airmen every chance for survival, whether they are forced down on land or sea, even in midwinter, air-force headquarters said tonight.

The equipment includes an emergency ration kit which all flyers must wear while in the air, a supplementary ration kit to be carried in aircraft, an emergency kit for winter flying, a dinghy kit of supplies for forced landings at sea, and a small emergency radio to send SOS messages.

### Kit Worn Around Waist

The personal emergency kit, worn like a bandolier around the waist, contains a gun, eight chocolate bars, two packages of specially-prepared biscuits, matches, fishing lines, a mirror to signal aircraft from the ground, a medical kit, smoke generators, a whistle, a knife, a compass and chemical-heat tablets to generate fires.

The rations provide sufficient food for three days under normal working conditions.

The supplementary kit has such other additions as tobacco, a folding cook stove using solidified alcohol, a hand ax and tinned water Four men could live out of it for a week, or one man for twenty-eight days.

### In The Winter Pack

Snowshoes, a sleeping bag and anti-glare eyeshields are included in the winter pack.

The dinghy kit includes yellow skull caps for the crew to wear to heighten visibility at sea.

### Flyers Lost 49 Days

St. Johns, Newfoundland, June 27 (AP)—Missing forty-nine days after bailing out of an airplane, a Royal Canadian Air Force man and a member of the Newfoundland Rangers are safe in north Newfoundland, it was disclosed today. The plane disappeared May 8 carrying three RCAF men and the Ranger. No word has been received of the other members of the party.

## Brazil To Help Avert French Guiana Famine

Rio de Janeiro, June 27 (AP)—Plans for the economic rehabilitation of French Guiana—close to a state of famine when it broke from the Vichy regime last March—have been worked out here between the colony's new Governor, Jean Rapenne, and Brazilian officials.

Part of the program was made known today as Rapenne announced he would leave tomorrow for Cayenne, capital of French Guiana. Rapenne, appointed by General Giraud, arrived in Rio June 16 at the invitation of the Brazilian Government.

One of the greatest problems solved during his Brazilian visit was arranging for the transportation of supplies from Brazil to Guiana. It was understood that the agreements reached with Brazil call not only for food but also for implements and other supplies needed to restore the colony's agricultural

## SIX HEAVY RAIDS SMASH AT KISKA, CAMP AREAS HIT

### Army, Navy Airmen Drop Bombs Among Jap Gun Emplacements.

### SOLOMONS BASES LASHED

### Four Principal Outposts Blasted, Large Fires Are Started.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—(AP) Six battering raids on Kiska pointed strongly today to determination to immobilize the Japanese garrison there from the air, probably in preparation for an invasion by land troops.

Medium bombers—Army Mitchells and Navy Venturas—taking advantage of a break in the weather which had slowed operations in the Aleutians for several days, roared over the island in the half dozen assaults Friday afternoon.

With them sped Lightning fighter planes ready to beat off any attempted interception as the bombers dropped their loads. But the aerial resistance did not develop.

Bombs blasted into the Japanese camp area on the island—last enemy foothold in the American island chain. Other bombs struck among gun positions and probably put some Japanese anti-aircraft pieces out of action.

The raids followed by only a comparatively few hours three attacks by Liberator heavy and Mitchell and Ventura medium bombers carried out against Kiska Thursday. In those raids results of the bombings could not be ascertained because of fog and low hanging clouds over the rocky, hilly island.

### Four Solomons Bases Hit

Other airmen meantime carried on their continuous round of smashing assaults on the Japanese in the Solomon islands area, blasting four principal enemy bases without the loss of a single United States plane.

Big Liberator bombers sent their bombs down on the enemy base on Ballale island in the Shortland island area of the Solomons. Several large fires were raging as they returned to their base.

At about the same time, the Navy reported, another group of Liberators roared out to batter Poporang island, about a mile southeast of Shortland island. That Japanese position last was attacked on April 21 when many fires were started by American bombs. Two fires set there were visible 40 miles away, the Navy reported.

Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo planes with Wildcat fighter escort carried the aerial attack again to Munda on New Georgia island. A similar group at the same time bombed Vila, an enemy base on Kolombangara island, also target of consistent bombing missions.

## EISENHOWER'S FRENCH STAND BACKED BY U. S.

### Washington Not To Permit Factionalism To Affect Army Plans

### Full Support Is Seen Given Giraud In Dispute With De Gaulle

JUN 28 1943

By KIRKE L. SIMPSON

*[Associated Press Copyright]*

Washington, June 27—With trans-Mediterranean military operations on a major scale closely impending, the Washington Government was revealed tonight as ready to back up General Eisenhower, Allied supreme commander in French Africa, to the limit in whatever steps he may find necessary to eliminate any threat to success created by the political controversy between Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud, heading rival French factions.

The writer can say this on the basis of unimpeachable authorities who cannot be quoted directly.

### To Tolerate No Delay

In presenting a summary of the Government's policy toward the French political controversy in North Africa, these authorities were further able to state that the Washington Government expects General Eisenhower to tolerate in North Africa no de Gaullist or other French activities which would in any way:

1. Delay execution of projected Allied aggressive military operations in that theater.

2. Jeopardize Anglo-American—and French—vital supply lines in North and West Africa.

3. Undermine the morale of officers and men of the French forces commanded by General Giraud under General Eisenhower, or militate against their

effective participation in the projected trans-Mediterranean operations.

To this end, although both General Eisenhower and Washington authorities are standing strictly aloof from French factional political wrangling precipitated by de Gaulle and his adherents, full British cooperation is assured, whatever the effect on de Gaulle's status or ambitions.

### Must Not Imperil Americans

That was made plain today by one informant whose knowledge of the situation in French Africa and all of its complex ramifications cannot be questioned. This informant said:

"Regardless of British hopes for, or dissatisfaction with de Gaulle, the Allied commander in Africa must see that his (de Gaulle's) activities, or the activities of the dual headed and divided (French) military command, do not hazard the lives of American soldiers in Africa, or adversely effect our military operations against the common enemy.

"It is believed that General Eisenhower, who as supreme commander, must have complete control in the area of operations, will take such action as is necessary to safeguard our soldiers, protect our lines of communication in Africa, and advance the Allied operations against the enemy."

General Eisenhower is known by these authorities to be somewhat skeptical of the success of the compromise division of French military authority and spheres of jurisdiction worked out by the French committee of national liberation at Algiers in response to his insistence that Giraud retain command in North and West Africa and that the de Gaullist efforts to effect a political purge of officer personnel in the Giraud forces be dropped.

He has accepted it, at least tentatively and subject to future developments, and Washington and London are backing his authority to handle the problem confronting him on the basis of urgent military necessity.

Behind his acceptance—and formally communicated by Eisenhower to the French Committee of National Liberation — lies that mainspring of Allied policy making in French Africa at the moment. It is that the time element is of vital importance.

The Allied generalissimo made it clear also that he had no intention of intervening in French political wrangles or of trespassing on French sovereignty; but must be governed by the requirements of the military situation.

### Situation Still Confused

In that connection the Washington informant said the political situation in French African territories remained "confused and difficult because of the continuing controversy" between Generals de Gaulle and Giraud and their "political adherents."

Elaborating on the existing situation in North Africa, as this Government views it, the informant added:

"This controversy developed into an effort to obtain complete control of French military forces and into a persistent effort on the part of General de Gaulle to replace with his own adherents officers of the (French) army, navy and air forces who were previously associated with the Vichy Government.

"It has been the consistent policy of the Allied nations to utilize the civil administration of the French colonies in so far as is permitted by military necessity, and to make every endeavor to maintain French sovereignty in Africa.

### Security Must Control

"The French army and naval forces in Africa, under General Giraud, participated with courage and success in destroying or capturing the Axis army in Africa, and in consideration of the necessity for continuing important military operations from Africa as a base, military considerations, including security of the long supply lines, must control our relations with the French civil administrators.

"With American soldiers involved in a deadly struggle with Axis armies, it is inconceivable that the Allied powers should submit to any control by local administrators that might increase the danger of our troops or adversely effect our military effort.

"The civil Government of French Africa is now administered by a group of fourteen Frenchmen who called themselves the 'committee of national liberation.' Both General de Gaulle and General Giraud are members and the remainder of the committee is, presumably, composed of men equally divided in their allegiance to the two leaders.

"At present the military command is divided between Giraud and de Gaulle, the first exercising command of forces in North and West Africa, and the latter over all French forces in other territory under French control.

### Giraud Held Essential

"This private political compromise adds serious complications to the safe military control of the areas of active operations, and the essential supply service.

"It is essential to the safety of the Allied armies that General Giraud, who has fought so successfully with us, should exercise absolute control under General Eisenhower of the French forces in Africa. This is absolutely necessary to the safety of our soldiers, many thousands of whom would have lost their lives had it not been for the heroic fighting French patriots under command of General Giraud.

"There are many indications that the controversial activities of this two-headed 'Committee of National Liberation' have already undermined the spirit of the French army. General Boisson, Governor of French West Africa, who has always been openly anti-German and who repelled General de Gaulle's feeble attempt to occupy the port of Dakar, is reported to have been forced to resign. It is also already reported that General Juin, chief of staff of the French army, intends to resign because of the activities of the committee.

### Officers Become Uncertain

"Officers of all ranks have become uncertain as to their allegiance, and propaganda efforts are undermining the loyalty of some of the soldiers of all French armies.

"The British Government and the British public has of late shown considerable concern at de Gaulle's policy of gaining prestige by showing how rough he can be with both the British and the Americans. This is based on his shifting attitude toward the British to whom he owes such success as his Government has had since 1940.

"Specifically, in an interview given at Brazzaville in August, 1941 he attempted to cause a rift between Britain and the United States. He has endeavored to cause friction between the British and French in Syria. At one time he publicized himself as the one hope against Communism, and later as enjoying Communist support.

"Because of the fiction of Free Fighting French that has been built about his name, the British entertain a hope that he will soon settle down to loyal teamwork against the enemy and cease working for personal and group advantage.

### French Opinion Sampled

It can be reported that information available to the Washington Government as to French public sentiment toward de Gaulle in anti-Nazi, anti-Vichy circles in France is said to show no wide adherence to de Gaulle himself.

It does show urgent French support of any movement for French liberation from Nazi and Vichy-collaborationist rule — and rising impatience with any political maneuvering that would tend to delay the hour of that liberation which the French know depends solely on Anglo-American armed power. This is cited as a factor in promoting this Government's doubt of de Gaulle and in shaping the policy toward him here stated.

It can be stated also that a survey made by this writer, following up his interview with the informant quoted at length in the foregoing, brought to light no disagreement among American observers—military and diplomatic—with the informant's estimate of the nature and effect of General de Gaulle's political activities at Algiers.

# MOVE LIKELY WILL WIDEN F.D.R. RIFT

JUN 28 1943

## Resolution Reserves Right To Reconvene Without White House Call

## Procedure Would Permit Even Minority To Ask Solons Return

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 27—Leaders of both major parties propose to reserve to Congress the right to reconvene during the imminent summer recess without waiting for a call from the White House.

They disclosed today that a recess resolution, the terms of which include the right of the minority leaders, as well as those of the majority, to call Congress back, is ready for adoption before the lawmakers leave for a vacation scheduled to run to about September 13.

It was the first time that Congress ever contemplated a recess under those conditions.

### Called Justifiable

Significantly, the resolution comes at a time when relations between President Roosevelt and the national Legislature are complicated by conflict over such matters as the War Disputes Act and subsidy payments.

House Majority Leader McCormack (Mass.), however, made a point of explaining that this "unusual but justifiable" procedure was necessary because of the war with its accompanying uncertainties.

Under normal procedure, Congress cannot reconvene during a recess unless recalled by the President or unless it has fixed by resolution a specific date for reconvening the next regular session.

But under the procedure decided upon by the leaders, the recessed Congress may go back into session at any time upon:

The call of Speaker Rayburn and Vice-President Wallace.

The request of the majority leaders in the two houses.

The request of the minority leaders.

The inclusion of the minority leaders in the list of those who may request recall of Congress was made at the behest of Senate Republican Leader McNary (Ore.) and House Republican leader Martin (Mass.), McNeary said.

### Would Quit Next Saturday

While there is a general hope on the part of leaders of both parties to get Congress into recess by next Saturday, they are not at all certain that can be done. Speaker Rayburn said he thought it more likely that the recess would begin sometime after July 10.

Final approval of several annual appropriation bills, some of them the subject of controversy between the Senate and House, must be taken.

The Senate was ready for final action tomorrow on the biggest supply bill of all time, the $71,898,425,740 War Department allotment with no contest in sight.

### NYA Funds In Dispute

A less peaceful prospect, however, faced the $1,100,000,000 Labor Department-Federal Security Administration bill, which also was ready for action in that branch. The principal contest appeared to center around the National Youth Administration, which the House had cut to $3,000,000 for liquidation by the end of this year. Senator Truman (D., Mo.), asserting that the depression-born agency was an essential for training war plant workers, sponsored a proposal to give it $47,800,000.

The $875,000,000 farm bill was back in conference before committeemen from the two houses in an effort to settle differences over the Farm Security Administration, crop insurance and soil-conservation payments.

The Office of Price Administration, the Office of War Information and other war agencies are starting a new fiscal year Thursday with their funds still awaiting Senate committee clearance as well as action on the floor in that branch.

# MAJOR VICTORY WON BY U.S. GOODS IN NORTH AFRICA

## Valuable Fighting Allies Obtained, Too, by Lend-Lease, Says Stettinius.

JUN 28 1943

WASHINGTON, June 27 — (AP) American goods have won a major victory of economics in North Africa as well as valuable fighting allies for the United Nations, Lend-Lease Administrator E. R. Stettinius, Jr., reported today.

And to add another cheering note, he indicated that the cost of civilian supplies would turn out to be negligible — a $40,000,000 outlay with $25,000,000 already repaid by French authorities and arrangements being made for repayment of the remainder in the near future.

The report recounted that when General Dwight D. Eisenhower led his British-American forces into North Africa he found the economy of the whole country virtually stagnant after two years of Axis looting, and the French and Arab population saturated with Axis propaganda.

### Good-Will Essential

"From a purely military point of view," the report said, "it was important to win Arab good-will so that the natives would hinder Axis secret agents and paratroopers who might try to cut the Allies supply line to Tunisia by destroying bridges, railroad tracks and highways. Considerable civilian labor was needed also to augment military personnel in perfecting the Allied supply line. If the Arab natives proved unfriendly General Eisenhower would have been compelled to use additional divisions of troops in perfecting and guarding his tenuous supply line.

"Lack of imports and Axis siphoning of local goods had stripped the markets. Many shops were closed for lack of wares and those open had little to sell. Even people with plenty of money could buy practically nothing, and there was no incentive to work and earn money, to harvest and sell food crops, or carry on other normal business.

"A vital part of the Allied military program was the creation of a Fighting French ally. A reasonably contented civilian population was essential to the creation of this new French army, and a sound local economy was necessary to aid the military effort of the British and Americans."

### Foodstuffs Hoarded

Local residents, the report said, had hoarded great quantities of wheat and other foodstuffs which would buy nothing. There was no incentive for the natives to produce phosphates, edible oils, and other strategic materials needed by the United Nations.

But "once cloth and flour and sugar and tea were available they were glad to take their stocks to market and exchange them for American merchandise," Mr. Stettinius reported.

The statement concluded:

"How well the civilian supply distribution worked out in accordance with General Eisenhower's plans is shown by the fact that the Arabs almost universally have become strongly pro-Allied. The vast majority of the Arabs have aided the Allied forces in every way possible. American troops themselves have proved superb ambassadors of good-will. They gave chewing gum and candy to Arab children throughout Morocco, Algiers, and Tunisia; made friends with the children and through them won the good-will of the parents x x x

### Milk for Children

"Great appreciation has also been shown for free milk distributed each morning to the school children under the age of 14.

"That the Arabs are taking their foodstuffs to market to exchange for Lend-Lease goods is shown by the fact that no additional shipment of U. S. flour are now contemplated for North Africa, and it is believed that large surplus amounts of North African agricultural produce will rapidly be made available to the Allies in the invasion of the European continent."

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# MRS. LUCE RAPS 'FALSE SECURITY'

## New Deal Reputation 'Dead on Home Front,' She Tells Wisconsin G.O.P.

JUN 28 1943

APPLETON, Wis., June 27—(AP) Rep. Clare Booth Luce (R-Conn), first woman to keynote a Wisconsin Republican convention, told delegates today that the New Deal reputation was dead on the home front and that President Roosevelt could only survive it by convincing the people that his foreign policy was sound.

She said that the Federal administration had offered only a false security and that Americans would demand a post war victory that would guarantee a "free and ever expanding economy."

Republicans have met the challenge in Wisconsin, Mrs. Luce asserted, and declared she was confident that they would do it nationally.

Mrs. Luce said the Roosevelt administration had established a "charity government."

"Charity is what you are given when you don't get justice. Then you get doles, handouts, WPAism, special subsidies and special benefits to the favored and special groups within the economy."

She declared that government bureaucracy had become "one of the most unpopular anti-radical systems that had ever been set up in the nation."

**Want "Real Opportunity"**

"Today what all Americans want from the cradle to the grave is real opportunity—not the New Deal's false security. Today, what all Americans will demand is a victory which, in a post war America governed by just men and just laws, will guarantee us the free and ever extending economy of which this greatest of nations is capable.

"This is the challenge to the Republican party and I believe that the 1944 Republican party will meet it. It will become the majority party in the nation as you are in this state already."

Mrs. Luce said that she understood there was some question in Wisconsin about the "isolationists" and the "interventionists."

"If an isolationist is or was a man who wanted to stay out of the war, then I am an isolationist and so, I believe, was everybody in the United States before Pearl Harbor.

**Hits Lack of Policy**

"If we Republicans are going to be smeared because we refuse to accept Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy, we had better discover quickly what it is we are being smeared for. We had better examine Mr. Roosevelt's foreign policy closely and at once, because if the New Deal is re-elected this is the issue it will be re-elected on.

"The New Deal is dead, so far as his reputation on the home front goes. It can only survive if it can convince the people that his foreign policy is and was sound.

"This it cannot do because the New Dealers had no positive foreign policy and has none now except that it is borrowed temporarily from our British cousins. While that is better than nothing, it is still, for the United States, second best.

**Assails "Philosophy of Charity"**

"Let us once and for all face this fact. The same phiosophy of charity as government which has inspired the New Deal at home will inspire the New Deal abroad.

"WPA at home will become WPA abroad. Washington bureaucracy will become world bureaucracy and all will be run overseas with the same juggernaut inefficiency with which it has been run at home.

"Above all, I have said that the time has come for the Republican party to stop defending itself against the name 'isolationist'—by development of the strong realistic common sense American foreign policy which will then become the foundation of a world peace policy that all nations can embrace because they can understand it."

# Three Training Planes Crash In Louisville; One Dies, 8 Hurt

JUN 28 1943

## Craft Dive Into Front Yards Within Two-Block Area. Three Civilian Among The Injured

*[By the Associated Press]*

Louisville, Ky., June 27—Three light training planes from near-by Bowman Field, army air base plummetted into front yards in an exclusive residential section of East Louisville this afternoon, killing one flyer and injuring five other airmen and three civilians.

The small planes of the type used in training glider pilots at the glider combat school at Bowman Field all fell within an area of two blocks.

**Dead And Injured**

Authorities at the field listed the dead flyer as Private (first class) John E. Stilley, 19, Rural Route 2, Kansas City, Mo.

The injured were Flight Officer Roy R. Lewis, Los Angeles, fractured skull, fractured jaw and leg injuries, condition critical; Flight Officer John A. Werner, Medford, Wis., fractured ankle; and Flight Officer William J. Hargis, Tulsa, Okla.; Private (first class) Marvin Woods, address unavailable, and Private (first class) Franklin Wolf, address unavailable, all minor injuries.

**Into Living Room**

Police listed the injured civilians as Mrs. R. E. Smith, multiple cuts and bruises; Miss Virginia Smith, her daughter, cuts and bruises, and Mrs. Ernest Finch, Sheboygan, Wis., sister of Mrs. Smith, bruises.

The women were injured when one of the falling planes crashed into the living room of the Smiths' third-floor apartment and then dropped to the ground.

The triple crash, which attracted several thousand persons to the scene, was believed to have been caused by a sudden and brief rain and wind storm which hit only a small section of the city, witnesses said.

Many other planes from Bowman Field in the air at the time were not endangered. Bowman Field announced an investigation would be made.

# 3 FLIERS KILLED IN BOMBER CRASH

## Four Army Airmen Parachute to Safety in Vermont.

RANDOLPH, Vt., June 27—(AP) Three Army fliers were killed and seven others parachuted to safety today when a four-engined bomber crashed into heavy-wooded Fish hill and burst into flames two and one-half miles south of Randolph village, the First Service command announced.

The plane carried a ten-man crew and was on a mission over Vermont, Army officials said. They reported the crash occurred in the afternoon and said that names of the casualties were being withheld pending notification of next of kin.

Residents of the little Vermont village said the huge plane circled the neighborhood several times, losing altitude rapidly, and that they saw four men parachute from the ship.

The bomber crashed on Fish hill at 1:25 p.m., the base commander at Grenier field, N. H., said, adding that the cause of the accident was unknown.

# NINE KILLED IN CRASH OF BOMBER IN MAINE

PRESQUE ISLE, Me., June 27 — (AP) A military board of inquiry today was investigating the crash of a twin-engined army bomber which yesterday took the lives of the five U. S. Army airmen aboard and four civilian farm workers at Caribou, five miles north of the Army air base here.

Col. R. Baez, Jr., commanding officer at the air base, said the board's findings would not be available for several days because of the detail involved and the necessity for questioning a number of witnesses.

The bomber was piloted by First Lieutenant Bertrand M. Robertson of Greenville Junction, son-in-law of Carl Rasmussen, on whose farm the hurtling plane landed.

JUN 28 1943

**War Prisoners To Dig**

Nevada, Mo., June 27 (AP)—Camp Clark officials reported today 250 Italian prisoners of war have contracted to dig potatoes at Courtney and Atherton, Mo., where 1,000 acres and 1,200 acres, respectively, await harvest labor.

# SINGLE MANAGER FOR FOOD OUTPUT URGED BY HOOVER

## Inflation Cannot Be Stopped Without Responsible Head, He Declares.

NEW YORK, June 27 — (AP) Former President Herbert Hoover declared today that "inflation in food prices cannot be stopped unless we have a single responsible head over the inseparable functions of food production, distribution, prices, rations, government purchases, imports and exports."

Mr. Hoover, the nation's food administrator during the first World war, said in a formal statement that "if we are to end this food chaos and stop inflation in food prices," Congress should pass at once the bill by Rep. Hampton P. Fulmer (D-S.C.) to consolidate all Federal agencies dealing with food problems.

**Bar to Inflation**

His statement follows:

"If we are to end this food chaos and stop inflation of food prices, the Congress should pass at once the Fulmer bill, which provides for consolidation of the conflicting agencies into an adequate food administration. The House Agricultural committee, by vote of members of both parties, reported the bill favorably.

"Nor should the action of Congress be deterred by misunderstanding of its purpose. No responsible person has proposed a food 'czar,' nor an angel Gabriel. What large sections of the country and the House Agricultural committee have demanded is a food administrator, acting within laws passed by Congress and under the President. We need a manager, not a 'dictator.'

"Nor is this a proposal of 'inflation.' Inflation in food prices cannot be stopped unless we have a single responsible head over the inseparable functions of food production, distribution, prices, rations, government purchases, imports and exports.

**Economic Sense Disregarded**

"Today these agencies conflict. They disregard the existing laws and economic sense, and in the end they produce scarcity and higher prices. The consolidation of these functions under a competent administrator would check rising prices, should reduce the danger of inflation by assuring more production from the farmers, the abolition of profiteering black markets, local famines, wastes and stoppages; and would end the confusion in the distribution system.

"Nor does anybody propose to deprive the people of lower incomes of their full food, but in fact, to get food to them—which is not happening in our seaboard cities today. For instance, there is abundant cattle on the range and no meat.

"All this can be accomplished without subsidies and all the sins and faults that lie in them. The continuation of this administrative chaos threatens the food to our cities, the food to our armies, the food to our Allies and the relief of post-war famine—in fact, the whole war effort."

# NEW U. S. AIR BASES IN CHINA

## Jap Leaders Are Quoted By Berlin As Fearing Raids Are Coming

JUN 28 1943

## They Are Said To Be In Southeast Coastal Province Of Fukien

*[By the Associated Press]*

New York, June 27—The United States Air Force has established new air bases in Fukien province—a southeastern coastal province in China—that Japanese military leaders believe "undoubtedly are to be used for attacks against Japan," the German radio declared today.

"The Japanese press in the last few days has repeatedly indicated the possibility of air attacks, asking the population to be ready" and "air-raid-precaution exercises are held in many cities," said the broadcast recorded by the Associated Press.

**U. S. Air Force Increased**

The radio said that the Fukien province bases were established after "the destruction of American air bases in Chekiang and Kiangsi provinces in the course of the Japanese air offensive beginning in May, 1942."

It declared that the "American air force in China has been increased, probably via India" in response to appeals from the Chungking Government.

New York, June 27 (AP)—The British radio broadcast a Spanish report today saying "the Italian fleet has left for an unknown destination." The report, recorded by the Columbia Broadcasting System, quoted the Spanish newspaper Arriba.

"In spite of the mystery which surrounded this departure, the correspondent thinks that the fleet is preparing for offensive operations," the British radio added.

# 2 Merchant Ships Sunk By U-Boat In West Atlantic

New York, June 27 (AP)—The navy announced last week the sinking of two ships with a possible loss of fifty-seven lives in the Western Atlantic area — the first announcement of Allied merchant ship losses in those waters in nineteen days.

One, a United Nations merchant vessel, went to the bottom of the Caribbean Sea with two casualties and the other, of similar type, and of United States registry, went down off the United States East Coast.

# What's Behind The War News

**By J. M. ROBERTS, JR.**

The next few weeks may show that a "Hitler's choice"—albeit a hard one for him—was largely responsible for the present lull in the battle of the Atlantic.

There is no question that new escort systems and long-range air patrol have sent U-boat killings up, but it is doubtful that they are more than partly responsible for unmolested convoys.

To Hitler, the battle of the Mediterranean is far more urgent. It seems almost axiomatic that, during the weeks when Atlantic conditions have been so much improved, the enemy has been deploying his U-boats for two purposes—reconnaissance and actual defense of his Mediterranean coastline.

He knows he is going to be struck, and that the 250,000 square miles of water between the Balearics, Africa, Sicily-Sardinia and Marseilles—possibly but not necessarily coupled with the English channel—probably will decide that 1,000-year fate of Germany of which he once spoke so confidently.

Hitler knows that the Rhone valley offers a far better road to Berlin than does the Italian mainland, and that the Allies may ignore his weakened and disillusioned Axis partner in favor of coming to grips with him directly.

In spite of all the talk, there is

not a great deal he can do about in on land, over and above what he has done. Coastal fortification takes time—time which he cannot be sure will be available. And an overwhelming proportion of the German troops available for the defense of western Europe must be tied to the English channel—tied by a quarter-million Canadians made utterly bloodthirsty by long training under wraps, plus formidable British and American ground armies supported by air forces which probably run into the millions.

**Mixed Air Opposition**

German air forces are so engaged in Russia and northwestern Europe that Allied air forays over the Mediterranean recently have been met by scattered defense squadrons made up of mixed German and Italian planes of various types — a sure sign of squadrons thrown together from the very dregs of Axis reserves in the area.

That Hitler is holding an air force in reserve to meet invaders is a foregone conclusion, but the submarine appears by all odds to be his first line of defense.

Marseilles, Toulon and the Italian bases must be full of them, and they are cruising in and out past Gibraltar constantly.

That they are not being heard from in ship sinkings is due to the fact that, in such a period, reconnaissance without revealing position is more important.

**Thrilling Saga**

When the story of our own submarine reconnaissance is told after this war it will be just as enthralling as anything dreamed by Jules Verne. There is no reason to doubt that the developers of the U-boat as both a strategical and tactical weapon are making the most of it.

On this basis, the battle of the Atlantic would seem to be only in a lull and, despite improved defensive measures, really to be won only with the winning of the battle of the Ruhr, of Wilhelmshaven and of Brest.

MOST OF THE BOMBS FELL IN THE NORTH SEA

THE GERMAN CLAIMS WERE BELIED BY YESTERDA.'S ALLIED COMMUNIQUES WHICH SAID THAT NORTHERN FRANCE WAS THE TARGET FOR SATURDAY DAYLIGHT FORAYS. AT A U.S. BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND IT WAS DECLARED THAT FEW ENEMY FIGHTERS AND LITTLE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WERE ENCOUNTERED AS TARGETS WERE SOUGHT IN A FOUR-PLY ATTACK IN FRANCE, WITH OBJECTIVES OBSCURED BY HEAVY CLOUDS.

EIGHTH AIRFORCE HEADQUARTERS SAID A FEW GROUPS ENCOUNTERED STRONG FIGHTER OPPOSITION, HOWEVER, AND SHOT DOWN A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER.

SOME HIGH-LEVEL BOMBER FORMATIONS ENCOUNTERED SUCH THICK CLOUDS OVER FRANCE THEY COULD NOT IDENTIFY THEIR TARGETS AND RETURNED WITH THEIR BOMB RACKS STILL LOADED, IT WAS DECLARED.

COL.CHARLES E.MERION, OF DETROIT, ONE GROUP COMMANDER, SAID HIS UNIT RAN INTO TOTAL CLOUD FORMATIONS AND ADDED "WE DID NOT DROP OUR BOMBS, FOLLOWING AN ARMY AIR FORCE POLICY OF NOT BOMBING INDISCRIMINATELY OVER FRANCE."

JUN 28 1943

HE SAID THEY SPOTTED 30 TO 40 ENEMY FIGHTERS WHICH REFUSED TO PRESS THE ATTACK.

TWO ENEMY PLANES WERE DESTROYED OVER FRANCE DURING THE NIGHT AND A THIRD ENEMY CRAFT WAS SHOT DOWN BY BRITISH FIGHTERS OFF THE SOUTHEAST COAST OF ENGLAND THIS MORNING, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED.

AERIAL

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE GERMAN RADIO ASSERTED TODAY THAT AN AMERICAN AIR FORCE ATTEMPT TO BOMB BREMEN BY DAYLIGHT WAS BEATEN BACK YESTERDAY WITH 26 BOMBERS SHOT DOWN.

"THEY WERE WARDED OFF AND HAD TO JETTISON THEIR BOMBS," THE BROADCAST SAID. IT WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. IT DECLARED

LONDON, FIRST ADD SIKORSKI BROADCAST X X X BROADCAST.

"IN EXPRESSING MY DEEPEST TRIBUTE TO THE ATTITUDE OF THESE TROOPS AND MY FULL CONFIDENCE IN THEIR COMMANDERS, I HEREBY STATE THAT THE POLISH ARMY IN THE MIDDLE EAST WILL FULFILL ITS DUTY TOWARD THE MOTHER COUNTRY," SIKORSKI SAID.

"IN VIEW OF THESE REALITIES, HOW RIDICULOUS IS THE SLANDEROUS ENEMY PROPAGANDA WHICH DARES TO MAINTAIN THAT THE POLISH ARMY IN THE EAST HAD REBELLED, STHAT IT IS DISINTEGRATING FOR THE LACK OF ARMS, AND THAT IT DOES NOT WISH AT ALL TO FIGHT."

JUN 28 1943

IN AN APPARENT REFERENCE TO THE BREAK IN RELATIONS BETWEEN THE SOVIET UNION AND POLAND, SIKORSKI SAID: "DETERMINATION TO SMASH THE FIRST ENEMY OF MANKIND ABOVE EVERYTHING ELSE HAS NOT ONLY BEEN MAINTAINED BUT EVEN STRENGTHENED. IT HAS NOT BEEN WEAKENED IN THE LEAST BY RECENT REGRETTABLE EVENTS IN THE CAMP OF THE UNITED NATIONS."

THE SOVIET HAD ACCUSED SOME POLISH COMMANDERS OF STALLING IN SENDING THE ARMY TO THE FRONT. THE ARMY WAS FORMED IN RUSSIA FROM THE DEFEATED ARMY OF POLAND'S 1938 DEBACLE."

3024-5451

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-QUEEN MARY WILL OPERATE HER OWN VICTORY FACTORY ON THE ESTATE WHERE SHE HAS LIVED SINCE EARLY IN THE WAR.

SHE WILL PERSONALLY SUPERVISE ASSEMBLING OF ELECTRICAL PARTS IN BUILDINGS CONVERTED FROM CARPENTERS' AND WHEELWRIGHTS' SHOPS. THE QUEEN DECIDED UPON THIS AS A FURTHER PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION TO WAR WORK AFTER VISITING DOZENS OF FACTORIES.

WHEN SHE DISCLOSED THE PLAN TO WOMEN OF A NEARBY VILLAGE, SEVERAL VOLUNTEERED TO HELP. MEMBERS OF THE QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD ALSO PLAN TO PARTICIPATE.

LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADI REPORTED TODAY THAT RAF BOMBERS WERE OVER THE CONTINENT AGAIN LAST NIGHT, BUT GAVE NO DETAILS. THSSMROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

JUN 28 1943

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED VICHY RADIO SAID TONIGHT THAT "NUMEROUS SQUADRONS OF ANGLO-AMERICAN PLANES HAVE BEEN OVER FRANCE TODAY." THE ASSOCIATED PRESS RECORDED THE BROADCAST.

THE RADIO ADDED THAT THE ALLIES USED ALL TYPES OF PLANES FROM SINGLE SEATER FIGHTERS TO FOUR-ENGINED FORTRESSES.

FA419PEW

LONDON, JUNE 27-(AP)-FOR THE FIRST TIME IN MONTHS AN AIR RAID WARNING SOUNDED IN LONDON IN DAYLIGHT EARLY TONIGHT BUT THE ALL-CLEAR CAME ALMOST IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARD.

AN UNIDENTIFIED PLANE IN THE LONDON AREA CAUSED THE ALERT.

FA504PEW

BY LEO BRANNUM

A UNITED STATES BOMBER STATION [illegible]

3024—5451

ENGLAND, [illegible] SUNDAY, JUNE 27--(AP)--THE "HARD LUCK H'DS" WHO SUFFERED HEAVY CASUALTIES IN EACH OF THE FIVE PREVIOUS RAIDS DIDN'T LOSE A SINGLE SHIP OR SUFFER A SINGLE CASUALTY IN THE DOUBLE-BARRELLED ASSAULT ON INDUSTRIAL TARGETS IN FRANCE YESTERDAY.

FLYING FORTRESS CREWS IN THIS STATION WHO LOST FRIDAY'S SIX BOMBERS IN [illegible] RAID IN NORTHWESTERN GERMANY PARTICIPATED IN THE EIGHTH AIR FORCE'S FOUR-PRONGED DAYLIGHT ATTACK ON TARGETS IN FRANCE.

JUN 28 1943

THEY SAID THAT ENCOUNTERED FEW ENEMY FIGHTERS AND LITTLE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNFIRE AS THEY THUNDERED THROUGH HEAVY CLOUD FORMATIONS TO BOMB THEIR TARGETS. FIGHTER ESCORT MET THEM OVER FRANCE AND BROUGHT THEM HOME.

"IT WAS JUST A SUNDAY AFTERNOON RIDE," EXPLAINED MAJOR SATTIS E. PARKS OF ATLANTA, GA., SQUADRON LEADER AND PILOT OF THE FORTRESS "MADAMSTRO CAMBA." THAT SUMED UP THE GENERAL REACTION OF THE FLIERS HERE.

MOST CREWS SAID THAT THE CLOUD FORMATIONS THROUGH WHICH THEY DUMPED THEIR BOMBS PREVENTED OBSERVATION OF RESULTS BUT SERGEANT CHARLES J. KUKANSKI, OF GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., BALL TURRET

GUNNER ON THE "FDR'S RFD" PILOTED BY FIRST LIEUTENANT ILLIS C. CARLISLE OF HOUSTON, TEX., WAS ONE OF THE FEW WHO GOT A GOOD LOOK AT DAMAGE THROUGH THE RIFT IN THE CLOUDS FAR BELOW THE HIGH FLYING FORTRESSES.

"I SAW LOTS OF FIRES RAGING OVER BOTH TARGETS AS WE TURNED OFF TOWARD HOME," HE SAID, "WE REALLY SMACKED THOSE FACTORIES. I COULD SEE BOMBS DROPPED BY FORMATIONS BEHIND US STILL EXPLODING ALL OVER THE TARGET AREA.

KUKAWSKI WAS ELATED BECAUSE HE HAD SHOT DOWN HIS FIRST ENEMY FIGHTER, AN ME-109.

JUN 28 1943

SERGEANT A.P. TYLER OF HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., TURRET GUNNER ON CARLISLE'S BOMBER, DESCRIBED THE RAID AS "THE SOFTEST WE'VE HAD SO FAR."

REPORTS INDICATED, HOWEVER, THE FORTRESS FORMATIONS FLYING BEHIND HIS GROUP MAY NOT HAVE HAD SUCH AN EASY TIME. CREWS HERE SAID THAT ONLY 20 TO 30 FIGHTERS MADE HALF-HEARTED ATTEMPTS TO ATTACK THEM AND THEN CONCENTRATED ON BOMBER FORMATIONS BEHIND.

SERGEANT WILLIAM J. MOORE, OF PAWTUCKET, R.I., RADIO OPERATOR-GUNNER, SAID THAT HE FIRED ONLY THREE ROUNDS DURING THE ENTIRE RAID.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL MAURICE A. PRESTON OF TULARE, CALIF., STATION COMMANDER WHO PILOTED THIS GROUP'S LEADING BOMBER, HAD AN UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE DROPPING HIS BOMBS ON BOTH TARGETS. PRESTON SAID THAT ALL BUT TWO BOMBS STUCK IN THE BOMB BAY WHEN THE BOMBARDIER TRIED TO UNLOAD THEM ON AN AIRPLANE FACTORY. PRESTON THEN FLEW TO AN INDUSTRIAL TARGET WHERE THE CREW MANAGED TO DUMP THE BOMBS.

JUN 28 1943

OF THE TUCSON, ARIZONA, WAS PRESTON'S CO-PILOT.

THE FORTRESS "VERMOLLION" PILOTED BY FIRST LIEUTENANT MILTON D. WALLACE OF HOUSTON, TEX., MADE THE BOMB RUN WITH TWO MEN UNCONSCIOUS AS A RESULT OF THE FAILURE OF THE OXYGEN SYSTEM SUPPLYING WAIST GUNNER SERGEANT JOSEPH NATZ OF ST. LOUIS, MO., AND CALVIN G. RUSS, OF WILLIAMSPORT, PA.,

3024-5453

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DESCRIBING THE INCIDENT THE NAVIGATOR, SECOND LIEUTENANT JOSEPH A. FRIED OF EAU CLAIRE, WIS., SAID: "NUSS WAS OUT FOR HALF AN HOUR AND [illegible] KATZ FOR 10 MINUTES. I CARRIED EMERGENCY 'WALKAROUND' BOTTLES BACK THERE AND PLUGGED THEM INTO THEIR OXYGEN MASKS. THEY SOON REVIVED AND SUFFERED ONLY FROSTBITTEN HANDS AND FEET."

SECOND LIEUTENANT LEONARD D. BAXTER OF ALBANY, A NAVIGATOR, SAID HE SHOT DOWN AN ME-109.

JUN 28 1943

COL. CHARLES E. MERION, OF DETROIT, A GROUP COMMANDER WHO LED A UNIT INTO ACTION, SAID "WHEN WE REACHED THE TARGET AREA WE RAN INTO 10/10 CLOUDS, WHICH MEANS THEY WERE TOTAL.

"WE DID NOT DROP OUR BOMBS, FOLLOWING AN ARMY AIR FORCE POLICY OF NOT BOMBING INDISCRIMINATELY OVER FRANCE. WE SAW 30 TO 40 ENEMY FIGHTERS, BUT DIDN'T PRESS HOME THE ATTACK BY OUR GROUP."

LIEUT. CHARLES O. OHL, THE PILOT, OF SUMMIT HILL, PA., DECLARED "WE COULDN'T SEE A THING. WE DIDN'T DROP A SINGLE BOMB.

STAFF SERGEANT SYLVESTER DUDECK, OF PHILADELPHIA, A VETERAN OF 34 RAIDS WITH THE RAF BEFORE TRANSFERRING TO THE U.S. AIR FORCES, SAID THAT IN HIS POSITION AS TAIL-GUNNER OF THE FORTRESS "DORIS MAE" HE SHOT DOWN TWO OR OUT OF THREE GERMAN FIGHTERS WHICH CAME IN ON THE PLANE'S TAIL.

TECHNICAL SERGEANT PHILIP E. SCHMIDBLATT, OF MADISON, IND., THE TOP TURRET GUNNER, CLAIMED A JUNKERS-88 WHICH HE SAW BLOW UP IN MID-AIR, AND STAFF SERGEANT ALVINE E. RENFRO, OF HAZELHURST, MISS., THE WAIST GUNNER, CLAIMED A MESSERSCHMITT-109.

TWO GUNNERS ON THE FORTRESS "INFERNO", PILOTED BY CAPT.

JUN 28 1943

RAYMOND P. KETTELSON, OF CHICAGO, EACH CLAIMED A GERMAN FIGHTER, AND WALTER T. PARKS, OF MARION, N.C., SAID HE BAGGED A MESSERSCHMITT-109.

LIEUT. EDWARD S. MC GLYNN, THE NAVIGATOR, FROM BOSTON, SAID HE SAW AT LEAST ONE, AND POSSIBLY TWO, ENEMY FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN BY THEIR OWN FLAK AS THEY CLOSED IN ON THE FORTRESS.

AIG LAP THRU SEPTEMBER 0009 208AEW

A BRITISH PORT, JUNE 27-(AP)-A CONTINGENT OF REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CANADIAN ARMY HAS ARRIVED IN BRITAIN AND HAS BEEN DISPERSED TO CAMPS IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE COUNTRY, IT WAS DISCLOSED TODAY. IT INCLUDED OFFICERS AND MEN FOR MOST BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE.

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 27-(AP)-THE ROME CORRESPONDENT OF THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER DAGENS NYHETER REPORTED TODAY THAT THE ITALIANS ARE BLASTING 130 NEW AIR RAID SHELTERS INTO A MOUNTAIN NEAR NAPLES WHICH ARE DESIGNED TO ACCOMMODATE 250,000 PEOPLE.

PS1220AEW

CAIRO, JUNE 27-(AP)-MESSINA, THE SICILIAN FERRY TERMINAL ACROSS THE NARROW STRAIT THAT SEPARATES THE HUGE ISLAND FROM THE TOE OF ITALY, WAS ATTACKED FRIDAY NIGHT IN ANOTHER OF A SERIES OF ALLIED RAIDS, A MIDDLE EAST COMMAND WAR BULLETIN ANNOUNCED TODAY. ~~IT WAS THE THIRD SUCCESSIVE ASSAULT ON THE CITY.~~

(NAPLES WAS REPORTED BY THE ITALIAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE TO HAVE BEEN RAIDED AGAIN. BROADCAST FROM ROME AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOC ATED PRESS, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID ALLIED PLANES CAUSED SLIGHT DAMAGE AT THAT MAJOR SUPPLY PORT.

JUN 28 1943

(WITHOUT CONFIRMATION FROM ALLIED QUARTERS, THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED AXIS TORPEDO PLANES TORPEDOED ONE SHIP, LEFT A TANKER IN FLAMES AND DAMAGED 10 TRANSPORT VESSELS IN AN ATTACK ON A CONVOY IN THE SICILIAN STRAITS.)

DN634AEW

ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBERS ACCOMPLISHED THE NIGHT ATTACK, STARTING FIRES NEAR OIL TANKS AND THE MAIN RAILWAY STATION IN THE CITY WHICH BY DAYLIGHT FRIDAY HAD BEEN POUNDED BY MASSED SQUADRONS OF FLYING FORTRESSES STAGING THEIR BIGGEST ATTACK YET STAGED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

"FROM THESE AND OTHER OPERATIONS ALL OF OUR AIRCRAFT RETURNED SAFELY," THE COMMUNIQUE DECLARED.

AP SPECIAL BUDGET FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, JUNE 27

- - -

STRANGE KEEPSAKES

FOUND BY CENSORS

IN SOLDIER PACKAGEES

- - -

HUMAN SKULL AND

HAND GRENADES

AMONG SOUVENIRS

JUN 28 1943

- - -

BY HAROLD V.BOYLE

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 26-(AP)-A HUMAN SKULL ROLLED OUT ON THE TABLE.

THAT WAS THE MOST UNUSUAL MEMENTO FOUND BY BASE CENSORS HERE WHOSE JOB IT IS TO SEARCH FOR CONTRABAND AMONG THE THOUSAND PACKAGES A DAY WHICH AMERICAN SOUVENIR-LOVING SOLDIERS ARE MAILING BACK TO THE HOME FOLK.

"BUT WE FIND EVERYTHING IN THEM FROM HAND GRENADES TO AIRPLANE PARTS," SAID LIEUT.MYRON STRENBERG OF ISHPEMING, MICH., WHO THINKS HIS CIVILIAN TALENTS AS A FOREST RANGER ARE SOMEWHAT ODDLY EMPLOYED AS A PARCEL INSPECTOR IN THE MILITARY CENSORSHIP BRANCH.

THE SKULL WHICH SOME G.I.JOE WANTED TO MAIL BACK TO THE UNITED STATES FOR AN OBSCURE REASON KNOWN ONLY TO HIMSELF WAS TURNED OVER FOR ANALYSIS TO CAPT.GEORGE G.SIMPSON, CURATOR OF FOSSIL MAMMALS IN THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

"IT ISN'T OLD ENOUGH TO BE PREHISTORIC AND IT ISN'T YOUNG ENOUGH TO BE MIXED UP IN A 'MISSING PERSONS' CASE," WAS THE VERDICT OF THE RED BEARDED LITTLE ANTHROPOLOGIST. "IT COULD BE ANYTHING FROM

3024-5455

30.24— 5455

100 TO 1,000 YEARS OLD OR MORE. PERHAPS A ROMAN LEGIONAIRE."

THE SKULL WAS WRAPPED BACK UP AND SENT ON ITS WAY--PASSED BY THE CENSOR.

THAT PROBLEM WAS OUT OF THE ORDINARY. GENERALLY THE TASK OF THE BASE CENSORS IS TO SEE THAT NO PACKAGES ENROUTE TO THE STATES CONTAIN MILITARY MAPS, AMERICAN ARMY EQUIPMENT, OR CAPTURED ENEMY DOCUMENTS WHICH MIGHT BE OF INTEREST TO THE INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

"WE GET A LOT OF GERMAN HELMETS, BAYONETS, MAUSER RIFLES AND LUGER PISTOLS," SAID LIEUTENANT STRENBERG. "UNDER THE ARTICLES OF WAR, THIS MATERIAL BELONGS TO THE GOVERNMENT, NOT TO THE INDIVIDUAL SOLDIER, BUT WE USUALLY PASS SUCH THINGS AS INSIGNIA FROM GERMAN UNIFORMS AND MEDALS WHICH A LOT OF OUR BOYS GET FROM PRISONERS IN EXCHANGE FOR CIGARETTES."

"IF EVERYTHING THEY MAILED WENT THROUGH THERE'D BE ENOUGH GERMAN EQUIPMENT BACK IN THE UNITED STATES TO EQUIP HALF OF HITLER'S ARMY," SAID LIEUT.JOHN R.KIBLER OF 1911 16TH ST., ALTOONA, PA., ANOTHER PACKAGE CENSOR. "WE'VE FOUND EVERYTHING BUT A JEEP AND AN 88 MILLIMETER GUN."

JUN 28 1943

"ONE GUY DID TRY TO SEND THROUGH A LIGHT GERMAN MACHINEGUN," SAID STRENBERG. "I DON'T KNOW WHAT HE PLANNED TO USE IT FOR AFTER THE WAR."

THE LARGEST SINGLE ARTICLE MAILED BACK WAS A BICYCLE SHIPPED HOME BY SOME THOUGHTFUL SOLDIER WHO HEARD OF THE GASOLINE RATIONING. ONE OFFICER, A LITTLE IRKED BY A LETTER FROM HIS WIFE COMPLAINING ABOUT THE FOOD AND COFFEE RATIONING PROGRAM, SENT HOME A CAN OF "C" RATIONS AND A SMALL TIN OF ARMY COFFEE ALONG WITH A NOTE TO THIS EFFECT:

"I KNOW YOU ARE SUFFERING AT HOME AND I'VE SAVED OUT THIS TO HELP YOU. I DON'T WANT YOU TO HAVE TO SACRIFICE TOO MUCH."

"THAT WAS JUST THE OLD NEEDLE," LAUGHED STRENBERG. "BUT THE BOYS AREN'T KIDDING WHEN THEY MAIL ORANGES AND LEMONS AND EVEN PACKAGES OF A HALF DOZEN EGGS TO ENGLAND. THEY'VE REALLY HAD TO TIGHTEN THEIR BELTS THERE."

JUN 28 1943

MOST OF THE PACKAGES, HOWEVER, MERELY CONTAIN TOURIST TYPE SOUVENIRS--SANDALS, LEATHER GOODS, POSTCARDS, ARAB BLANKETS AND CHEAP NATIVE JEWELRY. ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THOSE EXAMINED CONTAIN VIOLATIONS BUT IN PERHAPS MOST CASES THE SENDER HAS NO CONSCIOUS INTENTION OF EVADING REGULATIONS.

THE SOLDIER FOR WHOM THE CENSORS HAVE NOTHING BUT ILL WILL IS THE ONE WHO STICKS IN MORTAR SHELLS, ROUNDS OF AMMUNITION, HAND GRENADES AND ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES. THESE LITTLE "SOUVENIRS" USUALLY HAVE THEIR POWDER CHARGE REMOVED BUT MOST STILL CONTAIN FUSES AND IN ANY CASE ARE HARDLY MATERIAL TO BE PUT IN A SHIP'S HOLD WHERE THEY WOULD CONSTITUTE A GREAT FIRE MENACE.

"SO FAR WE'VE HAD NO CASUALTIES FROM THIS TYPE OF MATERIAL," SAID STRENBERG. "BUT IF IT LOOKS AT ALL DOUBTFUL TO US WE CALL IN A DEMOLITION EXPERT."

A FEW SOLDIERS WITH A SURPLUS OF GOVERNMENT TROUSERS, SHOES OR SHIRTS TRY TO MAIL THEM BACK FOR POST-WAR WEAR. UNCLE SAM CHEERFULLY TAKES BACK THIS PROPERTY WHICH HE CAN USE TO BETTER ADVANTAGE IN CLOTHING OTHER NEPHEWS OVER HERE.

MILITARY PERSONNEL CAN SEND BACK EXEMPT FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES GIFTS VALUED AT $50 OR LESS. THEY ARE REQUIRED TO WRITE THE CONTENTS ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE PACKAGE AND SUCH GIFTS AS CHAMPAGNE,

BRANDY OR BENEDICTINE USUALLY CARRY SUCH INNOCENT LABELS AS "FRUIT JUICE" OR "SNAKEBITE REMEDY."

A SOLDIER VOTED BY THE CENSORS AS THE MOST HONEST MAN IN UNIFORM SUBMITTED A PACKAGE INSCRIBED:

"WOOLEN UNDERWEAR WRAPPED AROUND BOTTLES OF WINE." ANOTHER PARCEL BORE THE CRISP NOTATION: "LADY'S UNMENTIONABLES."

"THEY WERE," SAID STRENBERG, JUST AS BRIEFLY.

PACKAGED IN WITH GERMAN BELTS, SWASTIKAS, ITALIAN POSTCARDS AND OTHER SMALL FRY SOUVENIRS IS A CONSIDERABLE MASS OF POETRY TURNED OUT BY AMERICAN SOLDIERS WHO ARE THE MOST VERSE-WRITING ARMY IN HISTORY.

JUN 28 1943

"IT ISN'T CENSORABLE," SAID LIEUTENANT KIBLER, SHAKING HIS HEAD. "BUT IT'S GENERALLY PRETTY TERRIBLE STUFF."

CONSIDERABLE OTHER WRITTEN MATERIAL FOUND IN THE PACKAGES, USUALLY LETTERS, HAS TO BE CHECKED BY THE CENSORS AND THE ONLY ONE TO BAFFLE THEM SO FAR WAS WRITTEN BY A SIOUX INDIAN WHO WAS TOO MUCH FOR HIS "PALEFACE" READERS. HIS LETTER HAD TO BE SENT BACK TO AMERICA FOR CENSORING.

MANY SOLDIERS ARE PACKING UP THE LOVE LETTERS THEY HAVE RECEIVED THE LAST SIX MONTHS AND ARE SHIPPING THEM HOME FOR SAFE KEEPING. THESE HAVE TO BE GONE THROUGH, TOO, OF COURSE, AND THAT'S ONE REASON LIEUTENANTS STRENBERG AND KIBLER THINK THEIR JOBS SHOULD BE TURNED OVER TO THE WAACS SO THEY THEMSELVES CAN JOIN FIRST-LINE COMBAT UNITS.

"IT'S JUST A BORE TO US," SAID KIBLER. "BUT THINK OF ALL THE FUN THOSE WAACS WOULD HAVE GOIM

THOSE WAACS WOULD HAVE GOING THROUGH THOSE LOVE LETTERS."

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS)

BilAEW

FLYING FORTRESS BASE NORTH AFRICA (AP)

NURSING THE PLANE OVER THE WATER BACK TO AFRICA WITH ALL THE MOTORS GIVING HIM TROUBLE, THE PILOT "GREASED IN" WITH A BELLY LWNDING WHICH HIS MATES FOUND "SMOOTHER THAN RIDING A JEEP."

BESIDES HUNTER, THE CREW INCLUDED LIEUT. JOHN E.ANDREWS OF 5739 NASSAU ROAD, PHILADELPHIA, THE NAVIGATOR; LIEUT. ELMER L. KIRKENDALL OF 429 SOUTH ST., STEUBENVILLE, O., BOMBARDIER; STAFF SERGT. KENNETH EDWARD TITUS OF 7712 STATE ST., HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIF; STAFF SERGT. CLARELY ISHAM OF 44 CHARLOTTE ST., BURLINGTON, VT; STAFF SERGT. JOHN J.TENIS OF WATERBURY, CONN; SERGT. EUGENE L. CHANTLEY OF DRY CREEK, W.VA; STAFF SERGT. LEWIS WALKER OF 221 AMORY, JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., AND TECH.SERGT. JAMES E.O'BRIEN OF 4244 ALDRICH AVE., SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

JUN 28 1943

STANDING AT A BIG TABLE WITH THE COMMANDING OFFICER AND INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS, HUNTER UNFOLDED THE GROUP'S STORY, INTERSPERSED WITH ADDITIONS BY HIS COMRADES.

"NOTHING MUCH HAPPENED ON THE WAY TO MESSINA," HE SAID. "IT WAS JUST ROUTINE. BUT ABOUT TEN MINUTES FROM THE TARGET QUITE A GANG OF FIGHTERS JUMPED OUR FORMATION--SO MAYBE--AND WE HAD OUR HANDS FULL RIGHT AWAY.

"FIRST A 20-MILLIMETER SHELL HIT THE NOSE--RIGHT BETWEEN ANDREWS AND KIRKENDALL--AND WENT OUT THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SHIP."

KIRKENDALL INTERRUPTED:

"YES, I'LL SAY. IT TOOK THE SEAT OUT OF MY PANTS."

3024-5457

30.24—5457

"THEN ANOTHER SHELL HIT THE NO. 3 ENGINE AND I FEATHERED IT," HUNTER CONTINUED. "WHEN WE WENT IN FOR THE BOMB RUN ALL GUNS WERE GOING. THEY CONTINUED COMING AT US WHILE WE WERE DROPPING OUR BOMBS AND JUST AS WE WERE CLOSING THE DOORS FLAK CAUGHT THE BOMB BAY AND PIERCED THE WINGS. I'M TELLING YOU IT WAS HOT."

SERGEANT TITUS EXPLAINED HOW HE GOT THE FIRST OF TWO PLANES DURING THE BOMB RUN.

"IT WAS A MESSERSCHMITT-109 AND I CAUGHT HIM SQUARE," HE SAID. "THE PILOT BAILED OUT. WHEN WE WERE RIGHT OVER THE TARGET--JUST A SECOND OR TWO LATER--OUR BALL TURRET GUNNER GOT ANOTHER. I SAW HIM HIT THE WATER."

JUN 28 1943

HUNTER TOOK UP THE STORY AGAIN:

"I GOT BACK IN FORMATION WITH ONE ENGINE STILL SHUT OFF AND FLEW ALONG PRETTY WELL ON THE DECK. THE FIGHTERS DROPPED OFF BEHIND AND WE PUSHED UP THE COAST UNTIL WE WERE OFF TRAPANI ABOUT 50 MILES.

"THEN ABOUT TEN OR 15 FOCKE WULF-190S AND MESSERSCHMITT-109S CAME SWINGING DOWN, THROWING AERIAL BOMBS AT THE PLANES AHEAD AND LETTING US HAVE IT WITH CANNONS AND MACHINE-GUNS. THEY PUT FOUR EXPLOSIVE SHELLS INTO THE COCKPIT--ONE HIT UNDER MY SEAT."

ANDREWS PICKED UP THE STORY:

"THE RADIO OPERATOR CONTINUED FIRING AND TRYING TO MAKE THE RADIO WORK SO HE COULD TELL THE PLANES AHEAD OF OUR PLIGHT. HE GOT ONE PLANE--I SAW IT GO DOWN.

"THE BALL TURRET GUNNER ALSO WOULDN'T LEAVE HIS GUNS AND HE GOT A MESSERSCHMITT 109. SEVERAL OF US WATCHED IT GO INTO THE WATER."

(EDITOR'S NOTE: APPROXIMATELY 100 WORDS AT THIS POINT OF THE DISPATCH WERE DELAYED IN TRANSMISSION.)

KIRKENDALL PUT IN ANOTHER WORD:

"YES, 250 MILES OF WATER WITH THE LIFE RAFTS SHOT FULL OF HOLES AND MAE WEST VESTS RIPPED UP. THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN THE END OF IT."

BUT THE FORTRESS LIVED UP TO ITS REPUTATION AND SLID AHEAD, ANDREWS SPELLING OFF HUNTER AT THE CONTROLS--ALTHOUGH HE WASN'T A PILOT AND HAD VIRTUALLY NO "STICK TIME." THEY SETTLED DOWN AT THE FIRST AIRPORT THEY SIGHTED AND HUNTER, UNABLE TO USE THE FLAPS AND WHEELS, WENT IN FOR A BELLY LANDING.

JUN 28 1943

"IT WAS A BEAUTY," ANDREWS PIPED UP. "WE WERE SHOOTING OFF EMERGENCY FLARES LIKE A MACHINEGUN SO THEY'D COME OUT WITH A CRASH-WAGON AND EVERYTHING, BUT HUNTER SLID HER IN SMOOTHER THAN RIDING IN A JEEP. IT WAS THE BEST CRASH LANDING I EVER SAW OR HEARD OF. AND BEFORE WE COULD CATCH OUR BREATH THE BALL TURRET GUNNER CLIMBED UP THROUGH THE DOME AND ACROSS THE TOP OF THE PLANE TO THE COCKPIT TO HELP US GET OUT. WHAT A GUY."

THE CREWMEN ESTIMATED THEY HAD BEEN HIT BY AT LEAST TEN ATTACKING PLANES. TITUS, WITH TWO PLANES TO HIS CREDIT, THOUGHT HE COULD HAVE GOT MORE IF HE HAD NOT RUN OUT OF SHELLS. ISHAM, THE ONLY GUNNER WHO MISSED GETTING A FIGHTER, CALLED HIMSELF "PRETTY UNLUCKY."

"THEY SEEMED TO STAY AWAY FROM ME," HE SAID. "I CERTAINLY PASTED A FEW BUT COULDN'T GET THEM TO DROP."

ANDREWS, WITH 27 MISSIONS TO HIS CREDIT, AND HUNTER, WITH 25, ERE A LITTLE UPSET OVER ONE POSSIBLE RESULT OF THEIR EXPERIENCE.

"THEY'RE TRYING TO SEND US TO A REST CAMP," THE NAVIGATOR COMPLAINED, IS EYES TWINKLING. "CAN YOU TIE THAT?"

1943

87TH AFRICA (add)

MEANWHILE BELATED RETURNS BOOSTED TO 25 THE NUMBER OF ENEMY FIGHTERS DESTROYED BY FORTRESS GUNNERS DURING FRIDAY'S ATTACK ON MESSINA. TWO OF SIX ADDITIONAL VICTORIES ANNOUNCED WERE CREDITED TO TECH.SERGT.GENE W.ROYSE OF 2645 FAIRBANKS AVE., GARY, IND., WHO DESTROYED A PAIR OF FOCKE-WULF-190S.

AMONG OTHER SUCCESSFUL GUNNERS WERE SERGT.MARION A.ALLEY OF EAST ST.LOUIS, ILL., AND TECH.SGT.N.DUNCAN OF ELLINGTON, ME. ALLEY GOT A MESSERSCHMITT 109 AND DUNCAN A FOCKE WULF-190.

ONE FORTRESS CREW ALONE ACCOUNTED FOR SEVEN ENEMY SHIPS, WHICH WERE INCLUDED IN THE ORIGINAL 19 REPORTED DESTROYED.

JUN 28 1943

OF THIS STRAIGHT-SHOOTING CREW, STAFF SERGT. KENNETH E.TITUS OF 7712 STATE ST., HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIF., GOT A MESSERSCHMITT 110 AND A FOCKE WULF AND STAFF SERGT. JOHN J.TENIS OF WATERBURY, CONN., CLAIMED TWO ME-109S. ONE VICTORY EACH WAS CREDITED TO SERGT.EUGENE L. CANTLEY OF DRY CREEK, W.VA., STAFF SERGT.LEWIS WALKER OF 221 AMERY ST., JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS., AND TECH.SERGT.JAMES E.O'BRIEN OF 4244 ALDRICH AVE., SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. ALL THE LATTER THREE PLANES WERE ME-109S.

XM1232PEW

NEW DELHI, INDIA, JUNE 27-(AP)-RAF BLENHEIM BOMBERS SMASHED YESTERDAY AT JAPANESE POSITIONS AT INDAINGGYI, NEAR KALEMYO, FILLING THE TARGET AREA AND THE TRENCH SYSTEM OUTSIDE THE NORTHWEST BURMA TOWN WITH EXPLOSIVES, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID TODAY.

THE BOMBING WAS FOLLOWED BY A LOW-LEVEL MACHINE-GUN ATTACK, THE WAR BULLETIN SAID, AND ALL OF THE CRAFT RETURNED SAFELY TO THEIR BASE.

DN354AEW

Australia (add) xx airfields

THE DECORATIONS WENT TO THE FOLLOWING:

LIEUTENANTS HUGH L. TURK, JR., 968 VIRGINIA AVE.) FOLLANSBEE, W.VA., FOR FLIGHTS FROM APRIL 1-24; JOHN A.MANN, (R.F.D.) WILSON, N.Y., JAN. 19-31; 2ND LIEUT. JOHN P.FAIRLEY, (2917 SEMINARY AVE.) RICHMOND, VA., DEC. 14, 1942, TO JAN. 5, 1943;

STAFF SGT. GILLMAN GILBERTSON, (CAMPBELL AVE.) VILLNAR, MINN., FEB. 28-APRIL 6; SGT. NATHAN B.PRINCE, WENHAM, MASS., OCT. 18, 1942, TO MARCH 25, 1943; SGT. JOHN E.PUTZMAN, (60 CHAMBERLIN ST.) MELLSVILLE (CORRECT) N.Y., MARCH 4-APRIL 23;

PFC LOUIS B.GARDINER, (1604 THE TERRACES) BALTIMORE, MD., MARCH 5-APRIL 29; PVT. JOHN V.BALLANTINE, (173 VERNON ST.) WORCESTER, MASS., FEB. 1-MARCH 11.

SPECIAL SERVICES

OFFICERS BUILD UP

MORALE IN JUNGLES

---

PROVIDE MOVIES,

LIBRARIES AND

LATEST SONG HITS (500)

---

JUN 28 1943

BY VERN HAUGLAND

AN ADVANCED BASE SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JUNE 18 (DELAYED) (AP)-OUT IN THE FORWARD AREAS OF THIS JUNGLE WAR, WHERE THERE AREN'T ANY SODA FOUNTAINS, BEER HALLS OR WHITE WOMEN--OUT WHERE EVEN THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HASN'T THE FACILITIES TO OPERATE--THE ARMY'S SPECIAL SERVICES OFFICERS HAVE TAKEN OVER.

MANY OF THE OFFICERS ARE FORMER COLLEGE ATHLETES OR SPORTS DIRECTORS

3024-5459

30.24 — 5459

OR COACHES.

LIET.HAROLD M.PETERSON, OHIO STATE GRADUATE AND A FORMER SANDUSKY, OHIO, HIGH SCHOOL COACH, PERSONIFIES THEM.

WHEN THE FIGHTER GROUP TO WHICH HE IS ATTACHED WAS FLOWN ACROSS THE OWEN STANLEY MOUNTAINS AND INSTRUCTED TO CARVE ITS SQUADRON CAMPS OUT OF THE JUNGLE, PETERSON'S FIRST TASK WAS TO SET UP A CANTEEN WHERE THE MEN COULD BUY CANDY, SOAP AND OTHER SUPPLIES.

LIEUTENANT PETERSON LEARNED THE MEN HAD LITTLE FOR DIVERSION EXCEPT PLAYING CARDS, A FEW BOOKS AND MAGAZINES. HE CALLED UPON ANOTHER SPECIAL SERVICE UNIT. SOON HE HAD ESTABLISHED LIBRARIES FOR EACH SQUADRON.

HE ARRANGED FOR FREQUENT SHOWINGS OF NEW MOTION PICTURES, AND PUT INTO OPERATION A RADIO STATION WHICH BROADCASTS ENTERTAINMENT BY MEN WITHIN THE GROUP AS WELL AS NEW POPULAR RECORDINGS. A PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM IS USED TO GET MEN UP--WITH SWING RECORDS--IN THE MORNING AND TO PROVIDE MUSIC AT MEAL TIMES. THE MEN KEEP UP WITH THE NEW TUNES IN THE STATES, AND ARE FROM SIX MONTHS TO A YEAR AHEAD OF AUSTRALIA ON THE NEW SONGS AND MOVIES.

AN ATHLETIC PROGRAM ARRANGED SO AS NOT TO REQUIRE TOO MUCH PHYSICAL EXERTION--NEW GUINEA IS HOT AND HUMID THE YEAR AROUND--HAS FLOURISHED MORE RAPIDLY THAN THE QUICK-GROWING JUNGLE ITSELF. VOLLEYBALL, TABLE TENNIS, BADMINTON AND SOFTBALL ARE FAVORITES. A BASEBALL LEAGUE IS IN FULL OPERATION.

OTTAWA, JUNE 27-(AP)-THREE UNITED STATES CONGRESSMEN ARRIVED HERE TODAY TO JOIN IN INFORMAL DISCUSSIONS WITH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATES FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND BERMUDA. THE CONFERENCES, IN WHICH CANADIAN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ALSO WILL TAKE PART, ARE AIMED AT "IMPROVED INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING."

THE ARRIVING CONGRESSMEN WERE REPRESENTATIVES SOL BLOOM (D-N.Y.); CHARLES A.EATON (R.-N.J.); AND JOHN M. VORYS (R-O). THEY JOINED SENATOR TOM CONNALLY (D-TEX), CHAIRMAN OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE; SENATOR WARREN AUSTIN (R-VT.) AND SENATOR H.H.BURTON (R-O).

THE THREE SENATORS ARRIVED HERE YESTERDAY AND SPENT THE WEEK-END AT THE SEIGNIORY CLUB, MONTEBELLOE, QUE., WITH MEMBERS OF THE EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATIONS, WHO HAVE BEEN IN OTTAWA FOR THE PAST FEW DAYS.

JUN 28 1943

AT THE SEIGNIORY CLUB LAST NIGHT, THE DOMINION OF CANADA BRANCH OF THE EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION TENDERED THE DELEGATES A DINNER AT WHICH ARTHUR G.SLAGHT; CHAIRMAN OF THE CANADIAN GROUP AND LIBERAL MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR PARRY SOUND, PRESIDED. SLAGHT WELCOMED THE DELEGATES, WITH A SPECIAL WORD FOR THE NEWLY-ARRIVED AMERICANS, AND SENATOR CONNALLY REPLIED.

THE UNITED STATES MEMBERS WILL RETURN TO WASHINGTON TUESDAY. THE CONGRESSMEN WERE TO HAVE ARRIVED YESTERDAY WITH THE SENATORIAL GROUP BUT THEY WERE DELAYED IN WASHINGTON BY CONGRESSIONAL DEBATE ON THE ANTI-STRIKE BILL.

MQ-TA1011PEW

THERE'S MUSIC AGAIN
IN LENINGRAD
- - -
WAR STILL IS CLOSE
BUT CITY'S HEART
IS LIGHTER
- - -
U.S. SUPPLIES COMING
THROUGH THIN
LIFELINE (300)

JUN 28 1943

- - -
BY EDDY GILMORE
ASSOCIATED PRESS RUSSIAN CORRESPONDENT

(UNDATED)-LENINGRAD RECEIVES A SLOW BUT STEADY TRICKLE OF AMERICAN GOODS THROUGH THE THIN LIFELINE THAT RUSSIA'S HEROIC CITY MAINTAINS WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

ONE OF THE LAST RUSSIANS I TALKED TO BEFORE LEAVING THE SOVIET UNION THE OTHER DAY WAS A YOUNG RED ARMY SOLDIER ON LEAVE FROM THE LENINGRAD GARRISON THAT HAS THRILLED THE WORLD WITH ITS DEFENSE AGAINST THE LARGE GERMAN ARMY HAMMERING AT ITS FRONT AND BACK DOORS SINCE THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WAR.

OUR MEETING WAS STRICTLY AMERICAN. WE WERE ON A RAILWAY TRAIN AND LOOKING ONE ANOTHER UP AND DOWN LIKE TWO TRAVELLING SALESMEN WOULD LOOK ONE ANOTHER UP AND DOWN.

I TOOK A CIGARET FROM MY POCKET--AN AMERICAN CIGARET THAT MAJOR JOHN WALDRON, THE LEASE-LEND DOCTOR IN MOSCOW HAD GIVEN ME.

"AMERICAN CIGARET?" I ASKED, OFFERING HIM ONE.

THE RED ARMY MAN'S BROAD RUSSIAN FACE BEAMED.

"NO, THANK YOU," HE SAID, "I HAVE ONE."

"BUT NOT AN AMERICAN CIGARET" I ANSWERED.

"OH, YES, I HAVE," HE CAME BACK, "FOR I COME FROM LENINGRAD."

HE DIPPED INTO THE PROPER POCKET OF HIS BROWN JACKET AND PULLED OUT NOT ONE, BUT TWO PACKAGES OF AMERICAN CIGARETS.

"YOU TAKE ONE," HE SAID, "I'VE GOT MORE THAN YOU HAVE."

THEN IVAN IVANOVICH DUKOV AND I SAT THERE AND TALKED ABOUT LENINGRAD--THE GREAT CITY OF THE RUSSIAN NORTH. PETER THE GREAT'S CITY. THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE WORKERS REVOLUTION. THE CITY OF THE BEAUTIFUL WHITE NIGHTS WHICH, UNDER NAZIS GUNS AND BOMBS AND SOMETIMES MACHINE GUNS, HAS OFTEN BEEN A CITY OF ROARING FIRES, BLOOD, SORROWS, SACRIFICE AND HEROISM.

IVAN IVANOVICH MADE A POINT HERE.

JUN 28 1943

"NOT ONLY NIGHTS" HE SAID, "BUT DAYS TOO. THE HISTORY OF LENINGRAD WILL BE ONE OF THE GREAT HISTORIES OF THE CITIES OF THE WORLD. WHILE THE SOLDIERS HELD THE FRONT LINES, THE PEOPLE OF LENINGRAD HELD THE SECOND LINE--THE FACTORY LINE."

BETWEEN LONG DRAWS ON HIS AMERICAN CIGARETS, THE RED ARMY MAN TALKED:

"I HAVE SEEN DAYS," HE SAID, "WHEN THE LUFTWAFFE SENT WAVE AFTER WAVE OF BOMBERS AGAINST OUR CITY. THE PEOPLE WERE JUST GOING TO THE FACTORIES WHEN THE FIRST PLANES CAME. THEY DID NOT TURN BACK. THEY KEPT ON TO THE FACTORIES. AND AS THEY BEGAN WORKING MORE PLANES CAME. AND ALL DAY LONG PLANES CAME. AND ALL DAY LONG THE WORKERS WORKED. AND AT NIGHT WHEN THEY STARTED BACK FOR HOME THERE WERE MORE PLANES. AH, MY FRIEND, THERE WAS SO MUCH OF THIS."

HE TOLD HOW IT WAS WHEN FOOD GOT VERY LOW. HOW IT WAS WHEN THE FUEL RAN LOW AND BOMBINGS RAN HIGH AND SCHOOLS WENT UNDER GROUND. HOW STREET CAR RAILS WERE RIPPED UP TO BE MADE INTO BULLETS AND SHELLS. HOW ENEMY BOMBS AND SHELLS HIT CERTAIN BUILDINGS AND HOW THE BUILDINGS ROSE AGAIN TO CONTINUE TO PRODUCE.

IVAN IVANOVICH TOLD OF A WOMAN HE KNEW WHO LOST TWO SONS ON THE

3024-5461

FRONT BEFORE THE CITY. HER HUSBAND DIED IN A FACTORY FROM A GERMAN BOMB. AND SHE AND THE WIFE OF ANOTHER SON KEPT THE HOME FIRES BURNING--AMONG THE OTHER THINGS THE GERMANS WERE KEEPING BURNING.

LENINGRAD HOLDS A DEEP PLACE IN THE HEART OF EVERY CITIZEN OF THE SOVIET UNION. IT BEARS THE NAME OF THEIR BELOVED REVOLUTIONARY LEADER. IT IS A CITY WHICH ALWAYS HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH RUSSIAN CULTURE. WITH MUSIC. WITH LETTERS.

JUN 28 1943

LENINGRAD LIFE--DESPITE THE GERMANS AT THE FRONT DOOR--IS NORMAL AGAIN, OR VERY NEAR NORMAL. THE THEATERS ARE OPEN. THE MOVIES SHOW CURRENT PICTURES. THE PEOPLE GO TO FOOTBALL GAMES. ONLY RECENTLY THE LENINGRAD TEAM BEGAN A TOUR THROUGH THE SOVIET UNION PLAYING OTHER CITIES.

MANY PEOPLE HAVE SUFFERED IN LENINGRAD--ESPECIALLY IN THE DAYS WHEN IT WAS BLOCKADED. BUT THE BLOCKADE HAS BEEN BROKEN, ALTHOUGH IT HAS NOT BEEN REMOVED.

IVAN IVANOVICH, OF THE LENINGRAD GARRISON, TALKED ABOUT SOME OF THE AMERICAN FOOD WHICH HAS REACHED CITY. HE CALLED OFF NAMES OF AMERICAN CANNED GOODS, NAMES THAT SEEMED MORE FAMILIAR TO HIM, IN FACT, THAN THEY DID TO ME.

"I DON'T MEAN WE HAVE BEEN LIVING ENTIRELY ON YOUR FOOD," HE SAID, "FOR THAT IS NOT RIGHT. YOU REMEMBER HOW THE PEASANTS AND COLLECTIVE FARMERS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE SOVIET UNION SENT US IN FOOD?"

THE RED ARMY MAN TOLD HOW THIS FOOD MOVED IN THROUGH THE LONG DARK NIGHTS OF WINTER. HOW RED ARMY MEN, AND CITIZENS OF LENINGRAD AND OTHER CITIES, BROUGHT IT IN UNDER THE GERMAN NOSES, BY SLEDGES, ON THEIR BACKS AND SHOULDERS. OVER THE ICE OF THE NEVA AND THE NEARBY LAKES.

"IT IS SO NICE TO AGAIN HEAR MUSIC IN THE STREETS OF LENINGRAD," SAID IVAN IVANOVICH. "WE HAVE MANY CONCERTS NOW. THE CONSERVATORY OPERATES AGAIN. PEOPLE PLAY MUSIC ON THE LONG SUMMER NIGHTS. OH,

30.24 -5461

YES, IT IS SOMETIMES TO THE ACCOMPANIMENT OF THE AIR RAID SIREN, OR A SHELL BURST, BUT THERE IS MUSIC AGAIN. AND, IN MANY PLACES THERE IS LAIGHTER. IT IS HARD TO KEEP THE RUSSIAN FROM LAUGHING, EVEN THOUGH HE MAY BE HIDING MANY SORROWS."

IVAN IVANOVICH SAID HE WANTED TO MAKE ANOTHER POINT ABOUT LENINGRAD.

"IT IS THE MOST LITERARY CITY IN THE WORLD," HE SAID, FINALLY TAKING ONE OF MY AMERICAN CIGARETS.

"YOU MEAN MORE SO THAN NEW YORK, OR LONDON, OR THAN PARIS WAS?" I ASKED HIM.

"MUCH MORE SO," HE SAID, "FOR EVERY CITIZEN AND EVERY SOLDIER OF LENINGRAD IS A POTENTIAL AUTHOR. EVERYONE HAS A PERSONAL HISTORY. ONE FULL OF HIGH EXCITEMENT, LIFE AND DEATH."

IVAN SAID THAT SOMEDAY SOMEONE--A RUSSIAN--WOULD PUT THEM ALL TOGETHER.

"THAT," I TOLD HIM, "IS A BOOK I WANT TO READ."

JUN 28 1943

"THAT," HE SAID, "WILL BE A BOOK THAT EVERYONE WILL READ."

JR546AEW

**BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS**

**ITALIAN SENATOR COUNT EDUARDO PIOLA-CASSELLI ON SUNDAY DEMANDED THAT ALL CITIZENS OF THE UNITED NATIONS BE FORBIDDEN TO ENTER ITALY FOR 100 YEARS AFTER THE END OF THE WAR, ACCORDING TO A ROME DISPATCH BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO.**

**THIS PROHIBITION, SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, "SHOULD BE A MORAL REPRISAL AGAINST THE TERRIBLE BOMBARDMENT OF ITALIAN CITIES."**

**COUNT PIOLA-CASSELLI IS A FORMER JUSTICE OF THE ITALIAN SUPREME COURT AND DELEGATE TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY.**

**PS1217AEW**

NEW YORK S

MONDAY, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE BRITISH RADIO QUOTED AN OFFICIAL SWEDISH ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY THAT THE SWEDISH MOTORSHIP VENETSIA HAD BEEN TORPEDOED AND SUNK.

JUN 28 1943

THE SWEDISH ANNOUNCEMENT, IN A BROADCAST HEARD HERE BY CBS, DID NOT GIVE THE LOCATION OF THE SINKING, BUT IT WAS SAID THAT THE CREW, ALL OF WHOM WERE SAVED, WERE TAKEN TO RIO DE JANEIRO.

# U.S. Planes Hit Nazi Sub Base At St. Nazaire

## SECOND SQUADRON BLASTS AIRDROME USED BY GERMANS

### Big Force of Flying Fortresses Carry Out Two Attacks on France.

### SIX BOMBERS LOST

### Gasoline, Ammunition Dumps Set Afire in Attack at Beaum[illegible]

### R.A.F. HITS CONVOY

### Two Axis Vessels Sur[illegible] Four Others Damaged [illegible] Channel.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 2[illegible]

(AP) American Flying Fortresses blasted the U-boat pens at St. Nazaire on the Bay of Biscay coast of France and an enemy airdrome at Beaumont-le-Roger in Normandy late yesterday and then R.A.F. bombers roared across the channel early this morning to carry the mightiest aerial onslaught of the war into its 11th day.

The daylight attacks on two targets described as "important" by the U. S. Army's European theater headquarters followed a forenoon blow at Axis shipping by light bombers of the R.A.F., which sank two German vessels, forced a third to be beached and inflicted serious damage on three others.

**Airfield Set Ablaze**

Making their first assault of the war on Beaumont-le-Roger, 30 miles southwest of Rouen, the four-engined heavyweights of the 8th U. S. Air force set huge fires on an airfield used by enemy fighter planes. It was the ninth American raid on the submarine lair at St. Nazaire.

The weather was described by the Eighth Air force headquarters as "designated for high-level precision bombings." Gasoline and ammunition dumps were believed set afire at Beaumont-le-Roger, which is rated as one of the largest fighter airdromes in France, and smoke could be seen rising from the field 100 miles away.

The U. S. communique issued this morning well after midnight, said six bombers failed to return for the double-barreled attack, the third blow at targets within Hitler's continental fortress by American fliers in four days.

The bulletin, which described the St. Nazaire raiders as a "large formation" and the attackers of Beaumont-le-Roger as a "strong force," said one of the fleets bumped into intense flak and some fighter opposition and destroyed a number of enemy planes.

**Meet Light Opposition**

At one base, however, fliers back from St. Nazaire reported the lightest fighter and anti-aircraft opposition ever encountered at that objective.

"Some Frenchman must have pulled the trigger on all those flak guns before we got there," said one Fortress pilot who reported seeing a heavy anti-aircraft barrage filling the air ahead of him although there were no planes there.

"They must have shot all their flak at groups ahead of us," said another flier, back from his fifth raid on St. Nazaire.

Instead of the usual enemy fighter formations of 50 to 100 planes, the group from one base said no more than 25 enemy craft came up to offer a challenge and it lasted only 15 minutes.

**Supported By Fighters**

U. S. Thunderbolts and R.A.F. Spitfires carried out supporting operations, rounding out a day which underscored the Allies' aim to step up the aerial bombardment of fortified Europe by 45 per cent before the end of July.

R.A.F. Typhoons struck at railway ground targets in Belgium during the afternoon and later other Typhoons with fighter escort attacked the air field at Morlaix, France. One plane failed to return.

Earlier in the day Typhoons and Hurricanes caught five of Hitler's coastal vessels off the Dutch coast and scattered them with the loss of one plane, knocked down by anti-aircraft fire.

The daylight assault followed the ninth consecutive night of offensive operations over the continent by R.A.F. bombers. This time, however, the heavyweights remained at home and squadrons of speedy Mosquitos ripped into enemy airports and railways deep in France.

**Five Ships in Convoy**

The Air ministry said the five ships in the Nazi convoy, sailing one behind the other, were attacked in waves and the last wave of Typhoons arrived in time to catch two additional vessels which appeared to be tugs attempting to aid the others.

Despite the intense flak, the first wave closed in to 500 or 600 yards with guns blazing. An explosion on one 800-ton ship was followed by yellow flames, apparently from ammunition, and the vessel was beached. A 600-ton ship was seen to sink in ten minutes and by the time the second wave of planes arrived another 600-ton craft had disappeared.

The two remaining vessels in the convoy were at a standstill when the last wave of planes arrived, but the two smaller craft ploughing to their assistance were raked with gunfire and one was left burning.

A German communique said that the convoy attack was carried out by 60 British bombers and fighters of which nine were shot down and that the ships reached their destination with only minor damage.

**Rail Yards Bombed**

In the night assaults, the Air ministry said, the Mosquitos scored hits on two railway yards, shot up locomotives and straddled R-boats off Cherbourg with bombs.

Meanwhile, official and unofficial sources pointed to impending new blows in the campaign to bomb the Axis out of the war.

At an American base in Britain, Maj. Gen. Henry F. Miller, head of the U. S. Army's 8th air force service command, declared that "we are definitely set for a great new flow of planes to this theater for the increased offensive against Germany."

"We have plenty of bombs, including 4,000-pounders," Gen. Miller said. "Our supplies are more than adequate. And we are ready to meet demands for a step-up by 45 per cent of the bomb load on Germany if called for."

This reference coincided with Washington reports that the Allies are planning a 45 per cent increase in the tonnage for the offensive by the end of next month.

At the same time, military observers here forecast a new series of air blows at Germany's strained railway system as a possible follow-up to the devastating bombardment of Germany's industrial Ruhr.

This suggestion came as Reichsmarshal Hermann Goering was reported being lured into risking any German air force reserves he may have been holding back in a desperate attempt to save the Ruhr from a knockout blow.

The Air ministry also announced today that 130 acres in the center of the German industrial city of Bochum were devastated in the R.A.F. raid on the night of June 12.

"Nine industrial establishments, three of them of the highest priority, were affected by the attack," the report said. "Seven hundred buildings have been destroyed or seriously damaged."

The photographs on which the report was based were taken before Bochum, fourth largest town in the Ruhr, was hit again June 25.

# VESUVIUS GUIDES R.A.F. BOMBERS IN ATTACK ON NAPLES

JUN 29 1943

### Block-Busters Smash Railroad Yards at Italy's Main Harbor.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 28 — (AP) R.A.F. Wellington bombers, using the red glow of Vesuvius as their beacon, raided Naples Saturday night in a swift and violent 15-minute attack that cascaded block-buster bombs on communications targets and set many fires leaping in that main Italian port.

Driving through powerful anti-aircraft fire, the Wellingtons were aided in their navigation by the reflection of Vesuvius' volcanic fire in the dark sky.

They first outlined their targets with incendiaries and then let go with two-ton bombs which threw up red and green flashes among the spreading flames in the freight yard area of the city.

Enemy opposition was officially described as heavy, and the bombers had to weave in and out of searchlight clusters grouped in the cone defense system.

However, in this raid and in coastal actions in defense of Allied shipping from prolonged Axis air attack the total Allied losses were two planes against eight Axis planes destroyed Saturday and Saturday night by R.A.F. coastal airforce fighters and naval gunfire.

# FLYERS FIND DEFENSE LIGHT

### St. Nazaire Raiders Report Opposition Less Than On Earlier Attack

By GLADWIN HILL

*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

At a United States Bomber Station in Britain, *Tuesday*, June 29—The Germans' newly touted anti-aircraft and fighter defenses wern't in evidence at St. Nazaire yesterday, flyers of the veteran "Boomerang Boys" group reported after coming back once more intact.

Experienced in four or five forays against the Nazi submarine base a few months ago—which was notorious for its heavy flak, and "big league" fighter oppositions—these crews appraised this attack as the easiest of any of them. Other crews apparently met more opposition, however.

**Barrage In Empty Air**

"Some Frenchmen must have pulled the trigger on all those flak guns before we got there," said Lieut. Sam Ellenberger, of Pennsylvania Furnace, Pa., pilot of the Fortress Sandman the Third.

Ellenberger wa wearing his "lucky" cream-colored sports cap that has seen him safely through four raids.

"There was a heavy barrage of flak ahead of us into the empty air—we couldn't see any ships in that area at all and I can't imagine what they were shooting at—but when we got there we didn't see a thing," Ellenberger said.

**Only 25 Fighters**

"They must have shot all their flak at groups ahead of us. It was nothing like before," said Lieut. Fred R. Gilbert, of Bellflower, Cal., pilot of the Fortress "Target For Tonight." He was on his fifth flight against St. Nazaire.

The force of enemy fighters assailed this section of the Fortress fleet for only about fifteen minutes after they had dropped their bombs. They numbered only twenty-five by the highest estimate, as contrasted to swarms of fifty to one hundred swooping "suicide" daredevils who zoomed up against much smaller American formations

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in previous raids.

"I didn't think we were going to be attacked at all," then eight queued up out there and came straight through the formation, but they didn't seem to be able to do much damage," Gilbert commented.

"The fighters weren't bad at all. They tried to pull a smoke screen on us—they had smoke pots going in the harbor."

Lieut. Robert Metcalf, of Sacramento, bombardier in the group's lead ship, described the attack this way: "The weather was nice and clear and you could see the target (submarine pens) very well. At least five of our bombs looked like they went right in there and I think I saw a direct hit on it."

# U. S. BOMBERS HIT AIRFIELDS NEAR ATHENS

JUN 29 1943

## Elevsis, Hassani Bases Raided By Liberators. None Are Lost

## Leaflets With Message From Roosevelt Also Are Dropped

*[By the Associated Press]*

Cairo, June 28—In a new attack on Axis-held Greece, American Liberator bombers of the Middle East Command have dropped tons of bombs on the Athens airdromes of Elevsis and Hassani, breaking through a heavy screen of enemy fighters and coming home without loss.

This raid, carried out yesterday, followed by three days a Liberator blow at the Greek port of Salonika, and it left the two airdromes greatly damaged.

The bombers also dropped thousands of leaflets in which President Roosevelt saluted the long struggle of the Greeks and expressed the hope that their liberation was not far off.

### Direct Hits Scored

"At Elevsis," said a Ninth United States Air Force communique, "direct hits were scored on three large hangars, one of which caught fire while smoke was seen issuing from another. Other bombs burst on an intersection of runways and near the administrative buildings, and the whole surface of the airdrome appeared to be covered with bursts.

"At Hassani both hangars received direct hits and were left in flames. The entire airdrome surface and the western dispersal area were well covered by bursts, and five aircraft were seen burning on the ground south of the hangars.

"Other fires broke out northeast of the hangars in the northern half of the western dispersal area."

### Seven Fighters Downed

Of the enemy planes that went up in vain efforts to protect the airdromes at least seven were destroyed in combat by United States bomber fire, and eight others were listed as probably destroyed.

Every enemy trick, including attempts to bomb the Liberators from Axis fighter-bombers, was tried.

[The attack on the center of the enemy's air power in the Athens area was accompanied by an announcement by General Eisenhower's headquarters that British Wellington bombers, driving in with Vesuvius' red glow as a beacon, had hit the main Italian port of Naples Saturday night in a concentrated fifteen-minute blockbuster attack.

[In these and other operations of the Northwest Africa Air Force—they included the destruction of eight enemy planes by Allied fire—two Allied planes were lost.

### Gerbini Attacked

[The Malta command meanwhile announced in its communique today that British fighter-bombers had again attacked the Italian airdrome at Gerbini, Sicily.]

The Liberators in the Athens raid made their runs over the two outlying airfields in the face of very heavy numbers of enemy fighters.

Lieut. Robert H. Storz, of Omaha, Neb., whose bomber got at least two German planes and probably three others, declared it was "a slam-bang battle" in which his ship at one time during the engagement was pursued by at least fifteen enemy fighters.

# Hangars Fired By Liberators Near Athens

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, June 28.—Liberators of the 9th United States Air Force shattered Axis hangars, pitted runways and started fires at two airdromes near Athens yesterday in a powerful follow-up to last week's raid at Salonika which opened the trans-Mediterranean aerial offensive against German and Italian holdings in the Balkans, it was announced today.

High explosives were loosed effectively at the air fields of both Elevsis, 10 miles west of Athens, and Hassani, a short distance southeast of the capital, and Allied leaflets were showered over the entire area.

The leaflets carried a tribute from President Roosevelt to the fighting courage and spirit of the Greek people and expressed hope that the day of their deliverance was not too far away.

It also told the Greeks of the presentation on June 10 of an anti-submarine patrol ship, the PC-622, to the government-in-exile of King George II by the United States under lease-lend arrangements.

Despite savage efforts by defense forces to break up the raids, the four-engined bombers executed their missions and returned without a loss.

"At both targets our aircraft were attacked by large formations of enemy fighters and fighter-bombers, the latter making unsuccessful attempts at aerial bombing," said the 9th Air Force communique. "Seven enemy aircraft were destroyed, with eight others listed as probably destroyed."

### Three Hangars Set Afire.

Three large hangars were hit and set afire at Elevsis. Other bombs burst on the runways and near administrative buildings and "the whole surface of the airdrome appeared to be covered with bursts," the bulletin said.

At Hassani, the story was the same. Hangars were left burning and the entire field and western dispersal area were covered with bursts. Five grounded planes were observed in flames. Other fires broke out northwest of the hangars in the western dispersal area, the bulletin added.

### Follows Salonika.

The new attacks on Greece, a potential invasion route for Allied forces deployed in the Mediterranean basin, followed a massive 50-bomber raid Thursday on the Sedes airdrome at Salonika, second Greek port.

(Bombings of principal enemy air bases is a necessary preliminary to any ground offensive. The Germans in recent weeks have been reported increasing their ground and air strength in the Balkans, particularly in Greece.

(German propaganda agencies have been occupied increasingly with the possibility of an Allied incursion into the Balkans through Greece and the Vardar Valley—a route along which the Nazis, Italians and their satellites have been harassed continually by Greek and Yugoslav guerrillas, the latter under command of Gen. Draja Mihailovich.)

Long-range British fighters set afire a medium-sized transport north of Levkas Island off the Greek west coast, leaving smoke spurting 50 feet above it.

JUN 29 1943

# 400 Axis Ships Fall Victims to British Mines

## 70% of Total Is Credited to Mine-Laying Planes in the European Theater

LONDON, June 28 (AP).—Efficiency of aircraft in the delayed-action warfare of sea mines was underlined today in a joint announcement by the Admiralty and the Air Ministry that more than 400 Axis ships have been sunk or damaged by mines strewn in European waters, with at least 70 per cent of them falling victim to explosives sown by airplanes.

The complete text of the joint announcement follows:

"The Admiralty and the Air Ministry have had under review evidence gradually accumulated over a long period of the damage caused Axis shipping by mining.

"From the nature of things, this evidence cannot be up to date, but it is known that no less than 400 enemy warships, supply ships and small craft have been sunk or damaged by mines laid in European waters since the outbreak of hostilities, and it is considered that the true figure is appreciably higher.

"Surface craft, submarines and aircraft of the Bomber Command, of the Coastal Command and of the Fleet Air Arm have all contributed to this impressive and steadily growing total of enemy shipping casualtes by mining.

"It is probable that more than 70 per cent of these casualties are attributable to mines laid by aircraft of the Bomber Command, whose activities have been sustained at a very high rate during the last eighteen months and whose ability to reach areas inaccessible to other types of mine-layer renders them specially suited to operations of this nature.

### Liner Gneisenau Mined

"Among recent successes by the Bomber Command was mining in the Baltic of the German liner Gneisenau, of 18,000 tons, whilst the tanker Eurosee, of 11,000 tons; the transport Wuri, of 7,000 tons, and the Consul Horn, of 8,400 tons, were destroyed by mines laid at earlier dates.

"Certain successes against U-boats are known; others are probable but very difficult to trace. In one case, however, an aircraft on patrol over the Bay of Biscay had the unusual experience of actually seeing a U-boat destroyed by a mine off Lorient.

"Offensive mine-laying operations by all types of craft, surface and air, have forced the enemy to close many of his ports from Oslo to Bayonne from time to time and have interrupted traffic in important waterways, such as the Kiel Canal.

"Both the battle cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau were damaged by mines laid by aircraft of the Bomber Command during their escape from Brest, in addition to damage they received by torpedo and bombing attacks from our light surface forces, naval aircraft and aircraft of the Royal Air Force.

### Many Small Ships Destroyed

"Numbers of mines have been laid by naval forces within a few miles of the enemy coastline. These have been responsible for the sinking and damaging of many small warships and auxiliaries, together with numerous supply vessels, such as the Melilia, of 2,700 tons, and the Hogland, of 4,360 tons.

"Losses inflicted on the enemy by mining have already resulted in a marked reduction in his coastwise traffic. Thus these operations are contributing materially to the destruction of supply lines on which his armed forces depend in their attempt to hold down the occupied territories of the Allies.

"In addition to dislocating his already strained lines of supply, such operations also deplete the enemy's naval strength by forcing him to man and maintain a large fleet of mine sweepers.

"These outstanding successes continue to be made possible by the sustained efforts both of the crews who lay the mines and of the personnel who design, manufacture, assemble and supply them."

# 8th Air Force Ready for Vast Flow of Planes

JUN 29 1943

## Bombs Are on Hand for 45% Step-Up in Pounding of Reich, Gen. Miller Says

AT AN AMERICAN AIR BASE IN BRITAIN, June 28 (AP).—Major General Henry E. Miller, head of the United States Army 8th Air Force service command, declared today: "We are definitely set for a great new flow of planes to this theater for the increased offensive against Germany."

"We have plenty of bombs, including 4,000-pounders," General Miller said at a press conference after he presented to four officers and one enlisted man the first awards for valor ever conferred on members of the 8th Air Force service command, whose job it is to keep the air force fighting.

"Our supplies are more than adequate.

"And we are ready to meet demands for a step-up by 45 per cent of the bomb load on Germany if called for."

This was a reference to reports from Washington that the Allies were planning a 45 per cent increase in the tonnage for the aerial offensive by the end of July.

Answering a question, General Miller said "it is possible" that even the 45 per cent increase would be exceeded eventually.

"At any rate, it is a pretty good mark to shoot at in thirty days," he said.

# Nazi Party Official In Holland Killed On Tour of France

## Fritz Schmidt Described As Fifth Victim in Less Than Six Months

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 28.—The Berlin radio said last night that Fritz Schmidt, regional chief of the National Socialist party in the Netherlands and commissar-general of the rebellious occupied Dutch territories, had "met with a fatal accident" while on an official tour through France.

The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said Adolf Hitler had ordered a party funeral for Schmidt, the fifth Nazi official—German or Dutch—in Holland to be killed in less than six months.

The last previous fatality was Dr. Folkert E. Posthuma, a Dutch Nazi and secretary for agriculture in the German-controlled Dutch cabinet, who was shot to death early this month.

### Widespread Strikes.

Opposition to German authorities in Holland has resulted in widespread strikes and sabotage since German occupation officials ordered all former members of the Dutch Army to register last April for removal to Germany to work in Nazi war plants.

Similarly in France, where Schmidt met his "fatal accident," resistance to Nazi authority has been on a sharp increase recently. Only Saturday, the British radio said, German Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels had canceled an important visit to Alsace because of reports that there was a plot to assassinate him. Robert Wagner, German governor of annexed Alsace, also was reported to have been intended as a victim in the same plot.

(BBC, quoting a Vichy broadcast, said yesterday that special tribunals "are to be set up in France to deal with patriot resistance." The British broadcast, recorded in New York by CBS, said "this announcement followed reports of fresh patriot activity.")

### Helped Conscript Dutch.

Schmidt was a commissar-general for special services under Arthur Seyss-Inquart, German high commissioner in the Netherlands, and actively engaged in carrying out the conscription of Dutch workers for war industries in the Reich.

Last February Schmidt announced the dispatch of 15,000 Dutch laborers to German-occupied territories behind the present Russian front, and a month ago he announced that Dutch women must fill labor vacancies created in Holland by this mass movement of males.

The Dutch news agency Aneta reported Saturday night that Netherlands physicians had sent a letter to Seyss-Inquart, warning him that the forced labor policies, accompanied by German food looting in Holland, would lead to "desperate acts" by the Dutch.

## U. S. Battleships Reported In Mediterranean

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 28.—A Reuters report from Stockholm said today that United States battleships have reached the Mediterranean and joined the British battle fleet.

The report, quoting the Scandinavian Telegram Bureau, came a day after the Italian fleet was reported to have sailed into the open sea—perhaps for a fight, or perhaps for a safer refuge from Allied bombs pounded from two sides of the mainland. The Italian fleet sailing was reported also by Reuters, quoting an Algiers radio report credited to the Spanish newspaper Arriba.

Neither story had any official confirmation.

## BRITISH CONVOY BOMBED, TWO SHIPS DESTROYED

LONDON, June 28—(AP) Reuters reported from Lisbon tonight that a British convoy heading south was attacked by German planes off Sagres, port at the extreme southwestern tip of Portugal.

Two ships in the convoy were sunk, Reuters said it was learned in Lisbon.

The location of the reported attack is along the route from Britain to North Africa.

### SPECULATE ON INVASION

LONDON, June 28—(AP) Reuters said today that German reports reaching Stockholm asserted that a British-American invasion would start not later than this coming Saturday. There were no details on how this date was arrived at nor at what point or points the blow was expected.

### Germans Shell Strait of Dover

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—German guns across the English Channel at Calais shelled the Dover Strait area tonight for the second successive night, shooting at intervals of fifteen minutes. The lively bombardment continued for nearly an hour.

## FIVE EXECUTED IN BELGIUM

### Accused of Mine Explosions and Resistance Plans

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—Three Belgians and a Frenchman have been executed on charges of cooperating in blowing up coal-mine buildings at Lambusart, in Hainaut Province, the Belgian Government in Exile said today. An explosion was said to have closed a large mine.

Another Belgian was reported to have been shot at Montigny-le-Tilleul on a charge of being a member of a secret organization planning sabotage. The Germans charged that the organization had collected arms and explosives and intended to use them against the occupation army.

### Boisson Reported Out

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—Pierre Boisson has resigned as Governor General of French West Africa and the French Committee of National Liberation has accepted his resignation, Reuter reported today from Algiers.

JUN 29 1943

The report added that M. Boisson had been asked to remain in office until his successor could be appointed. M. Boisson's territory includes the strategic naval and air base of Dakar.

Soon after the American occupation of North Africa, M. Boisson joined the French forces headed by the late Admiral Jean François Darlan. With his territory he delivered a considerable French flotilla, including the battleship Richelieu.

### King Peter 'One of the Boys'

LONDON, June 28 (AP).—Sergeant Sam Maravich, of Aliquippa, Pa., says King Peter II of Yugoslavia is "just one of the boys." And Sam knows. Sam dropped into a Yugoslav exhibition in an East Anglian town the other day. He was admiring a marble bust of Peter. A young fellow standing near by looked familiar, thought Sam. Sure—it was the King. So Sam and the King had a chat.

### Daughter Born to Marie Jose

LONDON, June 28 (AP).—A fourth daughter has been born to Princess Marie Jose and Crown Prince Humbert of Italy, the Rome radio said tonight. The child was named Maria Isabella. The couple also have a son, Prince Victor Emmanuel, who would be in line for the Italian throne after his father.

### JAPS BUILD RUBBER SHIP

LONDON, June 28—(AP) The Japanese have launched ships built entirely of rubber, a Paris radio report from Tokyo said today. No other description of the craft was given except that they have steam engines.

### Pope Talks With British Envoy

LONDON, June 28 (AP).—The German radio broadcast a dispatch from Rome reporting that Pope Pius XII had talked for more than an hour today with Sir Francis Osborne, British minister to the Holy See.

### Greek Minister in New Post

LONDON, June 28 (AP)—The Greek Office of Information announced today that Kyriakos Varvaressos had resigned as Minister of Finance in the Greek Government in exile to accept an appointment as Ambassador at Large on economic and financial matters in Britain and the United States. Prime Minister Emmanuel Tsouderos has taken over the finance portfolio.

## *De Valera Is Expected To Keep Prime Ministry*

### *Opposition Parties Make No Move to Combine Majority*

DUBLIN, June 29 (Tuesday) (AP).—Failure of the parties opposing Eamon de Valera's Fianna Fail party to move toward combining their majority to form a new government was seen today as making it almost a certainty that De Valera would be re-elected Prime Minister when the Dail Eireann (Parliament) convenes July 1.

It was said that De Valera, whose government party lost its eleven-year-old majority in last Tuesday's election, probably would assert at the outset his intention to pursue his own policy.

He is opposed strongly to any coalition government, and while some quarters expected him to make ministerial changes, they said these would not be such as to include the other parties in the government.

### Laborite Is Mayor of Dublin

DUBLIN, June 28 (AP).—Martin O'Sullivan, Laborite Alderman, was unanimously elected Lord Mayor of Dublin tonight. He is the first member of his party to hold that office.

## Heavy Raids Convince Italian Press Allies Will Invade Soon

### Attempts Made to Steel Civilian Population To Resist Attack

By the Associated Press.

BERN, June 28.—The Italian press, apparently certain that the increased tempo of Allied raids on Sicilian, Sardinian and Italian mainland cities is a signal that invasion is imminent, is stepping up its attempts to steel the civilian population for the blow.

Taking a sternly realistic slant, editors warned over the week end that every Italian would be expected to play a part in defense of the homeland, and one paper asserted that cities would be turned into "fortresses" which would be defended street by street.

"The soldiers will have cannon and the people guns and knives," declared this article. "Every one will fight—the rich and the poor, the industrialists, the workers, the women and the children."

**Heavy Damage Acknowledged.**

Certainty that invasion is near was voiced by Il Popolo di Roma, which acknowledged that "heavy material damage had been inflicted by the Allied air forces and added that these aerial attacks could mean only one thing, "preparation for invasion." It also reported new concentrations of invasion barges along the North African coast and said British transports were pouring war material into North Africa from Gibraltar.

Many papers took pains to spike rumors published abroad that Premier Mussolini relinquished part of his power to Carlo Scorza, secretary of the Fascist party who is now in charge of the administration of civil mobilization.

Articles emphasized that Mussolini had appeared Friday at a meeting of the Fascist directorate to give his approval to Scorza's program. Italian papers did not publish his speech lest it reveal military secrets, but asserted the Duce would lead an "inspired" nation in its resistance against invaders.

Italians were warned by the press that an Allied landing in Italy might be successfully carried out, but declared that a bridgehead on the Italian mainland, if won, would be of little value.

**Says Allies Can't Hold.**

"Nothing would be won thereby," Il Popolo di Roma said, "since the Allies would be unable to hold it any length of time."

The Rome press differed with German correspondents who expressed belief that the Allies contemplated nothing more than continued air bombardment of Italian objectives.

The Italians pointed to renewed urging from Soviet Russia for a second front and expressed the opinion that United States and Britain would respond to proddings from Moscow with an invasion of Italian islands and the mainland timed with a Russian offensive against Germany.

A number of papers warned that Italy might expect air raids on Rome, adding that "Romans and real Italian Fascists will give the necessary proofs of courage and firmness and disregard for death * * * if air gangsters with their powerful planes sweep over the imperial hill and churches which bear the names of the Apostles of Christ."

## *Veterans Of Fascist Party Stiffen Invasion Defenses*

### Members Of Duce's Street-Fighting Squadrons Named As New Provincial Leaders

JUN 29 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Bern, Switzerland, June 28—Premier Mussolini's most trusted Fascist veterans, men who served him well in street fighting and wars the past twenty-odd years, have been given the job of preparing Italy for the second phase of her battle—invasion.

This became apparent today as the Rome press listed the names of sixteen new provincial secretaries named by Mussolini last week, including five for strategically vital Sicily and Sardinia. All of these men either are members of the *squadristi*, il Duce's old street fighting troopers, or are Fascists who won military honors. Most are both.

**Sign Of Duce's Control**

Foreign observers saw in this another indication of Mussolini's own supremacy in charting the battle he sees ahead, with Carlo Scorza, Fascist party secretary, as his "whip" for lashing both the party and the people into a mood for defense against the Allied threat.

The men Mussolini ousted from the provincial secretariats are of more recent vintage and milder character. The new secretaries are old-timers — the toughest and strongest in his party clique.

To the provinces of Catania, Syracuse and Trapani in bomb-blasted Sicily have come three *squadristi*, two of whom served as commanders of squadrons in Fascism's street-fighting days and all of whom were volunteers in one or more of the wars in which Italy has engaged in the past twenty years and winners of military decorations.

**Aim Under Suspicion**

The Fascist press, meanwhile, is shouting warnings of invasion so lustily that some foreign observers are wondering whether the regime is convinced the hour of trial is at hand or is using this propaganda in an effort to level differences of the people and the party, control the dissidents, check defeatism and soften the bitterness toward the Black Shirt hierarchy which is reported increasing under the hammering of Allied bombers.

The Fascist press, at the same time, is reviewing the social and economic efforts made by Fascism in more than twenty years, reiterating front-page articles on the "invincibility of Japan" and emphasizing the "nationalistic" character of the Italian war.

"No Italian can say: 'This is not my war; I did not want it'," said Senator Gentile in a speech given full-page display in the Italian press.

**Party Purge Continues**

The elimination of "unworthy" Fascists, thousands of whom have been arrested, is being continued by Scorza, who is replacing them in offices by members who have seen service at the war fronts.

In Rome, solidarity gatherings are held by Italians and the Japanese population in the capital. Mussolini's *Popolo d'Italia* carried a four-column front-page article under a Tokyo dateline, headed "Japan Is Invincible," while Roberto Farinacci's *Regime Fascista* gave front-page display to another Tokyo dispatch entitled "No Doubt of Victory Against Enemies of Tripartite."

The Fascists strove to put teeth in the total mobilization law, lax until now, the Government declaring the distribution of food and clothing cards would be dependent on the fulfillment of labor service.

## NAZIS' DONETS STAB BLOCKED

### Survivors Annihilated After Minefield Stops Attackers

### Red Bombers Raid Rail Junction And Trains South Of Velikie Luki

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Tuesday*, June 29—A German attempt to cross the Donets river south of Izyum was frustrated yesterday by Russian troops who let the Nazi detachment stumbled into a minefield and then wiped out those who survived the explosions, the Soviet midnight communique said today.

The war bulletin, broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded here by the Soviet monitor, said the Rusians in this southern front action allowed the Germans to reach the left bank of the river although they were sighted during the crossing.

Meeting no resistance, the Nazis advanced rapidly, the communique said, and ran into the minefield, where several of them were killed. The others fled back to the river but the Russians cut off their retreat and "annihilated the detachment."

**Rail Junction Raided**

A Moscow announcement, broadcast in advance of the communique, said Russian bombers raided the northwestern front rail junction of Orsha, about 130 miles south of Velikie Luki, Sunday night, hitting troop concentrations, trains and suppjy dumps without losing a plane.

A Berlin broadcast recorded by the Associated Press said German bombers and fighters attacked rail installations north of Rostov, damaging several stations and wrecking a supply train.

Berlin said aerial activity on both sides of the Russian front "was rather negligible Sunday on account of prevailing adverse weather conditions."

**Ground Fighting Rises**

A German broadcast of a Transocean news agency dispatch spoke

See story 2/2/43 35 Fld-1

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of increased local ground fighting which it said resulted from increasing unrest over the lack of major events.

The Russians said a company of enemy infantry which attempted to reconnoiter in force in the Lisichansk area of the Donets sector was routed by a bayonet charge after Soviet troops had pinned the Nazis down with rifle and machine-gun fire.

One German broadcast said Nazi planes dumped bombs on supply trains at the Soviet base of Abinskaya, about twenty-five miles northeast of Novorossisk, and at the railroad station at Bataisk, near Rostov, yesterday.

**Capture Finnish Outpost**

The Soviet noon communique said the Russians captured a Finnish strongpoint in hand-to-hand fighting on the Karelian Isthmus Sunday night, but told only of intermittent artillery exchanges elsewhere on the Russian front.

The Finnish Monday communique declared Russian scouts recently "killed unarmed citizens in two villages in the rear of the northern sector" of the Finnish front.

Russia's midnight bulletin gave considerable attention to Soviet guerrillas operating in the Leningrad region, who in ten days were said to have wiped out about a battalion of Germans, burned twelve trucks with military supplies, four cars and a tank and captured large quantities of arms, ammunition and food. During the same period, Moscow said, guerrillas derailed nine German trains, all carrying troops or supplies.

London, June 28 (AP)—Russian guerrillas have killed more than 300,000 Axis troops, including thirty generals, in the two years of war, Lieutenant General Ponamarenko, member of the central committee of the Communist party, said tonight on the Moscow radio. The Soviet monitor recorded the broadcast.

# Finnish Strong Point Captured in Flare-up On Karelian Isthmus

## Rest of Russian Front Quiet Except for Artillery Exchanges

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 28.—Red Army troops captured a Finnish strong point in hand-to-hand combat in a brief flare-up on the Karelian Isthmus last night, the Russian noon communique, broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor, announced today.

Elsewhere on the Russian front it was quiet with intermittent exchanges of artillery fire resulting in the destruction of German machine-gun nests and blockhouses. Soviet airmen shot down three planes, the war bulletin said.

The attack on the Karelian front dislodged a Finnish detachment which had entrenched itself on a high point, it was declared. Russian troops drove out the Finns, killing 300 officers and men, the communique said, and then fought off a counterattack by the Finns.

JUN 29 1943

**Finns Report Point Recaptured.**

Last night's action completed a day of small-scale activity on the northern front. The Finnish Sunday communique reported that their troops had recaptured a Russian strongpoint near Rukajaervi which they had lost Saturday. Three hundred Soviet troops were killed in the engagement, the Finns asserted.

An earlier Soviet bulletin said a Red Army ambush behind Finnish lines resulted in the annihilation of a company of troops and the capture of some prisoners and war material.

The Finnish Monday communique charged that Red Army scouts recently "killed unarmed citizens in two villages in the rear of the northern sector" of the Finnish front and that a Finnish reconnaissance detachment in turn slew 30 of the Russians.

"The usual fighting activity is reported from the remaining sectors of the front," the Helsinki bulletin said.

**211 Nazi Planes Destroyed.**

The Russian midnight communique last night reported that in the seven days ending June 26 Red Army flyers and anti-aircraft batteries had destroyed 211 Nazi planes, as compared to a loss of 74 for the Red Army. The communique explained that these figures were exclusive of "a large number of planes * * * destroyed or damaged in our raids on enemy airdromes."

Following up a Red Air Force bombing of the railway junction at Orel and nearby airdromes, Russian troops probed into advanced German lines south of Orel in a reconnaissance in force and then their artillery smashed German gun emplacements in the sector, the Soviet midnight communique declared.

The communique also said Red Army units captured a populated place on the Kalinin front and repulsed six German counterattacks, killing 400 Germans.

# NAZIS REMOVE RUSSIA UNITS, REPORT SAYS

## 50 Divisions Shifted To Meet Invasion Threat, It Is Asserted

JUN 29 1943

## Underground Sources List 28 For France And 12 For Balkans

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 28—With Allied bombs sounding invasion threats from the coast of France to Greece, an unofficial soucre with underground contacts with the continent reported today without confirmation that Germany had ordered fifty divisions from the Russian front to the west.

Authoritative Russian quarters have indicated that any step forcing the withdrawal of as many as fifty Nazi divisions from the east would be a tremendous aid to the Soviets.

**First Report Of Eastern Move**

For many days German reinforcements have been reported streaming out of the Reich to stiffen the outer walls of the Axis' continental defenses, but today's underground report was the first suggestion of the pulling back of major numbers from the east.

The report did not claim that the transfer was completed or even that it had been entirely begun.

Prime Minister Churchill told Commons on June 8 there were 190 German and 28 satellite divisions on the Russian front and reliable quarters — apart from the underground source — estimated the number now had dropped to 180 German and 18 to 20 satellite divisions.

**Ten Believed For Reserve**

The alleged new distribution planned for the fifty divisions was said to be: Ten for the strategic reserve to be held for use where ever needed; fifteen for western France, four for southern France, and nine for northern France. Twelve were listed for the Balkans, partly replacing Italians sent home.

Until such transfers could be completed, informed sources estimated German strength now to be about 180 divisions in Russia, 40 in France and the Low Countries, 10 to 20 in the Balkans, 5 to 10 in Italy, 8 to 10 in Norway and Denmark, and 40 in reserve, or a total of 300. Maximum figures for Italy and the Balkans probably have not yet been reached, it was added.

**10 Reported For Italy**

The Germans were reported unofficially last week to have ordered ten divisions into northern Italy.

Such transfers—if true—coincided with the oft-told tale encouraged by Nazi propaganda itself that the Germans had abandoned hope of a summer offensive in Russia.

Early editions of London Tuesday morning newspapers played up a roundabout report from Swedish sources quoting Axis news dispatches that all of the larger towns in southern Italy had been evacuated of non-essential civilians in preparation for Allied landings believed imminent.

**"The Front Of Nerves"**

Invasion alarms and portents poured out so rapidly that one London newspaper began listing them merely under the heading "the front of nerves." Today's crop included:

The German-controlled Scandinavian telegram bureau said American battleships had joined the British Mediterranean fleet.

The Italian fleet has set sail, said the Algiers radio, quoting the Madrid newspaper *Arriba*.

The French Brazzaville radio said in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press that the Italian fleet left port for shelter in harbors less exposed to Allied air attacks and not for any offensive operation.

The Italian press called invasion "immediately imminent," and the Rome radio declared that "a further increase of Allied air activity over Italy must be expected in the next few days."

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# Once-Pe[illegible] Leningrad Called Proud ar[illegible] Inconquerable

## Residents [illegible] City Most Audacious of Russia's Patriots, Correspondent Says

*(The following account of life in Leningrad as the city nears the end of its second year of siege was written for the Associated Press by a war correspondent for the Soviet Navy's newspaper, Red Fleet, who has spent a year in the besieged city. He covered the Odessa and Murmansk fronts before going to Leningrad, where, for heroism displayed while covering the siege, he was awarded the medal called "For the Defense of Leningrad.")*

By LT. LEONID IVITCH.

LENINGRAD, June 25 (Delayed).—Unforgettably beautiful are the buildings of Leningrad, sharply outlined against the blue-gray sky.

High above its surroundings rises the thin straight spire of the Admiralty Building. The beautiful cupola of the Isaakovsky Monastery dominates dozens of neighboring structures.

JUN 29 1943

The Pavlov fortress can be seen and at the foot of it slowly roll the heavy, gray waves of the Neva River. Straight as arrows are the streets and the prospects of the city, with its enormously exquisite perspective.

The white nights descend over the city—over the buildings of the Senate and the Kazan Cathedral; over the monumental structures created by the world's best architects like Rastrelli and Rozzi, Zakhapov and Gvarengi. The white nights descend over the streets and the squares of the city.

The enemy, ferocious, dull and relentless, is not far off; so close that his presence here at the gates of the city can almost be physically felt.

The city, which for nearly two years bravely repulsed the German hordes; the city, which already has ground to death at its gates more than 400,000 German soldiers, stands as previously—invincible, proud and unconquerable.

**Sufferings Not Forgotten.**

War and life are one and the same in this throbbing city. The sufferings of last year's winter are not yet forgotten, as they won't be for centuries to come.

When the German Army succeeded in blockading the city, Hitler hysterically announced to the world:

"Leningrad forces are at their knees. This city will receive no mercy. This city will perish."

To the agony of bombing and shelling which the city underwent were added the pangs of hunger. The people received only 15 grams of bread daily, but they refused to surrender. Staggering from weakness, they continued to work at their lathes and machines. Shockingly thin, pale and emaciated, they continued to erect fortifications at the city's walls on which were broken and dispersed the ferocious attacks of well-fed and picked S. S. troops.

The people are fortified in these days as always in the war by their great love for the city and immeasurable hatred for the enemy. I think they are the most audacious patriots in all Russia.

One of my friends there was an old worker who spent his entire life in one of the biggest plants in Leningrad. During the artillery shelling he did not leave the shop but continued to work at an enormous lathe. A shell hit the shop. The old man was severely wounded. Vasily Andreev his name was. He was laid up in a hospital three months, recuperated, then returned to work as usual.

"Friend," I told him, "Your health is waning. Perhaps you should go to the rear and work in one of the evacuated plants."

**Refuses to Leave.**

Vasily Andreev slowly shook his head, lifted his eyeglasses to his forehead and asked with a shrug of his shoulders: "Where would I go? This is my city. This is my factory—and besides in me are eight shrapnel splinters which I got here. No, I remain with Leningrad."

And so he did remain. I saw him just the other day at a jazz band concert in a city park. He is very much alive, working and happy.

Leningrad is a city right on the front. It continues to throb with life and still is a large cultural center. Theaters are overcrowded. From the front lines come officers buying up tickets for "The Road to New York," a Russian adaptation of an American play.

Dozens of movie theaters are operating, showing the latest war pictures. Concert halls are jam packed and Leningradites anxiously are awaiting the arrival of Dmitri Shostakovich (the composer). He will conduct in Philharmonic Hall. They are awaiting, too, the arrival of Peoples Artist of the Soviet Union Kachalov.

Bookshops are crowded. People grab up the latest editions. The halls of the public library, one of the world's largest, are crowded with people. The library continues as usual. Only recently at the request of a Washington library, the Leningrad library sent several volumes of historical works of Russian scientists to America.

Scientists, writers and poets carry on as usual. Five plays written since the city was blockaded are showing at Leningrad theaters now. Three of the five plays are comedies, epitomizing the indomitable optimism of Leningrad people and their faith in absolute victory.

**War Reflected in Plays.**

The war is reflected in the plays—particularly the war in Leningrad. Performances are given in overcrowded theaters. Storms of cheers from the audiences demonstrate how the drama touches the most hidden thoughts of Leningrad's defenders.

They feel their strength so greatly they even allow themselve to laugh at the enemy who is suffocating in impotent fury before the city's imperturbable resistance.

My friend, Doctor of Medicine Konstantin Rabinovitch, who held the medical chair in Leningrad University for 25 years, told me:

"You know, I really am amazed at the tremendous desire to write dissertations for scientific degrees. I have had 10 or 12 applications. It is the most interesting thing. The topics selected prove the people are interested with very serious problems and very progressive problems. It is not easy to work at present, you know."

The professor told about a girl student who came to him with a request that he send her to a consultant for a discussion of one of the questions in her dissertation.

"Listen," the professor told her, "this won't be easy. Your theme will require at least a year or perhaps two."

The girl answered:

"But it is of the utmost importance."

"But will you find time?" the professor asked.

The girl replied that she had arranged a daily time schedule so as to have time to work on the dissertation, work in a vegetable garden and at the same time do duty in a Leningrad defense detachment. The professor then gave up trying to dissuade her. Instead, he himself offered to be her consultant.

As of yore, life throbs along Nevsky Prospect—life that has been praised and pictured by the greatest Russian writers and poets. True, its appearance is changed somewhat. Along this, the world's most beautiful prospect, several buildings have been demolished by bombings and shellings. The windows of shops are hidden by high piles of sand-filled boxes.

**Spirit Remains Same.**

True, the previously crowded wide sidewalks are not so crowded now, but the spirit of Nevsky Prospect remains the same. Here as previously on the sunny side of the street, Leningradites meet and gossip.

In the morning people hurry to work. In the evening, with their

shovels they hurry to their gardens. Yes, the problem of vegetables and vitamins is no less important than all others concerning the defense of the city.

The people of Leningrad tackled the vitamin problem with typical energy. They dug up Marsov Square. They planted neat rows of vegetables underneath the trees in the summer park where Pushkin used to promenade. They carefully laid vegetable beds along the embankments of numerous canals bisecting the city.

There is no doubt this city will hold out. It is not only capable of supplying the defenders with arms and ammunition produced in numerous plants working at full capacity, but it also supplies the defenders with everything else necessary to successful battle.

Along the Nevsky as previously, dozens of communal repair shops function. Along the Nevsky as before, you may drop into antique shops and browse among rare old books and pictures by famous artists.

You can stop in concert halls and listen to a concert production of "Anna Karenina."

Streetcars run along the Prospect, which was without them in the grim winter of 1941-2 when there was no current available. Girl traffic cops—we call them militia women—with dazzling white gloves raise their batons to halt traffic for a military convoy. Along the Prospect, their caterpillar treads clanking noisily, crawl tanks—headed for the front.

Posters on the walls call for "vigilance, stamina, firmness." At the "latest news" bulletin boards people crowd around to read communiques from the battlefronts of the world. They know that the state of affairs of the Germans is becoming worse daily. They read with satisfaction of the bombings Germany and Italy are receiving.

"Our allies are working," said a blond young fighter as he read the bulletins. He exclaimed "khorosho," which means "swell" in Russian.

"Later on one can expect it will be even better," said a smiling youth.

Over the city the air is filled with the roar of airplane motors. Our planes are patrolling Leningrad day and night, guarding the aerial approaches to the city.

The tense rhythm of life in the front-line city doesn't stop for a single minute. Nothing can interfere, nothing can make the defenders forget the high duty resting on them.

People who distinguish themselves in the heroic defense of the city get a medal "for defense of Leningrad." My friend, a girl electrician, got a medal on June 24. I telephoned, congratulated her, and invited her to a concert.

"Thanks, my dear friend," she answered. "Alas, I can't attend the concert. Today I'm on duty in the air defense force."

I sighed. War indeed brings many changes in life.

I went to the concert alone. I spent a wonderful evening listening to the fascinating music of Tchaikovsky's "Sixth Symphony."

When I emerged from the concert hall the roar of an artillery cannonade rolled in from the west. And over the city in the blue-gray sky hundreds of barrage balloons were waving gently in the wind.

# SPEED-UP TO COME IN WAR IN PACIFIC, SAYS CHENNAULT

## Japs to Suffer Heavy Blows Soon, U. S. General Declares.

JUN 29 1943

AT U. S. 14TH A.A.F. HEADQUARTERS IN CHINA, June 27—(Delayed)—(AP) The tempo of the war against Japan will be increased "within a reasonable time" in accordance with carefully prepared plans, Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault declared today.

"I anticipate that Japan will receive very heavy blows, if not decisive ones, within a reasonable time," he said.

In the first press conference he has granted since his return from the global war conversations in Washington last month, Gen Chennault said he was told there that "a considerable percentage of the total United States naval effort is being devoted constantly to the war in the Pacific."

**Encouraged by Visit Home**

"I was greatly encouraged by the attitude of the people and authorities back home," he said. "We aren't forgotten men out here by any means.

"The President and military leaders are carefully planning to use American resources and manpower in the true global sense. Due to careful planning and coordination of efforts with our Allies, certain priorities are necessary in the various theaters of combat.

"The war with Japan is certainly receiving the deepest consideration."

Gen. Chennault would not specify what he meant by a reasonable time, but he said he found that the American people and the authorities "are extremely war conscious, exerting tremendous efforts for the production of war materials and manpower for winning the war both in Europe and in the Asiatic theater."

**Hampered by Weather**

Reviewing American activities on the Chinese front during the past ten days, Gen. Chennault, who looked better than he has in months, said the 14th air force operations have been seriously hampered by unfavorable weather conditions. He said that the P-40s have been concentrating on freight trains, locomotives, trucks and steamrollers "because that type of equipment is the most difficult for the Japanese to replace."

Puffing happily on his pipe during the conference, Gen. Chennault smiled broadly as he told of pamphlets which were dropped by one of 25 Japanese fighter pilots when they attacked Lingling several weeks ago.

The pamphlets said, "Our respects to your men who have taken great pains in coming to China. We take pride to say, in fact we are the strongest and the best in the world. We express our desire as sportsmen to hold a decisive air battle with you in a fair and honorable manner. We then can best prove to you the spirit and ability of our air force."

Gen. Chennault quoted a recent Domei (official Japanese news agency) broadcast as saying, "The American fliers didn't accept our challenge for reasons which they gave as tactical."

The facts were, Gen. Chennault said, that the P-40s intercepted the enemy squadron, giving the Japanese odds of two to one in their favor. The pilot who tossed out the pamphlets was promptly shot down along with four of his companions. Four other planes were probably destroyed and the remaining Japanese fled. One P-40 suffered minor damage.

## *Of Early Blows at Japan*

### *Predicts Possible Decisive Moves Within Reasonable Time*

AT UNITED STATES FOURTEENTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS IN CHINA, June 27 (Delayed) (AP).—Major General Claire L. Chennault declared here today, at his first press conference since he returned from the recent conferences at Washington: "I anticipate that Japan will receive very heavy blows, if not decisive ones, within a reasonable time."

He declined to specify what he meant by a reasonable time, but said: "I was greatly encouraged by the attitude of the people and the authorities back home.

"We aren't forgotten men out here by any means," he said. "The President and military leaders are carefully planning to use American resources and manpower in the true global sense. Due to careful planning and co-ordination of efforts with our allies, certain priorities are necessary in the various theaters of combat. The war with Japan is certainly receiving the deepest consideration."

Chennault said he found that the American people and the authorities "are extremely war conscious, exerting tremendous efforts for the production of war materials and manpower for winning the war both in Europe and in the Asiatic theater."

## *American Bombers Hit Enemy Centers in Burma*

### *And British Planes Strike at Japanese on Akyab Island*

NEW DELHI, India, June 28 (AP).—American medium bombers ranged over central Burma yesterday, pounding at Japanese-controlled rail centers and industrial plants, a communique announced today. All the bombers returned safely.

At the same time, British fighters carried out offensive patrols and British bombers struck at Japanese troop quarters on Akyab Island, off western Burma. One British plane was lost.

## RAF Bombers Attack Akyab Three Times

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, June 28.—RAF bombers made three attacks yesterday on Akyab Island in Western Burma while fighters carried out offensive patrols over the Mayu Peninsula and the upper Chindwin River, a British communique announced today.

On Akyab Island, a village where Japanese troops are quartered was bombed twice, and a third attack was directed against a large enemy-occupied building in Akyab itself, the bulletin said.

The fighter sweeps were reported to have caused damage to enemy huts and supply sampans.

## WAVELL LEAVES ARMY

NEW DELHI, Tuesday, June 29—(AP) Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell, in a farewell order of the day to the army he has commanded, said today that India has become "immeasurably stronger" in the past two years after facing "greater perils from without than at any time in the last 200 years." The veteran trooper will become viceroy of India in the fall as Lord Wavell.

**Chinese Hurl Foe Back**

CHUNGKING, June 28 (AP).—Chinese troops have hurled back the Japanese against their positions northeast of Hangchow—between that enemy-occupied capital of Cheekiang Province and Shanghai, 100 miles to the northeast—and killed or wounded about 400 of the invaders, a communique announced today.

Operating near the China Sea coast, the Chinese sank three steam launches and ten junks and seized a quantity of military supplies, the communique said.

troops against their positions northeast of Hangchow—between that enemy-occupied capital of Chekiang province and Shanghai, a hundred miles to the northeast—

and killed or wounded about 400 of the enemy.

The Chinese also sank three steam launches and ten junks off the east China coast, the communique said, adding that a quantity of military supplies was seized.

Chinese authorities reported that

# *Fresh Drive For Chungking By Japanese Is Predicted*

## Chinese See Possibility Of New Thrust As Spies Report Transfer Of Enemy Troops

JUN 29 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Chungking, June 28—The possibility of a fresh Japanese drive in western Hupeh, gateway to Chungking, was reported by Chinese military authorities today on the basis of intelligence information.

The three important Japanese bases of Nanking, Hauchow and Sinyang were believed to be the focal points of the new drive, with troops moving out in strength. There was also a transfer of enemy forces in central China around Hankow, Chinese spies reported to headquarters.

Military authorities said these movements "indicate another drive in western Hupeh might be in the offing." It was in this general region that the Chinese scored their greatest victory of the six-year war.

**Forces Prepared**

Chinese forces are prepared for any eventuality, the authorities declared. They explained the frequency of small-scale fighting between Tungting Lake and the Yangtze river by pointing out that the numerous rivulets which criss-cross the district makes major action by the attacking Chinese forces difficult.

It is for this reason, they said, that Shihshow, Hwajung and Owchihkow, three enemy strongholds which they need to clean up the district, are still in Japanese hands.

**Three Launches Sunk**

A high command communique announced today that Chinese forces have hurled back Japanese officers, suspecting two puppet divisions of planning to cross the Chekiang lines and join Chiang Kai-shek's national army, had dispersed one and transferred the other to another region, where it was placed under strict surveillance.

A Chinese refugee reaching free territory after escaping from Hainan Island, off the southeast coast of China opposite French Indo-China, said that Japanese control there is still limited to the coastal fringes and a few important inland points, even after four years of occupation.

**Developed As Base**

The Japanese, however, have converted the island into a "blood vessel" for the South Pacific, he said. They have developed it into a great naval and air base, making it a "cancer for the Allies" in future operations.

Coastal roads have been constructed, old harbors repaired, new harbors built and fortifications and airdromes added to the bastion, the informant said.

Puppet governments have been established in the occupied areas, the Chinese reported, and the inhabitants "are suffering under the double oppression of the Japanese and Chinese traitors." Despite their constant campaigns, however, the invaders have never succeeded in liquidating the Chinese guerrillas who had control of the vast interior of the island.

# Two Jap Submarines Attacked; Offensive in Solomons Stepped Up

## Enemy Undersea Craft Are Bombed in Widely Separated Pacific Areas

By the Associated Press.

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, June 28.—Two Japanese submarines were attacked from the air in widely separated parts of the South Pacific over the week end, and at the same time Army and Navy Air Forces stepped up offensive activities in the Solomon Islands.

South Pacific headquarters announced today that a Hudson Navy patrol bomber on reconnaissance spotted an enemy submarine Friday 200 miles southwest of Suva in the Fiji Islands, and dropped a depth charge on the undersea craft. Shortly afterward, the announcement said, a heavy oil slick appeared on the surface of the water. A search of the area for the enemy vessel or further evidence of its possible destruction is being continued.

**Sub Makes Crash Dive.**

Another Japanese submarine was bombed in the Southern Coral Sea yesterday afternoon, headquarters reported, and was last seen making a crash dive.

Aerial activity in the Solomons centered on Munda and Vila in the New Georgia group, Kahili and Ballale at the southern tip of Bougainville Island and Rekata on Santa Isabel. (The raids on Munda, Vila and Ballale were reported previously in a Navy communique issued yesterday at Washington.)

Munda and Vila were raided Saturday and yesterday. The heaviest blows fell at Munda, which caught 20 tons of bombs Saturday and 15 tons yesterday.

**All Planes Return.**

Kahili and Ballale were bombed once yesterday and Rekata twice. All the attacking planes returned from every one of the raids, headquarters announced.

The report said targets included runways, parked planes, gasoline dumps, supplies, bivouac areas and anti-aircraft gun positions. They were hit by Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo bombers escorted by Wildcat fighters and by Army and Navy Liberator heavy bombers.

3024- 5467

### Japanese Submarines Bombed

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, June 28 (AP).—It was announced here today that a Hudson Navy patrol bomber on reconnaissance spotted an enemy submarine Friday 200 miles southwest of Suva in the Fiji Islands and dropped a depth charge. Soon afterward, the announcement said, a heavy oil slick appeared on the surface of the water. A search of the area for the enemy vessel or further evidence of its possible destruction is being continued.

Another Japanese submarine was bombed in the southern Coral Sea yesterday afternoon, headquarters reported, and was last seen making a crash dive.

## Raid On Darwin Causes Slight Damage

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Tuesday, June 29—(AP) Eighteen Japanese planes raided Darwin, Australia, Monday, the High Command reported today, but only slight damage was caused and two of the raiders were shot down.

It was the 56th raid of the war on Darwin.

Nine bombers escorted by an equal number of Zeros took part in the attack which came at midday. No casualties were reported.

Two fighters and two bombers probably were destroyed in addition to the two definitely shot down, the communique said. One of our planes was missing.

On the Allied offensive side, heavy reconnaissance units bombed the airdrome at Cape Gloucester, New Britain, and a four-engined bomber on night reconnaissance bombed the dispersal bays at Rapopo airdrome at Rabaul.

Other heavy bombers made a night raid on Laha airdrome, Amboina island, and on the building area on nearby Boeroe island.

Aerial operations were hampered by adverse weather conditions.

## *Allied Bomber Attacks Freighter and Destroyer*

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, June 28 (AP).—A Beaufort bomber on reconnaissance over the Solomon Islands attacked a freighter and its escorting destroyer southwest of Buka Passage yesterday and scored damaging near misses on the freighter.

After unloading its bombs, the Beaufort dropped down and machine-gunned both ships.

Buka passage separates the islands of Buka and Bougainville.

Four-engined bombers made a night raid on Saumlaki 300 miles north of Darwin but weather prevented observation of results.

In New Guinea Mitchell bombers raked the Japanese supply route between Lae and Madang. Many fires and explosions resulted.

Salamaua and its airdrome and ground installations there were bombed and strafed. The building areas suffered "considerable damage," the noon communique said. There was no interception.

Rain prevented the pilots from seeing the result of their attacks on Japanese positions in the Mubo area which, the communique said, were made in support of Allied ground forces.

## *Former Boy Glider Pilot Credited With Five Zeros*

### *Murray Shubin Picked Them Off in Guadalcanal Battle*

SOUTH PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS, June 28 (AP).—A twenty-six-year-old fighter pilot from Pittsburgh, who has been an airman since he started flying gliders at the age of thirteen, was credited officially today with shooting down five Zeros and probably a sixth in the great air battle over Guadalcanal June 16. He is Second Lieutenant Murray Shubin.

Flying a twin-engined Lightning, he made his individual score—ninety-four Japanese planes in all were knocked out of the sky that day—in forty-five minutes, and, although bullets flew around him, his plane wasn't touched.

Shubin was leading a flight of four Lightnings that attacked ten to fifteen Zeros bringing up the rear of an enemy bomber formation.

JUN 29 1943

## 10 Jap Zeros Bluffed From Prey by Flyer With Guns Jammed

### 'Hard-Luck' Pilot Bled From Head Wound as He Defended U. S. Planes

By LEIF ERICKSON,
Associated Press War Correspondent.

AN ADVANCED SOUTH PACIFIC BASE.—First Lt. Jack A. Bade of Elk River, Minn., is an Army fighter pilot with such persistent hard luck that his squadron fellows nicknamed him "Trouble."

But Lt. Bade also has fortitude of a kind that helped bluff 10 Jap Zeros who had four American dive bombers at their mercy until the jinx-dogged Lt. Bade, bleeding from a head wound and with his P-40's guns jammed, single-handedly tackled the enemy fighters.

Unable to fire a shot, Lt. Bade dived at the 10 Zeros, turned head-on toward them and swung through the entire enemy formation. By his distracting passes and turns Lt. Bade so impressed the Japs that they turned and fled without knowing he couldn't fire at them.

Lt. Bade performed his bluffing exploit over the Shortland Islands June 5. After he and the four bombers returned safely to base Lt. Bade grinned and said to their crews:

"I'll bet you guys thought I was the poorest shooting pilot ever to fly a fighter."

**Explained About Guns.**

Then he explained to them his guns had been jammed.

Lt. Bade started the day with an element of 16 fighters from Guadalcanal to sweep the Shortland-Ballale area south of Bougainville as the prelude for a bomber attack.

Lt. Bade and his wingmen, Lt. Ralph J. Sooter, met four Zeros at 22,000 feet over the Shortlands. Lt. Sooter's plane was badly damaged. Lt. Bade's plane was riddled by 7.7 slugs from the Zero guns.

One bullet smashed through the fuselage just 2 inches from Lt. Bade's head. A fragment, either from the shell or the plane's canopy cover, gashed the pilot's head. Giddy and bleeding, Lt. Bade followed Lt. Sooter down to 4,000 feet to cover him if the Zeros should give chase. Lt. Sooter's plane went into a spin and he crash landed.

Lt. Bade discovered his guns were jammed. At the same time, he noted the four dive bombers running from the north with five Zeros and five float-type Zeros in pursuit. The bombers had no fighter cover.

**Action Over 35 or 40 Miles.**

Lt. Bade decided to try his bluffing act. His act worked. With some timely shooting from the bombers' guns, the 10 Zeros were driven off after a running action over 35 or 40 miles.

In a fighter action over the Russell Islands two days later, Lt. Bade shot down one and possibly two Zeros.

The young Minnesota flyer's adventures in trouble won him the Distinguished Flying Cross last February 13. In a raid on shipping at Bougainville he joined five other fighters as cover for six bombers in a 150-mile running fight with Japanese planes.

The Americans were outnumbered 10 to 1. They were under heavy anti-aircraft fire from ship and shore batteries. But they reached their target.

Lt. Bade's plane almost was blown from under him by an anti-aircraft burst. With his fragment-torn ship, Lt. Bade stayed in the fight and succeeded in knocking down one Zero.

Then he covered the bombers back to base.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, June 28 (AP)—Lieut. John A. Mann of Wilson, N. Y., and Sgt. John E. Putzman of Nellsville, N. Y., were among four officers and six enlisted men to receive the air medal for meritorious achievement. All man transports carrying troops and material to forward areas in New Guinea.

## *Brazil Imprisons Officer, Two Others as Nazi Spies*

### *Also Sentences Reich Ex-Envoy, Naval Attache in Absentia*

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 28 (AP).—An Army officer and two others accused of endangering the safety of Brazil by delivering shipping information to the Germans were sentenced to thirty years in prison today on charges of espionage.

Ten others, including Dr. Kurt Pruefer, the former German Ambassador, and the German naval attache, received twenty to twenty-five-year sentences although they had returned to Germany and were tried without a court appearance.

The principal defendant was Captain Tulio Regis Nacimento, a Brazilian artiller yofficer, who was accused of directing an information service for the enemy.

All the acts charged were committed before Brazil's entry into the war in August, 1942. It was charged that some of the information was delivered to the Nazis through Argentina.

### Swedish Ship Sunk, Crew Saved

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 28 (AP).—The Swedish Legation announced today that the Swedish motorship Venetsia had been torpedoed and sunk, but that its crew of twenty-seven had been rescued after two days at sea and brought here in good condition last Thursday. The vessel plainly displayed flags, lights and other identification when attacked, the legation said.

## *Giraud Invited to Visit U. S. To Confer with Roosevelt*

### President Shows Approval of Eisenhower's Dealings with French General.

WASHINGTON, June 28 — (AP) President Roosevelt set the stamp of his personal approval today on General Dwight D. Eisenhower's handling of the problems stemming out of French wrangling in North Africa by permitting an announcement that he had invited General Henri Giraud to visit Washington when his military responsibilities permit.

In effect, also, the President's action tended promptly to confirm the authoritative summarization of American and Allied policy toward French factions in Africa outlined in Associated Press dispatches from Washington yesterday and today. The invitation to General Giraud appears a definite new American rebuff for General Charles de Gaulle, Giraud's aggressive rival for French military supremacy in the African operations theater.

**Date Not Announced**

The invitation was transmitted and Gen. Giraud's acceptance received through military, not diplomatic channels, a month ago. No date for the Giraud visit to Washington has been announced.

It is indicated, however, that the French leader will not leave his post while Allied invasion operations based on French Africa are pending or in progress. His presence and cooperation under Gen. Eisenhower in carrying out plans for aggressive military action against the Axis in continental Europe or its island outposts is deemed essential to success by the Allied commander and the Anglo-American High Command here and in London.

That was revealed when Gen. Eisenhower informed the French Committee for National Liberation at Algiers that he could not permit it to interfere with Gen. Giraud's absolute command of French army, navy and air forces in North and West Africa, or tolerate attempts to disrupt Gen. Giraud's officer corps. Gen. DeGaulle and his supporters on the French committee claiming to represent French sovereignty had sought to carry through a reorganization of Gen. Giraud's forces.

**Compromise in Effect**

The result was a compromise [illegible] the French committee effect. Under it Gen. [illegible] ained full French command un[illegible]er Gen. Eisenhower in French North and West Africa. De Gaulle was assigned to similar command of French territorial forces in other regions under French control.

An authoritative informant closely in touch with Anglo-American policy described this as a French "private political compromise" which added "serious complications" to the military situation in Africa. This informant, who cannot be quoted by name, said that the activities of Gen. De Gaulle and of the "two headed" French committee "have already undermined the spirit of the French army" and indicated that Gen. Eisenhower would be fully supported from Washington in dealing with the situation as military requirements demanded without regard to Gen. De Gaulle and his followers.

Transmission of the President's invitation to Gen. Giraud through military rather than diplomatic channels is a further indication of this policy. It was obviously designed to give it the nature of a strictly military and non-political recognition of Giraud's leadership in Africa.

It tended also to affirm Gen. Eisenhower's position that Gen. Giraud is the only high ranking French military figure in Africa with whom he can work successfully in pressing the attack on the Axis.

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## 13 RAIDS SMASH AT KISKA ISLAND, BASES IN PACIFIC

### Japanese Airfields Blasted in Widespread Areas by Army, Navy Planes.

WASHINGTON, June 28. — (AP) A sharp step-up in bombing raids throughout the Pacific sent American bombers roaring at Japanese bases in 13 battering attacks on Saturday, starting fires in camp areas and damaging airfields and anti-aircraft emplacements.

The brunt of the assault, the Navy reported today, was borne by Kiska, last foothold of the Japanese in the Aleutians, where heavy and medium bombers struck seven times in a single day. In the south Pacific, much-bombed Munda on New Georgia island was attacked twice while other bombers blasted Kahili, Rekata bay, Ballale island and Vila, all in the Solomon islands area.

**Eight Fires Break Out**

Bombs pounded down through the clouds and fog over Kiska to blast anti-aircraft emplacements, tear holes in the Japanese airfield runway and set eight fires roaring in the camp area.

Seven times Liberator heavy bombers and Mitchell and Ventura medium bombers swung over the base at the foot of rocky hills on the shore of the north Pacific island. Lightning and Warhawk fighters joined in the raids, strafing the camp area and the gun positions dug into the rocks.

The heavy series of raids in a single day boosted to 16 the number of times bombers and fighters have sped out from American bases in the Aleutians to attack Kiska in three consecutive days after a lull in bombing due to fog and low clouds shrouding the island chain.

Far south in the Solomons the Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo bomb teams carried on their battering assaults on Japanese bases. One such group lashed Vila on Kolombangara island. Their bomb loads blasted the runway at that enemy base and plunged into the camp area where barracks and supplies could have been damaged.

**Runway Blasted**

A similar group carried out one of the attacks on Munda, pock-marking the runway and tearing holes in the revetment area, smashing protection for grounded enemy planes.

Heavy bombers—Army and Navy versions of the Liberator—made the second raid on Munda, but results, the Navy said in a communique, were not observed. Their attacks were a part of a mission which took the bombers into action also against Kahili, enemy airbase on Bougainville island and Ballale island, a supply base.

In another raid, the Navy reported that Avenger bombers attacked Rekata bay on Santa Isabel island. Results there were not reported.

## 9 JAPANESE SHIPS BLASTED BY SUBS IN PACIFIC WATERS

### Six Vessels Sunk, Three

## Others Damaged by U. S. Raiders.

## TRANSPORT TORPEDOED

## Japs Raid Darwin, Cause Little Damage, Lose Two Planes.

WASHINGTON, June 28 — (AP) American submarines, battling to break the Japanese shipping lines in the Pacific, have sunk or damaged nine more vessels supplying the enemy's far flung bases.

In addition, the Navy reported today, an enemy destroyer and a mine layer have been sent to the bottom.

**Six Sunk, Three Damaged**

Of the nine supply ships, six were sunk and three damaged by torpedoes and shells. The destroyed ships included one large transport, which may have been carrying troops as well as supplies, three medium-sized cargo vessels, a small cargo vessel and a small schooner. Listed as damaged were a large transport and two more medium sized cargo vessels.

The new attacks raised to 269 the submarine's tally against Japanese craft. Of the total, Navy communiques have reported 190 sunk, 29 probably sunk and 50 damaged.

The Navy gave no indication of when or where the attacks occurred except that they were carried out by submarines patrolling in "Pacific and Far East" waters. This is in line with the Navy's policy of disclosing no information beyond the type of vessel sunk. However, in announcements of decorations of submarine officers for previous forays against enemy shipping it has been disclosed that submarines have operated within view of the Japanese shore line.

## ATTACK ON JAPAN IS PROMISED SOON

## Gen. McNarney Declares Allies Rapidly Approach Final Victory.

WASHINGTON, June 28 — (AP) Assurance that the United Nations are rapidly approaching final victory and a promise that war will be carried to Japan "in a most violent and destructive way" came today from Lieut. Joseph T. McNarney, deputy chief of staff.

Disclosure of his statements to the Senate Appropriations committee, which recommended $71,500,000,000 for the War department during the coming fiscal year, was coincident with Presidential approval of a bill making $33,000,000,000 available to the Navy.

Gen. McNarney's optimistic forecast was accompanied by testimony of Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold that by next spring the Army air force will be the most powerful ever assembled by any nation and will have superiority in the air in every theater of warfare.

Outlining plans for construction of 74,000 combat planes during the fiscal year beginning next Thursday, including 36,000 bombers and 38,000 fighters, Gen. Arnold emphasized that by early next year the United States will have "superior forces, both in number and quality, against every enemy airforce which we will be opposing."

"The condition is therefore different from the last time I appeared before you when we were called upon to feed all eight different theaters in the four corners of the world, when we did not have the equipment, when we did not have the personnel and when every theater commander quite rightly thought his job was the biggest in the war," Gen. Arnold stated.

**Victory Not Close**

Testimony before the Senate committee, made public today as the Senate moved to pass the bill, showed that Senator Gurney (R-SD) had warned Gen. McNarney that there was a growing tendency among some persons to feel that "the war is going to be over on Thanksgiving day" and that his statement of "rapidly approaching" victory might lead them to believe they were "on the right track."

Gen. McNarney conceded that the word "rapidly" might be an over statement, but added:

**Army Makes Progress**

"In the training and equipping of our armies and getting them ready for combat, we have made enormous progress in the past year. We have now committed to act, in concert with other United Nations, a rather large force.

"Our operations in the Pacific have turned the tide of Japanese advance into a gradual withdrawal toward their home bases. x x x It is our intention to bring the war home to Japan in such a manner that the whole empire will feel its full impact in a most violent and destructive way.

"Our Allies are with us and we are united in our efforts to defeat the Axis. The combined chiefs of staff have well-defined plans to accomplish this end."

Both the Army and Navy appropriation bills are the largest ever proposed for either branch of the armed services and both contained large sums for war planes. The Navy bill carried $27,637,222,198 in direct appropriations and about $6,000,000,000 in contractural authority. One of the major items was $5,000,000,000 for an additional 27,000 Navy planes.

## SUBSIDIES FAILING TO CURB INFLATION, SAYS HEAD OF WFA

## Conflict of Authority on Policy Assailed in Letter to Roosevelt.

## RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

## President Defends Subsidy Plan, Declares No Other Was Offered.

JUN 29 1943

## CONGRESS UPSET

## Leaders Had Expected Davis to Be Appointed Food 'Czar' Soon.

WASHINGTON, June 28—(AP) Chester C. Davis, the man President Roosevelt drafted three months ago to solve the food problem, stepped out today, telling the President flatly that the program to combat inflation won't work in its present form.

Appointed to succeed Mr. Davis as war food administrator was Marvin Jones, former House member with an agricultural background. Mr. Jones was chairman of the recent International Food conference at Hot Springs, Va.

**Exchange of Letters**

The resignation of Mr. Davis, which capped weeks of turbulent debate in Congress and out about the subsidy system, was made public in an exchange of pointed letters between him and President Roosevelt.

In a letter dated June 16, Mr. Davis said that while he had responsibility over food, other persons were exercising authority "not only over broad food policy, but day-to-day actions." He also expressed belief that the President's program to use subsidies to hold down food costs to consumers won't be effective unless it is accompanied, as in England, "by current tax and savings programs that drain off excess buying power, and by tight control and management of the food supply."

Therefore, Mr. Davis asked to be relieved as soon as he had launched the 1944 food production program and a broad food educational program, which he estimated would be under way "before the middle of July."

**Defends Subsidies**

The President, in a letter defending the subsidy program, said "It would be unfair to you to insist that you remain in your position when you feel that, all things considered, you cannot wholeheartedly support a program to hold down the cost of living." He also said he did not think Mr. Davis should finally determine the 1944 food program, since his successor "would then be called upon to administer a program which he had no part in determining."

Thus, in effect, Mr. Davis served notice that he was resigning soon, had favored Mr. Davis for this proposed new post.

JUN 29 1943

Chairman Fulmer (D-SC) of the House Agriculture committee, author of a bill to create a food "czar", said "with this change in food administrators I feel it will be almost useless to pass legislation as contemplated by my bill."

The Fulmer bill, bearing bi-partisan support, would take food pricing and rationing powers from the Office of Price Administration and place them in the hands of the war food administrator, now having supervision over production and distribution. A similar measure has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Vandenberg (R-Mich).

**Plan Rested on Davis**

Rep. Wolcott (R-Mich), ranking minority member of the House Banking committee, said "the whole scheme of transferring OPA powers to the War Food administration has been predicated on confidence in Chester Davis."

Rep. Jenkins (R-Ohio), chairman of the Republican congressional food study committee, however, said Mr. Davis' resignation "justifies" a recommendation of food study committee to place all wartime powers in the hands of one man.

"Mr. Davis would have been an ideal food administrator," Rep Jenkins said.

Senator Vandenberg said he thought Mr. Davis' action demonstrated the necessity for Congress to pass the "czar" legislation.

"Davis' chief complaint seems to have been lack of authority," Senator Vandenberg said. "If the Fulmer bill could be passed, we might hope for Davis' return to a job which he is more qualified to fill than any man in America."

Senators Bankhead (D-Ala) and Aiken (R-Vt) said they were not surprised at Mr. Davis' action and Senator Russell (D-Ga) commented:

"While I have every respect for the ability of Marvin Jones, we can ill afford to spare men of the character and caliber of Chester Davis in these times of emergency."

**Loss to Government**

Senator Clark (D-Mo) termed Mr. Davis' resignation "a very great loss to the government and one that won't be filled by the appointment of Marvin Jones."

Senator Wheeler (D-Mont) said he considered Mr. Davis one of the best men in the country for the job and that he "regretted exceedingly" that he found it necessary to resign.

Chairman Steagall (D-Ala), House Banking committee chairman, said he was "sorry it happened because Chester Davis had the confidence of a great many people of this country."

Meanwhile, House supporters of President Roosevelt's subsidy plan of price rollbacks apparently adopted a delaying action against the Commodity Credit corporation extension bills, which embrace bans on the use of subsidies for such rollbacks.

**Floor Battle Seen**

House leaders decided against an attempt today to appoint members of a conference committee to compose differences in the Senate and House versions when it appeared a floor battle might be encountered. There was some discussion of bringing the matter up tomorrow under a special rule.

Earlier, Rep. Fulmer had announced he would seek to have the conferees write into the Community Credit bill provisions for creating a food czar, with complete jurisdiction over production, distribution, pricing and rationing.

Herbert Hoover, former President and food administrator during World war I, endorsed the all-powerful food administrator idea yesterday. President Roosevelt has frowned upon it.

Shortly after his resignation was announced at the White House, Mr. Davis called a press conference of newsmen assigned to the food administration to express what he termed his "mixed emotions" at leaving the food post.

"I had hoped," he said, "to have an opportunity to discuss the whole problem with the President. But that opportunity did not develop. It probably is just as well."

He had nothing to say about the contents of the President's letter replying to his resignation.

Mr. Davis was reluctant to discuss his short tenure as food administrator. He did say, however, that one of his greatest difficulties and disappointments was his "lack of opportunity to get at the nerve center where food policies were made." He added:

"There were a large number of participants in the formation of those policies, you know."

**Explains Needs**

He expressed belief that a successful war food program would have to emphasize three main points:

(1) The production of an abundance of food that can supply a well-balanced if limited diet. Such foods, he said, would include potatoes, dry beans and peas, green and yellow leafy vegetables, supplemented with foods in shorter supply, such as meats and milk.

(2) More effective governmental control and management of the food supply. He said price ceilings and general food orders in themselves were not sufficient to provide proper flow of foods. He suggested extension of the government meat board set up in Chicago to regulate distribution of meat among civilian, military and lend-lease uses.

(3) A broad education program on production, conservation and sharing of food.

Mr. Davis said he planned to spend a few days visiting relatives in North Carolina before returning to his home in St. Louis. He said he would resume his former post as president of the Federal Reserve bank at St. Louis "if they want me."

When he took the food administratorship in March, it was announced that he was taking a leave of absence from the banking position.

In St. Louis, William T. Nardin, chairman of the board of directors of the bank, said, "There is no question about Mr. Davis resuming the presidency of the bank. We want him back."

JUN 29 1943

and the President told him to quit now.

Mr. Davis did not mention names when he complained that other persons were exercising authority in the food field. Among those whose functions pertain to food are James F. Byrnes, war mobilization director; Fred M. Vinson, economic stabilization director, and the Office of Price Administration.

Mr. Davis, a St. Louis banker, was formerly director of the Agricultural Adjustment administration. His resignation came as Congress neared a final decision on legislation killing the Office of Price Administration's food price rollback program.

In his letter to Mr. Davis, President Roosevelt recalled that he had been directed by Congress to stabilize living costs along the levels of last Sept. 15 and had been authorized to carry out the program through any agency or department he chose.

Accordingly, Mr. Roosevelt said, he had created the Office of Economic Stabilization and empowered the director to settle any disputes arising between the food and price administrator.

**Covers Other Items**

Observing that stabilization extends to rent, clothing and wages as well as food, the President said:

"If we are to stabilize all prices, we must place the final responsibility in one official. I know of no better method of coordinating the work of the food administrator and the price administrator, although that method does require a willingness on the part of both administrators to accept the decisions of the stabilization director."

The chief executive said he agreed with Mr. Davis on the need of a tax and savings program to bolster price and rationing programs but he said he could not sit back and fail to push other measures, "such as limited consumers' subsidies," just because Congress has not provided the tax legislation he has requested.

"Of course you know," Mr. Roosevelt added, "that I also favor and have advocated such support programs and incentive payments to producers as will enable us to obtain the necessary war production."

**No Other Program Offered**

The President, referring to subsidies, said he had expressed favor only for limited payments to maintain farm prices and hold down consumer prices. He said he had stated his willingness to consider any other program that would accomplish these aims but "none has been offered me."

In Congress, where both houses have voted to kill the Office of Price Administration's program to rollback food prices through payments of subsidies to processors, Mr. Davis's resignation brought expressions of regret and chilled some—but not all—the enthusiasm for the creation of a food "czar" with full authority over all food problems. Many of the legislators

## DIRECTOR OF MINES APPOINTED BY ICKES

## Carl E. Newton, Railroad Head, Selected to Direct Coal Production.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—(AP) Secretary of Interior Ickes announced tonight he had appointed Carl Elbridge Newton, 45-year-old president of the Chesapeake and Ohio

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Railroad company, as director of mine operations for the Federal government.

Secretary Ickes, as custodian of the mines which the government took over on May 1, designated Mr. Newton to head the organization charged with keeping coal production going until the labor crisis endangering it is past.

Mr. Newton, a Cleveland resident and onetime assistant U. S. district attorney in New York and special assistant state attorney general for New York, supervised the largest coal hauling carrier in the world as president of the Chesapeake and Ohio, Secretary Ickes said. The secretary added in a statement:

"Mr. Newton's appointment as director of mine operations represents the selection of an individual with a vital public interest in and knowledge of coal, free of any partisan connection with either operators or mine workers' organizations.

**Drafted for Task**

"He will be a full-time government worker, whose services are loaned by his railroad as a contribution to the war effort. I am delighted to have been able to draft him for this unprecedented and extremely difficult task."

Appointment of a director of mine operations underscored Secretary Ickes' statement to a congressional committee today that while he hoped government operation of the mines would be brief "I regret to say there is nothing that leads me to believe that this will be so."

Secretary Ickes has begun setting up an organization to exercise "active supervision" over management of the mines, which are still directed by the former private operators who now act as agents of the government.

He has named an eight-member committee composed of chiefs of mine owning companies to advise in development of a program to be applied to the soft coal industry. A similar setup has been projected for the anthracite industry later.

Mr. Newton will have a status independent of the solid fuels administration headed by Secretary Ickes, but will have the services of the solid fuels office at his command. He will be responsible directly to Secretary Ickes for mine operations. Secretary Ickes' office reported he was expected here tomorrow to start his new work.

## Allied Planes And Subs Hamper Axis Shipping

Washington, June 28 (AP)—Allied bombers and submarines have "severely hampered," German and Italian shipping, the Board of Economic Warfare said today, but cautioned that this should not be interpreted to mean that the enemy is cracking because those two powers are not so dependent upon water-borne transport as Japan, Great Britain and the United States.

"It does mean, however," the board said, "that the European Axis powers are under increasing strain at a time when construction of new tonnage in the United States is proceeding in the greatest volume in history, and British yards are busily engaged."

The board said Axis shipyards on the Mediterranean were unable to meet their relatively low quotas for new tonnage, with shipyards in some areas severely bombed, and others filled beyond capacity with ships under repair.

## 33-Billion Naval Bill Is Signed by Roosevelt

**Measure Carries Five-Billion Item for 27,000 Planes**

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—President Roosevelt signed today the largest naval appropriation bill in the nation's history, providing approximately $33,000,000,000 for the twelve monthe starting July 1.

The measure carried $27,637,222,198 in direct appropriations and approximately $6,000,000,000 in contractural authority, one of the major items being approximately $5,000,000,000 to provide the Navy an additional 27,000 planes.

The President also approved the $2,621,366,879 independent offices supply bill, which had been held up on Capitol Hill by a dispute over the National Resources Planning Board. As finally passed, the legislation called for abolition of the board Aug. 31.

## Madam Chiang Ending Visit

**Will Return to Chungking Soon; Won't Stop in London**

WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—Madam Chiang Kai-shek will return to Chungking soon, T. V. Soong, the Chinese Foreign Minister, said today. He added that she does not plan to visit London en route.

Mr. Soong called on Secretary of State Cordell Hull this morning for an exchange of views on the international situation and told reporters of Madam Chiang's plans.

## Riot Emergency Curbs Are Lifted in Detroit

**Federal Troops Will Remain; Death Toll Now 33**

DETROIT, June 28 (AP).—All emergency restrictions in effect in Detroit since the race rioting of a week ago were lifted today by Governor Harry F. Kelly and military authorities. The United States Army troops that have been on riot duty, however, will remain in the city as a percautionary measure.

Amusement places and saloons are permitted to resume normal hours and bottled liquor again may be sold.

The only restrictions left on civilians, under the order, are that they shall not bear arms of any sort and shall not gather in public assemblies of a type which would "aggravate or incite" the situation. There has been no report of violence since the appearance of troops last Monday night.

The death today of Chester Chatman, forty - two - year - old Negro, raised the official police count of riot fatalities to thirty-three, with two other cases listed as possibly caused by the fighting.

## Army Lists Six Dead In Crash in Louisiana

*New York and New Jersey Flyers Among Victims*

LAKE CHARLES, La., June 28 (AP).—Names of six men killed in the crash of two A-20 type planes about eight miles northwest of Merryville Friday afternoon were released today by the public relations office of the Lake Charles Army Air Field following notification of next of kin. The list follows:

Second Lieutenant Paul F. Curdy, pilot, twenty-eight, son of Roy D. Curdy, of Near Bremerton, Wash.

Second Lieutenant Howard J. Hildebrandt, pilot, son of John C. Hildebrandt, Philadelphia.

Second Lieutenant Vincent L. Jasiniski, of Monsey, N. Y., son of Vincent J. Jasiniski, Spring Valley, N. Y.

Staff Sergeant Richard L. Wentling, twenty-one, son of Mrs. Grace Hackman, Lititz, Pa.

Sergeant Lawrence E. Zelley, eighteen, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Zelley, Burlington, N. J.

Private Thomas F. Riley, twenty-three, son of Mrs. Mae Riley, 1102 Washington Street, Hoboken.

## DESTROYER INGERSOLL IS LAUNCHED IN MAINE

BATH, Me., June 28 — (AP) Two members of a distinguished naval family, a rear admiral who served as chief of staff of the Atlantic fleet and his grandson, were honored today with the launching of the destroyer Ingersoll at the Bath Iron Works Corp. yard.

Miss Alice Jean Ingersoll of La-Porte, Ind., daughter of the late Rear Admiral Royal R. Ingersoll, and Mrs. Helen Earle Ingersoll of Norfolk, Va., widow of Lieut. Royal R. Ingersoll, his grandson, were co-sponsors of the fighting craft.

Lieut. Ingersoll was killed in action in World War I. He was the son of Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, commander-in-chief, Atlantic fleet, whose flagship is the U.S.S. Constellation at Newport, R. I.

Both Rear Admiral and Lieut. Ingersoll were residents of La-Porte.

Admiral Ingersoll was present as the craft named for his father and son went down the ways.

## 2 Boats Transferred to Peru

MIAMI, Fla., June 28 (AP).—Two eighty-three-foot anti-submarine patrol boats—the first to be transferred under lend-lease terms to Peru at this port—were turned over to the South American republic's navy today. Captain E. W. Strother, of the United States Navy, made the official presentation, and Rear Admiral Enrique Labarthe, Peruvian Naval Attache at Washington, accepted.

## NAZI SPY LEARNED SHIPPING DATA BY VISITING TAVERNS

**FBI Calls Arrest a 'Lesson for American Public'**

NEW YORK, June 28—(AP) Ernest Frederick Lehmitz, 57, whose arrest was termed a "lesson for the American public" by special FBI agent E. E. Conroy, pleaded guilty today before a U. S. commissioner to FBI charges that he had gathered important war information for the Nazi intelligence system while serving as an air raid warden.

Lehmitz, a naturalized U. S. citizen who Mr. Conroy said had been trained as a spy in Germany, pleaded guilty before U. S. Commissioner Martin C. Epstein in Brooklyn and was held in $50,000 bail for grand jury action. He cannot be sentenced by a U. S. commissioner and will be prosecuted under the wartime espionage act which provides a sentence of death or 30 years in prison for conviction.

**Was Air Raid Warden**

In disclosing details of Lehmitz's activities, Mr. Conroy said that the German native who had served as an air raid warden in Tompkinsville, Staten Island, "was known to have frequented bars and restaurants where members of the armed forces and defense workers gathered."

Mr. Conroy described Lehmitz's activities as follows:

Using invisible ink to pen his messages between the lines and on the reserve side of apparently innocuous letters to friends in various parts of Europe, Lehmitz transmitted war information of a confidential nature to known German espionage contacts.

His reports dealt with all types of national defense and even included brief comments on American public opinion which Mr. Conroy said was of paramount interest to Nazi intelligence.

**Described Convoys**

In one message he described a shipment of bomb sights by the American government. He also sent details of the construction and repair of ships at the Brooklyn Navy yard, the loading of freighters at Norfolk and Newport News, Va., and the type and number of tanks and guns being carried in a convoy. Another message included the number of ships in certain convoys, their destinations and a description of their cargoes.

He described air raid precautions here as "indescribable confusion." Sending much information concerning Allied invasion plans he wrote on one occasion, "place and time of the intended landing attempt not possible to confirm, whether the continent of Europe, from Great Britain or Spanish and Portuguese islands."

Mr. Conroy said Lehmitz was "known to have gone into as many as five or six taverns in a single day, each time listening carefully for any scrap of information which he might overhear from a merchant seaman or a defense worker.

"The lesson is that we must be on our guard against such specialized agents as Lehmitz whose highly trained minds can reconstruct the entire makeup of a convoy or troop movement from fragmentary information obtained at random but with a definite purpose in mind."

Mr. Conroy said that Lehmitz, who is married and childless, was born in Hamburg, Germany, first entered this country in 1908, and from 1913 until the United States entered the first World war served in the German consulate in New York. During the first World war he was classed as a "dangerous enemy alien," Mr. Conroy added.

## INVASION DATE SET SATURDAY BY NAZIS

**Prediction Broadcast By Berlin Does Not Name Point Where Attack Is Expected**

JUN 29 1943

New York, June 28 (AP)—The Germans reached into their propaganda bag and set a new date—Saturday, July 3—for the anticipated Allied onslaught against the Axis.

This new invasion forecast was broadcast by the German radio and attributed to London reports reaching Stockholm, but there was no elaboration concerning the point or points at which the Germans expected the blow. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

Earlier this month the Nazis set June 22 for the Allied attack.

## Swedish Motorship Torpedoed and Sunk

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The British radio quoted an official Swedish announcement today that the Swedish motorship Venetsia had been torpedoed and sunk.

The Swedish announcement, in a broadcast heard here by CBS, did not give the location of the sinking, but it was said that the crew, all of whom were saved, were taken to Rio de Janeiro.

## 18,000 Wounded And Sick Leave Africa By Plane

New York, June 28 (AP)—Revelation that 18,000 sick and wounded men had been evacuated from the African war theater by airplanes of the United States army was made tonight by Brig. Gen. David N. W. Grant, air surgeon of the Army Air Forces.

General Grant, in a speech before the Advertising Federation of America, said that "some days we moved as many as 600 patients—that's three times as many patients as can be carried by a hospital train on any one trip."

Not all of the 18,000 men were Americans, he said. Many were British and French.

Commenting on what air power had done to aid military medicine, General Grant recalled the air forces once flew a complete 250-bed hospital from one African battlefield to another when the shifting of hospital facilities became urgently necessary.

The general attributed the low death rate among wounded men in this war to four factors, and said they ranked thus in importance: blood plasma, quick evacuation to medical treatment, sulfa drugs and surgery.

## SULTAN RETURNS TO PALACE

NEW YORK, June 28 — (AP) Sidi Mohammed, the sultan of Morocco, has returned to his palace at Fez in a Flying Fortress after a three-day visit with the United States Fifth army, the Dakar radio said tonight in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications commission.

## DEGAULLE'S BROTHER FLEES

NEW YORK, June 28 — (AP) CBS quoted a French-language broadcast of the British radio today as saying that a Parisian brother of Gen. Charles de Gaulle who was arrested recently by the Germans had escaped from custody.

## What's Behind The War News

By GLENN BABB

Those reports reaching London that the German High Command has ordered the removal of 50 divisions from the Russian theater

to other fronts are calculated to encourage belief that Hitler has abandoned any plans for a 1943 offensive in the east. For that reason it would be wise to receive them with caution. They fit too well into the pattern of a possible German propaganda campaign to lull the Allies into belief that there is no urgency about the job of taking some of the burden off Russia or to encourage relaxation of the Red army's guard against a sudden German smash.

In brief the reports—credited to a source with underground connections in Europe—are that the German command proposes to send from Russia ten divisions to the strategic reserve, 15 to western France, nine to northern France, four to southern France and 12 to the Balkans. Such movement would reduce the German armies in Russia by about one-fourth, probably cut them well below the strength necessary for any aggressive action.

No matter whether any such wholesale shift of Hitler's land forces from east to west and south is under way or contemplated, there is no doubt that he is making a gigantic effort to make good the boasts of his propaganda machine about the impregnability of the European fortress.

The British and American air assault on the Ruhr already has compelled him to concentrate the best of his air forces in western Europe. The speed with which the final phase of the Tunisian campaign was carried through and the poor record compiled by his U-boats for April, May and June have forced him to prepare to meet invasion weeks, perhaps months, sooner than he had hoped would be necessary.

He knows it would be suicidal not to be ready to meet an assault any day now by the great Allied armies poised in North Africa and the Middle East and in the British isles.

Hence it is entirely logical to believe that the German command has shifted between 20 and 30 divisions into France in recent weeks. Whether these come from Russia or from the reserve pool within Germany itself, such a movement would mean a drastic reorientation of the strategic outlook. At this stage of the war, with a whole continent to defend, the strategic reserve must be maintained and any temporary drafts thereon would have to be replaced quickly. Such replacements probably could come now only from Russia, where the bulk of Hitler's armies have been held since 1941.

As to the riddle whether Germany has abandoned her 1943 offensive against Russia, the passing of each week makes an affirmative answer more reasonable. The eastern battle lines remain essentially as they have been since the Germans were halted on the Donets last March after their local comeback in the Ukraine and from neither side comes convincing evidence that any major attack is imminent.

Hitler may hope by remaining on the defensive in the east to encourage the Allies to withhold any blows that they may have prepared for delivery the moment the German armies are committed in the east. There are some indications of a German hope that time might work for the Axis in such a period of delay, producing political complications and divisions among the Allies, such as a repetition of last summer's friction over the question of a second front.

Be that as it may, the fact is that if the western Allies, by their pressure from the air and their evident preparation for invasion, compel Hitler to redispose his armies they already will have achieved the first objective of a second front, relieving Russia of some of the burden. The passing weeks are more likely to aid them than Hitler, giving greater opportunity for perfection of the preparations for the second and greater objective of the second front, the breaching of the European fortress itself from the south or west.

## 29 Years Ago Today

# Sarajevo Incident Started World War

### Austrian Archduke Shot By Serb Student After Bomb Missed Mark

By the Associated Press.

Twenty-nine years ago today in the Bosnian city of Sarajevo, near which Yugoslav guerrillas now are battling the Axis invaders, a young Serb nationalist assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and his wife, Sophie, and touched off the World War.

It was a hot sunny day in the provincial capital when the heir-apparent to the throne of Austria-Hungary stepped off a special train, inspected a guard of honor drawn up to welcome him and entered an open car to drive to the town hall.

The archduke, a stiff and formal man, with large, up-pointed mustache, sat straight in the automobile although tired from a long tour of inspections and watching maneuvers of the Austrian Army. His wife, who had joined him only a short time previously, sat beside him dressed in the heavy clothes and thick veils of the motorist of the day.

**Missed by Bomb.**

As they neared the little river that still flows between high walls, the first attempt was made on their lives. A 20-year-old Serbian printer suddenly threw an awkwardly-aimed bomb that missed the archduke's automobile, wounding an aide who was following.

The procession continued and the angry archduke strode to the mayor who stod on the town hall steps in his Sunday best to greet the distinguished visitors.

"What is the good of speeches?" the Archduke growled. "I came to Sarajevo on a visit and I get bombs thrown at me. It is outrageous."

As a precaution, the route for the return trip to the station was changed. But the chauffeur of the royal automobile apparently misunderstood and started out on the previously planned route. He was told to change and as he halted and started to turn the vehicle around it came within the range of Gavrilo Princip, a Serb student.

**Three Shots Fired.**

The boy aimed a Browning revolver, with which he had been practicing for some days, and fired three times. The first shot hit the Archduke in the neck, the second hit him in the leg and the third hit his wife.

The assassination roused the Austrians against the Serbs at a time when ill-feeling between the two countries needed little prodding. Austria's ultimatum and attack on Serbia brought Russia into the war; Germany, acting under an alliance with Austria, declared war on Russia; France joined in through her alliance with Russia and Britain came in through alliances with Belgium and France.

# WAR REPORTERS SERVE AT FRONT

JUN 29 1943

### Casualties High Because Correspondents Go into Thick of Battle.

NEW YORK, June 28 — (AP) Casualties among American war correspondents are high because the men who gather the battle news "are getting into the thick of the fighting as never before."

And that is why Americans at home are getting so accurate a conception of the war's hardships and heroism, writes Harold Denny, New York Times correspondent, in the current issue of Look magazine. The article is entitled "War Correspondents Aren't Soldiers But They Do Die."

Among the 12 correspondents who have been killed, Denny listed Edward Henry Crockett of the Associated Press, in the torpedoing of a British war vessel in the Mediterranean, and Jack Singer, International News Service, who went down with the aircraft carrier Wasp.

Denny also cited Vern Haugland, the AP man decorated by General MacArthur, after spending 43 days in a New Guinea jungle; and Leo S. Disher of the United Press, wounded in the landing at Oran.

"The correspondent is in the army, but not of it," Denny wrote. "He wears an officer's uniform, but has no authority. A civilian, he is forbidden to carry arms, yet he is subject to military law and can be court-martialed for disobedience.

"When the battle is joined, he is in it. When the day's action is over, he umlimbers his portable and types his dispatch on any handy crate.

"His compensation is knowing his stories will help win the war by building morale at home."

THIRD LEAD AERIAL

LONDON, JUNE 28--(AP)--A LARGE FORCE OF UNITED STATES HEAVY BOMBERS ATTACKED TARGETS IN FRANCE LATE TODAY.

THE FIRST BRIEF ANNOUNCEMENT FROM HEADQUARTERS OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY DID NOT SPECIFY TARGETS AND GAVE NO DETAILS ON LOSSES AND AIR VICTORIES.

THE ACTION, PART OF A ROUND-THE-CLOCK AERIAL OFFENSIVE OF HEIGHTENING INTENSITY, FOLLOWED A MORNING SWEEP IN WHICH RAF SPITFIRES AND TYPHOONS SANK TWO GERMAN SHIPS, FORCED ANOTHER TO BEACH, AND STOPPED THREE OTHERS OFF THE DUTCH COAST.

JUN 29 1943

THE DRUM OF THE MULTI-ENGINED MACHINES CONTINUED FOR SEVERAL MINUTES AS THE BIG FORMATION HEADED TOWARD THE CONTINENT BETWEEN BOULOGNE AND CALAIS.

COASTAL WATCHERS SAID THE FORCE APPARENTLY HAD STRUCK DEEP INLAND BECAUSE NO BOMBS WERE HEARD ON THIS SIDE.

THE RAF EMPLOYED TYPHOONS AND HURRICANES AGAINST THE GERMAN CONVOY, FOUND SAILING IN A LINE, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID.

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THESE VESSELS WERE ATTACKED IN WAVES AND THE FINAL WAVE OF FLIERS ALSO ATTACKEDSHIPS, BELIEVED TO BE TUGS, TRYING TO AID THE CONVOY. ONE RAF PLANE WAS LOST, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED, IN CONTRAST TO THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND'S CLAIM THAT NINE WERE SHOT DOWN. THE GERMANS ALSO ASSERTED THAT THE CONVOY SUFFERED ONLY MINOR DAMAGE.

HURTLING THROUGH INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, FIGHTERS CLOSED IN TO 500 OR 600 YARDS WITH GUNS BLAZING IN THE INITIAL ATTACK ON THE CONVOY. AN EXPLOSION AND YELLOW FLAMES SUGGESTING AN AMMUNITION FIRE BURST OUT OF ONE 800-TON SHIP, WHICH WAS BEACHED, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID.

JUN 29 1943

ONE PILOT SAW A 600-TON SHIP SINK WITHIN TEN MINUTES. WHEN THE SECOND WAVE OF PLANES CAME OVER, ANOTHER 600-TON SHIP HAD DISAPPEARED.

OTHER TYPHOON BOMBERS ARRIVING LATER FOUND TWO MORE SHIPS WHICH LOOKED LIKE TUGS PLOUGHING TO THE ASSISTANCE OF THE REMAINING TWO VESSELS AT A STANDSTILL. ONE OF THESE POURED OUT SMOKE AFTER HITS WERE REGISTERED ALL OVER HER, IT WAS STATED.

IN THE BLOWS BY THE MOSQUITOS THE AIR MINISTRY SAID TWO RAILWAY YARDS WERE HIT, LOCOMOTIVES WERE RAKED WITH MACHINE-GUN FIRE AND R-BOATS OFF CHERBOURG WERE STRADDLED WITH BOMBS. xx

LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE RAF, DETERMINED TO CRIPPLE THE NAZIS' POWER TO MOVE RESERVES ALONG THE INVASION COASTLINE, SWITCHED BLOWS DURING THE NIGHT AND SENT SQUADRONS OF MOSQUITOS--THE FORCE'S FASTEST PLANE--DEEP INTO FRANCE TO HAMMER RAILWAYS AND AIRPORTS.

THE AIR MINISTRY REPORTED THAT TWO RAILWAY YARDS WERE HIT, LOCOMOTIVES WERE RAKED WITH MACHINE-GUN FIRE AND R-BOATS OFF CHERBOURG WERE STRADDLED WITH BOMBS.

THERE WERE NO INDICATIONS THAT BRI... PLANES WERE OVER GERMANY DURING THE NIGHT.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME AFTER SEVEN CONSECUTIVE NIGHTLY ATTACKS AGAINST THE RUHR AND WESTERN GERMANY THAT THE RAF FAILED TO STRIKE AT WAR PLANTS IN GERMANY PROPER.

IT WAS THE NINTH NIGHT, HOWEVER, OF THE CURRENT ALLIED AERIAL OFFENSIVE AGAINST HITLER'S EUROPE.

THE WEEKEND ASSAULTS SLACKENED IN INTENSITY HOWEVER, FROM THE PUNISHING RAIDS LAST WEEK ON THE RUHR AND ON AIRPORTS AND RAILWAY TARGETS IN FRANCE.

JUN 29 1943

BAD WEATHER HAMPERED OPERATIONS SATURDAY. AMERICAN BOMBER CREWS RETURNED WITH BOMB RACKS STILL LOADED BECAUSE THEY COULD NOT SPOT THEIR OBJECTIVES THROUGH HEAVY CLOUD FORMATIONS.

COL. CHARLES E. MERION, OF DETROIT, COMMANDER OF A GROUP THAT TOOK PART IN A FOUR-PLY OPERATION OVER FRANCE SATURDAY, DECLARED ON HIS RETURN; "WE DID NOT DROP BOMBS, FOLLOWING AN ARMY AIR FORCE POLICY OF NOT BOMBING INDISCRIMINANTELY OVER FRANCE."

THE RAF FOLLOWED UP SATURDAY NIGHT WITH RAIDS ON UNSPECIFIED TARGETS IN WESTERN AND NORTHWESTERN GERMANY, AND ON OBJECTIVES IN FRANCE.

NAZI SHIPPING OFF THE DUTCH COAST WAS ATTACKED SUNDAY AFTERNOON AND THREE ESCORT VESSELS AND A SUPPLY SHIP WERE REPORTED PROBABLY DAMAGED. TWO ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND SEVERAL OTHERS DAMAGED, WHILE ONE BRITISH PLANE FAILED TO RETURN, THE BRITISH SAID.

THE VICHY RADIO DECLARED NUMEROUS ALLIED PLANES, FROM SINGLE-

SEATER FIGHTERS TO FOUR-ENGINED FORTRESSES, WERE OVER FRANCE DURING THE DAY.

IN THE SATURDAY NIGHT MISSION, THE RAF ALSO LAID MINES IN ENEMY WATERS, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

LONDON HAD A BRIEF DAYLIGHT ALERT EARLY TODAY AND ONE ENEMY PLANE WAS REPORTED DESTROYED OFF THE SOUTHEAST COAST. IN ALL OTHER SUNDAY OPERATIONS FIVE ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

(THE GERMAN PRESS DECLARED NEW TYPES OF NAZI FIGHTER FORMATIONS WERE BEING EMPLOYED SUCCESSFULLY AGAINST THE AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES WHICH HAVE DEALT SUCH HEAVY BLOWS TO GOERING'S AIR FORCE. DISPATCHES TO BERN ASSERTED THAT 26 AMERICAN BOMBERS WERE SHOT DOWN WHEN AN ATTACK ON BREMEN WAS THWARTED FRIDAY. AN EIGHTH U.S.AIR FORCE COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID NORTHWEST GERMAN TARGETS WERE ATTACKED FRIDAY IN HEAVY WEATHER ALSO ANNOUNCED 17 PLANES HAD BEEN LOST.)

THE CURRENT OFFENSIVE BEGAN JUNE 19 WITH AN RAF NIGHT RAID ON THE SCHNEIDER ARMAMENT WORKS AT LE CREUSOT, 170 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PARIS.

ONLY ONE TOWN OF MORE THAN 100,000--MUCHEN-GLADBACH, WEST OF DUESSELDORF--HAS ESCAPED DAMAGE FROM THE RAF'S BATTERING OF THE RUHR VALLEY.

JUN 29 1943

BOCHUM AND GELSENKIRCHEN WERE THE LAST TO GET A HEAVY LOAD OF EXPLOSIVES. THEY WERE ATTACKED BY THE RAF FRIDAY NIGHT.

BY JAMES F.KING

LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-A NEW SERIES OF AIR BLOWS AT GERMANY'S STRAINED RAILWAY SYSTEM WAS FORECAST BY MILITARY OBSERVERS TODAY AS A POSSIBLE FOLLOW-UP TO THE TERRIFIC BATTERING OF THE INDUSTRIAL RUHR IN THE ALLIES' CAMPAIGN OF STRATEGIC BOMBING TO SAP THE NAZIS' STRENGTH.

THIS PHASE OF THE AIR WAR WAS SUGGESTED EVEN AS REICHSMARSHAL HERMANN GOERING WAS REPORTED BEING LURED INTO RISKING THE GERMAN AIR FORCE RESERVES HE HAD BEEN CAREFULLY HUSBANDING IN A DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO WARD OFF A KNOCKOUT BLOW TO THE RUHR.

FACED WITH BEING FORCED TO MAKE A QUICK SHIFT OF TROOPS OVER LONG DISTANCES THAT SEPARATE THE RUSSIAN, ITALIAN AND CHANNEL FRONTS, THE GERMSNS ARE RELYING HEAVILY ON A RAIL LINK-UP WHICH ALREADY HAS BEEN UNDER HEAVY ATTACK.

THE GERMAN LINES ARE REGARDED BY MILITARY OBSERVERS AS BEING ESPECIALLY VULNERABLE FROM THE AIR. THE FULL EFFECT OF DAMAGE ALREADY INFLICTED UPON TRAINS AND REPAIR FACTORIES WILL TELL IN A DRAWN-OUT CAMPAIGN, AND COULD FORCE THE NAZIS TO DRAW IN DEFENSE LINES AROUND THE HITLER EUROPEAN "FORTRESS."

ALMOST DAILY AND NIGHTLY EXCURSIONS AGAINST AXIS COMMUNICATIONS ALONG THE INVASION COAST HAVE BEEN COSTING THE GERMANS BETWEEN 100 AND 150 LOCOMOTIVES MONTHLY, LONDON SOURCES HAVE ESTIMATED.

THE NAZIS HAVE MADE NO EFFORT TO CONCEAL THEY HAVE BEEN BADLY SHAKEN BY THE RUHR RAIDS.

JUN 29 1943

THE MOSCOW RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE SOVIET MONITOR HERE, REPORTED THAT HEINRICH HIMMLER, THE GESTAPO CHIEFTAIN, HAD SENT A SPECIAL SS DIVISION TO THE DEVASTATED AREAS.

UNITS OF THIS DIVISION WERE REPORTED GIVEN UNLIMITED POWERS, INCLUDING THE PROCLAIMING OF A STATE OF EMERGENCY. THEY WERE REPORTED QUARTERED IN DORTMUND, ESSEN, BOCHUM, GELSENKIRCHEN AND DUISBURG, ALL OF WHICH HAVE BEEN POUNDED HEAVILY BY ALLIED BOMBERS.

THE MOSCOW RADIO ALSO DECLARED SS PATROLS GUARDING THE MOVEMENT OF COAL TRAINS AND BIG RUHR AND RHINELAND RAILWAY STATIONS HAVE BEEN

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CONSIDERABLY REINFORCED.

(EDITORS--IF DESIRED, THE ABOVE MAY BE USED AS AN ADD OR INSERT TO THE REGULAR BRITISH AERIAL STORY UNDER LONDON DATE.)

LONDON--SECOND ADD THIRD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL X X X OF JULY.

LIEUT.ROBERT LANGLOID OF APPLETON, WIS., TAILGUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "BLACK GHOST," IN WHICH COL.BUDD J.PEASELEE OF SALINAS, CALIF., WAS GROUP COMMANDER AND OBSERVER, SAID "AS WE TURNED AWAY FROM THE TARGET AN OPAQUE BLANKET OF SMOKE BILLOWED UP TOWARDS US" AT BEAUMONT-LE-ROGER.

LIEUT.CLYDE CARLSON OF MINNEAPOLIS, BOMBARDIER ON THE FORTRESS "BAD MONEY," SAID:

"THE BURST OF FLAME COVERED AN AREA OF A BIG CITY BLOCK. HANGARS AND BARRACKS MUST HAVE BEEN WIPED OUT BECAUSE THEY WERE BRACKETED WITH BOMBS."

RAF TYPHOONS, ETC., IN FOURTH GRAPH AS BEFORE.

JUN 29 1943

LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-U.S. ARMY ARTILLERY WILL BE REPAIRED IN A BRITISH GUN SHOP WITH TOMMIES AND AMERICAN SOLDIER EXPERTS WORKING SIDE BY SIDE UNDER A REVERSE LEND-LEASE AGREEMENT, BRIG. GEN. HENRY B.SAYLER, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE OF THE SERVICE OF SUPPLY, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MAJOR THOMAS T.HOLME OF 914 FILLMOR ST., PHIL

MAJOR THOMAS T.HOLME OF 914 FILLMORE ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA., CHIEF OF WEAPONS MAINTENANCE, MADE THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR SHARING THE PLANT TO SAVE VITAL SHIPPING SPACE.

LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT THAT "NOT LESS THAN" 400 AXIS WARSHIPS, SUPPLY SHIPS AND SMALL CRAFT HAVE BEEN SUNK OR DAMAGED BY MINES LAID IN EUROPEAN WATERS SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

A JOINT COMMUNIQUE FROM THE ADMIRALTY AND THE AIR MINISTRY SAID THE TRUE FIGURE PROBABLY WAS CONSIDERABLY HIGHER THAN 400, SINCE THE NATURE OF MINING OPERATIONS OBSCURED MANY RESULTS.

THE STATEMENT SAID MORE THAN 70 PER CENT OF THE SHIPPING DAMAGED BY MINES WERE VICTIMS OF THE EXPLOSIVES LAID BY AIRCRAFT. OTHER MINES WERE PLANTED BY SURFACE SHIPS AND SUBMARINES.

JUN 29 1943

ONE OF THE RECENT SUCCESSES WAS THE PREVIOUSLY REPORTED SINKING OF THE 18,000-TON GERMAN LINER GNEISENAU, THE 11,000-TON TANKER EUROSEE, THE 7,000-TON TRANSPORT WURI AND THE 8,400-TON TRANSPORT CONSUL HORN, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. IT LISTED ALSO THE MINING OF THE TRAIN FERRIES STARKE AND HALMO, OF 2,500 AND 1,600 TONS RESPECTIVELY.

"CERTAIN SUCCESSES AGAINST U-BOATS ARE KNOWN; OTHERS ARE PROBABLE BUT VERY DIFFICULT TO TRACE," THE STATEMENT SAID, "IN ONE CASE, HOWEVER, AN AIRCRAFT ON PATROL OVER THE BAY OF BISCAY HAD THE UNUSUAL EXPERIENCE OF ACTUALLY SEEING A U-BOAT DESTROYED BY A MINE OFF LORIENT."

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID MINING HAS FORCED THE ENEMY "TO CLOSE MANY OF HIS PORTS FROM OSLO (NORWAY) TO BAYONNE (FRANCE) FROM TIME TO TIME AND HAVE INTERRUPTED TRAFFIC IN IMPORTANT WATERWAYS SUCH AS THE KIEL CANAL.

"BOTH THE BATTLE CRUISERS SCHARNHORST AND GNEISENAU WERE DAMAGED BY MINES LAID BY AIRCRAFT OF THE BOMBER COMMAND DURING THEIR ESCAPE

FROM BREST, IN ADDITION TO THE DAMAGE THEY RECEIVED BY TORPEDO AND BOMBING ATTACKS."

MANY MINES HAVE BEEN PLACED WITHIN A FEW MILES OF THE ENEMY'S COASTLINE. THE STATEMENT ATTRIBUTED TO SUCH OPERATIONS THE SINKING OF SUCH SUPPLY SHIPS AS THE 2700-TON MELILA AND THE 4,360 HOGLAND. THE MINES WERE DECLARED TO HAVE CUT DOWN THE ENEMY'S COASTAL SHIPPING MARKEDLY, "THUS CONTRIBUTING SERIOUSLY TO THE DESTRUCTION OF SUPPLY LINES ON WHICH HIS ARMED FORCES DEPEND IN THEIR ATTEMPT TO HOLD DOWN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES."

THE OPERATIONS WERE CREDITED WITH DEPLETING AXIS NAVAL STRENGTH, FORCING THE MAINTENANCE OF A LARGE FLEET OF MINE SWEEPERS.

LONDON, JUNE 28--(AP)---THE SWISS ARMY COMMAND WARNED

THE SWISS PEOPLE IN A RADIO BROADCAST TODAY AGAINST HANDLING

AND CARGO BOTTLES AND SACKS
INCENDIARY BALLOONS WHICH IT SAID HAD BEEN FOUND IN

GREAT NUMBERS RECENTLY IN SWITZERLAND.

JUN 29 1943

(WHILE SUGGESTING THE WIDESPREAD APPLICATION OF A NEW TECHNIQUE IN AERIAL WARFARE, THE STATEMENT DID NOT MENTION THE ORIGIN OF THE BALLOONS. SWITZERLAND LIES BETWEEN GERMANY AND ITALY, HOWEVER, AND ADJACENT AXIS TERRITORY HAS BEEN SUBJECTED TO RAF AIR RAIDS RECENTLY. ALPINE AIR CURRENTS ALONE COULD HAVE BORNE THEM ACROSS THE FRONTIER TO SWITZERLAND'S NEUTRAL SOIL.)

"MOST DANGEROUS ARE THE BOTTLES, THE SIZE OF ORDINARY WATER BOTTLES AND FILLED WITH A YELLOW OR GREY LIQUID WHICH IS INFLAMMABLE WHEN IN CONTACT WITH AIR,"

SAID THE BROADCAST, WHICH WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

"THESE BOTTLES CAN BE FOUND SINGLY OR IN GROUPS IN FIELDS, WOODS, ETC., WITHOUT A BALLOON BEING NEAR. IF THE BOTTLES ARE BROKEN THE GROUND AROUND TO A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 10 METERS IS POISONED AND DANGEROUS FOR MEN AND ANIMALS. THE PLACE HAS TO BE ROPED OFF AND GUARDED."

THE SWISS BALLOON-BORNE SACKS WERE REPORTED FILLED WITH A DUST WHICH WAS IGNITED BY AN ELECTRICAL DEVICE WHENEVER THE BALLOON TOUCHED A TREE OR A BUILDING. THE BALLOON ITSELF WAS SAID TO BURN WITH AN EXPLOSION.

JUN 29 1943

THE BROADCAST SAID THE SWISS SHOULD NOTIFY POLICE OR MILITARY AUTHORITIES WHEN SUCH DEVICES WERE LOCATED.

London, June 28-(AP)-Election of deputies to the Supreme Soviet of the R.S.F.S.R., or RUSSIAN SOCIALIST FEDERATED SOVIET REPUBLIC, THE regional legislature of Russia proper, was postponed today because of the war.

The praesidium, or standing committee of the legislature, put off the election for a year, according to a Moscow broadcast, heard by the Soviet monitor, and prolongued the powers of the present council.

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London, June 28-(AP)-Britain alone is now producing more aircraft than Germany can furnish the Luftwaffe, Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin said in a speech today.

LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-JOVAN BANJANIN RESIGNED TODAY AS MINISTER OF MINES IN THE NEW YUGOSLAV CABINET OF PREMIER MIMILOS TRIFUNOVIC. HE GAVE NO REASON. BANJANIN TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY TO FORM A NEW CABINET FOR THE EXILED GOVERNMENT LAST WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-ANETA, THE NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY, SAID TODAY IT HAD LEARNED THAT 150 JEWS DEPORTED FROM HOLLAND TO POLAND BY GERMAN AUTHORITIES HAD BEEN SHOT.

JUN 29 1943

LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-THREE CANADIAN ARMORED INFANTRY REGIMENTS WERE INCLUDED IN THE LATEST CONVOY TO BE ANNOUNCED AS REACHING BRITAIN. THERE WAS ALSO A LARGE NUMBER OF REINFORCEMENTS FOR VARIOUS UNITS.

LONDON, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION REPORTED TODAY THAT GREEK GUERRILLAS HAD ROUTED ITALIAN TROOPS WITH HEAVY CASUALTIES IN SHARP FIGHTING SOUTHWEST OF TRIKKALI IN NORTHERN THESSALY AND HAD BLOCKED THE VITALLY IMPORTANT SALONIKA-ATHENS RAILWAY.

THE BROADCAST SAID THE GUERRILLAS HAD WRECKED SEVERAL IMPORTANT BRIDGES ON THE RAILROAD AND THAT IT WOULD PROBABLY BE UNUSEABLE FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME.

LONDON--THIRD ADD THIRD NIGHT LEAD AERIAL X X X WITH BOMBS."

LIEUT. W.B. KINNY OF BELMONT, OHIO, PILOT ON THE FORTRESS "DORIS MAE," SAID THE BOMBS "FELL LIKE HAILSTONES."

TWO FORTRESSES RAN INTO DIFFICULTY BEFORE REACHING FRANCE -- BUT THEY DIDN'T MISS THE SHOW.

THE BOMBERS, PILOTED BY LIEUT. SAM P. ATARIANO OF MODESTO, CALIF., AND LIEUT. JACOB C. JAMES OF DALIENT, OKLA., DEVELOPED OIL LEAKS, AND WERE BROUGHT BACK TO THEIR BASE.

THE [redacted] MEN JUMPED INTO OTHER FORTRESSES AND CAUGHT UP WITH THEIR SQUADRONS, AND TOOK PART IN THE RAID.

JUN 29 1943

RAF TYPHOONS X X X 4TH GRAF (INSERTED).

LONDON ---INSERT AFTER FIFTH GRAF RUSSIAN STARTING "AN EARLIER" X X X WAR MATERIEL.

THE FINNISH MONDAY COMMUNIQUE CHARGED THAT RED ARMY SCOUTS RECENTLY [redacted] "KILLED UNARMED [redacted] CITIZENS IN TWO VILLAGES IN THE REAR OF THE NORTHERN SECTOR" OF THE FINNISH FRONT AND THAT A FINNISH [redacted] RECONNAISSANCE DETACHMENT IN TURN SLEW 30 OF THE RUSSIANS,

"THE USUAL FIGHTING ACTIVITY IS REPORTED FROM THE REMAINING SECTORS OF THE FRONT," THE HELSINKI BULLETIN SAID.

THE RUSSIAN ETC X X X SIXTH GRAF.

Bomber station, Britain (CBA) x x 17.

"YES IT WAS A NICE DAY TODAY ALL AROUND," SOBERLY APPRAISED LIEUTENANT SAM R.JOHNSTONE, OF 525 DEWEY BLVD., SAN FRANCISCO, PILOT OF THE FORTRESS "LALA THIRD" WHO COMPLETED HIS NINETEENTH RAID.

THE "BOOMERANG BOYS" HAD SOME SUSPENSEFUL MOMENTS BEFORE THEY ASCERTAINED THAT ALL OF THE GROUP WERE SAFE. FIVE PLANES WERE MISSING WHEN THE FORMATION FIRST SOARED BACK OVER THE FIELD. THEN THREE STRAGGLERS CAME IN. THEN TWO TELEPHONE CALLS CHECKED OFF THE REMAINING TWO WHICH HAD LANDED AT OTHER FIELDS. THESE WERE SHIPS PILOTED BY LIEUTENANT JAMES STEVENSON, OF ALMOGORDO, N.M., WHOSE SHIP WENT DOWN IN THE CHANNEL DURING A RECENT RAID ON FRANCE, AND LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN HOPKINS, OF WASHINGTON, GA.

AMONG THE "GROUND BIRDS" WHO SWEATED OUT THE RETURNING PLANES WERE PUBLISHERS PAUL PATTERSON OF THE BALTIMORE SUN PAPERS AND JOHN S.KNIGHT OF THE DETROIT FREE PRESS AND OTHER U.S. NEWSPAPERS, AND MARK WATSON, BALTIMORE SUN MILITARY WRITER VISITING AMERICAN BASES. KNIGHT RECENTLY ARRIVED IN ENGLAND TO SERVE AS LIAISON OFFICER BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH CENSORSHIPS.

JUN 29 1943

"THERE WEREN'T ANY FIGHTERS TODAY--THEY KEPT OFF," SAID VETERAN BALL TURRET GUNNER PAUL KONABROCKI, FORMER NANTICOKE, PA., BARTENDER, COMPLETING HIS 23RD RAID ON THE FORTRESS "RIGOR MORTIS."

"I ONLY SHOT ABOUT 200 ROUNDS," SAID KONABROCKI. "THAT WAS MY FOURTH TIME OVER ST.NAZAIRE AND IT WAS THE EASIEST OF THEM ALL. IT WAS A GOOD DAY. I SAW BOMBS ALL AROUND THE TARGET."

IT WAS THE FIRST RAID FOR LIEUTENANT JAMES MONROE, OF LUBBOCK, TEXAS, THE SQUADRON ARMAMENT OFFICER, WHO FLEW AS A BOMBARDIER TO GET FIRSTHAND EXPERIENCE WITH GUNS IN ACTION AND TO SEE WHAT THE BOYS HE ARMS "ARE REALLY GOING UP AGAINST."

"IT'S A REAL EXPERIENCE--VERY INTERESTING," HE SAID. "WE ONLY GOT ABOUT SIX FIGHTER ATTACKS BUT THEY WERE RIGHT IN MY FACE. BUT THEY CAME BY SO FAST I DIDN'T GET MUCH SHOOTING IN."

HIS SHIP CAME THROUGH UNSCATHED, A FACT HE ATTRIBUTED IN PART TO A .30-CALIBER BULLET ON A CHAIN GIVEN HIM BY ONE OF HIS ARMAMENT MEN JUST BEFORE THE RAID. HE WORE IT AROUND HIS NECK.

"WE DIDN'T GET MANY FIGHTERS BUT ONE OF THEM CAME AS CLOSE AS I EVER SAW AN ENEMY AIRCRAFT," SAID LIEUTENANT WILLIAM CULLITY OF MANCHESTER, N.H., THE "SANDMAN THE THIRD'S" NAVIGATOR. "IT LOOKED FOR A MINUTE LIKE HE WAS GOING TO HIT OUR WING."

"YEAH," NAVIGATOR CARL H.DUCHREN OF ST.JOSEPH, MO., REMARKED DRYLY," THE GUY NEEDED A SHAVE. HE WAS SO CLOSE YOU COULD SEE HIS BEARD."

JUN 29 1943

"I THINK THE GUNNERS' SHOOTING MUST HAVE FUSSED THE ENEMY BECAUSE WE HAD 12 FIGHTER PASSES BUT THEY JUST MISSED EVERY TIME," SAID LIEUTENANT FLOYD TRUESDELL, FORMER ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, BULLDOZER OPERATOR, WHO PILOTED "EAGER EAGLE." THE SHIP FINISHED ITS 12TH SUCCESSIVE RAID WITHOUT MORE DAMAGE THAN A SMALL HOLE."

THE GROUP'S LEAD SHIP WAS PILOTED BY LIEUTENANT FRANK R.SPITZNAGEL, OF 1096 PARKSIDE, BUFFALO, N.Y., COMPLETING HIS 19TH RAID. THE CO-PILOT WAS LIEUTENANT DAVE COX, GREENSBORO, N.C., AND THE NAVIGATOR, LIEUTENANT KARL H.BRAUER, INDIANAPOLIS.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE "LALA THIRD" CREW WERE BOMBARDIER, LIEUTENANT BERT WELLS, VAN BUREN, ARK.; NAVIGATOR, LIEUTENANT MARTIN LICURSI, HULBERTON, N.Y., AND TOP TURRET GUNNER, SERGEANT DONALD BAER, 224

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BELL AVE., ALTOONA, PA.

THE "SANDMAN THE THIRD" CREW ALSO INCLUDED THE CO-PILOT, LIEUTENANT WILIAO JDURIG,

THE "SANDMAN THE THIRD" CREW ALSO INCLUDED THE CO-PILOT, LIEUTENANT WILLIAM J.DURIG, HUBBARD, O., AND TOP TURRET GUNNER, SERGEANT HENRY S. MORGAN, SCRANTON, PA.

JUN 29 1943

OTHER MEMBERS OF LIEUTENANT HOPKINS' CREW WERE: LIEUTENANTS RICHARD E.HALLIDAY, OLIVIA, MINN., CO-PILOT; JOHN H.CARD, BROOKVILLE, MASS., NAVIGATOR; LEROY WHITTAKER, NILES, O., BOMBARDIER; SERGEANTS THOMAS SHAVER, HARMONY, N.C., FORMER CHICAGO BAND SINGER AND TOP TURRET GUNNER; EARL L.SELL, POTTSTOWN, PA., RADIO GUNNER; STEPHEN A. DORKO, STEUBENVILLE, O., BALL TURRET GUNNER; KINNETH T.TUCKER, ALBANY, N.Y., AND ANTHONY MARANDOLA, PHILADELPHIA, WAIST GUNNERS, AND DUANE LAWHEAD, EATON RAPIDS, MICH, TAIL GUNNER.

MEMBERS OF STEVENSON'S CREW INCLUDED: FLIGHT OFFICER CLINTON A. BUSH, KANSAS CITY, MO., CO-PILOT; LIEUTENANTS GEORGE F.MAGARDEN, MOBILE, ALA., NAVIGATOR, AND CLARENCE F.VEACH, SALINA, KAN., BOMBARDIER; SERGEANTS CLINTON BITTON, CHILLY (CQ), IDAHO, TOP TURRET GUNNER; CHARLES SCHREINER, DENVER, COLO., RADIO GUNNER; THOMAS THERRIEN, BROCTON, MASS., BALL TURRET GUNNER; JAMES MOORE AND PETER CATAZZO, OF CHICAGO; WAIST GUNNERS, AND A.J.POTTER, DALLAS, TEX., TAIL GUNNER.

HERE ARE SOME COMMENTS FROM OTHERS ON THE ST.NAZAIRE RAID:

STAFF SERGEANT DAVID O.BROWN, WILMINGTON, O.: "THE FLAK WAS THICK ENOUGH TO WALK ON."

CAPT.ALLEN TURNER, DALLAS, TEX.: IT LOOKED LIKE VESUVIUS IN ERUPTION."

SECOND LIEUTENANT ARTHUR PRICE, PORTLAND, ORE.: "I COULD SEE NOTHING BUT SMOKE AND BOMB BURSTS."

SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN J.WAGNER, KOKOMO, IND., BOMBARDIER ON "THE RAIDER", SAID "IT WAS A REAL MILK RUN--WE COLLECTED MAIL AND GAVE OUT MILK ON THE RUN."

TECHNICAL SERGEANT JOHN L.ANDERSON, WALTHAM MASS., RADIOMAN, "IT LOOKED LIKE A LOT OF CONCRETE STIRRED UP."

JUN 29 1943

SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE LINDY, SEATTLE, WASH., BOMBARDIER ON "SLIGHTLY DANGEROUS," REPORTED "WE RAN INTO ABOUT FIVE PLANES HALF AN HOUR AFTER THE BOMB RUN BUT WE STAYED OUT OF RANGE."

"BOMBING BEAUTIFUL," SAID FIRST LIEUTENANT OTIS B.TILLERY, YORK, ALA., NAVIGATOR ON "SCARLET."

MAJOR THEODORE MILTON, WASHINGTON, D.C., A GROUP OPERATIONS OFFICER WHO PILOTED "AIN'T IT GRUESOME," SAID: "FIGHTERS, MOSTLY THE YELLOW NOSE BOYS, HIT US. HOWEVER I'M SURE WE GOT WHAT WE WERE GOING AFTER."

MAJOR JOHN L.SCOTT, SEATTLE, WASH., WHO FLEW WITH MILTON AS AN OBSERVER, SAID "WE BLASTED HELL OUT OF THAT PLACE."

FIRST LIEUTENANT HENRY WALLACE, CARTHAGE, MISS., GROUP BOMBARDIER, DECLARED: "THE GANG AHEAD OF US REALLY DID A SWELL JOB. I COULD SEE BOMBS MAKING A PATTERN RIGHT IN THE TARGET AREA."

STAFF SERGEANT ROGER H.MCDERMOTT, DETROIT, MICH., BALL TURRET GUNNER: "WEATHER PERFECT. YOU COULD EVEN MAKE OUT DETAILS ON THE GROUND."

MAJOR JOHN L.LAMBERT, BALTIMORE, MD., SQUADRON COMMANDER:

"THE TARGET STOOD OUT LIKE A SORE THUMB."

SECOND LIEUTENANT DOUGLAS L.SHEET, DETROIT BOMBARDIER OF "EL CONQUISTADOR" SAID "WE WERE LOW ENOUGH TO GRAB ALL FLAK."

STAFF SERGEANT LOUIS A.SKINNER, INDEPENDENCE, KAN., A WAIST GUNNER, SAID HE SHOT DOWN AN ENEMY FIGHTER. "I GOT A GOOD BEAD ON HIM AND LET HIM HAVE IT WITH A RAPID BURST. HE PULLED UP QUICKLY, FLIPPED OVER AND DOVE STRAIGHT DOWN UNTIL HE HIT THE WATER."

SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM D.YISSINGER, WILLAMSTOWN, PA., NAVIGATOR ON "NOXALL," SAID: "NOT A THING BOTHERED US."

AT U.S. EIGHTH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, ENGLAND, JUNE 28-(AP)-FOR GALLANTRY DURING ACTUAL COMBAT MISSIONS OVER AXIS EUROPE, THE SILVER STAR WAS CONFERRED TODAY UPON TWO AMERICAN BRIGADIER-GENERALS--NEWTON LONGFELLOW OF MINNEAPOLIS AND FRANK O.D.HUNTER OF SAVANNAH, GA.

THE AWARD WAS GIVEN TO LONGFELLOW FOR HIS DIRECTION OF THE HEAVY BOMBARDMENT EFFORTS OF THE EIGHTH BOMBER COMMAND WHICH HE HEADS AND FOR HIS DEMONSTRATION OF THE VALUE OF DAYLIGHT BOMBING RAIDS BY AMERICAN AIRCRAFT.

JUN 29 1943

HUNTER, COMMANDING THE EIGHTH FIGHTER COMMAND, RECEIVED THE MEDAL FOR HEROISM DURING A MISSION WHICH WAS ATTACKED HEAVILY BUT FROM WHICH HE RETURNED WITH OBSERVATIONS OF GREAT VALUE TO THE AIR FORCE.

LONGFELLOW'S CITATION READ:

"GENERAL LONGFELLOW DIRECTED THE HEAVY BOMBARDMENT EFFORT OF THE EIGHTH BOMBER COMMAND AND BRILLIANTLY DEMONSTRATED THE VALUE OF DAYLIGHT BOMBING MISSIONS CARRIED OUT BY AMERICAN BOMBERS DURING THE PERIOD FROM DEC. 1, 1942, TO JUNE 25, 1943.

"THESE MISSIONS WERE FLOWN IN THE FACE OF HEAVY OPPOSITION AND HAVE RESULTED IN SEVERE DAMAGE TO ENEMY AIRCRAFT AND GROUND INSTALLATIONS. FLYING AS COMMAND PILOT LEADING HIS FORMATION OVER ENEMY OCCUPIED EUROPE, HE DISPLAYED CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY IN ACTION.

"THE SKILL, COURAGE AND LEADERSHIP DISPLAYED BY LONGFELLOW AT ALL TIMES HAS BEEN AN INSPIRATION TO ALL THE MEMBERS OF HIS COMMAND AND REFLECT THE HIGHEST CREDIT UPON HIMSELF AND THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES."

HUNTER'S CITATION SAID:

GENERAL HUNTER, WITH COMPLETE DISREGARD FOR HIS OWN SAFETY, FLEW IN A BOMBER PLANE ON A DAYLIGHT MISSION OVER ENEMY-OCCUPIED CONTINENTAL EUROPE JUNE 22, 1943. HUNTER FLEW ON THIS MISSION FOR THE PURPOSE OF DETERMINING METHODS OF COORDINATING THE EFFORTS OF HIS FIGHTER UNIT IN PROVIDING FIGHTER PROTECTION FOR HEAVY BOMBARDMENT AIRCRAFT EMPLOYED IN DAYLIGHT RAIDS, AND HIS OBSERVATIONS WERE OF GREAT VALUE TO THIS AIR FORCE.

"WHEN UNUSUALLY SEVERE ATTACKS BY ENEMY AIRCRAFT AND GROUND DEFENSES WERE ENCOUNTERED, HE DISPLAYED GREAT COURAGE AND PERSONAL GALLANTRY. THE COURAGE, CALMNESS AND DEVOTION TO DUTY DISPLAYED BY HUNTER ON THIS OCCASION REFLECT THE HIGHEST CREDIT TO THIS OFFICER AND THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES."

JUN 29 1943

A U.S. BOMBER BASE SOMEWHERE IN BRITAIN, JUNE 28-(AP)-THE FIRST AWARDS EVER PRESENTED TO ANY MEMBERS OF THE EIGHTH UNITED STATES ARMY AIR FORCE SERVICE COMMAND IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS WERE MADE TODAY BY MAJOR GEN.HENRY J.F.MILLER, ITS COMMANDING GENERAL. INCLUDED IN THE AWARDS WERE ONE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND FOUR AIR MEDALS.

THE WINNER OF THE DFC WAS MAJOR ALLEN G.RUSSELL, 47, OF 11920

3024-5479

CHANDLER BOULEVARD, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

AIR MEDALS WERE AWARDED TO CAPTAIN JAMES D.BRIGGS, OF 313 ELEVENTH ST., GREAT FALLS, MONT.; FIRST LIEUT.CLARENCE P.GISEL, OF 628 WEST A ST., HUTCHINSON, KAS.; FIRST LIEUT.JOHN R.O'BRIEN, 828 RICHMOND ST., SCRANTON, PA., AND SERGT.BURTON A.DAVIS, OF 10 WEST FIRST ST., MOUNT MORRIS, ILL.

RUSSELL RECEIVED THE DFC FOR SAVING THREE DAMAGED BUT REPAIRABLE FLYING FORTRESSES AND RETURNING THEM TO COMBAT DUTY.

"WITH LESS THAN FOUR FEET OF CLEARANCE FROM TREES ON EACH WING TIP, RUSSELL, ACCOMPANIED BY ONE ENLISTED MAN, MADE THREE PERFECT CROSS-WIND TAKEOFFS WITHOUT FURTHER DAMAGE TO THE AIRPLANES," SAID RUSSELL'S CITATION AS READ BY MAJOR GEN.MILLER.

JUN 29 1943

RUSSELL'S FLYING PARTNER WAS SERGT.DAVIS, THE FIRST AND ONLY ENLISTED MAN IN THE SERVICE COMMAND EVER TO RECEIVE THE AIR MEDAL.

BRIGGS RECEIVED HIS AIR MEDAL FOR LEADING A FLIGHT OF UNARMED AIRCRAFT FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO NORTH AFRICA DURING THE EARLY STAGES OF THE ALLIED INVASION.

O'BRIEN WAS HONORED FOR ACTING AS NAVIGATOR AND LEADER OF A GROUP OF FIGHTER PLANES TO AFRICA. GISEL RECEIVED A SIMILAR CITATION. ALL FIVE MEN ARE MEMBERS OF THE FERRY AND TRANSPORT DIVISION OF THE SERVICE COMMAND.

DECLARING THAT THE SERVICE COMMAND IS "CONTRIBUTING RICHLY TO THE AERIAL OFFENSIVE" OF THE ALLIES, AND EXPRESSING THE HOPE THAT MORE OF ITS PERSONNEL WOULD RECEIVE DECORATIONS, MILLER SAID, "WE HAVE ABOUT FIVE TIMES MORE MEN IN OUR SERVICE COMMAND TODAY THAN WE HAD A YEAR AGO AT THIS TIME."

30.24-5479

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 28-(AP)--GERMAN MILITARY CIRCLES, AS REPORTED IN DISPATCHES FROM THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE TODAY, SOCIAL DEMOKRATEN, HAVE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE "BOMB CARPETS" LAID BY AMERICAN HEAVY BOMBERS IN RAIDS OVER EUROPE ARE "TREMENDOUSLY EFFECTIVE," ESPECIALLY WHEN THE TARGET IS PRECISELY SIGHTED.

WHEN THE "CARPET", OR "PATTERN" AS THE AMERICANS TERM IT, IS LAID, THE BOMBS RAIN DOWN FROM AN ENTIRE SQUADRON OF PLANES AT ONCE, SMOTHERING THE [redacted] TARGET, THE GERMAN EXPERTS ADMITTED.

JUN 29 1943

THEY POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT SUCH MASS BOMBING TACTICS FAIL WHEN THE LEAD BOMBARDIER FAILS TO JUDGE THE TARGET CORRECTLY. THEN, THEY ASSERT, THE BOMBS OF THE ENTIRE FORMATION MISS THEIR MARK.

THE GERMANS SAID THAT THE "BOMB CARPETS" OVER EUROPE WORK LIKE THIS: THE [redacted] FLYING FORTRESSES APPROACH THE TARGET AREA IN CLOSE FORMATION. WHEN THE LEAD BOMBARDIER GIVES THE SIGNAL ALL THE BOMBARDIERS IN THE FORMATION RELEASE THEIR BOMBS SIMULTANEOUSLY.

TIGHT FORMATION FLYING ALSO HELPS THE FORTRESS CREWS TO COMBAT THE HORDES OF NAZI FIGHTERS PLANES, [redacted] GERMAN SOURCES

SAID ~~THAT THE REASON THAT GERMAN FORTRESSES~~ FEWER WERE SHOT DOWN IN THE DAYTIME, DESPITE GOOD VISIBILITY, THAN AXIS FIGHTER PILOTS WERE ABLE TO BRING DOWN DURING THE RAF NIGHT RAIDS IS ~~THAT~~ IN THE NIGHT OPERATIONS THE RAF WAS UNABLE TO FLY IN CLOSE FORMATION, THUS PERMITTING THE GERMAN FIGHTER PILOTS TO WEAVE IN BETWEEN THE BOMBERS.

Stockholm, June 28-(AP)-~~Reports~~ Hannover newspapers arriving today said more than 100 G~~e~~rmans~~had~~ died there from ~~an~~ drinking methyl ~~wood~~ alcohol. The newspapers did not explain, but observers here suggested that the dead were victims of bad black market liquor which has been sold in quantity in Germany where spirits are scarce.

JUN 29 1943

PRECEDE LONDON

LISBON, JUNE 28-(AP)-TWO SHIPS WERE SUNK THIS AFTERNOON BY NAZI PLANES ATTACKING A BRITISH CONVOY OFF CAPE SAGRES AT THE SOUTHWESTERN TIP OF PORTUGAL, IT WAS REPORTED TONIGHT. THE CONVOY WAS SAID TO BE MOVING SOUTH.

LOCATION OF THE REPORTED ATTACK, ~~MADE BY STUKAS~~, IS ALONG THE ROUTE FROM BRITAIN TO NORTH AFRICA.

PRECEDE LONDON

LISBON, JUNE 28-(AP)-TWO SHIPS WERE SUNK THIS AFTERNOON BY NAZI DIVE-BOMBERS ATTACKING A BRITISH CONVOY OFF CAPE SAGRES AT THE SOUTHWESTERN TIP OF PORTUGAL, IT WAS REPORTED TONIGHT. THE CONVOY WAS SAID TO BE MOVING SOUTH.

THE LOCATION OF THE REPORTED ATTACK, IS ALONG THE ROUTE FROM BRITAIN TO NORTH AFRICA.

FIRST LEAD MEDITERRANEAN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 28-(AP)-WELLINGTON BOMBERS OF THE NORTH AFRICAN AIR FORCES DROPPED BOMBS IN THE DOCK AREA AND ON INDUSTRIAL PLANTS OF NAPLES IN AN ATTACK SATURDAY NIGHT, ALLIED HEADQUARTERS ANNOUNCED TODAY.

THE ITALIAN SUNDAY COMMUNIQUE PREVIOUSLY DISCLOSED THAT THE NAPLES AREA HAD BEEN THE OBJECTIVE OF A SATURDAY NIGHT RAID, AND ASSERTED THAT ONLY SLIGHT DAMAGE HAD BEEN DONE.

THE ALLIED COMMUNIQUE TODAY DID NOT INDICATE THE SIZE OF THE ATTACKING FORCE, THAT STRUCK THE STRATEGIC WEST COAST ITALIAN PORT OR THE AMOUNT OF DAMAGE.

SIX AXIS PLANES, ATTACKING ALLIED SHIPPING SATURDAY, WERE SHOT DOWN BY COASTAL AIR FORCE PLANES AND TWO MORE WERE BROUGHT DOWN BY NAVAL GUNFIRE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED.

JUN 29 1943

TWO ALLIED AIRCRAFT WERE SAID TO BE MISSING FROM ALL OF THE OPERATIONS.

3024-5481

30.24-5481

(THE ITALIAN MONDAY COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST FROM ROME AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID ALLIED PLANES ATTACKED GERBINI, CATANIA PROVINCE, YESTERDAY AND CAUSED SOME CIVILIAN CASUALTIES.

REGGIO CALABRIA AND SEVERAL OTHER SMALLER LOCALITIES ON THE TOE OF THE ITALIAN BOOT WERE REPORTED RAIDED LAST NIGHT.

("ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES AT REGGIO CALABRIA SHOT DOWN TWO ENEMY PLANES," THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. "ANOTHER ENEMY PLANE WAS DESTROYED IN AN AIR BATTLE BY GERMAN FIGHTERS OVER THE SOUTH COAST OF SICILY."

(HARBOR INSTALLATIONS AND ALLIED SHIPPING AT BIZERTE WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ATTACKED BY ITALIAN AERIAL FORMATIONS.)

THE ALLIED BOMBERS ROARED OVER RAVAGED MESSINA, THE NORTHEAST SICILY FERRY PORT, TO REACH NAPLES.

STRATEGIC SECTIONS OF MESSINA LAY IN RUINS AFTER THREE WHIPSAW AERIAL ASSAULTS BY ALLIED BOMBERS IN 36 HOURS, THE LATEST FRIDAY NIGHT.

JUN 29 1943

(THE ALGIERS RADIO, MEANTIME, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY REUTERS, QUOTED THE MADRID NEWSPAPER ARRIBA AS SAYING THAT THE ITALIAN FLEET HAD LEFT ITS BASES TO CARRY OUT AN OFFENSIVE OPERATION.

(THE PARIS RADIO DECLARED TODAY THAT UNARMED GERMAN LANDING CRAFT HAD PASSED THROUGH THE BOSPHORUS FROM THE BLACK SEA, ENROUTE TO THE AEGEAN.

(THE PARIS BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID "THIS OBVIOUSLY SHOWS THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND IS TAKING SOME PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES IN THE GREEK ISLANDS AGAINST ANY ALLIED MOVE IN THAT SECTOR."

(A REUTER DISPATCH FROM ANKARA ALSO REPORTED THE MOVEMENT, STATING THAT FOUR GERMAN INVASION BARGES PASSED THROUGH THE TURKISH-CONTROLLED STRAIT, AS PERMITTED BY INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION.

(IT ALSO WAS REPORTED FROM THE INVASION ZONE THAT THE CONTINUED ALLIED POUNDING OF SICILY FROM THE AIR HAS CREATED AN ACUTE WATER SHORTAGE AND THAT THE ISLAND'S 4,000,000 INHABITANTS WOULD BE PUT ON WATER RATIONS. THE REPORTS WERE CARRIED IN DISPATCHES TO THE LONDON DAILY MAIL FROM MADRID.)

WITH THE RED GLOW OF VESUVIUS AS A GUIDING BEACON, RAF WELLINGTONS IN THEIR SATURDAY NIGHT RAID ON NAPLES CASCADED BLOCK BUSTING BOMBS ON COMMUNICATION TARGETS FOR 15 CONCENTRATED MINUTES. MANY FIRES SPRANG UP.

JUN 29 1943

THE RAIDERS BORED THROUGH HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT BARRAGES TO REACH THEIR RUBBLED OBJECTIVE, AFTER BEING HELPED IN THEIR NAVIGATION BY THE REFLECTION OF THE VOLCANIC FIRE IN THE DARK SKY.

INCENDIARIES FIRST WERE SPRINKLED AND THEN THE GREAT TWO-TON BOMBS STARTED SETTING BURSTS IN THE RAILROAD FREIGHT YARDS. ONE GREAT GREEN FLASH WAS SAID TO HAVE STARTED NUMEROUS FIRES NEARBY.

WIDESPREAD CLUSTERS OF SEARCHLIGHTS WERE GROUPED IN A DEFENSE LIKE THE GERMANS USE IN THE RUHR, AND THEY LIT THE SKY AS THE BOMBERS WENT IN IN WAVES. THE OPPOSITION WAS DESCRIBED OFFICIALLY AS "HEAVY."

THE DESTRUCTION OF A JUNKERS-88 WHICH HAD BEEN REPORTED YESTERDAY WAS CREDITED TO LIEUT. JOHN A. URBAN OF 153 BARTLETT AVE., PITTSFIELD, MASS. FLYING A LITHTNING, URBAN CHASED THE GERMAN MORE THAN 100 MILES. HE HIT ONE OF HIS ENEMY'S PROPELLERS WITH HIS FIRST BURST AND THEN CLOSED IN TO SHOOT AWAY THE ENTIRE TAIL ASSEMBLY. THE JUNKERS

DISINTEGRATED SO SUDDENLY THAT URBAN HAD TO SWERVE TO AVOID BEING HIT BY FRAGMENTS.

THE NAPLES RAID BROUGHT NEW DESTRUCTION TO THE BIG ITALIAN COMMUNICATIONS AND SUPPLY CENTER WHICH HAS BEEN ATTACKED PERIODICALLY BY DAY AND NIGHT FOR SEVERAL MONTHS.

THE WELLINGTONS ARE THE AFTER-DARK WORKHORSES OF THE NORTHWEST AFRICAN STRATEGIC AIR FORCE. DESPITE THE RECENT LULL IN ALLIED AIR ACTIVITY, THEY HAVE BEEN OPERATING ALMOST EVERY NIGHT.

DEFENDING ALLIED SHIPPING AGAINST A PROLONGED AIR ATTACK, RAF COASTAL AIR FORCE FIGHTERS SHOT DOWN SIX AXIS PLANES AND NAVAL GUNFIRE DOWNED TOW MORE SATURDAY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY.

FROM THIS AND THE NAPLES RAID, TWO ALLIED PLANES WERE LOST.

AMERICAN FLIERS FROM NORTH AFRICAN BASES WHO TRAVELED IN THE ARMADA OF MORE THAN 100 FLYING FORTRESSES THAT ATTACKED MESSINA BY DAYLIGHT FRIDAY EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT THE PORT'S USEFULNESS TO THE AXIS WAS ABOUT ENDED.

JUN 29 1943

THE DAYLIGHT ASSAULT, BY THE STRONGEST FORCE YET UNLEASHED AGAINST A SINGLE OBJECTIVE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, CAUSED FIRES WHICH GUIDED BRITISH HEAVY BOMBERS OF THE MIDDLE EAST COMMAND BACK OVER SICILY FRIDAY NIGHT TO SET NEW FIRES IN THE VICINITY OF MESSINA'S OIL TANKS AND ITS MAIN RAILWAY STATION.

RAF WELLINGTON BOMBERS LAUNCHED THE SERIES OF OBLITERATION RAIDS THURSDAY NIGHT.

BELATED REPORTS RAISED TO 25 THE NUMBER OF ENEMY FIGHTER PLANES DESTROYED BY FORTRESS GUNNERS DURING THE FRIDAY RAID.

ONE FORTRESS, CRIPPLED AS IT SMASHED ITS WAY THROUGH TWO GROUPS OF ENEMY FIGHTERS, MADE A FORCED LANDING AT ITS BASE AND CONFIRMED THAT IT SHOT DOWN SEVEN ENEMY PLANES, A RECORD FOR THE NORTH AFRICAN AREA.

THE PLANE WAS PILOTED BY LIEUT.FRANK HUNTER OF SALT LAKE CITY.

YESTERDAY'S ALLIED HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE SAID ONLY THAT PATROLLING ACTIVITY CONTINUED SATURDAY, BUT AN ITALIAN WAR BULLETIN DECLARED THERE HAD BEEN SLIGHT DAMAGE SATURDAY NIGHT WHEN ALLIED BOMBERS ATTACKED THE SUBURBS OF NAPLES.

ALLIED COMMUNIQUES FREQUENTLY ALLOW A DAY TO PASS BEFORE REPORTING SPECIFIC ENGAGEMENTS.

THE ROLLING THUNDER OF THE HEAVY EXPLOSIVES DROPPED BY THE ALLIED PLANES ALONG THE INVASION PATH TO ITALY BROUGHT RUMBLING ECHOES FROM AXIS SOURCES THAT THE ALLIES HAD MASSED FOR THE KILL IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THAT ITALY WOULD FEEL THE FIRST BLOW.

JUN 29 1943

(KIRKE SIMPSON OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID IN A COPYRIGHTED STORY FROM WASHINGTON LAST NIGHT THAT "TRANS-MEDITERRANEAN MILITARY OPERATIONS ON A MAJOR SCALE (ARE) CLOSELY IMPENDING" AND THAT "X X X THE TIME ELEMENT IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE."

(SIMPSON SAID THAT HE HAD LEARNED GEN.DWIGHT D.EISENHOWER HAD BEEN GIVEN ASSURANCES HE WOULD BE SUPPORTED IN WHATEVER STEPS HE TOOK IN THE NORTH AFRICAN FRENCH POLITICAL SITUATION TO PROTECT THE SAFETY OF ALLIED TROOPS ON THE THRESHOLD OF INVASION.)

ITALIAN EDITORS, WARNING INVASION WAS NEAR, POINTED TO HEAVY ALLIED CONVOYS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AS ONE INDICATION.

THE SUNDAY ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE ASSERTED AXIS PLANES TORPEDOED ONE VESSEL, SET AFIRE A TANKER AND DAMAGED 10 TRANSPORTS IN THE SICILIAN STRAIT SATURDAY, AND THE GERMAN SUNDAY WAR BULLETIN SUBSTANTIALLY

30.24-5483

30.24-5483

SUPPORTED THE CLAIM.

A GERMAN RADIO COMMENTATOR DECLARED LANDING BOATS WERE INCLUDED IN THE CONVOY AND THAT AN ESCORTING WARSHIP WAS HIT BY A HEAVY BOMB.

(THE VICHY RADIO, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY REUTERS, DECLARED TODAY THAT AXIS PLANES SANK A NUMBER OFLANDING CRAFT SUNDAY IN THE SICILIAN STRAIT.)

(THERE WAS NO ALLIED CONFIRMATION OF THE AXIS CLAIMS.)

BY THOBURN WIANT

U.S. HEAVY BOMBER HEADQUARTERS, JUNE 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THIS HEAVY BOMBER GROUP, COMMANDED BY HANDSOME 36-YEAR-OLD COL.EUGENE BEEBE OF MOSCOW, IDAHO, HAS BEEN ATTACKING THE JAPANESE LESS THAN TWO MONTHS BUT ALREADY HAS WON THE FOND ACCOLADE OF "LIBERATORS OF CHINA."

THE JAPANESE WILL LONG REMEMBER THE "LIBERATORS OF CHINA." JUN 29 1943 THEY RAIDED HAINAN ISLAND WHERE THE JAPANESE MAINTAIN A TRAINING AND SUPPLY CENTER FOR THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC; THEY SET FIRE TO CANTON, WHERE 1,800 JAPANESE WERE REPORTED KILLED IN FIRES THAT BLAZED THREE DAYS; THEY WERE IN THE THICK OF THE FIGHT AROUND ICHANG ALONG THE YANGTZE AND THEIR SUPPORT ENABLED CHINESE GROUND FORCES TO TURN DEFEAT INTO RESOUNDING VICTORY.

THE HEAVYWEIGHTS ALREADY HAVE DESTROYED 23 JAPANESE PLANES AND PROBABLY EIGHT OTHERS WITHOUT LOSS OF PLANES OR PERSONNEL.

IN ONE RAID ALONE, THE HEAVY BOMBERS DESTROYED 20 FOR CERTAIN AND FIVE MORE PROBABLES OF 50 ZEROS WHICH INTERCEPTED THEM NEAR ICHANG. THE TOTAL AMERICAN DAMAGE WAS TWO HOLES IN ONE PLANE.

A BOMBER PILOTED BY LIEUT.SAMUEL Y.SKOUSEN, 26, OF THATCHER, ARIZ., A FORMER MORMON MISSIONARY IN ARGENTINA, GOT FIVE ZEROS THAT DAY. SKOUSEN'S TOP TURRET GUNNER, SERGT.ARTHUR BENKO, 32, OF BISBEE, ARIZ., FORMER ARIZONA PISTOL SKEET CHAMPION, WAS THE FORMATION'S HIGH POINT MAN WITH FOUR CONFIRMED AND THREE PROBABLE VICTIMS.

THE "LIBERATORS OF CHINA" WEREORGANIZED IN TUCSON, ARIZ., LAST SEPTEMBER AND TRAINED IN WENDOVER, UTAH, AND PUEBLO, COLO. THEY FLEW THEIR OWN PLANES IN FORMATION TO CHINA AND STARTED RAIDING THE JAPANESE ON MAY 4.

"THE JAPS AREN'T NEARLY AS TOUGH AS WE THOUGHT THEY'D BE," SKOUSEN SAID. "THOSE WE ENCOUNTERED SEEMED WILLING TO FIGHT BUT LACKED ABILITY."

BEEBE, WHO PILOTED GENERAL HENRY H.ARNOLD FOR THREE AND ONE-HALF YEARS AND ALSO WAS THE GENERAL'S AIDE FOR A TIME, PERSONALLY LED THE HAINAN AND CANTON RAIDS. JUN 29 1943

HE NEVER ASKS HIS MEN TO DO ANYTHING HE WOULDN'T DO HIMSELF AND CONSEQUENTLY, IT WAS POINTED OUT, THEY'LL DO ANYTHING FOR HIM.

BEEBE, SIX FEET AND ONE INCH TALL AND 180 POUNDS IN WEIGHT, JOINED THE AIR CORPS IN 1928 AFTER GRADUATING FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO WHERE HE MAJORED IN ENGINEERING. HE NOT ONLY IS A COMMAND PILOT BUT IS QUALIFIED IN NAVIGATION, ARMAMENT AND ENGINEERING.

HIS WIFE AND EIGHT-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER ARE LIVING IN MOSCOW.

BEEBE ATTRIBUTES MUCH THE GROUP'S SUCCESS TO GROUP AND SQUADRON OFFICERS BUT SAID:

"I'M NOT AT ALL SURPRISED THAT THE GROUP'S DONE SO WELL IN SUCH A SHORT TIME. I EXPECTED THAT THE FIRST TIME I SAW THESE FELLOWS. I EXPECT EVEN BIGGER THINGS OF THEM IN THE FUTURE."

GROUP OFFICERS ARE LIEUT.COL.JAMES C.AVERILL, 32, OF

BRATTLEBORO, VT., DEPUTY COMMANDER; MAJOR HORACE G.FOSTER, 27, OF SAN FRANCISCO, OPERATIONS; MAJOR WILLIAM DAVIS, 50, OF NEW YORK CITY; CAPT.JOHN IZYNKOWICZ, 25, OF WESTERLY, R.I., SUPPLIES; AND CAPT.JAMES E.MAHER, 22, OF MIAMI BEACH, FLA., ADJUTANT. MAHER JUST HAS BEEN PROMOTED FROM FIRST LIEUTENANT.

SQUADRON COMMANDERS ARE: MAJORS PAUL J.O'BRIEN, 25, OF SYRACUSE, N.Y.; WALTER S.BEAT, 25, OF ST.PETERFBURG, FLA.; HENRY G.BRADY, 25, OF COLUMBIA, S.C.; WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, 26, OF HUNTINGBURG, IND. ELLSWORTH JUST HAS BEEN PROMOTED FROM CAPTAIN.

(EDITOR'S NOTE--J.REILLY O'SULLIVAN, VETERAN ASSOCIATED PRESS WAR CORRESPONDENT, PRESENTS A CLOSEUP OF THE CHINESE SOLDIER IN THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH FROM THE UPPER YANGTZE FRONT, SINCE OF RECENT HARD FIGHTING IN WHICH THE JAPANESE SUFFERED A SHARP DEFEAT. O'SULLIVAN IS ONE OF A GROUP OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS PERMITTED RECENTLY TO MAKE A TRIP TO THE FRONT FROM CHUNGKING.)

JUN 29 1943

BY J.REILLY O'SULLIVAN

ENSHIH, ON THE UPPER YANGTZE FRONT, JUNE 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-GIVE HIM TWO POUNDS OF RICE A DAY AND FREE CHINA'S FIGHTING MAN KEEPS GOING.

HIS ENDURANCE IS INCREDIBLE. SOMETIMES HE HAS A FEW VEGETABLES TO SUPPLEMENT THE RICE DIET. MEAT ALMOST NEVER. TWO POUNDS OF RICE IS HIS DUE--FROM PRIVATE TO GENERAL.

A CHINESE PRIVATE RECEIVES EIGHT CHINESE DOLLARS MONTHLY--HALF WHAT I PAY FOR A PACKAGE OF CHINESE CIGARETTES. THE CHINESE SOLDIER DOESN'T SMOKE OFTEN. HIS ALLOWANCE FOR THE [illegible] VEGETABLES RUNS ABOUT A DOLLAR DAILY, DEPENDING ON THE LOCALITY.

HIS FAMILY RECEIVES A RICE RATION AND CLOTH FOR CLOTHES SEMI-ANNUALLY.

OFFICERS ARE A LITTLE BETTER OFF AS TO PAY. A FIRST LIEUTENANT GETS $94 MONTHLY AND THE RATE RISES $40 FOR EACH GRADE UP TO GENERAL.

A SOLDIER'S SUMMER UNIFORM CONSISTS OF A KHAKI BLOUSE, SHORTS, SANDALS, WRAPPED LEGGINGS AND A CAP OR STRAW HAT. HE DOESN'T HAVE A RAINCOAT OR A TENT. SOME UNIT LEADERS CARRY UMBRELLAS. BESIDES HIS WEAPONS AND AMMUNITION, A SOLDIER TOTES A PACK WEIGHING 40 POUNDS INCLUDING HIS RICE RATIONS. HE CAN CLIMB LIKE A MOUNTAIN GOAT AND IS TIRELESS ON A MARCH.

IN THE YANGTZE GORGES WHERE OUR TROOP SHIP TIED UP UNDER A TOWERING CLIFF DURING MIDDAY TO PREVENT ATTACK BY JAPANESE PLANES FROM NEARBY FIELDS, I RAN INTO A BATTALION WHICH LIEUTENANT COLONEL CHANG SZE LIANG HAD BROUGHT 300 MILES THROUGH LOFTY, BARELY PASSABLE MOUNTAINS. HIS MEN HAD SUFFERED SEVERE HARDSHIPS BUT NOT ONE WAS LEFT BEHIND ON THE MARCH.

JUN 29 1943

THE TROOPS WERE BUSILY CLEANING GUNS AND POLISHING EQUIPMENT BEFORE MOVING TO THE FRONT LINES.

"RAIN SOAKED US MOST OF THE TRIP," SAID CHANG. "MANY MEN WHO LOST OR WORE OUT THEIR SANDALS WALKED BAREFOOT. ON THE WORST DAY WE WALKED THROUGH 74 MOUNTAIN STREAMS BUT MADE 60 MILES. SOME DAYS IT WAS SO WET THE MEN WERE UNABLE TO PUT DOWN THEIR PACKS UNTIL WE REACHED NIGHT CAMP."

HE SAID THERE WERE NO DIFFICULTIES CONCERNING FOOD AS NINE SUPPLY STATIONS HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED ALONG THE ROUTE AND THE PEOPLE IN THE VILLAGES WERE HELPFUL TO THE WELL-DISCIPLINED TROOPS. HOWEVER, THERE WAS A SHORTAGE OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND MEDICAL OFFICERS HAD TO USE

3024-5485

30.24-5485

SUBTERFUGES IN DOSING MINOR SICKNESSES.

THE COLONEL, A GRADUATE OF THE CHINESE MILITARY ACADEMY AND STAFF COLLEGE, WAS DRESSED IN A NEAT FADED COTTON UNIFORM, MENDED IN SEVERAL PLACES. HE WORE CLOTH SANDALS AND NO SOCKS.

"THE VICTORY IN THE UPPER YANGTZE IS A VERY GOOD INDICATION OF THE SUCCESS THE ALLIES ARE APPROACHING," HE SAID. "THE JAPS THOUGHT THE CHINESE WERE WEAK BUT WE PROVED STRONGER THAN AT THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES NEARLY SIX YEARS AGO."

THE BATTALION WAS COMPOSED MOSTLY OF TALL NORTHERNERS WHO NORMALLY SUBSIST ON GRAIN. THE ARMY CONDITIONS THEM TO LIVE ON RICE WHEN NECESSARY. DURING THE GREAT FAMINE IN HONAN PROVINCE, THEIR RATIONS WERE CUT 10 PERCENT TO AID THE STARVING POPULATION.

ONE NON-COM DECLARED: "WE'RE NOT AFRAID OF THE JAPS AT ALL. THEIR MORALE HAS SLUMPED 60 PERCENT SINCE THE EARLY DAYS OF THE CHINA INVASION."

JUN 29 1943

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE MORALE OF THE CHINESE SOLDIER IS THE WORK OF THE POLITICAL OFFICER ATTACHED TO EACH UNIT.

THIS OFFICER, WHO IS SORT OF AN EDUCATIONAL ADJUTANT WITHOUT AUTHORITY IN THE MILITARY DIRECTION, DRILLS THE TROOPS IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE KUOMINTANG PARTY AND THE AIMS OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION AS WELL AS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SUBJECTS.

CHANG SAID TWO-THIRDS OF HIS BATTALION NOW WAS ABLE TO READ AND WRITE.

ON THE UPPER YANGTZE FRONT, JUNE 26-(DELAYED)-(AP)-JAPANESE DEAD AND WOUNDED IN THE UNSUCCESSFUL PUSH ALONG THE UPPER YANGTZE RIVER TOTALLED 30,000 BUT ONLY 20 OF THE ENEMY WERE TAKEN PRISONER, ACCORDING TO OFFICIAL CHINESE FIGURES.

ARMY OFFICIALS FAILED TO DISCLOSE THE NUMBER OF CHINESE CASUALTIES BUT GENERAL CHEN CHENG SAID THEY "WERE FAR LESS THAN THOSE OF THE ENEMY."

CHINESE OFFICERS EXPLAINED THAT THE SMALL NUMBER OF PRISONERS RESULTED FROM THE JAPANESE PRACTICE OF COMMITTING SUICIDE RATHER THAN SUBMIT TO CAPTURE.

"OCCASIONALLY A SINGLE JAPANESE SOLDIER WILL SURRENDER WHEN ALONE," ONE OFFICER SAID, "BUT IF SEVERAL ARE TOGETHER THEY DIE FIGHTING OR KILL THEMSELVES."

JAPANESE CASUALTIES WERE ESTIMATED AS BEING EQUALLY DIVIDED BETWEEN DEAD AND WOUNDED. LIEUTENANT GENERAL WU CHIH WEI EXPLAINED THAT USUALLY CASUALTIES WERE CALCULATED ON THE BASIS OF ONE DEAD TO EVERY TWO WOUNDED.

CHINESE SUCKED

JAPS INTO TRAP

---

INVADERS BUILD

DEFENSES NOW

ON YANGTZE (800)

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JUN 29 1943

BY J.REILLY O'SULLIVAN

ON THE UPPER YANGTZE FRONT JUNE 27-(DELAYZD)-(AP)-HERE BELOW THE

MOUNTAIN-TOP CHINESE FRONT LINE COMMAND POINT, IN SIGHT OF JAPANESE-OCCUPIED ICHANG, RUN DEEP GREEN VALLEYS WHERE JAPANESE SHOCK TROOPS CRACKED LAST MONTH AT THE OUTER DEFENSES OF SHIHPAI FORTRESS AND FLED WITH THE GATEWAY TO CHUNGKING SLAMMED HARD IN THEIR FACES.

THE BATTLEFIELD IS QUIET NOW. ONLY OCCASIONAL PATROLS RAID BACK AND FORTH AT NIGHT FROM ADVANCED POSITIONS BARELY 300 YARDS APART.

ACROSS THE MUDDY YANGTZE IN THE DISTANCE IS THE CITY OF ICHANG, HELD BY THE JAPANESE SINCE ITS FALL IN 1940. ONE LARGE RIVER BOAT AND ONE FERRY NESTLE AT ITS WHARVES.

ITS TOO FAR TO OBSERVE ANY MOVEMENT IN THE CITY, ALTHOUGH ITS BUILDINGS ARE CLEARLY VISIBLE.

ICHANG, 650 MILES WEST OF SHANGHAI ON CENTRAL CHINA'S GREAT WATER-WAY, IS THE DEEPEST GAIN HELD BY THE ENEMY IN NEARLY SIX YEARS OF WAR. IT IS 460 MILES FROM CHUNGKING BY RIVER AND ABOUT 300 MILES BY AIR.

THE CITY LIES ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE YANGTZE, AT THE LOWER END OF AN "S" CURVE.

JUN 29 1943

TEN MILES UPSTREAM, NEAR THE HEAD OF THE "S," LIES SHIHPAI FORTRESS--A SERIES OF STRONG MOUNTAIN FORTIFICATIONS ON THE SOUTH BANK AT THE FOOT OF PRECIPITIOUS RIVER GORGES IN WHICH SLAUGHTER OR DROWNING AWAIT ANY FOE FOOLHARDY ENOUGH TO TRY TO FORCE THEM DIRECTLY.

REMNANTS OF THE JAPANESE FORCES HAVE NOW RETIRED TO THE NORTH OF THE RIVER, WHERE THEY ARE BUSILY ENGAGED IN BUILDING NEW DEFENSES AT TANGYANG AND KINGMEN, NORTHEAST OF ICHANG, WHERE THEY FEAR AN ATTACK FROM CHINESE FORCES NORTH OF THE YANGTZE.

ICHANG CAN NO LONGER DEPEND ON SUPPLIES BY RIVER, AS THE CHINESE HAVE RECAPTURED ITU AND OTHER POINTS DOWNSTREAM. THE ENEMY IS USING HIGHWAYS VIA TANGYANG.

BUT IMMEDIATELY ACROSS FROM ICHANG THE JAPS STILL CLING TO A BRIDGEHEAD TWO AND ONE-HALF MILES LONG AND A MILE DEEP ON A MOUNTAIN SPUR REARED BACK FROM THE RIVER AND FACING US.

IT IS FROM THAT HIGH NEST THAT THE JAPANESE ADVANCED ACROSS THE VALLEY AND ASSAILED THE FRONT LINE REGIMENT COMMANDED BY COL.YIN CHUNG YO, WHO STANDS WITH US ATOP HIS COMMAND POST. THERE'S A WINDOWED DUGOUT BELOW THAT HE USED DURING THE BATTLE.

"IN THIS SECTOR THE ENEMY ATTACKED AT DAWN WITH TWO COLUMNS OF 1,000 MEN EACH, BUT HE FAILED," SAID YIN. "ANOTHER 1,000 MEN WERE THROWN IN. BY NOON MOST OF THE ENEMY'S STRENGTH WAS DISSIPATED. THEY LOST VERY HEAVILY WHEN ONE OF OUR MORTAR UNITS OPENED FIRE.

"THE FIGHTING CONTINUED FOR 24 HOURS. ON THE SECOND DAY THE JAPANESE WERE TRYING TO TURN OUR RIGHT FLANK. ON THE THIRD DAY A JAPANESE COLUMN GOT PAST OUR RIGHT, WHICH WAS LEFT EXPOSED WHEN THE DIVISION ADJOINING US TOOK UP NEW POSITIONS. I THREW IN SOME RESERVES AND WE KNOCKED OFF SEVERAL HUNDRED JAPS. OUR RIGHT FRONT HELD FAST. THAT NIGHT ON ORDERS WE RETIRED TO SHIHPAI FORTRESS PROPER."

JUN 29 1943

YIN'S OUTFIT WITHDREW THROUGH A CANYON BEHIND THE SECOND LINE OF MOUNTAINS. THERE A REGIMENT COMMANDED BY COL.CHANG TAI SHIA THEN FOOTED IT TO THE FRONT LINE, REPULSED THE JAPS AND PUSHED THEM BACK TO THEIR ORIGINAL POSITIONS. THE JAPS SUFFERED ABOUT 500 CASUALTIES WHEN THE FORTRESS GUNS OPENED UP ON THEM, CHANG SAID.

YIN RELATED THAT WHEN TWO CHINESE PLATOONS WIPED OUT THE JAPANESE AND TRIED TO CAPTURE THE ONLY SURVIVING OFFICER, "HE WRESTLED TWO OF THEM, DRAGGING ALL THREE OVER A CLIFF TO THEIR DEATHS."

3024- 5487

30.24- 5487

SEVERAL GROUPS OF BURNED-OUT FARMHOUSES DOTTED THE BATTLEFIELD. OTHERS WERE NOT TOUCHED, THE JAPANESE APPARENTLY NOT HAVING TIME TO SET THEM ON FIRE. THE PEASANTS, WHO HAD FLED DURING THE FIGHTING, HAD RETURNED TO THEIR CORN PATCHES.

ON A STEEP MOUNTAIN PATH WE PASSED THE FRESH GRAVE OF ONE CHINESE SOLDIER, WHO WAS KILLED WHEN A JAPANESE PLANE DIVE-BOMBED AN ARTILLERY POSITION.

THE CHINESE SAID THE RETREATING JAPANESE OAYONETED THEIR MULES AND HORSES AND PUSHED THEM OVER THESSLIFFS.

JUN 29 1943

UNABLE TO SUSTAIN THEIR FRONTAL ATTACK ON THE FORTRESS, THE JAPANESE COLUMNS ATTEMPTED TO BY-

IT AND WERE LED ON BY THE CHINESE INTO THE MOUNTAINS TO THEPSOUTHWEST, WHERE THE DEFENDERS WERE PREPARED TO ANNIHILATE THEM. THE JAPANESE NEVER RETREATED BEFORE STICKING THEIR NECKS FULLY INTO THE TRAP THE CHINESE LAID FOR THEM ALTHOUGH THEY WERE ABLE TO SAVE LARGE NUMBERS OF THEIR TROOPS DESPITE THEIR DISORDERLY RETREAT.

AT THE DEEPEST PENETRATION THE FRONT FORMED AN ARC OF 30 MILES THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS SOUTHWEST OF SHIHPAI. THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE BATTLE LINE FROM THE UPPER YANGTZE TO TUNGTINK LAKE WAS ABOUT 300 MILES.

THE JAPANESE USED HEAVY GUNS TO PROTECT THEIR CROSSING OF THE YANGTZE BELOW ICHANG, BUT AS THE FIGHTING PROCEEDED THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS THEY WERE SUCCESSIVELY REDUCED TO FIELD ARTILLERY, THEN TO MOUNTAIN GUNS AND FINALLY TO TRENCH MORTARS AND LIGHT ARMS IN WHICH THE CHINESE MATCHED THEM.

WE WERE TOO LATE TO GET IN ON THE FIGHTING (THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS HAD ASKED TO BE SENT TO THE FRONT WHILE THE BATTLE WAS GOING ON, BUT THE GOVERNMENT DIDN'T SEE FIT TO GRANT THEIR REQUEST) AND ABOQT THE ONLY CONCRETE EVIDENCE OF THE ACTION THAT WE SAW WAS A STACK OF WAR BOOTY CAPTURED ON THE UPPER YANGTZE. IT WAS FROM ONLY ONE FRONT, BUT CONSTITUTED A SIZEABLE PILE--A SCORE OF JAPANESE BATTLE FLAGS, RIFLES, BAYONETS, STACKS OF STEEL HELMETS, CANTEENS, BINOCULARS, MORTARS AND WHAT NOT.

THE CHINESE HAD CAPTURED TWO JAPANESE HORSES, ONE BLACK AND ONE RED. THEY WERE BIG AND WELL BRED, MUCH LIKE TYPICAL AMERICAN SADDLE MOUNTS. I WOULD HAVE LIKED TO OWN THAT RED, WHICH THE GENERAL AGREED TO MOUNT FOR A PHOTOGRAPH. BUT TO SAVE MY NECK AND LIMBS I'LL RIDE THESE SHORT-LEGGED, STURDY CHINESE PONIES WHICH WILL PUT TO SHAME ANY "HIGH SCHOOL HORSE" BY NIMBLY WALKING UP AND DOWN A THOUSAND STONE STAIRS.

**Chungking, June 28-(AP)-Japanese troop movements indicate the possibility of a new J[a]panese drive in Western Hupeh province, the gateway to Chungking, Chinese military authorities said today on the basis of intelligence reports.**

JUN 29 1943

**The invaders were declared moving anew from three important bases of Nanking, Hsuchow and Sinyang, and there was a transfer of enemy forces in central china around H[a]nkow, Chinese spies told headquarters.**

**Military authorities said these movements "indicate another**

Japanese drive in western Hupeh might be in the offing."It was in this region that the Chinese recently scored their greatest victory of the six years war.

The Chinese said they were preparing to cope with a new offensive.

A Chinese reaching free territory after escaping from Hainan island, off southeast China opposite French Indo-China, said Japanese control there after four years occupation was limited to a coastal fringe and a few important points. The Japanese have converted the island into a "blood vessel," for the the south Pacific, he said. A great naval and air base has been established with is a "cancer for the allies," the informant said.

JUN 29 1943

The Japanese were said to have built coastal roads, repaired old harbors, build new ones, erected fortifications and constructed airdromes

CHINA AUG XX DAMAGE

THE GENERAL READ A LETTER FROM A CHINESE OFFICER WHICH SAID THAT LIEUT.THOMAS CLARK, 28,OF LIGONIER,PA.,"BEHAVED HIMSELF BRAVELY IN A BATTLE OVER KINGMEN,BUT OWING TO THE GREAT NUMBER OF ENEMIES THAT HE ENCOUNTERED HE WAS FORCED TO LAND AT (NAME OF PLACE CENSORED). AFTER THE HARDSHIPS OF TRAVELING FOR FOUR DAYS AND SWIMMING ACROSS THE YANGTZE RIVER AT OUR POSITION,SAFELY.HE REJOICED SO MUCH AT HIS ARRIVAL."

THE OFFICER ADDED THAT HE HONORED CLARK BY PRESENTING HIM WITH A CHINESE WAR BANNER.

NEW DELHI (AP)

"Although the dangers have not been entirely removed, they have been held in check and Indian soil has been preserved from enemy invasion," Wavell said, "India is now strong. If then, all continue with undaunted will to do their duty, there need be no more need to fear for India's safety. Great efforts still are needed to bring the war to a successful conclusion and to remove from Asia the threat of japanese domination."

JUNE 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE TELEPHONE HAS REPLACED THE NATIVE TOM-TOM AS THE SPEEDIEST MEANS OF COMMUNICATION IN NEW GUINEA, AND THE BOYS WHO DID THE REPLACEMENT JOB RECEIVED THE PRAISE OF GENERALS TONIGHT.

AT THE NEAREST NEW GUINEA EQUIVALENT OF A BANQUET, THE SIGNAL

3024-5489

BATTALION CONSTRUCTION COMPANY WHICH BUILT THE ARMY'S NETWORK OF TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINES ON THIS ISLAND RECEIVED THE OFFICIAL COMMENDATION OF LIEUT.GENERAL GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE FIFTH AIR FORCE.

THE GENERAL'S COMMENDATION PRAISED THE OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN OF THE COMPANY FOR "SPLENDID WORK ACCOMPLISHED UNDER EXTREMELY ADVERSE CONDITIONS FROM OCTOBER, 1942, TO MARCH, 1943, IN CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION OF 95 MILES OF TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH LINES IN NEW GUINEA."

THE PROJECT ALSO INVOLVED THE CUTTING AND HAULING OF POLES OVER 22 MILES OF MOUNTAINOUS ROAD AND INSTALLATION OF THE POLES IN ROUGH JUNGLE TERRAIN AND FREQUENTLY IN STORMY WEATHER.

MAJOR GENERAL R.J.MARSHALL, COMMANDER OF SERVICES OF SUPPLY IN THIS AREA, AND TWO COLONELS ADDED EXPRESSIONS OF COMMENDATION AT THE BANQUET. THE CITATIONS OF VALUABLE SERVICE WENT TO THESE ENLISTED MEN AMONG OTHERS:

JUN 29 1943

FROM NEW YORK--CPL.JAMES E.PASSERO, 136 CURTIS ST., ROCHESTER; PFC ANTHONY DELIO, 250 NORTH NINTH ST., BROOKLYN; PVT.JOHN BIELSKY, 84 NEW ST., HEMPSTEAD, L.I.; PVT.JAMES A.DEMARCO, FARHAM; PVT.STANLEY M.ZARIERSKI, 139 SOUTH THIRD ST., BROOKLYN.

Jerusalem, June 28-(AP)-Sir James Grigg, British war secretary, was here from last Saturday until Sunday afternoon, it was announced today. Premier Wladislaw Sikorski also passed through Palestine.

30.24-5489

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 28--(AP)--A RESOLVE TO SPEED CONSTRUCTION OF THE LAST REMAINING LINK IN THE BOLIVIAN-BRAZILIAN RAILROAD CONNECTING THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS WAS CONTAINED TODAY IN AN EXCHANGE OF NOTES AND LETTERS BETWEEN THE CHIEF EXECUTIVES OF THE TWO NATIONS.

ALSO SIGNED BY PRESIDENTS ENRIQUE PENARANDA OF BOLIVIA AND GETULIO VARGAS OF BRAZIL WERE A SERIES OF TREATIES PLEDGING CONTENENTAL FRATERNITY AND DESIGNED TO ACCOMPLISH CLOSER ECONOMIC COLLABORATION.

JUN 29 1943

A 680-KILOMETER STRETCH OF THE RAILROAD, BETWEEN SANTA CRUZ, BOLIVIA, AND CORUMBA, BRAZIL, HAS BEEN UNDER CONSTRUCTION SINCE 1939 BUT HAS BEEN DELAYED BECAUSE OF THE WARTIME LACK OF STEEL RAILS. ITS COMPLETION WOULD VASTLY PROMOTE TRADE BETWEEN BRAZIL AND BOLIVIA.

ONE OF THE PROMISES CONTAINED IN THE LETTERS WAS A PROMISE GIVING BOLIVIA "ENTREPOST" INSTALLATIONS AT THE BRAZILIAN PORT OF SANTOS PERMITTING FREE DEPOSIT FOR BOLIVIAN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 28-(AP)-PLEDGES OF CONTINENTAL FRATERNITY AND SOLIDARITY WERE STRENGTHENED TONIGHT WHEN BOLIVIA AND BRAZIL SIGNED A SERIES OF TREATIES AND EXCHANGED LETTERS AND NOTES DESIGNED TO BRING ABOUT CLOSER ECONOMIC COLLABORATION.

THE PLEDGES WERE MADE IN PUBLIC SPEECHES BY PRESIDENTS ENRIQUE PENARANDA OF BOLIVIA AND GETULIO M VARGAS OF BRAZIL DURING A GOOD-WILL VISIT TO BRAZIL BY THE FORMER, WHO LEFT FOR HOME TONIGHT.

THE TREATIES DEALT WITH VARIOUS COMMERCIAL MATTERS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES AND ARE RENEWABLE ANNUALLY. THEY CLIMAXED A GOODWILL VISIT BY PENARANDA TO BRAZIL. HE LEFT FOR BRAZIL IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE SIGNING.

JUN 29 1943

GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR, JUNE 25-(AP)-A MESSAGE FROM PUERTO MANTA SAID TONIGHT THAT THE MOTOR SHIP SANTA MARIA ENROUTE FROM PANAMA WITH 120 PASSENGERS HAD LAST NIGHT SUNK IN THE SHARK-INFESTED WATER OFF CAPE PASADO 45 MILES NORTH OF MANTA.

NO DETAILS CONCERNING THE FATE OF THE PASSENGERS WERE AVAILABLE IMMEDIATELY. THE AREA IS A DANGEROUS NAVIGATIONAL AREA.

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BERMUDA, JUNE 28--(AP)--AUTOMOBILES APPEAR TO BE HERE TO STAY IN PRIVATE ON THIS BRITISH ISLAND COLONY WHERE BEFORE THE WAR/MOTOR CARS WERE PROHIBITED.

RECOMMENDANTIONS BY THE MOTOR TRANSPORT COMMISSION PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY TODAY HAD THIS TO SAY ON THE SUBJECT OF PRIVATE CARS: "WE BELIEVE THAT DIRECTLY THE PRESENT RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED BY THE WAR EMERGENCY HAVE BEEN LIFTED THE CONCESSION OF PRIVATE CAR OWNERSHIP CAN NO LONGER BE WITHHELD."

MOREOVER THE REPORT SUGGESTED THAT THE RULE OF THE ROAD BE CHANGED FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, A DEPARTURE FROM THE BRITISH CUSTOM.

JUN 29 1943

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TORONTO, JUNE 28--(AP)--- PILOT OFFICER CLAUDE CORN, OF GREENVILLE, S.C., WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT TO HAVEBEEN INJURED IN THE CRASH OF A PLANE HE WAS PILOTING AT BURLINGTON, ONT.

TWO CANADIANS FLYING WITH P.O. CORN ALSO WERE INJURED. ALL THREE ARE IN HAMILTON MILITARY HOSPITAL, THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE ANNOUNCED.

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3024-5491

30.24-5491

NEW YORK, JUNE 28-(AP)-OPERATING BEHIND ENEMY LINES DURING RUSSIA'S TWO YEARS OF WAR WITH GERMANY, SOVIET GUERRILLAS "HAVE ANNIHILATED OVER 300,000 INVADERS, INCLUDING 30 GENERALS, 6,936 OFFICERS AND 1,520 AIRMEN," THE MOSCOW RADIO SAID TONIGHT.

JUN 29 1943

"DURING THE SAME PERIOD," SAID THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION, "NO FEWER THAN 3,000 TRAINS WERE WRECKED, 3,263 RAILWAY AND HIGHWAY BRIDGES DEMOLISHED, THOUSANDS OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MANY HUNDREDS OF TANKS, ARMORED CARS AND AIRCRAFT GUNS WERE DESTROYED, AND 895 AMMUNITION AND FOOD DUMPS WERE BLOWN UP OR BURNED OUT."

THE ANNOUNCER, IDENTIFIED AS "COMRADE PONAMARENKO, A MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY," SAID A STRONG UNDERGROUND PRESS FLOURISHED THROUGHOUT NAZI-OCCUPIED RUSSIAN TERRITORY AND THAT ALONG WITH DISTRICT AND REGIONAL PAPERS BEING PUBLISHED, LEAFLETS FOR VILLAGE POPULATIONS WERE BEING DISTRIBUTED BY ALMOST EVERY PARTISAN UNIT.

"THE PARTISAN MOVEMENT HAS DEVELOPED INTO A FORMIDABLE FORCE AND HAS BECOME ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AGENTS FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GERMAN FASCIST ARMY," HE ADDED.

UNDATED GERMAN SAVINGS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE GERMAN PEOPLE WERE ASKED YESTERDAY (MON) TO HAVE CONFIDENCE IN THE REICH'S WAR-TORN REICH'S FINANCIAL STRUCTURE AND AT THE SAME TIME THEY WERE TOLD THAT TALK OF MONEY BEING UNNECESSARY WAS "SILLY" IN A SPEECH BY NAZI ECONOMICS MINISTER WALTHER FUNK.

FUNK'S SPEECH AS BROADCAST BY THE BRITISH RADIO AND RECORDED BY CBS APPEARED TO BE AN APPEAL FOR INCREASED SAVINGS FROM THE POPULACE, ALREADY BURDENED BY THE COSTS OF ALMOST FOUR YEARS OF WAR.

A BERLIN BROADCAST OF COMMENT ON THE SPEECH BY A DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT GAVE THE IMPRESSION THAT FUNK HAD REPORTED DEPOSITS IN GERMAN SAVINGS BANKS AS "EXTRAORDINARILY INCREASED" ALTHOUGH IT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT NEW DEPOSITS IN SOME CASES REPRESENTED CAPITAL

SET FREE BY THE CLOSING OF MANY BUSINESS ENTERPRISES NOT DIRECTLY SERVING THE WAR.

THE BRITISH BROADCAST DESCRIBED FUNK'S REMARKS IN PART THIS WAY:

"HE GAVE AN ASSURANCE THAT IF THEY'D SAVE MONEY NOW THE GERMAN STATE WOULD SEE TO IT THAT THEY WOULD GET FULL VALUE FOR THEIR SAVINGS AFTER THE WAR. THE GERMAN MINISTER OF ECONOMICS ALSO DEVOTED A LARGE PART OF HIS SPEECH TO ASSURING THE GERMAN MIDDLE CLASSES THAT THEY WERE NOT GOING TO BE WIPED OUT EVEN THOUGH THEIR BUSINESSES HAD BEEN CLOSED DOWN."

JUN 29 1943

FUNK WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT HALF OF GERMANY'S WAR EXPENDITURES WERE FINANCED OUT OF TAXATION AND THE OTHER HALF HAD TO COME FROM SAVINGS.

AN EARLIER BROADCAST DECLARED FUNK ATTACKED "SILLY TALK ABOUT MONEY BEINING UNNECESSARY, SAYING THAT THE BEST THING TO DO AGAINST IT WOULD BE TO TAKE AWAY THE MONEY FROM PEOPLE WHO TALKED THAT WAY."

AT ANOTHER POINT, THE BROADCAST SAID, FUNK DECLARED THAT BARTER TRADE HAD TO BE COMBATTED BECAUSE "IT UNDERMINES BELIEF IN THE WORTH OF MONEY."

NEW YORK, JUNE 28-(AP)-ASSERTING THAT PAUL JOSEF GOEBBELS "HAS NO CASTLES IN SPAIN," THE BERLIN RADIO DENIED TONIGHT A FOREIGN REPORT THAT THE NAZI PROPAGANDA MINISTER'S FAMILY HAD LEFT BERLIN AND TAKEN REFUGE IN SPAIN TO ESCAPE ALLIED BOMBS. THE GERMAN BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY NBC.

NEW YORK, JUNE 28--(AP)--A JAPANESE ARMY SPOKESMAN WARNED HIS PEOPLE TODAY THAT AMERICA AND BRITAIN HAD ADOPTED A POLICY OF BOMBING JAPAN AND THAT "THE ONE WHO HOLDS SUPREMACY IN THE AIR HAS BECOME THE VICTOR ON THE BATTLEFIELD."

THE SPOKESMAN, MAJOR GENERAL NAKAO YAHAGI, DECLARED THAT "WHEREVER THERE IS AIR SUPREMACY THERE IS CONSEQUENT SEA SUPREMACY". HIS SPEECH WAS BROADCAST FOR HOME CONSUMPTION WAS RECORDED BY U.S. GOVERNMENT MONITORS AS WAS A DIFFERENT VERSION BEAMED OVERSEAS.

JUN 29 1943

YAHAGI SPOKE IN KYOTO ON "THE PRESENT STATE OF THE PROSECUTION OF THE WAR" AND THE VERISON PUT OUT FOR FOREIGN CONSUMPTION ATTRIBUTED TO YAHAGI THE STATEMENT THAT "JAPAN HAS COMPLETED AND IS COMPLETING ALL NECESSARY PREPARATIONS" FOR THE OPENING PHASE OF A "MAJOR AND D CAMPAIGN."

3024-5493

30.24-5493

THE BROADCAST IN JAPAN QUOTED YAHAGI AS SAYING:

"IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN AREA, SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR, OUR FORCES DROVE OUT THE OPPRESSIVE POWER OF AMERICA, BRITAIN AND THE NETHERLANDS WITH A TREMENDOUS AND SPIRITED ENERGY, AND THOUGH OUR ENEMIES HAD MAIN BASES NEARBY IN THE REAR, THEY HAD NO FREE SCOPE TO MAKE USE OF THESE ESTABLISHMENTS.

"HOWEVER, THE ENEMY HAS ONLY RECENTLY BEGUN BARELY TO SHOW A RECOVERY FROM THE DEFEATS SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR AND HAS STARTED TO ATTEMPT TO RECOVER BASES BY AN ADVANCE TO LAND BASES, UTILIZING AUSTRALIA, NEARBY IN THE REAR, AS A STARTING POINT." #

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 29 1943

JAPAN HAS CONSOLIDATED ALL IMPORTANT AND STRATEGIC BASES CAPTURED IN EAST ASIA AND IS READY FOR THE NEXT "NEW PHASE OF THE WAR", ACCORDING TO DISPATCHES FROM TOKIO BROADCAST BY RADIO BERLIN AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE DISPATCHES QUOTED AN ADDRESS BY MAJOR GEN. NAKAO YAHAGI, HEAD OF THE PRESS DEPARTMENT OF THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS TO A MASS MEETING IN KYOTO. DISCUSSING THE EVENTUAL ESTABLISHMENT OF A SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE BY THE ALLIES, YAHAGI SAID THAT JAPAN HAS EVERY CONFIDENCE IN THE "SPLENDID GERMAN AND ITALIAN ARMIES", AND THAT IN THE ASIATIC SPHERE JAPAN IS PREPARED TO FACE AN EXPECTED INCREASE IN ENEMY PRESSURE. #

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

PROFESSOR FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE, SON-IN-LAW OF THE LATE SCIENTIST, PIERRE CURIE, HAS BEEN NAMED A MEMBER OF THE FRENCH ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, THE BERLIN RADIO QUOTING A PARIS DISPATCH SAID LAST (MON) NIGHT. THE BROADCAST WAS RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 29 1943

KNUT HAMSUN, NORWEGIAN WRITER AND NOBEL PRIZE WINNER, WHO IN 1940 URGED NORWEGIANS TO LAY DOWN THEIR ARMS HAS ARRIVED IN OSLO FROM A VISIT TO ADOLF HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS, A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE

ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID TODAY.

XXXXXXXXX THE 83-YEAR-OLD AUTHOR, WHO ONCE RAN A HORSECAR IN CHICAGO, HAD BEEN ATTENDING AN AXIS-STAGED JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE IN VIENNA, THE BROADCAST SAID, WHEN HITLER SENT HIS OWN PLANE TO BRING HIM TO HIS HEADQUARTERS. XXXXXXX THERE FOLLOWED A CONFERENCE WHICH LASTED FOR THREE-QUARTERS OF AN HOUR, ALTHOUGH IT WAS EMPHASIZED THAT NO POLITICAL QUESTIONS WERE DISCUSSED.

JUN 29 1943

HAMSUN, THE BROADCAST SAID, WAS WELCOMED ON HIS RETURN TO OSLO BY REICH COMMISSAR TERBOVEN, AND AND NAZI-CONTROLLED NORWEGIAN NEWSPAPERS "FRITTE FOLK" EMPHASIZED THAT LEADING GERMAN CIRCLES XXX ARE ATTACHING GREAT POLITICAL IMPORTANCE TO HAMSUN'S TRIP TO XX VIENNA. DURING THE PAST TWO WEEKS ACCORDING TO THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION HAMSUN WAS AWARDED THE NOBEL PRIZE IN 1921 FOR HIS NOVEL "THE GROWTH OF THE SOIL".

JUN 29 1943

THE WAR TODAY

(WHILE DEWITT MACKENZIE IS ON VACATION, THIS DAILY COLUMN IS BEING WRITTEN BY MAX HILL, FORMER CHIEF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN TOKYO).

- - -

BY MAX HILL

AN ENGLISHMAN WHO IS IN A POSITION TO SPEAK WITH AUTHORITY WROTE A SPECIAL ARTICLE FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS WHICH WAS PUBLISHED YESTERDAY, AND IN WHICH HE SAID:

"THE PEOPLE (IN BRITAIN) KNOW THEY CAN EXPECT NO JOYRIDE TO BERLIN OR TOKYO."

THE AUTHOR IS W.J.HALEY, WHO IS JOINT MANAGING EDITOR OF THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN AND EVENING NEWS, AND A DIRECTOR OF PRESS ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND OF REUTERS.

HALEY HAS JUST RETURNED TO ENGLAND FROM AN EXTENSIVE TRIP THROUGH THE SOUTH PACIFIC, AND THE MENACE THAT IS JAPAN NO LONGER IS A MYTH TO HIM.

JUN 29 1943

LET US HOPE IT WAS FROM KNOWLEDGE AND NOT SENTIMENT THAT HE SAID:

"CHURCHILL SPOKE FOR THE NATION WHEN HE PLEDGED THAT TOKYO MUST GO THE WAY OF BERLIN AND ROME."

IT IS TIME, ALSO, THAT AMERICA AWAKENED TO THE CRITICAL SITUATION IN THE PACIFIC. THE STATUS OF THE WAR IN THAT AREA CAN BE SUMMARIZED IN A FEW WORDS, AND I ONLY HOPE THE READERS OF THIS COLUMN WON'T BE TOO SHOCKED BY THE DEFINITELY OMINOUS FACTORS.

OUR GOVERNMENT IS AWARE OF THE DANGER, AS ARE THE RESPONSIBLE HEADS OF OUR ARMED FORCES. THEY KNOW OF THE LONG AND BITTER AND BLOODY BATTLES WHICH FACE US BEFORE THE JAPANESE BOW IN DEFEAT, AS THEY MUST IN THE END.

BUT A SPIRIT OF COMPLACENCY SEEMS TO PERMEATE THE ATTITUDE OF THE AVERAGE AMERICAN, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO LIVE IN THE EAST AND MID-WEST.

30.24- 5495

30.24- 5495

I HAVE BEEN ASKED MANY TIMES WHY I DIDN'T SAY SO WHILE I WAS IN TOKYO--INSTEAD OF NOW--IF JAPAN WAS SO STRONG. WELL, THIS IS THE REASON. JAPAN DIDN'T FOOL US. SHE WASN'T STRONG. WE WERE WEAK AND WITH TYPICAL AMERICAN CONFIDENCE WE LOOKED ON JAPAN AS A PUSH-O ER.

NOW JAPAN IS STRONG. SHE HAD A CAREFULLY PLANNED PROGRAM OF ATTACK. IN NINETY DAYS SHE SEIZED A RICH AND VAST EMPIRE, AND SINCE THAT TIME SHE HAS DONE NOTHING BUT PREPARE FOR THE INEVITABLE ATTACK FROM THE UNITED NATIONS TO REGAIN IT.

JUN 30 1943

ANY ATTEMPT TO WREST THIS TERRITORY FROM HER WILL BE COSTLY IN BOTH MEN AND MATERIALS. JAPAN KNOWS THAT. NOW SHE CAN SIT BACK AND WAIT FOR A STALEMATE. SHE HAS ACCOMPLISHED HER OBJECTIVES IN THIS WAR, EVEN MORE THAN HITLER.

THIS IS NOT TO BE TAKEN AS CRITICISM OF OUR STRATEGY IN THE WAR. BUT THIS MUCH IS OBVIOUS. WE PLAYED INTO THE HANDS OF THE JAPANESE ONCE Y BELIEVING THE LIFEBLOOD OF THAT EMPIRE HAD BEEN DRAINED AWAY BY THE LONG CHINA AFFAIR.

NOW WE SAY, WITH THE SAME CONFIDENCE, THAT ONCE WE HAVE HITLER OUT OF THE WAY WE WILL TURN ON JAPAN AND--JUST AS EASY AS BLOWING OUT A CANDLE--WE WILL TAKE HER INTO CAMP.

NOTHING FITS BETTER INTO THE JAPANESE PROGRAM THAN OUR POLICY OF DEVOTING MOST OF OUR ATTENTION TO THE ATLANTIC. IT GIVES JAPAN TIME TO CONSOLIDATE AND EXPLOIT ALL OF HER VAST ORIENTAL PLUNDER.

PEARL HARBOR WAS NOT THE ONLY TRICK OF WHICH THE JAPANESE ARE CAPABLE. THEY HAVE GAMBLED FROM THE FIRST ON A STALEMATE, WHICH WOULD BE A VICTORY FOR THEM. LET US SUPPOSE THAT AFTER HITLER IS DEFEATED THAT THE MILITARISTS OSTENSIBLY ARE DISCREDITED, THAT A

JUN 30 1943

SUPPOSEDLY MILD CABINET OF BUSINESSMEN TAKES OVER.

THEY COULD--AND WOULD--SAY BLANDLY THAT THEY WERE THE RESPONSIBLE, RESPECTABLE FACTION IN JAPAN, THE PEOPLE WE COULD DEAL WITH IN SAFETY.

LET US NOT BE DUPED BY ANY SUCH RUSE, AND THE MANEUVER IS NOT ONLY LIKELY BUT PROBABLE. IT WOULD MEAN ANOTHER WAR IN THE PACIFIC WITHIN TWENTY YEARS. YET THERE IS A SMALL BUT POTENT MINORITY IN THIS COUNTRY WHICH WOULD ADVOCATE SUCH ACTION. I SAY, AS WAS WISELY SAID IN ANTIQUITY: BEWARE OF THE GREEKS WHO COME BEARING GIFTS.

THE JAPANESE HAVE YET TO BE DEFEATED IN ANY WAR. THEY MUST BE DEFEATED THIS TIME, INVADED AND THEIR MILITARISM DISCREDITED AT HOME AS WELL AS ABROAD BEFORE WE CAN CLAIM VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC.

IN JAPAN THE HOPE IS THAT A WAR-WEARY AMERICA WILL COMPROMISE WITH HER. THAT IS A DEVELOPMENT WE MUST GUARD AGAINST TO THE UTMOST.

# R.A.F. Ravages Cologne, Nazis Bare Devastation; Fortresses Hit Leghorn

## WAVES OF PLANES CROSS CHANNEL TO ATTACK GERMANY

Afternoon Raiders Carry Air Offensive Into 11th Consecutive Day.

U. S. PLANES IN R

### R.A.F. Smashes Cologne, Hits U-Boat Center at Hamburg.

LONDON June 29 — (AP) Great fleets of British bombers battered the Rhineland industrial city of Cologne and the U-boat center of Hamburg last night to hit a new high in the devastation heaped upon Germany's war machine in a single month although June still has two nights to go.

Observers said the raid on Cologne was comparable with the previous heaviest attack on the Ruhr in which more than 2,000 tons of bombs were dropped.

**Daylight Raiders Busy**

Other waves of Allied planes roared over the channel late this afternoon, carrying the war's greatest sustained bombardment of fortified Europe through its 11th consecutive day.

Then, at 9 p. m. (3 p. m., Eastern War time) tonight, coastal watchers reported that a formation of heavy bombers which they identified as U. S. Flying Fortresses heading across the channel toward France.

R.A.F. fighters also renewed their "train-busting" operations over northern France by daylight

JUN 30 1943

and the Air ministry said one Canadian pilot riddled six locomotives while two fliers shot up five more between them.

Watchers on the southeast coast of England, who reported the return of the daylight attackers after 45 minutes, said that they believed the force included heavy bombers but that accurate identification was impossible because of the height at which they flew.

### Cologne Hard Hit

Cologne, target of the first 1,000-bomber raid that pulverized 600 acres in May, 1942, bore the brunt of the double-barreled night assault which cost the R.A.F. 25 four-engined planes.

It was the R.A.F.'s 13th heavy bombing operation of the month and was believed to have boosted the June bomb load well over the record of 12,000 tons dumped on Europe during May.

Each heavy assault is estimated to deliver around 1,500 tons. Nine such raids have been made on Ruhr targets alone this month, for a total of 13,500 tons. The R.A.F has lost 169 bombers in the record attacks this month. Weather kept the heavyweights on the ground until June 11.

The R.A.F. also laid mines in enemy waters last night in the delayed-action warfare that, according to an official announcement, already has sunk at least 400 Axis vessels.

Huge fires were spread throughout Cologne and, although clouds prevented an accurate assessment of the damage, the tone of German complaints about a "terror" attack indicated that it was equally as destructive as other R.A.F. saturation raids.

Cologne, third largest city in Germany, harbors a large assortment of war plants including chemical and dye works. Their importance is indicated by the fact that the city now has been raided 117 times.

### Cathedral Damaged

Germany reported, without Allied confirmation, that the Cologne cathedral, which lifts its spires out of a cluster of railway, industrial and business targets, was hit by high explosives.

"Heavy bombs smashed through the roof of the cathedral and exploded inside the church, causing heavy devastation," said a Berlin broadcast heard in London.

The Daily Express reported from Stockholm that the famous Hohenzollern bridge spanning the Rhine at Cologne was hit in the raid.

The bridge, which is less than a quarter of a mile from the cathedral, carries important traffic between central and western Germany including trains and road convoys bringing food to the Rhine and the Ruhr.

Reports of the damage were varied, the dispatch said, one saying the bridge had collapsed, others that it was out of action temporarily but could be repaired.

### Landmarks Destroyed

Other Berlin broadcasts said the city hall, the community building and Guerzenich hall, which dates back to the Hanseatic period, were "completely destroyed."

The British Air ministry said the Germans began an intensive effort to reconstruct the damaged industries of Cologne immediately after the 1,000-bomber attack last year.

Reconnaissance, it said, showed that the Germans "had not the slightest intention even up to a few months ago of moving industries from districts in and around the Ruhr." Even some of the smallest factories, workshops and administrative offices were said to have been rebuilt.

One returning pilot said he saw a concentration of red fires with smoke rising through the clouds at 12,000 feet.

Many of the crews reported a "terrific explosion" in the southern part of Cologne.

### Nazi Defenses Fail

Stockholm dispatches said the Cologne raid blasted German hopes that new defensive measures in western Germany might force the Allies to slow up their aerial offensive.

The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm Tidningen had reported that after a 48-hour let-up in heavy attacks on the Reich, some sources had expressed hope that "the next few days and weeks will be the same and there will be a change in the bomb war."

The Germans had based their hopes for a relaxation of the bombings on stiffer anti-aircraft defenses and stronger fighter forces, the correspondent said.

British fighters also were active during the night, damaging a small supply ship and two escort craft in an attack on enemy shipping in the channel, and intruder patrols shot up railway targets in France.

Two British fighters sweeping over Northern France on offensive patrol today were reported authoritatively to have bagged six German planes—two Junkers 88s and four Henschel 126s.

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, June 29—A formation of large Allied bombers which coastal observers identified as United States Flying Fortresses swept across the Channel toward France at 9 o'clock tonight.

An hour earlier several other waves of Allied aircraft had crossed the Channel. Watchers along the coast said that there were heavy bombers in these formations also, and added that they possibly also had contained American craft.

## Hamburg Also Hit; 25 Bombers Lost in Night Operations

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 29.—The RAF returned in great strength last night to Cologne, where 1,000 bombers had blasted 300 acres of destruction on May 30, 1942, and laid the pattern for the city-by-city razing of German war industry.

The assault, it was believed, may have delivered almost as great a bombload as in last year's attack because the RAF's latest planes carry a greater weight. Also many of the squadrons in the 1942 raid were medium bombers.

In a double-bladed attack, British heavy bombers also struck overnight at Hamburg, submarine building center, and continued the minelaying that official sources announced yesterday had caused the sinking of at least 400 Axis vessels since the war started.

Twenty-five bombers were listed as missing.

With this new blow, the R. A. F. was estimated to have set a new monthly record in June for the total bomb load dropped on Germany, surpassing the May top of 12,000 tons. Each heavy assault is estimated to deliver 1,500 tons, and so far this month there have been nine such raids upon the Ruhr alone, or a total of 13,500 tons of bombs.

Last night's attack marked the eighth assault on the Nazi home front in 10 days.

### Fires Left at Cologne.

The RAF left fires leaping up toward overhanging clouds at Cologne, scene of the world's first 1,000-bomber raid. It was the 117th attack of the war on Cologne.

The German high command called the Cologne attack "another serious terror raid against residential quarters."

The German high command, in its regular communique broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press, asserted that "the Cologne Cathedral sucered heavy damage from explosive and incendiary bombs" and that Cologne's population "suffered losses."

It was the second raid of the month against the great Rhineland industrial center which the Nazis have been reported working avidly to restore. The 1942 raid was reported to have driven out 200,000 of the city's 800,000 population and wrecked 250 factories.

The German communique reported property damage in both Cologne and Hamburg and said 26 of the attacking bombers were shot down. Thickly populated parts of Cologne were said to have been destroyed as a result of a great number of explosive and incendiary bombs.

### Hamburg Results Not Given.

The official British bulletin gave no results of the attack on Hamburg, last hit on March 3 and an air target nearly 100 times since the war began.

An enemy convoy of three merchant vessels, heavily escorted by E-boats, was attacked by the RAF during the night while attempting to pass through the Strait of Dover, the Air Ministry reported.

One vessel and at least two of the escort craft were said to have been damaged. All planes returned.

Typhoons went in first when the convoy was sighted hugging the coast between Gris Nez and Boulogne, flying through intense flak to press home the attack. Albacores then charged in with bombs and one pilot reported seeing explosions straddling a ship and its escort.

The attempt to pass the convoy up the Channel may have accounted for a gun duel across the straits which southcoast residents said was one of the fiercest of the war. British guns fired nearly a dozen salvos toward the French coast. The German guns on the other side replied and firing continued until early today.

### Fortresses Raid France.

The twin foray by the British bombers followed up a two-way attack yesterday by strong formations of American Flying Fortresses on two enemy targets in Occupied France—the submarine yards at St. Nazaire and an enemy fighter airdrome at Beaumont-Le-Roger, 30 miles southwest of Rouen.

Such Allied air blows on the French homeland, the Nazi-controled Vichy radio declared today in a broadcast recorded by the Associated Press, have made more than 16,000 persons homeless. The report also said that deaths averaged 15 daily from June 25, 1940, to June 21, 1943.

Berlin asserted that 11 of the American four-engined planes were shot down during yesterday's attack. The United States 8th Air Force reported six missing.

The Americans flew in clear weather, described as "designed for high level precision bombing," and the official announcement said result were good. The flyers reported direct hits at St. Nazaire. Big fires were left at Beaumont-Le-Roger.

Britain itself enjoyed a raid-free night.

The fighter defenses and anti-aircraft concentrations which the Nazis were reported last week to have spread in new strength along western European coastal areas were very little in evidence at St. Nazaire. The Yanks reported some misdirected flak and counted only 25 fighters. They agreed it was the easiest of any of their nine jabs there.

The cloudless sky afforded a clear view of the submarine pens and Second Lt. Arthur Price of Portland, Oreg., said he "could see nothing but smoke and bomb bursts."

Heavy smoke was visible for 100 miles as the Fortress formation swept away from Beaumont-le-Roger, where gasoline and ammunition dumps were said to have been fired.

Lt. Robert Langloid of Appleton, Wis., saw a "blanket of smoke" billow up, and Lt. Clyde Carlson of Minneapolis declared: "The burst of flame covered an area of a big city block. Hangars and barracks must have been wiped out because they were bracketed with bombs."

Maj. Theodore Milton, Washington, D. C., a group operations officer who piloted Ain't It Gruesome, said: "Fighters, mostly the yellow nose boys, hit us. However, I'm sure we got what we were going after."

### Two Axis Ships Sunk.

Earlier in the day British aircraft attacked an enemy convoy off the Dutch coast, sinking two ships, causing a third to be beached and seriously damaging three others. In the afternoon RAF Typhoons shot up railway targets in Belgium and an air field at Morlaix, France.

Two American brigadier generals —Newton Longfellow of Minneapolis and Frank O. D. Hunter of Savannah, Ga.—were decorated with the Silver Star yesterday for their part in developing the increasingly successful American share in the air offensive against Europe.

The award was given to Gen. Longfellow, commander of the 8th Bomber Command, for his efforts in demonstrating the value of daylight bombing. Gen Hunter, who heads the 8th Fighter Command, was rewarded for increasing the effectiveness of fighter protection for the big bombers.

### Hopes of Respite Blasted

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, June 29 (AP)—Last night's RAF attack on Cologne blasted German hopes that intensive defensive measures taken in western Germany might force the Allies to slow up their aerial offensive on the Reich.

The Berlin correspondent of the Stockholm Tidningen had reported that after forty-eight hours without any heavy bombing attacks on Germany, some circles had expressed the hope that "the next few days and weeks will be the same and there will be a change in the bomb war."

The correspondent said the Germans based their hopes for relaxation of the bombings on stiffer anti-aircraft defenses and stronger fighter forces.

# LEGHORN HIT IN PORT AREA BY 100 FORTS

## Harbor, Rail Yards, War Plants Fired—Dense Smoke Is Seen

## Light Cruiser And Four Cargo Ships Bombed—No Planes Lost

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 29—Reaching far into northern Italy across the width of the Mediterranean, one hundred Flying Fortresses have dumped hundreds of tons of bombs upon the mainland port of Leghorn, spreading destruction in the harbor, railway yards and war plants and leaving the whole area covered by smoke so dense as to be impenetrable five hours after the attack.

This raid, thrown in yesterday without the loss of a single Fortress, hit an Italian light cruiser and four cargo ships and left one of Italy's refineries ablaze.

"Little opposition was encountered," it was officially stated today.

### Damage Admitted

While the Italian high command in its broadcast communique was admitting "very great damage" in Leghorn, reconnaissance photographs showed a hit and two damaging misses on the cruiser, many hits on the port's oil tanks, railroad lines, bridges and storage depots.

The Italians reported that 175 persons were killed and 300 injured in the city.

Leghorn was attacked on May 28 by a fleet of Fortresses only slightly smaller than yesterday's force.

[A German DNB broadcast quoted the *Giornale d'Italia* as reporting that the main weight of the newest Fortress raid was concentrated on the center of Leghorn, an area described as "relatively unharmed" in the previous big attack.

### Called More Violent

[The Axis broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press in London said the Monday attack was "even more violent" than the May 28 raid from which, the Italian newspaper reported, the city was gradually recovering.

["Roads leading to the railway station and near the station were especially hit," the newspaper was quoted as saying.]

Allied medium bombers and fighters also resumed raids on Sardinian airfields. In the whole of the day's operations twelve enemy planes were destroyed against two Allied craft lost.

### Sicily Attacked

Sicily, too, was again under attack by fighter-bombers based on Malta. Factories and a railroad at Licata on the island were hit, as was the Comiso airdrome.

The Italian command told also of Messina, in the area of the Messina new attacks on Reggio Calabria and strait separating Sicily and Italy proper.

In Sardinia, Axis airfields in the Olbia-Venafiorita and Alghero-Fertilia districts, respectively in the northeast and northwest, were hit by medium bombers escorted by fighters, bombs falling on barracks and administrative buildings, hangars and dispersal areas.

Other enemy airdromes at Milis and Decimomannu to the south were hit.

### Freight Yards Hit

British Wellingtons, which long have been carrying the weight of the Allied night attack, smashed the freight yards at San Giovanni in southern Italy in a raid over Sunday night.

During the day the Allied Mediterranean Air Command issued a statement declaring that by "false news of air victories and lies regarding their own losses" the Axis leaders were vainly trying to maintain Italian civilian morale and were in consequence losing the confidence of their own pilots.

"It is useless," said the statement, "for the Hun to attempt to persuade the natives of Sicily and Sardinia that our attacks are abortive. It is no good telling the poor citizen of Olbia, surrounded as he is with the charred remains of dock facilities and marshaling yards, that Sardinia still is intact. Nor would it be sensible to announce that last Friday's Fortress raid on Messina did little more than desecrate the residential area."

# Five Ships Damaged In Heavy Pounding Of Italian Port

By the Associated Press.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 29.—One hundred Flying Fortresses, flying round-trip more than 1,100 miles, smashed the Northern Italian port of Leghorn with several hundred tons of bombs yesterday, damaging a light cruiser and four supply ships and creating havoc in oil tanks, railway yards and industrial plants.

The four-engined bombers hammered at the city for nine concentrated minutes, and returned home without loss, Allied headquarters announced.

They created such ruin that an official report said, "Five hours after the raid the entire port was still so heavily covered by smoke that accurate inspection of the damage was then impossible."

"Later, however," the report stated, "it was learned that all the storage tanks and an oil refinery were ablaze and that an inner 'inactive' light cruiser and four supply ships in the harbor were damaged.

Little opposition was encountered and all the fortresses returned safely."

(The Italians admitted "very great" damage at Leghorn and said 175 persons were killed and 300 injured.)

**Sardinian Airfields Riddled.**

Meanwhile, American medium bombers and fighters concentrated on airfields in Sarlinia, setting buildings ablaze and pounding dispersal areas, and RAF Wellingtons raided San Giovanni near the toe of the Italian mainland.

Fighter-bombers flying out of Malta scored hits on two factories and a railway at Licata, Sicily, a British communique said, and other planes started a fire at Comiso Airdrome.

Photographs of the Leghorn raid showed "one hit and two damaging misses on the cruiser, and picture interpreters also reported many hits on the oil tanks," the official report said. "Also hit by numerous bombs were the railroad lines leading to the marshalling yards and tracks east of the city, a bridge, sheds, a storage depot or two." Hits were scored near an iron foundry and torpedo factory.

Nearly 100 Fortresses raided Leghorn, 160 miles north of Rome, on May 28 in their longest combat flight from North African bases up to that time.

(Leghorn, which is the home of the Ansaldo shipyards, was said by London sources at the time of the May raid to be a possible base for the shore-bound Italian fleet.)

**Heavy Opposition.**

Medium bombers ranging over Sardinia encountered heavy enemy opposition both from the ground and in the air.

(New attacks on Reggio Calabria and Messina also were reported by the Italian high command, which said 14 were killed and 52 injured at Reggio Calabria and 4 killed and 4 injured at Messina.

(Rome asserted that 19 Allied planes were shot down yesterday, 7 of them at Leghorn.

(German bombers were said to have attacked Pantelleria harbor with "good success," but there was no Allied confirmation of an attack there.)

Only one enemy fighter was encountered by the Flying Fortresses, and it turned away without coming in range. The flak was slight to moderate, but the Italians put up a dense smoke screen over the target.

**4 Axis Fighters Shot Down.**

While speedy B-26 Marauders bombed Decimomannu airfield in Southern Sardinia their Warhawk escort shot down 4 out of 15 enemy fighters which attacked aggressively over the target and then followed the Allied formations 10 miles out to sea.

Two Warhawks broke off from the formation and went in low to strafe the radio station and locomotive works at Calasetta. Both targets were left burning.

A heavy cloud of dust obscured the Sardinian airfield of Alghero-Fertilia after American B-25 Mitchells bombed barracks, administration buildings, hangars and dispersal areas. P-38 Lightnings on scout duty shot down two Macchi 202s from among eight enemy fighters which attacked over the field and attempted to follow the bombers homeward.

Another formation of Mitchells raided Olbia-Venafiorita airfield in Northeast Sardinia, leaving hangars burning and a large fire near a road intersection and two fires on the field itself. One bomb hit an enemy plane taking off, causing it to crash into another plane on the ground destroying both.

This formation failed to encounter any enemy air opposition.

**Milis Airfield Blasted.**

At the same time a Marauder formation with a P-38 escort blasted at Milis Airfield, reporting that good bomb patterns covered the target. Lightnings shot down 5 out of 25 to 30 enemy interceptors.

The crewmen's report of very accurate bombing in the RAF Wellingtons' raid on San Giovanni the preceding night was confirmed by photographs. With the aid of flares the bomb aimers easily found the three main objectives—a ferry terminus, railway station and siding—all conveniently clustered along the water front.

One squadron commander reported defending searchlights and guns on both sides of the straits striving unsuccessfully to pick up the Wellingtons, which went in to bomb by the light of flares as well as fires left by the first planes to reach the targets. Many bursts were seen on and around the ferry terminus, and many blazes were growing as the bombers left.

Only two Allied planes were reported missing from the day's operations.

[The Italians admitted "very great" damage and said 175 persons were killed and 300 injured.]

**Sardinia Also Attacked.**

Meanwhile, American medium bombers and fighters concentrated on air fields in Sardinia, setting buildings ablaze and pounding dispersal areas, and R. A. F. Wellingtons raided San Giovanni near the toe of the Italian mainland. Medium bombers ranging over Sardinia encountered heavy enemy opposition both from the ground and in the air.

Fighter-bombers flying out of Malta scored hits on two factories and a railway at Licarta, Sicily, a British communique said, and other planes started a fire at Comiso Airdrome.

[New attacks upon Reggio Calabria and Messina also were reported by the Italian High Command.]

Airfields in the Olbia-Venafiorita district in northeast Sardinia were attacked by medium bombers. Mitchells, escorted by Lightnings, dropped explosives on the barracks, administrative buildings, hangars and dispersal areas in the Alghero-Fertilia district on the northwest coast. In other forays, Marauders, with an escort of Lightnings and Warhawks, attacked airfields at Milis and Decimomannu to the south. The Wellington night raiders dumped their load on the San Giovanni marshalling yards.

A dozen enemy aircraft were destroyed in the day's operations, the war bulletin said, and two Allied planes were listed as missing.

# AXIS PLANES RAIDING SHIPS BEATEN OFF

JUN 30 1943

30.24-5497

# Allied Aircraft Repel Four Mediterranean Daylight Raids

## Six Enemy Bombers Shot Down, Two Of Them By Ack-Ack Fire

JUN 30 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 29—Allied aircraft have beaten off four daylight attacks and a succession of night raids on Allied shipping off the North African coast. The Allied planes shot down six enemy aircraft while ships' guns accounted for two more.

The pilots included Americans, British, French and one Norwegian.

A complete account of the persistent but unsuccessful enemy attacks against Allied ships, which were mentioned in yesterday's communique, was released today by the RAF.

**Bombs Jettisoned**

In the initial attempt, the account said, "A wave of enemy fighter-bombers flying at a great height approached, but on being challenged by American flown Spitfires the majority either jettisoned their bombs or released them when within the vicinity of the shipping without coming anywhere near the ships.

tra celebration for seven of the flyers, for they had a part in the squadron's first combat assignment, the bombing of Rouen, France, on September 5 last.

Some of the seven earned the right to return to the United States when they completed yesterday's flight. Others have a few more missions to go. The majority of the squadron's original personnel already have completed the required fifty missions and have gone home.

In eleven months the squadron has operated over western Europe, North Africa, Sicily, Sardinia, Pantelleria and Italy.

**Almost Lost a Crew.**

The nearest its record of all crew men returning alive came to being spoiled was in October, 1942, when a Flying Fortress piloted by Capt. Donald A. Swensen of Carpio, N. D., was forced down in the English Channel. The entire crew was saved, however, in one of the first air-sea rescue operations involving American flyers in the European theater. Capt. Swensen and his crew subsequently were invited to be guests of King George VI when he visited a fortress base.

The squadron's members encountered 775 enemy aircraft during their operations of which they destroyed thirty-four and damaged many others. The squadron never lost a plane or a man in training or transit flights from the United States to England and thence to Africa.

**Seven Still in Squad.**

The seven who were on the squadron's first raid at Rouen and who bombed Leghorn yesterday are Capt. E. M. Slack Jr., Marfa, Texas; Lieut. J. H. Maclean, Montclair, N. J.; Lieut. J. H. Biesel, Dallas, Texas; Sergt. Leonard Webb, Lewistown, Idaho; Technical Sergt. Robert Dobson of Madison, Wis., Sergt. James Gilbert of Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, and Staff Sergt. Leroy H. Bullis of St. Louis.

Sergt. Webb was disappointed slightly with the Leghorn mission, his fifteenth, because no enemy fighters appeared.

"It was just like a cross-country hop," he said, "just like my first one over France. If they keep on being like some we've had lately, I am not going to waste much sympathy on the boys left behind."

Sergt. Dobson was well pleased at Leghorn, however, because "the target was well covered. One explosion looked like an oil dump going up with plenty of thick black smoke."

# Bomb Squadron Sets Record

## Ends 100th Trip Without the Loss of Man—Some of Crew Earn Visit Home.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 29 (A. P.).—A squadron of Flying Fortresses sat down at home base yesterday after raiding Leghorn, completing 100 combat missions without the loss of a single man.

The brilliant record was made by the squadron commanded by Capt. Robert J. Duval, 24 years old, of Los Angeles, a former student of Los Angeles City College and an automobile racing driver. It was an occasion of ex-

# Europe Hears Truth Over U.S. Radio in Africa

## 50,000-Watt Station Uses No Bombast and Tells Bad War News With the Good

By Noland Norgaard

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, (AP).—The United States is employing the most powerful radio transmitter in Africa to tell the people of Europe the plain and simple truth about the war in a calm, matter of fact manner.

The 50,000-watt medium wave transmitter—the United Nations Radio—which began operating June 14, broadcasts news daily in four languages—French, German, Italian and English—to Nazi-dominated Europe, and when the news is unfavorable from an allied standpoint there is no effort to hide the fact.

Determined to establish throughout enemy and occupied nations an unparalleled reputation for honesty, the big American station and its staff, recruited from the commercial radio and newspaper field, employs effectively a technique almost directly opposite to that of Axis radio propagandists.

**Policy of Understatement**

Here is the way it's done:

1. Allied victories are described in the simplest terms, with a policy of understatement rather than the exaggeration and bragging of Axis spokesmen.

2. Announcers avoid any attempt to excite the listener with bombastic utterances, and superlatives are seldom employed. They speak plainly and almost in a monotone.

3. There is a deliberate policy of telling the unfavorable as well as the favorable news. Every development of the American coal strike which threatened to curtail war production was given to the people of Europe the same as in the United States.

4. Axis leaders are never vilified by announcers; but, in the words of one of the station's officials, "we let them vilify themselves by recalling in connection with current news their claims of the past." As an example, a few nights ago the announcer reminded his listeners of Hitler's declaration two years ago that the war in the West was finished, and then told of the Anglo-American bombings which are curbing vital German war production.

**Damage Not Exaggerated**

5. Extreme care is used to avoid any extravagant claims of damage by air attacks on enemy-controlled areas or of other occurrences within enemy territory. This eliminates the danger of having listeners lose faith in the station's credibility because of scenes before them.

6. Editorializing on the news is minimized. Notable exceptions to this rule were broadcasts of warnings to the Italians to stay away from war factories, communications centers and other targets of Allied air attacks, and warnings to people of occupied countries to avoid premature demonstrations or actions which might cause them to face Nazi punishment.

Musical accompaniments and other trappings of the commercial radio are are dispensed with.

"We work on the theory that our audience listens with an eye on the door through which a policeman might come at any moment," an O. W. I. official explained. "Therefore, we strip the program to essentials which are easily understood and quickly grasped."

The station's signature tune is "Over There." That favorite of the first world war was chosen, an official said, "because it is already widely known in Europe and because every one who hears it a few times finds himself humming or whistling it. Hitler's cops surely cannot arrest every one who forgets himself for a moment and whistles a snatch of 'Over There.'"

JUN 30 1943

Part of the time the transmitter is devoted to rebroadcasts of British Broadcasting Corporation programs for the British forces and also other British programs for the Axis and occupied countries.

# Allies Ready For Invasion, Axis Declares

LONDON, June 29.—(AP) The Mediterranean, where Allied fleets and forces were reported massed for an onslaught, was described as Europe's number one invasion front today by the Berlin radio.

The Paris radio said the extent of Allied concentrations indicated that an imminent blow would not be aimed at Italy alone.

The German DNB military commentator sought to pin on the Allies incendiary bombings employing the "inhumane use of phosphorous" although he did not mention the showers of phosphorous incendiaries dropped on London by the Luftwaffe during the blitz.

### Hints Use of Gas

This reference to phosphorous suggested another step in what might be a German effort to justify the use of gas—against which they have been warned repeatedly by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill.

"The recently reported Anglo-American shipping movements through Gibraltar leave no doubt about the imminence of large-scale operations in the Mediterranean theater," said the Paris radio military commentator. "Although most of the enemy's propaganda efforts have been concentrated on Italy, it is hardly likely that the offensive will be directed against Italy alone."

In other broadcasts, all recorded by the Associated Press, the Italians talked of five possible Allied thrusts into southern Europe—through Italy, Spain, Turkey, Southern France or the Balkans—and the Germans repeated their unconfirmed report that United States warships had reinforced the British fleet at Gibraltar.

### Italy Ready to Fight

While the Italians spoke of five possible invasion points, the Rome radio seemed convinced that Italy would not be overlooked but said "Everybody in Italy knows that Italy will fight now or never."

The DNB commentator said the Mediterranean "undoubtedly has become the theater of war of first importance x x x The enemies of the Axis probably here have almost reached the maximum concentration of their submarine and surface naval forces and their land and air forces."

The use of phosphorus, he continued, had led to such hatred among the Germans "that the impulse of this feeling for the acceleration of measures of retaliation would not be underestimated." He asserted that "squadrons of retaliation will have to speak a more decisive word."

Axis fears of invasion were voiced also by the Vichy radio which quoted a Rome commentary as saying Allied air attacks had been switched from towns in southern Italy to communications lines, junctions and harbors "in an attempt to disrupt traffic in southern Italy."

### U. S. Is Key Factor

A German radio commentator said "It becomes increasingly evident that this war becomes more and more a war against the United States."

The commentator declared that the United States' manpower, industry and geographical situation gave her a "unique position" and added that "it rests entirely with her how far she wants to go in assisting her Allies. She is master of her resolutions. She herself can hardly be affected."

Another indication of Allied success in the nerve war was given by Dr. Otto Krieck, political analyst of the German radio, who said the "Anglo-Americans have changed fronts again." A fortnight ago, he said, the second front was imminent but "today terror has broken out and warfare has been replaced by murder," which was an apparent reference to massive bombing assaults on German cities.

### Invasion July 3 Ruled Out

LONDON, June 29 (AP).—The Paris radio said today that "July 3, the date mentioned by the German radio for (Allied) invasion of the Continent, is out of the question, because July 3 is a Saturday and no Englishman will take anything seriously over a week end."

# R.A.F. ROUTS ENEMY SHIPS IN CHANNEL

London, June 29 (A. P.).—An enemy convoy of three merchant vessels, heavily escorted by E-boats, was attacked by the R. A. F. during the night while attempting to pass through the Strait of Dover, the Air Ministry reported today.

One vessel and at least two of the escort craft were said to have been damaged. All planes returned.

Typhoons went in first when the convoy was sighted hugging the coast between Gris Nez and Boulogne, flying through intense flak to press home the attack. Albacores then charged in with bombs and one pilot reported seeing explosions straddling a ship and its escort.

The attempt to pass the convoy up the channel may have accounted for a gun duel across the straits which southcoast residents said was one of the fiercest of the war. British guns fired nearly a dozen salvos toward the French coast. The German guns on the other side replied and firing continued until early today.

## *Precision Held Perfect In St. Nazaire Bombing*

London, June 29 (AP)—Flying Fortresses rendered a "perfect example of high-altitude precision bombing" yesterday from five miles above St. Nazaire, the German submarine base on the French coast, United States headquarters said tonight.

A statement said of photographs taken during the bombardment.:

"Bombs from almost every plane were bunched across the aiming point.

"Several hundred tons" of bombs were showered on installations at St. Nazaire and many direct hits were observed on two old locks and a new one the Germans had almost completed.

The locks are the only entrance to the submarine basin capable of sheltering twenty-five to thirty U-boats. The Germans had built a bomb-proof concrete roof over the new lock which the Fortresses struck.

## U. S. BRITISH LOSS IS 1337 BOMBERS

London, June 29 (A. P.).—The great air offensives launched from England have cost 1,337 Allied bombers in the last six months, a compilation showed today. Of these 239 were American and 1,098 were British bombers.

# YUGOSLAVS REPORT NAZIS DRIVEN BACK

London, June 29 (A. P.).—Yugoslav guerrilla forces in Herzegovina and Montenegro have absorbed a forty-day German offensive and have launched a counter-attack in which the Germans have been thrown back, Yugoslav Government - in - Exile sources said today.

Yugoslav patriots have cut the Sarajevo-Uzhitz railway between Stmbolcic and the bridge over the Drina River and forced the Germans to retire, both in Herzegovina and eastern Bosnia, informants who cannot be named said.

The Yugoslavs acknowledged the loss of 2,000 killed and wounded and described a German claim of having inflicted 12,000 casualties as highly inaccurate. The German losses were said to have evceeded those of the guerrillas.

Yugoslav forces in Slovenia were said to have wrecked a German armored train the past week. They also derailed troop trains and destroyed the underground works and machinery of the Zagorye coal mines, it was reported.

With Axis reports focusing attention on the Balkans as the locale for an Allied invasion of Europe, Radio Morocco reported that battles were developing in northern Greece between troops and Greek patriots.

## 7,500 Belgian Patriots Reported Shot To Date

London, June 29 (AP)—More than 7,500 Belgian patriots have been shot by the Germans since the occupation, the Belgian Government in exile said today, quoting the underground newspaper *Linsoumis*.

A Belgian Quisling, Henry Labro, chief of the Flemish National Socialist group at Schaerbeek, Brussels, has been killed by patriots, the Government said.

## Attempt to Kill Georges Reported

London, June 29 (A. P.).—The unreliable German radio reported today that an attempt had been made on the life of Gen. Alphonse Georges, a member of the French Committee of National Liberation and formerly commander of French armies facing Germany, under Gen. Maurice Gamelin. There was no Allied confirmation of the report.

The Ministry of Information recorded the Nazi broadcast, which said that Gen. Georges was injured slightly when several shots were fired on him in his apartment by unknown persons."

## TORPEDO MARKSMANSHIP

### British Missile Fired Through Breakwater Hits Ship

LONDON, Wednesday, June 30 (AP)—A British submarine went into the harbor of Porto Torres, Sardinia, recently and hit a medium supply ship with a torpedo fired through an opening in the breakwater, the Admiralty disclosed today. The supply ship, half loaded, was cut in two by the explosion.

The commander of the submarine was Lieut. R. B. Lakin. Previously, while commanding the submarine Ursula, he had sailed blind for six days and nights in the Mediterranean after the periscope of his craft had been smashed by an enemy destroyer. Later he shelled an installation of olive oil storage tanks from a point within 150 yards of an Italian pier, and later a freight train on the Italian coast.

### Poles Sink Axis Freighter

LONDON, June 29 (AP)—The Polish submarine Dzik, commissioned last December, sank a 4,000-ton freighter in the Messina Strait off Italy yesterday, Polish authorities announced. The Dzik claimed a 7,000-ton tanker a few weeks ago.

## *Luftwaffe, Busy at Home, Forgets to Raid Britain*

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, June 29—Not a single German plane has been seen over Britain for five days.

There was an alert in London on Sunday, but it was a mistake, and the last nuisance raid of any size was on June 6 when fourteen eGrman planes attacked a coast town and one was shot down.

Observers suggested that Germany was mustering every available plane for defense against the mounting Allied air offensive.

# *British Typhoons Support Big U. S. Planes On Raids*

## Fast Fighter Bombers Expected To Be In Forefront When Allies Land In Europe

LEWIS HAWKINS

*[By the Associated Press]*

An RAF Base, Somewhere in England, *Wednesday*, June 30—The swift Typhoon plane has moved into the ranks of fighter-bombers and has already proved effective in support of United States heavy bombers, it was disclosed today as newsmen were given their first look at Britain's newest air invasion weapon.

RAF pilots are confident that the latest version of one of the world's fastest planes—which as a fighter has been largely responsible for trouncing German sneak raiders—will be at the forefront in close support of Allied landing armies in Europe.

### Helps U. S. Bombers

They are convinced, too, that it will make the job of United States Fortresses and Liberators easier by blasting Nazi fighters on the ground to balk interceptions of the American heavyweights.

At a sacrifice of only ten to fifteen miles from top speed, which is in the neighborhood of 400 m. p. h., the Typhoon carries a 500-pound bomb under each wing and pilots are perfecting a bombing technique which has knocked out a large number of German fighters on airfields.

When its bombs are gone, the Typhoon reverts to its original role as a deadly fighter plane with a full supply of ammunition for the four 20-millimeter cannon in its wings.

### Work In Close Liaison

Working in closest liaison with the USAAF, the Typhoon squadrons are bombed up and ready to go when the big Fortresses and Liberators penetrate France. Then, when the radio brings word of enemy fighter moves, the Typhoons streak across the Channel in a matter of minutes with Spitfire or Typhoon fighter escorts and plaster the fields where Nazi fighters are preparing to take the air to intercept the returning American heavy bombers.

A few days ago, while the Forts were over France, Typhoons of a unit headed by Squadron Leader Dennis Crowley-Milling caught Nazi fighters refueling on a French airfield and landed all their bombs among the enemy planes.

"One of the Jerries making a takeoff ran right into a burst and simply disintegrated," Crowley-Milling said. "And there were a good many German fighters who never got another chance at your boys that day."

Now rolling out by the hundreds, Typhoon fighter bombers are expected to form one of the main spearheads of the tactical air force and some squadrons are now living under canvas as self-contained units—as they will have to be when they move forward with the Allied armies in Europe.

# 'Exercise Hospital' Rebuilds American Battle Casualties

## New Type of Medical Treatment Is Given Authority to Expand

By RUTH COWAN,
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent.

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND.—The United States Army Medical Corps has started a program of rebuilding battle casualties and accident victims that hints at revolutionizing American military medicine.

Because it is in the initial stage and doctors are cautious, the officers in charge urged restraint in describing it, but they couldn't keep enthusiasm out of their voices.

The results include a gunner sergeant, the scar yet red on his thigh where he was wounded by a Nazi airman, with two other men tossing a 95-pound log up into the air and catching it; a red-headed private whose wrist was broken a few months ago scaling a 12-foot wall and a sergeant with his right fore-

arm in a cast teaching a gym class.

**Expansion Approved.**

The project, which has received the military nod to expand, is so new that no name has yet been found to describe it. They just call it a rehabilitation center. It is housed in a hospital, but there is no smell of ether about. It has the air of something new in a physical training camp.

The center is the result of studies made by Brig. Gen. P. R. Hawley, chief surgeon in the European theater of operations, and Col. Rex Diveley, orthopedic consultant, of similar work done by the British.

Maj. Frank Stinchfield, orthopedic surgeon for rehabilitation, and Capt. Marcus J. Stewart, orthopedic surgeon, on duty at the center, outlined their objectives.

Actually the center is a link between the surgical care that sets a soldier's broken leg and his full use of it again.

**Gap in Soldier's Status.**

Capt. Stewart noted that Army regulations say a man is either a hospital case or well enough to be on duty. But realistically speaking, a man whose broken ankle has mended but is stiff is not ready for full military duty, nor is he still a hospital case.

A soldier with just such an ankle was exercising it in the remedial gymnasium. He sat on a table and, with a contraption attached to his foot, lifted a weight on a pulley. He does it for a certain period each day.

Another man with a stiff shoulder was exercising at a ship's wheel on the wall. There were rope exercises for weak backs. Men were relearning to "skin the cat" on bars. Others were riding exercise bikes to strengthen thigh muscles. Some equipment is homemade and devised to fit individual needs.

As Maj. Stinchfield explained the operation of the center, the patients are referred from station or general hospitals. From 15 to 18 per cent are battle casualties. In general they are victims of accidents.

**Four Stages in Recovery.**

On arrival they are examined by a medical man, a surgeon and an orthopedist, and graded into four classes. Class D can barely toddle. Class C can go on a 5-mile hike, do some exercises, but not run or jump. Class B can run and jump and Class A is about ready to return to duty.

"Most are in Class C when they arrive," said Maj. Stinchfield. "Once a week they are reclassified and graded either up or down."

This "getting back into the pink" course gets a man up at 6 a.m., and the program is mapped according to individual needs. In general, they get drill, military instruction to reawaken their interest in being a soldier and courses in physical training. Those who need it spend time in the remedial gym.

The first group of instructors was sent to a British training course. One, Sergt. David D. Gilbert, broke his wrist jumping off a truck going 25 miles an hour. He had already made 21 jumps, the number required, and got hurt when he did one for extra. But this has not kept him from teaching. He was out on the exercise ground, waving his arm, still in a cast, as he directed a gym team. He was enthusiastic about the work.

A trainee of whom the sergeant seemed especially proud was Sergt. Elmer Berger, 20, of Francisco, Ind., waist gunner on a Flying Fortress and the adopted son of Frank Bolin, shipyard worker at Evansville, Ind.

Returning from a mission over Bizerte last December, he was wounded in the thigh by a Nazi plane. Nine miles within the Allied lines the plane crashed. It was his fourth crash landing in 138.35 operational hours. He discarded his crutches March 25 and has been at the rehabilitation center a month, strengthening the thigh muscles. "I just made an 8-mile hike—ran 4 miles and walked 4," he said. "And only 11 out of 60 made it," added the sergeant.

As a demonstration of what could be done, Maj. Stinchfield and Capt. Stewart had seven trainees run an obstacle course that would be a credit to a commando.

Under instruction from Sergt. Marshall Collins, 19, they scaled a 12-foot wall, took several hurdles, jumped ditches of varying width, ran along a 2-by-4 fence rail, scrambled up a high net, leaped off a 10-foot embankment and, grasping a rope, swung across a 60-foot hole.

# RHONE VALLEY REPORTED NAZI DEFENSE ZONE

## Rommel And Africa Corps Troops Seen In Vicinity Of Lyon

JUN 30 1943

## Bern Hears Italians Believe Invasion Fleet Is Off Sicily

BRUTTO

*[By the Associated Press]*

Bern, Switzerland, June 29—Axis nervousness increased today amid ever-growing reports of intense defensive preparations both in Italy and in France's central Rhone valley where Nazi Field Marshal Rommel was reported concentrating an estimated 350,000 troops as a barrier against Allied attempts to reach the German heart of Europe.

Italy expected the start of the battle at any hour, said the *Gazette de Lausanne*, adding that the Italians believed an Allied fleet was ready to attack the coasts of Sicily.

**Nazi Troops Around Lyon**

Around Lyon, on the Rhone river in France, each morning German troops wearing diverse uniforms, including some of Rommel's Africa Corps, are seen, said a Lyon dispatch to the *Tribune de Geneve*. Rommel himself was reported stationed in a chateau at Montdore, where he frequently is said to set out down the Rhone valley to inspect "vast aviation fields under construction."

Frenchmen going to work at dawn in that sector were reported attracted by "unending lines" of artillery and tanks, giving rise to an opinion among the population that a new compaign in France was in prospect, the dispatch said.

Uneasiness grew in Italy, said the *Gazette de Lausanne*, and certain fears were evident. The paper added that it was easily understood that the prospect of an Allied landing "covered by dozens of warships and thousands of planes, cannot bring comfort."

**Picks Italy Instead Of Balkans**

The neutral Swiss paper added that even the "most ferocious" Italian defenders were not able to deny that initial Allied successes were probable. The editor of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, writing from Istanbul, predicted that Allied forces would strike at Italy and not at the Balkans.

Italy was pictured as no longer a land of lemon blossoms for tourists but as an embattled protrusion on the European southern shores, where everything was subordinated to the deployment of troops and where military traffic took precedence over all other. The country from Rome south was reported closed to all foreigners.

**Battle Allied Propaganda**

Meanwhile the Fascist press and radio worked feverishly to counteract Allied propaganda which Basel's *National Zeitung* said was effective "because of the deadly seriousness behind it."

The extent of Allied propaganda was demonstrated by Virginio Gayda, Fascist mouthpiece, who compared Italy to an obdurate donkey belabored not only by the cudgel of Allied bombings but also by the blandishments of carrots—leaflet appeals from President Roosevelt and General Dwight D. Eisenhower—in an effort to induce Italy to cease fighting and accept a separate peace.

German propaganda was effective only so long as it was backed by the *blitz*, said the *National Zeitung*, but now the Allies have a "decisive advantage since their reports are accompanied by facts, such as the taking of Tunis, Pantelleria and the smashing bombs in the Ruhr valley and on Southern Italy."

# RED FLYERS POUND OREL

## Set Fires In City As Troops Join Attack On Sector Where Nazis Mass

## Shelling By Soviet Artillery Wrecks Train In Sevsk Area

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Wednesday*, June 30—Russian airmen, continuing their steady pounding of German rail centers and supply depots in the pivotal sector around Orel, attacked that important junction Monday night for the third time in a week, Moscow announced early today.

A special Soviet announcement, broadcast by the Moscow radio ahead of the regular midnight communique, said Red army bombers caused at least fifteen big fires and explosions in Orel and went on to blast enemy ammunition dumps at Karachev, forty miles to the west.

**Bomb Caucasian Port**

Other Russian planes were said to have attacked the Caucasian port of Taman on the southern shore of the Sea of Azov for the second consecutive night.

Soviet ground forces also joined in the offensive against enemy installations in the Orel sector, where the Germans are believed to have amassed some of their heaviest concentrations of troops and materiel of the entire Russian front.

The midnight communique, recorded here by the Soviet monitor, said Russian gunners shelled a train in the area of Sevsk, about ninety miles below Orel, wrecking several cars. A scouting party also penetrated German communication lines and killed a number of enemy troops, it was said.

**Air Battles Near Leningrad**

While the communique mentioned no aerial activity, Moscow dispatches quoted battle-front sources as saying violent air battles had taken place over the approaches to Leningrad, with the Germans losing "a big number of planes" in the last twenty-five days.

The midnight war bulletin reported intermittent exchanges of artillery fire on the Volkov front below Leningrad. Other artillery exchanges were reported on the central front west of Moscow.

The Russians carried out reconnaissance in force west of Rostov, where the communique said one Red army lieutenant destroyed an enemy mortar battery.

The noon communique reported an aerial battle over the Belgorod sector and said Soviet flyers shot down three of five German planes.

# BIG AIR FIGHTS AT LENINGRAD

## Red Guerrillas Derail Nazi Trains and Kill Troops.

Moscow, June 29 (A. P.).—Violent aerial battles are swirling over the approaches to Leningrad with the Germans having lost a big number of planes in the last twenty-five days, battlefront dispatches reported today.

German losses were so heavy that the Nazis have changed their tactics, increasing the fighter escort for bombers and varying the times of raids, it was said.

From the front farther north on the Rybachi (Fisher) Peninsula other dispatches pictured fighting complicated by weather and the fact that darkness never occurs.

People live in huts and caves and come out to watch aerial battles or listen to artillery duels or peer with field glasses at Allied ships battling their way into Murmansk. There the weather changes as many as ten times a day, with frequent heavy downpours. The short northern summer is about ended. Then comes worse weather.

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JUN 30 1943

## Illness Confines Standley

MOSCOW, June 29 (AP).—Admiral William H. Standley, American Ambassador, was confined to his residence today with a stomach complaint. The ailment was not considered serious and it was expected he would return to his office in a few days.

## Russia Hears Of Strike In Turin Plane Plants

Moscow, June 29 (AP)—Tass, official Soviet news agency, said tonight it had been reported reliably that a mass strike had flared at the Turin aircraft plants in Italy in protest against labor conditions, and had shifted to an anti-war demonstration.

The reports were quoted as saying the strikers demanded the release of workers of the Fiat works who were arrested last March in connection with a protest strike, and also demanded one month's wages as travel expenses promised by the Government as a result of evacuations.

It was said that some 65,000 workers were on strike.

# 200 Germans Killed By Soviet Infantry On Central Front

## Red Airmen Shoot Down 3 of 5 Nazi Planes In Belgorod Area

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 29.—Small units of Russian infantry, engaged in reconnaissance on the Central front last night, killed 200 German troops and captured prisoners, the Russian noon communique broadcast by the Moscow radio and recorded by the Soviet monitor announced today.

The war bulletin reported little other activity, however, at any point along the long Eastern front. In the Belgorod area, northeast of Kharkov, Soviet airmen engaged five German planes, shooting down three, the communique said. The midnight bulletin had announced that Soviet antiaircraft fire had destroyed three other Nazi planes.

In the Zhitomir region near Velikie Luki a guerrilla detachment mined a German troop train, wrecking the engine and eight cars, the bulletin said. German casualties were listed as 60 officers and men.

**Guerrillas Active.**

Guerrilla activities accounted for a large part of the action on the Russian front announced in the Soviet midnight communique. The bulletin said that in the Leningrad area in a 10-day period guerrillas had derailed nine German trains, destroying large quantities of war material and killing a large number of German troops.

Another Soviet broadcast yesterday said that in the two-year war period guerrillas have killed more than 300,000 Axis troops, including 30 generals.

The midnight communique also reported that a German detachment had retreated back across the northern Donets River south of Izyum yesterday after stumbling into a Soviet minefield during a feeler thrust.

**Nazis Retreat Into Ambush.**

The Axis troops were allowed to cross the river unmolested, the bulletin said, and when they met no resistance they began a rapid advance which was halted when they reached the mine field. Several Germans were killed by the explosions and the balance of the men retreated into a Soviet ambush.

In the Sumy area on the Kalimin front a Soviet officer and one soldier raided a German outpost strategically placed on a small hill killing one guard and capturing a Nazi corporal, the noon communique said. The bulletin said the raid was undertaken when it was observed that the outpost was left in the hands of only two men at meal times.

JUN 30 1943

# Germans Said To Be Fitting Radio Locators To U-Boats

## Stockholme Reports Nazi Hope That Apparatus Will Combat Allied Patrols

By EDWIN SHANKE
*[Associated Press Correspondent]*

Stockholm, June 29 — The Germans are believed to be fitting out their U-boats with radio-location apparatus in hopes of being better able to combat Allied air and sea patrols guarding the sealanes and to detect convoys, reliable sources said tonight.

The increased efficiency of the Allied defense has forced the Nazis to attempt to find counter-measures, the sources said, partly explaining the recent reduction of U-boat activity.

It is recalled that Nazi naval experts have been forecasting that Admiral Karl Koenitz, Nazi U-boat fleet commander, and his top submarine minds would be seeking the answer to Allied methods of protecting convoys.

### To Improve Escape Chance

The detectors under discussion are expected to give the Nazi undersea raiders a better chance of escaping planes and escort vessels by earlier warning of their presence, it was said.

They added that at the same time such devices might enable submarines to pick up at limited distances merchant shipping of which German naval headquarters is not aware.

Main center for construction of the intricate radio-location apparatus, it was said, is at the Zeppelin city of Friedrichshafen, which the RAF blasted last week in its shuttle-bombing experiment with a view to putting out of commission the work so vital to Nazi U-boat warfare.

With the introduction of the locators, observers here expressed the opinion that the Nazis might drop their pack tactics of hunting Allied shipping because that method had proved so costly. One submarine flotilla recently returned to its base reportedly having suffered a twenty-three per cent. loss.

### May Use Small Groups

The sources said that as an alternative the Germans might operate in groups of much smaller numbers or even send commanders out on their own again.

The *Essener National Zeitung* already has said that the U-boats had reduced their hunting while the Nazi admiralty was seeking to develop new attack methods.

Inception of the radio locators would mean that crews, or at least officers, would have to be trained in their use, adding to Doenitz's already considerable job of keeping his ranks well-trained and crews filled.

Doenitz is said to have shortened the periods of schooling for men selected from crews of laid-up capital ships. These men, already versed in seamanship, naturally can be drilled in the art of U-boat warfare more quickly than others.

### New Plan Surprises Nazis

STOCKHOLM, June 29 (AP).—Reich Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering's newspaper, the "National Zeitung," of Essen, said in copies received here today that the Allied use of aircraft carriers to protect convoys "came as a surprise to the Germans" and that the Nazis have been forced to alter their submarine tactics.

The newpaper said the German admiralty was attempting to devise new methods of attack and that this explained the reduction in U-boat activity.

"In a long war the superiority of big powers will alternate," the paper said. "German U-boat pack tactics were a surprise to the Allies. Then the use of airplane carriers came as a surprise for the Germans."

The paper gave no figures on June sinkings, but said that, prior to June, submarines had sunk 31,000,000 Allied tons.

[Navy Secretary Frank Knox said that "dozens" of new auxiliary aircraft carriers were in action and that many dozens more would be in operation by the end of the year.]

# RESIGNATION IS ACCEPTED

## Boisson Offer Is Agreed On By French Committee Without Discussion

## New Action Is Regarded As Another Concession To General De Gaulle

*[By the Associated Press]*

Algiers, June 29—The French Committee of National Liberation today accepted the resignation of Pierre Boisson, who, as Governor General of French West Africa, repulsed a British-backed de Gaullist attack on Dakar in 1940, but subsequently joined his forces with the Allies after the African campaign began.

The action was regarded as another concession to Gen. Charles de Galle, who had placed Boisson high on his list of men he charged with subservience to Vichy.

The Fighting French leader was the first to emerge from today's committee session and persons near by noted that he was smiling broadly, an expression rarely seen on his stern face.

### Proposed By Pleven

A moment later correspondents heard the reason when a brief announcement was made, stating that René Pleven, commissioner of colonies, had proposed that the committee accept Boisson's offer to resign. Reliable sources said the action was taken without discussion.

De Gaulle came to the meeting directly from an inspection tour among French troops in Tubisia.

A member of his party said officers and men with whom de Gaulle talked asked only one question: "When are we going to be fighting on the soil of France?"

The morale of the troops was described as "extremely high" and an informant said they are working in complete cooperation with both American and British forces.

### Military Viewpoint

"They're looking at the situation from a purely military standpoint and they will fight regardless of how the committee divides the military leadership," he said.

The committee discussed Gen. Henri Giraud's forthcoming trip to Washington and agreed without discussion that de Gaulle should preside during his absence.

Giraud's mission reportedly will be confined to questions affecting American arms assistance for the French. No date for his departure was announced, but it was reported that he planned to return to North Africa after a brief stay in the United States.

## BOISSON IS OUT

Algiers, June 29 (A. P.).—The French Committee of National Liberation announced today it had accepted the resignation of Pierre Boisson as Governor-General of French West Africa, which includes the base of Dakar.

Gen. Henri Giraud is tentatively scheduled to leave Algiers within a week to visit Washington. The committee was expected to set the definite day at its meeting today.

Gen. Giraud received his first invitation to Washington nearly two months ago and replied that he would prefer to come later, it was learned from good authority. He said the pressure of reorganizing French affairs and rearming French forces demanded his attention in Africa. When President Roosevelt repeated the invitation, he accepted.

# CHINESE TROOPS BREAK INTO TOWN

## Japs Suffer Severe Losses in Encircled Area.

CHUNGKING, June 29 — (AP) The vanguard of Chinese troops who have been slowly encircling Owchihkow (Lotus pond inlet), near the Yangtze river, have broken into the town, a Chinese High Command communique said today.

In the attack on the town, which is 40 miles south of Shasi, the Japanese "suffered severe losses and are showing signs of collapse," the communique said.

The Chinese were also reported to have retaken many strategic points in the suburbs of Hwajung, the only other county seat south of the Yangtze and west of Tungting lake still in Japanese hands. The Chinese are now vigorously attacking Hwajung, which is 16 miles southeast of Owchihkow.

Owchihkow, one of the towns which United States bombers have attacked in support of Chinese ground troops, was reported completely encircled five days ago.

# JAPS TO EXTEND BURMA RAILROAD

New Delhi, June 29 (A. P.).—Japanese occupants of Burma have accumulated large stores of railroad equipment at Thanbyuzayat to extend the line to connect with a road from the Thailand capital of Bangkok, a United States communique disclosed today.

For the second day in a row, the Americans attacked the town south of Moulmein on June 26, sending twenty-four heavy bombers with a load of nineteen tons of bombs on a flight which entailed at least 1,200 miles round trip from the nearest base in India.

The communique announced extensive damage inflicted on warehouses, buildings, supplies and tracks. Three huge fires were reported, two attended by violent secondary explosions.

Thanbyuzayat has been a frequent target of the Tenth United States Air Force in recent weeks, but this was the first disclosure of the reason. All American planes and crews returned safely.

## Akyab Attacked Again By RAF Bombers

By the Associated Press.

NEW DELHI, June 29.—RAF planes, in a series of forays over Western Burma, bombed the Japanese base at Akyab again yesterday, attacked an enemy camp at Myohaung and shot up traffic on the Irrawaddy and Kaladan Rivers, a British communique announced today.

Oil installations at Chauk also were attacked, the bulletin said.

The communique reported that a "good weight" of bombs was unloaded by Wellington bombers on Akyab, where a considerable number of enemy troops was said to be concentrated.

## Mexico Awards Chiang Her Highest Decoration

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, June 29. — Mexico's highest decoration—the Order of the Aztec Eagle—was conferred today on Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek by the Mexican charge d'affaires, Alfonso Castro Valle, on behalf of President Avila Camacho.

In presenting the decoration, Castro Valle paid tribute to Gen. Chiang's "fight for the maintenance of China's sovereign rights and independence against one of the mightiest of the aggressor powers."

Castro Valle, the first Mexican diplomat to be stationed in Free China, arrived here March 31.

# 18 JAP AIR RAIDERS FOILED AT DARWIN

Allied Headquarters in Australia, June 29 (A. P.).—Nine twin-engined Japanese bombers, escorted by nine Zeros, raided the Darwin area Monday noon but were turned back by Spitfires with a possible loss of six planes.

The raid caused slight damage and no casualties, the noon communique said.

The Spitfires, flown by British and Australian pilots, shot down two Zeros and probably destroyed two more and two bombers. One Spitfire was missing.

Consolidated Liberators fought their way through extremely heavy weather over the Banda Sea and bombed enemy airdromes on Amboina and Boeroe islands, some 600 miles northwest of Darwin. Effects of the bombing were not observed.

A Flying Fortress on reconnaissance bombed the Cape Gloucester, New Britain, airdrome, and another heavy reconnaissance plane bombed Rapopo airdrome at Rabaul.

## *Japanese New Guinea Bases Bombed Again*

Allied Headquarters in Australia, *Wednesday*, June 30 (AP)—Allied planes bombed and strafed Salamaua and Lae, New Guinea, yesterday, the High Command announced in the noon communique.

A single four-engined bomber struck at the isthmus on which Salamaua is located, attacking buildings.

Attack planes were used against Lae. They dropped to low altitude to strafe enemy installations at Labu lagoon where the Japanese often attempt to hide their supply barges.

Over Dutch New Guinea, big Allied bombers on reconnaissance bombed and damaged the enemy's barracks in a midday attack.

Revised figures concerning Monday's raid by eighteen Japanese planes on Darwin raised from two to three the number of Zeros definitely shot down by the intercepting Spitfires. One Zero and two bombers were listed as probably destroyed.

The pilot of a Spitfire previously listed as missing was saved after his plane crashed into the bush.

# OFFICERS WARNED BY EICHELBERGER

Allied Headquarters in Australia, June 29 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Gen. Robert Eichelberger, speaking today before 400 American graduates of an officers' candidate school, warned them not to take the Japanese lightly because, he said, the Japanese are more implacable enemies than either the Germans or Italians.

"It will be a long time before you hear of the surrender of 100,000 Japs as you have heard about German and Italian troops," Gen. Eichelberger told the young officers after they had taken the graduation oath en masse at a camp in Australia.

"The enemy you are going to meet is one you can count on fighting to the last. You have read about soldiers in Allied armies accounting for hundreds of Japs, but I know one case where a lone Jap routed out of a foxhole was found to have killed thirty-two Allied soldiers before he lost his life."

Gen. Eichelberger, who commanded American ground forces in the fiercest of the New Guinea jungle affair, described the Japanese as wily, savage, courageous and well-trained soldiers whose fighting ability would make the Allies' task more difficult.

The job ahead, in the Southwest Pacific particularly, he said, required young men who had learned the principles of warfare as taught by men with first-hand experience in fighting the Japanese, such as the staff members of the Australian school.

1943

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# CANADIAN CHIEF REVEALS HEAVY SEA RAIDER LOSS

## MacDonald Asserts Assault on Europe May Come at Any Moment.

### SEES A CRISIS IN WAR NEAR

### High Commissioner Says a Dead German Submarine Is Served Daily for Breakfast.

Ottawa, June 29 (A. P.).—Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner to Canada, said today at least fourteen enemy submarines had been sunk in the last two weeks and predicted that the Allied assault on Europe would start very soon.

"We have had a dead submarine served up for breakfast every day for the past fortnight," Mr. MacDonald said.

[His statement was added evidence of Allied ascendency in the critical battle of the Atlantic, which Prime Minister Churchill said recently the Allies were winning. Recent reports from London have said submarines have been sunk at a rate of better than one a day for the past two months, a rate faster than the German ability to replace them.]

**Great Crisis Near.**

Mr. MacDonald told a press conference that the Allies obviously are approaching another great crisis of the war.

He said that there might be "comparatively small" assaults on Germany and German occupied territory, which should not be regarded immediately as the opening of a second front.

The commissioner said that the Allied anti-submarine efforts had been so successful in recent months that the tables had been turned completely on Axis U-boats in the north Atlantic. He said this condition was a necessary prelude to Allied assault on Europe. Another was the complete conquest of North Africa with its corrollary shortening of the sea route to the Middle East, he said.

Mr. MacDonald said that pleas for a second front were natural and expectable, but the decision was made not to act prematurely or until all reasonable efforts had been completed to make the assault succeed.

**Drive Expected Soon.**

"Now preparations are well along and it is unlikely that we will have to wait very long," the commissioner said.

The whole world is keyed up to a state of expectancy, he added, warning that it would be unwise but perhaps natural to accept any combined action against the European Continent as the opening of the drive for a second front.

It is entirely possible the Commissioner explained, that a number of attacks might occur before the moment of the real assault upon the enemy or enemy-occupied territory would come.

Mr. MacDonald attributed success in the anti-submarine war to improved and increased air protection, more cargo ships and escort vessels to convoy them, and to inventions aiding in locating the U-boats.

At the present stage, shipping losses are of much less vital importance than four months ago, he added.

Saying that he would not attach too much importance to reports of rebellion among German submarine crews, Mr. MacDonald declared it was known that officers and crews recently had not been showing the courage and skill that once was noticeable.

Allied assault on Axis territory in the very near future was predicted today by Malcolm MacDonald, Britain's high commissioner to Canada, who disclosed also that enemy U-boats had been knocked out at the rate of one a day for the last two weeks.

Preparations for the blow at Germany or German-held territory were well advanced, he told a press conference, and it was unlikely that "we will have to wait very long" before the effort to crush Hitler on land is launched. He suggested that comparatively small assaults might serve as a prelude to the opening of a full-fledged second front.

**Great Crisis Near**

The Allies "obviously are approaching another great crisis of the war," he said.

The promising picture of anti-submarine activity served to emphasize recent Allied reports that the Atlantic was becoming an increasing unhealthful field for U-boat operations. Recent London reports said submarines had been sunk at a rate of better than one a day for the past two months and MacDonald declared, "We have had a dead submarine served up for breakfast every day for the past fortnight."

Increased air protection, more cargo ships with escort vessels to protect them, and U-boat location devices were responsible for the gratifying improvement in shipping losses, the high commissioner said. He added that in a large measure the improved condition could be considered permanent.

Mr. MacDonald prefaced his remarks concerning a land offensive against Europe by saying that "the Allied powers were determined not to launch a second front campaign until preparations were complete." Those preparations are now "well along" he added.

# 14 U-BOATS SUNK IN PAST 2 WEEKS

## Britain's Commissioner to Canada Reveals New Successes in Atlantic.

OTTAWA, June 29—(AP) An

JUN 30 1943

### NAZI PRISONER RECAPTURED

MONTREAL, June 29 — (AP) Hugo Forster, escaped German prisoner of war, has been re-captured and is in the hands of police in Montreal, it was announced today. Forster, 36 a captain in the German navy, escaped yesterday from an eastern townships' internment camp.

### 2 Men Killed in Canada Blast

OTTAWA, June 29 (AP).—Two men were killed, twelve were badly burned and other less seriously burned when fire broke out today shortly after noon in the Defence Industries Ltd. cordite plant at Nobel, Ont., the Munitions Department announced.

JUN 30 1943

# Light Japanese Naval Force In Central Solomons Raided

## Attack Is Made At Night—Kiska And Little Kiska Are Also Bombed

JUN 30 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 29 — A night bombing attack on a small group of light Japanese naval vessels caught on the move in the central Solomon Islands was reported by the navy today along with new raids on enemy island installations in both the North and South Pacific.

The raids included six attacks against Japanese positions on Kiska Island, in the Aleutians chain, Sunday and one attack on Kiska and near-by Little Kiska Island Monday.

The Sunday forays resulted in hits on the main camp and the defensive installations at North Head and brought to twenty-two the number of raids against Kiska in a four-day period.

**Bad Weather Monday**

Apparently bad weather set in Monday and reduced the number of raids to the single attack. A navy communique said that weather prevented complete observation of results but that hits were reported on houses at Little Kiska. No American planes were lost either Sunday or Monday.

The communique described the air action against the naval force in these words: "During the night (Monday, Solomon Islands time) United States planes bombed a small Japanese naval disposition in the central Solomons area. Results were not observed."

Little significance was attached to the action here and no particular importance was seen in the presence of such enemy forces in the central Solomons, presumably in the Munda air base area. Some naval men said that the phrase "small Japanese naval disposition" might mean simply a cargo ship and destroyer or a group of motor torpedo boats.

**Rekata Bay Raided**

Earlier Monday a formation of Dauntless dive bombers, Avenger torpedo bombers and Wildcat fighters had raided Japanese positions at Rekata Bay on Santa Isabel Island. The communique said, however, that the bombing "created so much smoke and dust that observation of the results of the attack was difficult."

Shortly after the assault on Rekata Bay, which has served in the past as an enemy seaplane base, Dauntless and Avenger bombers with Wildcat escort attacked Munda, on the northwestern end of New Georgia Island, and started a number of fires among defense installations, in ammunition dumps and in the Japanese camp.

Munda has been heavily raided in the past with the result, in the opinion of naval experts here, that the Japanese have never been able to get it into effective operation as a base for air attacks on American positions in the Russell Islands and on Guadalcanal, approximately one hundred miles to the southeast.

JUN 30 1943

# 7 MORE RAIDS LASH KISKA FOE

## Attacks on Japs in Pacific Mounting in Fury.

**Washington, June 29 (A. P.).—Six more smashing aerial attacks were made against Jap installations on Kiska Island in the Aleutians Sunday, the Navy reported today, and yesterday Army planes followed up with a raid against that island and nearby Little Kiska.**

**In the South Pacific, meanwhile, a Navy communique reported, American planes bombed "a small Japanese naval disposition" in the central Solomons but did not observe results. The action appeared to be of little consequence on the basis of a naval spokesman's interpretation. He said that while he did not know the makeup of the enemy force it might have been only a small group such as a destroyer and cargo ship or a squadron of torpedo boats.**

**Sunday's raids on Kiska raised to twenty-two the number of separate air actions carried out over that enemy North Pacific outpost in a four-day period.**

**While there was no explanation for the decline in activity on Monday, it was assumed here that the weather had closed in again. The attacks against Kiska are regarded as pre-ihvasion, softening-up raids, preparing the way for the amphibious expedition that some day is expected to smash the last Japanese hold on the American island chain.**

**Little Kiska, a rocky outjutting about a half mile off the east coast of Kiska, is considered by Navy officers to be for all tactical purposes a part of the larger island. The raid on it, therefore, was carried out as part of the Kiska raid. So far this month bombers and fighters of the Aleutians command have raided Kiska forty-one times.**

**Japanese land and sea forces are being slammed with a mounting fury that may well mark the opening phases of a new campaign to drive the enemy farther back in the Pacific.**

### *New Type of Air Attack Counteracts Kiska Fog*

HEADQUARTERS, ALASKA DEFENSE COMMAND, June 29 (AP).—Japanese antiaircraft positions on Kiska Island are hard hit by a new type of attack, designed to counteract difficulties of bombing through the Aleutian overcast.

The plan, described by Army Air Force officers as not entirely new except as a mass proposition, makes use of the high speed and maneuverability of Lightning fighters, each of which is capable of carrying a sizable bomb load.

The converted fighters, able to make steeper dives than regular dive bombers, go down through the fog at high speed onto the heads of the Japanese, drop bombs and get away before the Jap gunners have a chance to do any effective repelling work.

Aerial observers reported the system heaped havoc on Kiska placements in the last couple of raids announced in the Navy Department communique and that several gun positions were hit and a number of fires started in the Kiska camp area.

# OFFICIALS CLASH ON PURCHASE OF

# STRATEGIC GOODS

## Vice President Accuses RFC Head of Failing to Build Stockpiles.

### RFC HEAD REPLIES

### Denies Obstructing Program Started by Board of Economic Warfare.

### ROOSEVELT SURPRISED

### Simmering Feud Flares Into Open in Wallace's Statement to Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 29 — (AP) In a red hot quarrel, Vice President Wallace accused Secretary of Commerce Jones today of obstructing important phases of the economic warfare program. Secretary Jones snapped back that Mr. Wallace was guilty of "malice and misstatements" and called for a congressional investigation.

The head-on clash, climax to a long-smouldering feud, was virtually without precedent in view of the high places the two men occupy in the government and the sharpness of the language they used.

**Biggest Clash in Administration**

Coming a day after War Food Administrator Chester C. Davis resigned in disagreement with Administration policy, the incident confronted President Roosevelt with the biggest row yet to occur withing his official family.

Mr. Roosevelt said it took him by surprise. He had only read the headlines five minutes before, he told a press conference, and consequently could not comment on Mr. Wallace's charges. Asked if it did not violate his instructions of last August that agency heads should come to him with their differences, rather than air them publicly, the President repeated that he had not read the Wallace statement, but that he thought his suggestion of last August was a good one.

The row flared into the open sud-

1943

denly.

**Statement to Senate**

First, Mr. Wallace, in a statement to a Senate committee, accused Secretary Jones of "obstructionist tactics" of hamstringing work of the Board of Economic Warfare in importing strategic materials. Mr. Wallace, who heads the BEW, said Secretary Jones "failed dismally," in the period prior to and immediately after Pearl Harbor, to carry out instructions from Congress and the War Production board to build up reserves of strategic materials which this country must import.

Since the job of arranging for such imports was turned over to BEW on April 13, 1942, he said, Mr. Jones has "done much to harass the administrative employes of the board in their single-minded effort to help shorten this war by securing adequate stocks of strategic materials."

**Jones Replies**

Mr. Jones replied with this statement:

"The release given out by Mr. Wallace today is filled with malice and misstatements. He makes two serious charges:

"1. That RFC had failed in the purchase and stockpiling of strategic and critical materials. The facts are that not more than 10 per cent of our purchases and commitments for these materials have been initiated by BEW. RFC commitments for foreign purchases have been approximately $3,500,000,000 of which not more than 10 per cent was originated by BEW. We have actually received and paid for materials to the value of $1,600,000,000 of which less than 5 per cent can be credited to BEW initiative.

"2. That RFC and I have obstructed and delayed programs of development and procurement initiated by BEW. There has been no serious delay by us of any vital program.

"I will answer the statement in detail and be glad to have a committee of Congress fully investigate the facts."

**Seeks Independent Fund**

Mr. Wallace leveled his charges at Secretary Jones in asking that Congress make independent appropriations for the Board of Economic Warfare. This agency develops programs for purchase of strategic materials, but as presently set-up the money must be supplied by the Defense Supplies corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance corporation, which is under Secretary Jones.

"We have recruited what we feel to be an extremely competent group of businessmen and technical engineers with foreign trade background to carry out our job of importing strategic materials," Mr. Wallace told the committee.

"I feel that they should be given adequate latitude for a job that is extremely difficult even under the best of conditions. They should be free from this hamstringing bureaucracy and backdoor complaining of Mr. Jones and his employes."

**To Restrict Spending**

There was no immediate indication of the committee's attitude toward the question of divorcing BEW's activities entirely from the RFC and its subsidiaries. However, members said a sub-committee decided during the day on a restriction prohibiting BEW spending "except under policies approved by a majority of the board and filed with the State department."

Some members, unwilling to be quoted by name, said there had been complaints that Milo Perkins, executive direct of the BEW, has dominated its activities.

Mr. Wallace accused Secretary Jones also of trying to mislead Congress into believing the RFC had supplied funds for administrative expenses of the BEW whereas Mr. Wallace said these were supplied independently.

On the subject of Secretary Jones' purchases of strategic materials, Mr. Wallace gave the committee a table which set forth that no contracts were executed, prior to BEW's assumption of responsibilitity, for imports or castor seeds, corundum (for grinding optical glass), palm oil used (used in manufacture of tin plate), flax fiber (for parachute webbing), tantalite (for radio tubes) or zirconium (for tracer ammunition).

**Hits at RFC**

"For the summer of 1940 until well past Dec. 7, 1941," Mr. Wallace declared, "the Reconstruction Finance corporation failed dismally, so far as the import field was concerned, to build the government stockpiles authorized and directed by the Congress nearly 18 months before Pearl Harbor.

"During this period, of course, private purchasing of imports continued on a somewhat increased scale due to better business, and the Reconstruction Finance corporation entered into various underwriting agreements with some countries under which we agreed to take surpluses if they were not bought privately. This seems to us to have been a timid, business-as-usual procedure; at least it was a 'far cry' from the aggressive government stockpiling which the Congress directed and authorized so that this nation might have a margin of security in its imported raw materials inventories."

When the President gave BEW the task of arranging imports, Mr. Wallace said, Secretary Jones "never fully accepted that authoritory."

**Threw Obstacles in Path**

"He and his personnel down the line," the vice president continued, "have thrown a great many obstacles in the way of our exercise of the powers given us to carry out our war-time assignments. Some of these obstructionist tactics have been minor and annoying and some have been of major consequence in this gigantic job of waging total war."

He went on to charge that Secretary Jones and Will Clayton, assistant Secretary of Commerce, "stalled for months" on a program for extensive planting of cinchona trees (source of quinine) in the western hemisphere. General Douglas MacArthur, he said, had dispatched two million seeds from the Philippines on one of the last planes to leave there.

**Saw $125,000 Loss**

It appeared possible, Mr. Wallace added, that this project might mean a $125,000 loss of RFC. He added:

"I do not like to assign motives, but it is difficult to escape the conclusion that a possible dollar loss held up this production project. Like many things in total war this project may, of course, prove to be an expensive undertaking in terms of dollars. It seems to us a wise investment in terms of saving lives, however."

RFC buyers in Brazil, Mr. Wallace said, had purchased 2,000 tons of quartz crystals for radio sets without checking whether they were of the quality needed. He said it developed that they were not and "the government lost between two and six million dollars."

Listing examples of what he called Secretary Jones' "tactics," Mr. Wallace said that in the past four months an RFC subsidiary, the Metal Reserve company:

Took four weeks to execute a group of three metal contracts drafted by the BEW and which the sellers had executed and returned within 10 days.

Held a copper contract for five weeks "because one letter had been left out of one unimportant word and because two minor clauses 'could have been more clearly stated.'

Wrote three letters to BEW complaining "because a form recital clause (without legal effect) referred to the BEW's 'direction' that the contract be entered into.

"Refused to sign a contract with a Nigerian tantalite producer before the producers signed it — even though the alternative meant a three-week delay in getting a new mine into production.

"Refused on a legal technicality to honor a directive authorizing the 'loan or rental' of equipment to the Brazilian government because of information from government representatives in Rio, received subsequent to our directive, that the equipment would be rented, and not loaned.

"Held a Brazilian tantalite contract for four weeks because it had been entered into without formal approval required by the Secretary of Commerce."

# Roosevelt Says Press Stirs Up Officials' Rows

## Blames Columnists and Reporters; Insists Home Front Is Doing Pretty Well

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—President Roosevelt expressed belief today that things are going along pretty well on the domestic front, and asserted that newspaper writers had stirred up some of the controversies among officials and agencies of his administration.

Asked to name specifically the "internecine affairs" started by newspaper men, he told reporters at his press conference that there were flocks of them.

Read any columnist, pretty nearly, and go back to the files, he added.

He went on with some blunt criticism of some newspapers, and contended at one point that reporters on occasion had to write under orders. In at least one instance, he said, the war effort was hurt. He said that was when several newspaper owners had published reports about the morals of the Waacs. Mr. Roosevelt said that was a shameful thing which hurt the war effort and caused a great many heart burnings. He termed it a deliberate newspaper job, not necessarily accomplished by reporters but on orders from the top. We all know that, he said, but it does not make it any less shameful.

**Includes Radio Speakers**

Answering another question he said he would include radio personalities in his discussion but not as high a percentage as newspaper men.

Asked whether he differentiated between reporters and columnists, he said he thought they did it themselves in their daily writings. Reporters, he said, are supposed to give news, but some have to color it or else are likely to lose their jobs. He knew of a lot of cases right in the room, he said, where reporters had to write in accordance with orders.

He described this as a tough situation and intolerable to many people, but he said the livelihood of some of them depends on taking orders.

The whole discussion was touched off when a reporter asked Mr. Roosevelt for a philosophical talk or background information on the thought that "we are doing okay on the foreign front but not too well on the domestic front."

**Discusses Controversies**

On the point of progress on the home front, Mr. Roosevelt suggested that reporters get out around the country and get their illustrations. He asked whether they did not think the war was running pretty well at home and whether we were not getting the stuff out pretty well.

His questioner said he was wondering about other things, such as controversies. Mr. Roosevelt asked who was encouraging them.

"Everybody," some one piped up in the rear of the room.

Nearly everybody in this room, Mr. Roosevelt added, and went on to his general discussion of the press.

## *Russian Subsidies To De Gaulle Denied*

Washington, June 29 (AP)—Washington representatives of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud issued a statement today denying reports that de Gaulle's organization had received subsidies from the Soviet Government. The declaration came at the first joint press conference the two factions have held since formation of the French Committee of Liberation to amalgamate their forces.

De Gaulle's spokesman was Jean Baube, of the Fighting French headquarters here; Giraud was represented by Francois Briere. They issued their statement, however, as "representatives of the French Committee of National Liberation," and announced they would hold press conferences in the future.

**Agreements Denied**

The statement denied that de Gaulle's French National Committee in London had ever signed any secret agreement with the Moscow Government or had at any time "received subsidies from that Government for its information services or any other services."

It was further stated that the establishment at Algiers of the French Committee of National Liberation had "created a new situation and the Soviet Government has not yet let it be known what recognition it will give to this new French committee."

It was recalled, however, that Joseph Stalin on June 27 had sent a friendly message to the committee in reply to a congratulatory cable to Moscow on the second anniversary of Russia s entry into the war.

## *Navy Casualty List Revised, Names Added*

WASHINGTON, June 29 (AP).—The Navy announced today twelve casualties not previously released, including two dead and ten missing. In addition, eleven men previously listed as prisoners of war now are reported dead. Another, whose status was changed from prisoner of war to dead, was not listed, the Navy said, because the next of kin resides in an occupied country.

This brings to 26,963 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 7,698 dead, 4,732 wounded, 10,935 missing, and 3,598 prisoners of war.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified) included the following:

**New Jersey**

CAMPBELL, JOHN HUDSON, dead. (Reported prisoner May 4.) Mother, Mrs. Margaret Campbell, 109 Manning Avenue, Plainfield.

CLOVER, CHARLES FRANCIS, dead. (Reported prisoner April 15.) Brother, John Henry Clover, 416 Union Avenue, Paterson.

**Connecticut**

BOYAJI, CHARLES JAMES, missing. Father, James Nick Boyaji, 68 Liberty Street, Ansonia.

## *U. S. SHIP SENT DOWN*

Washington, June 29 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today that a medium-sized United States merchant vessel was torpedoed and sunk by an enemy submarine in the South Pacific late in April.

The sinking was the third from the Pacific reported by the Navy this year. Two American ships were sunk in that area in May, the Navy said ten days ago.

Survivors have been landed at San Francisco.

A resolution authorizing the Navy to condemn privately owned properties in the Elk Hills (Cal.) Petroleum Reserve was submitted today to the House Public Lands Committee by Representative O'Connor (D.-Mont.).

Requesting early consideration of the resolution, Mr. O'Connor told the committee while it was investigating the abrogated contract between the Navy and the Standard Oil Company of California for joint development of the reserve that Standard is continuing to withdraw Government oil.

"The purpose of this whole transaction," he declared, "is to conserve oil. If this is so, isn't it best for the Government to step in and take over by condemnation?"

The Under Secretary of Interior, Abe Fortas, told the committee that Interior Secretary Ickes concurs with him in the belief that there was no "improper conduct or unworthy motives" in the contract negotiations.

Mr. Fortas told the committee that he does not believe the Government should "enter into an agreement which assures to any one company the exclusive rights to purchase, process and dispose of the products of this field."

Referring to a clause by which the Navy could take payment in refined products of the Standard Oil Company at Standard's current market prices, Mr. Fortas said such an arrangement would prevent submission of competitive bids by other companies which in the past have "substantially" undersold Standard in their prices on products the Navy needed.

Meanwhile a jurisdictional dispute between the House Naval Committee and the Lands Committee concerning rights to investigate the Elk Hills transaction appeared near settlement, with the announcement that arrangements would be made for joint hearings and an exchange of information on the subject.

# SUBMITS BILL ON ELK HILLS

## O'Connor Seeks to Condemn Private-owned Lands.

Washington, June 29 (A. P.).—

# U. S. SPENDING REACHES PEAK

Figures Reveal Past Fiscal Period, $80,000,000,000 Year, As Most Costly

JUN 30 1943

JUN 30 1943

1943

## War Take For Next 12 Months May Be 25 Billions More Than Last

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 29—The Treasury was casting up balance sheets today on an $80,000,000,000 year—most costly fiscal period in the world's history—and making ready to go into really big business with two war bills alone calling for more money in the year beginning Thursday than was spent in the preceding twelve months.

A $71,500,000,000 War Department appropriation speeding to final passage in the Senate and a $33,000,000,000 naval fund bill signed yesterday by President Roosevelt outstrip by nearly $25,000,000,000 the sum the Government will have spent for all purposes at the close of the business year tomorrow night.

**Spending Fell Short**

Total actual spending during the year fell some $5,000,000,000 short of budget estimates. Direct war spending totaled $71,500,000,000, against estimates of $74,000,000,000.

The Treasury's income also fell below expectations—by nearly $1,000,000,000. The $22,000,000,000 in receipts, however, far exceeded the $12,800,000,000 collected during the preceding year.

Failure of many persons to pay income taxes in full on March 15—in anticipation of the pay-as-you-go system to be inaugurated Thursday—together with revenue lost through the induction of several million more men into the armed forces, were cited as reasons for the revenue drop.

In addition to actual war spending, the Government paid out some $2,100,000,000 for the operation of its corporations, such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Commodity Credit Corporation against estimates of $5,041,000,000.

## TREASON VERDICTS UPSET BY COURT, NEW TRIALS SET

### Three Men Saved from Death, Wives from Prison Terms.

CHICAGO, June 29 — (AP) The first case of treason ever tried in Illinois collapsed today in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, where three judges ruled unanimously that there had been serious errors in the proceedings and trial.

Three men were saved from death in the electric chair by the appellate court's opinion. Their wives were spared from 25 years' imprisonment and $10,000 fines.

The defendants, all middle-aged Chicagoans who came to this country from Germany after the last war, were Hans and Erna Haupt, Otto and Kate Wergin, and Walter and Lucille Froehling.

**Convicted in November**

They were convicted of treason by a district court jury last Nov. 14, accused of sheltering and assisting the Haupts' 22-year-old son, Herbert, who was one of the eight Nazi saboteurs smuggled into the United States aboard submarines a year ago. Young Haupt and five fellow conspirators were executed in Washington last Aug. 8.

The conviction of his parents and their friends was reversed by the appellate court today and their cases remanded for new trials.

In appealing, the defendants raised 65 issues, but the court held that many of them could be disposed of as frivolous and without merit.

"There are a number, however, which raise serious questions concerning the validity of the proceedings and the trial," the appellate judges stated. "Most serious are the attack upon the indictment, the admission of statements procured from the defendants, the refusal of the court to allow a severance, and the court's charge to the jury."

**Indictments Valid**

After finding the indictment valid, the court turned its attention to 14 written statements "or confessions" which were introduced into evidence. "x x x We think there is no escape from the conclusion that the statements admitted in the instant case were improper under these recent holdings of the Supreme court," the judges said.

"At no time were any of the defendants advised by counsel or otherwise as to their legal rights or what rights they were being deprived of by the failure of the arresting officers (FBI agents) to immediately take them before a committing officer."

On the question of separate trials, the appellate court ruled that the district court erred in not granting them and added:

"If we indulge in the rather violent assumption that the verdict of guilty as to all defendants was not produced by passion and prejudice, it must have been the result of the inability of the jury to segregate from the mass of evidence introduced that relevant to individual defendants and properly limit it thereto. Such was the inevitable result, under the circumstances of this case, of a joint trial."

U. S. Attorney J. Albert Woll, who directed the prosecution, was preparing a motion for a rehearing which will be presented to the appellate court within the next 10 days.

JUN 30 1943

## STEPHAN HANGING IS SET FOR FRIDAY

**Detroit, June 29 (A. P.).—Sometime before dawn next Friday, barring a presidential reprieve, German-born Max Stephan, convicted traitor, will be hanged in the courtyard of the Federal correctional institution at Milan, Mich.**

**Stephan, who aided the flight of a Nazi flyer who escaped from a Canadian prison camp in April, 1942, has exhausted his avenues of appeal in the courts. Three times the United States Supreme Court has refused to review his case.**

**His hopes for a presidential reprieve were dimmed today as a Department of Justice representative arrived to complete the final arrangements for the hanging. Were the President to commute Stephan's death sentence he would act on a recommendation from Attorney-General Francis Biddle, who is head of the Department of Justice.**

**Workmen already are constructing the gallows which will be set up at Milan. Tentative plans today called for the execution to be early enough so all evidences of the hanging can be removed before the start of the regular prison day at 6 A. M.**

**It will be the second execution at the Milan institution. Five years ago Tony Chebatoris, convicted murderer and bank robber, was hanged there.**

## 703 Polish Refugees To Settle in Mexico

Tucson, Ariz., June 29 (A. P.).—A group of 703 Polish refugees, nearing the end of a journey that has carried them more than halfway around the world, proceeded today in their twenty-car train to Mexico.

The group was brought together in Siberia when Germany and Russia partitioned Poland. They will be settled in a small village as yet undesignated, where they will operate their own farms.

JUN 30 1943

## Submarine Victims Saved From Island In Pacific

### Navy Armed Guard Crew Eats Eels, Snails, Shellfish On Uninhabited Land

*[By the Associated Press]*

San Francisco, June 29—Six days of "hell on water" were described today by five members of a navy armed-guard crew who saw a Japanese submarine torpedo their Liberty ship and send her to the bottom in a huge explosion.

The attack occurred late in April in the South Pacific. The men drifted for six days on a storming sea and then spent ten days on an uninhabited island where, with emergency rations gone, they lived on snails, eels and coconuts.

The five were Robert R. Turner, seaman first class, Alamo, Tenn.; Benjamin Candelaria, signalman, second class, Redlands, Cal.; Kenneth I. Bell, seaman first class, Nebraska City, Neb.; Arthur L. Alden, seaman first class, Kerrville, Texas, and Sam J. Surian, seaman first class, Biloxi, Miss.

**7.15 A. M. Warning**

It was 7.15 A. M., when Bell, on the port watch, heard the bow watch cry to the bridge "Torpedo wake approaching off the port bow!" Bell had time only to turn for a glance before the torpedo hit the heavily loaded vessel. The great explosion threw him to deck. It was pouring rain as it can only in the South Pacific. The men raced to their guns and stood by until the skipper ordered the ship abandoned.

The gun crew and the merchant crew split into three groups in two lifeboats and one raft. In one lifeboat twenty-three men, consisting of Lieut. (j. g.) B. E. Harkey, of Oklahoma City, the armed-guard officer, the five seamen interviewed here and members of the merchant crew crowded together for six miserable days and nights. They rigged a sail to take advantage of strong winds. When that failed they took turns rowing.

**Couldn't Catch A Fish**

"We were rationed to three and a half ounces of pemmican per man per day," said Bell. "Pemmican is a concentrated food made up of apples, raisins, coconuts and dextrose. It probably doesn't sound very good, but we couldn't catch a single fish and it was all we had to eat. It tasted mighty good to us."

High seas separated the three groups of men during the night and when dawn broke each group was alone on a vast heaving sea. "The next six days were hell on water," Bell commented.

Surian added "it was a mighty lonesome feeling and we all tried to keep our minds occupied with methods of attracting attention from a passing plane or ship."

And then, said Candelaria, after six days and nights, "when we had all begun to feel that there was no such thing as land," they sighted a small volcanic island. They found the island uninhabited. They gathered shellfish, snails, coconuts and what else they could find to eat. One day Alden trapped three baby pigs

On the tenth day a New Zealand patrol plane spotted them. The following day a rescue ship appeared on the horizon and dropped anchor off the island. Everyone of the twenty-three men swam to it.

## Soviet Official Will Face Court Over Berle's Protest

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—Chief of Police Charles Dullea asserted yesterday that Capt. Nicolai A. B. Habalov, Russian purchasing agent, will be prosecuted on charges of stealing a $995 fur coat, despite the intervention of the State Department in Washington.

Assistant District Attorney Harmon D. Skillin said he had talked by telephone with Assistant Secretary of State Adolph A. Berle, and that Mr. Berle asked dismissal of the case because of what he termed international complications.

However, Dullea announced, "We are putting the case in," declaring, "We feel there is enough evidence for a holding." And Municipal Judge Twain Michelsen said the hearing against the Soviet official will continue in his court Thursday.

Mr. Skillin said Mr. Berle told him the Soviet government planned to deal with the man in "its own way."

Habalov, an assistant purchasing agent for the Soviet Government Purchasing Commission, has pleaded innocent.

## Rioting Swee 4 Greek Cities After U.S. Raids

### Outbreak Is Inspired by Promise of Liberation; Scores Shot by Germans

*By The Associated Press*

Riots of serious proportions were reported last night to have occurred in Athens and three other Greek cities as a result of week-end American bombings during which the raiders dropped leaflets signed by President Roosevelt and expressing the hope that the Greeks' liberation was not far off.

A correspondent for the National Broadcasting Company reported from Ankara, Turkey, that the serious street disorders occurred at the Greek port of Salonica, target of an Allied air raid Friday, and at Larissa and Volos as well as at Athens, where near-by airfields were bombed Sunday. He said hundreds of Greeks were arrested and many were shot by Axis occupation troops.

The attack on two Athens airports, Elevsis and Hassani, was carried out with tons of explosives, leaving them badly damaged. At the same time, the leaflets, saluting the Greeks' heroic resistance, were scattered over the area.

"It is believed beyond doubt that these riots were the results of heartening American raids," the correspondent reported. "The Greeks saw in them a great opportunity and lost no time in striking a blow for themselves.

"Axis occupation troops went out to meet the demonstrators and arrested several hundred. Of the many hundreds of Greeks arrested, scores have already been shot and more probably will be shot."

Liberators from the 9th Air Force in the Middle East shattered hangars, pitted runways and started fires at the two airdromes in the Athens area in a powerful follow-up to the Salonica attack, which opened the trans-Mediterranean aerial offensive against German and Italian bases in the Balkans.

**Goebbels ed**

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP).—Asserting that Paul Joseph Goebbels "has no castles in Spain," the Berlin radio last night denied a foreign report that the Nazi propaganda minister's family had left Berlin and taken refuge in Spain to escape Allied bombs. The German broadcast was recorded by NBC.

## Barney Ross To Get Silver Star Medal

New York, June 29 (AP)—Sergt. Barney Ross, a United States Marine Corps hero of Guadalcanal and former world lightweight boxing champion, will be awarded the Silver Star Medal for "conspicuous gallantry in action against the enemy," the Marine Corps announced today.

The presentation will be made July 4 during "A Tribute to America's Heroes" program over the Blue network.

Ross has been on indefinite hospital furlough for treatment of malaria.

## NAZI SPY'S AIDE TRAPPED BY FBI, HELD FOR TRIAL

### German-Educated Engineer Provided Data Sent to Reich by Lehmitz.

NEW YORK, June 29.—(AP) A small man with a goatee stood before a U. S. commissioner today and calmly admitted, with a slight trace of a foreign accent, that he had been part of the espionage system feeding the Nazi High Command with American war secrets.

The prisoner was Erwin Harry de Spretter, 53, a German-educated consulting engineer who was arrested as the accomplice of Ernest Frederick Lehmitz, 57, Staten

1943

Island victory gardener and air raid warden. Lehmitz entered a similar plea of guilty yesterday to violating the Wartime Espionage act.

**$50,000 Bail**

U. S. Commissioner Martin C. Epstein held de Spretter in $50,000 bail for grand jury action as he did in the case of Lehmitz yesterday. If convicted on the charges, the men face penalties of from 30 years in prison to death.

E. E. Conroy, chief of the New York office of the FBI, said that de Spretter, also a Staten Island resident, had supplied Lehmitz with information concerning national defense plants.

De Spretter was a specialist in heat radiation and Allied engineering subjects and as a consultant to firms holding war contracts had access to information of great value to the Axis, Mr. Conroy said. This information he turned over to Lehmitz at secret meetings, the FBI chief said, and added to it his observations of ship movements in New York harbor and shipping preparations on the busy Staten Island waterfront.

Lehmitz forwarded de Spretter's data along with his own by writing in invisible ink between the typewritten lines of apparently innocent letters sent to "friends" in neutral countries, and the material was forwarded from Switzerland, Spain and Portugal to Germany, Mr. Conroy said.

**Had Plane Specifications**

On one occasion, the FBI said, de Spretter was able to furnish Lehmitz with detailed specifications and photographic drawings of the planes made by an aircraft manufacturing company which were contained in a confidential book it had published and for which he received $100.

Other information, pooled with that obtained by Lehmitz, relayed to the Nazis the movement of war and merchant ships, destinations and cargoes of convoys and troopships and shipbuilding progress, Mr. Conroy said.

There was a marked difference in the appearance of the men. Lehmitz, who the FBI said was trained in the Gestapo espionage school, dressed shabbily, worked as a porter in a waterfront restaurant and frequented bars and restaurants popular with sailors, army men and men of the merchant marine Although born in Germany, he was a U. S. citizen.

De Spretter, when he appeared in court, was well and expensively dressed. He received his degree in engineering at Heidelberg after studying in other German schools. Born in Uruguay, de Spretter was the son of a German father and a Spanish mother. He came to the United States in 1923, after serving in the German army in the last war, but never became a citizen.

# JAPAN 'ANNOUNCES' A PLAN TO ATTACK

## Says an All-Out Offensive Against Australia Will Start 'at Any Moment'

## BOASTS ON DARWIN RAIDS

## Enemy Claims 27 Out of 40 British Fighter Planes Were Destroyed in Attacks

The Japanese agency Domei, in a broadcast from Tokyo recorded in New York by The Associated Press yesterday, quoted Japanese military observers as asserting that Japan had completed her preparation of strategical bases from which an all-out offensive could be launched "at any moment" against Australia.

These observers, Domei said, in commenting upon a Japanese Imperial headquarters announcement that Japanese Army planes for the first time had participated in raids on Port Darwin on June 20 and June 22, declared that this meant that the war in the South Pacific was entering upon a new phase.

Heretofore, according to the Domei account, all attacks against the Australian continent by Japanese air forces had been carried out by naval units. Use of Army planes, it was said, indicated they had taken off from secret land bases established during the past three months.

Domei said Japanese Imperial Headquarters reported that the Japanese had destroyed twenty-seven out of a total of forty British fighter planes that engaged them in combat over Port Darwin on June 20. When a second attack was launched two days later, it was asserted, no opposition was encountered.

The Tokyo claims already have been discounted.

A spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur on June 20 said that eight Japanese bombers and four fighters were shot down that day by Allied planes, with another bomber and another fighter possibly destroyed. Eight other enemy bombers and two fighters were damaged, he said. Allied losses were two planes. The Japanese attacked with twenty-eight bombers and twenty fighter planes as escorts.

Allied headquarters in Australia has made no mention of a second raid on Port Darwin last week, which Domei said took place on June 22. The two raids, the Japanese asserted, resulted in the complete destruction of the Port Darwin airfield.

# What's Behind The War News

By GLENN BABB

The R.A.F. and the Eighth United States Air force are setting a new record this month for tonnage of bombs dropped on Germany and as the totals rise there is a corresponding increase in the volume and bitterness of Berlin's anti-bombing propaganda. The nation that introduced to a horrified world the spectacle of cities destroyed by mass bombing now finds the spectacle appalling when the cities are German.

With time for another blockbuster raid remaining before the month runs out, London dispatches indicate that the R.A.F.'s June total will be at least 1,000 tons above the May record of 12,000 tons. It has also been a month of unprecedented activity for the Britain-based American bombers The cries of indignation and charges of savagery broadcast by Berlin are part of the proof that the Reich has been hurt badly.

It would be a mistake, however, to accept them at face value. Doctor Goebbels' propaganda office has a double purpose in spreading, magnifying and distorting the story of what has been done and is being done to the Ruhr and other centers of German war industry. Within Germany the effort is to steel the will to resist and arouse hatred against the British and Americans who have turned Germany's own weapon, the bomber plane, against her. At the same time the German radio is trying to arouse beyond Germany's borders a revulsion among the softer hearted of all lands, including America and Britain, against the use of this terrible instrument and the experiment to determine whether bombing alone can make a great power capitulate.

There is a very definite hope that an appeal to the humane instincts of Britons and Americans will be more effective in warding off the punishment than the thousands of fighter planes and anti-aircraft batteries with which Hitler has ringed the Ruhr.

For the Germans know that men like Air Marshal Harris and General Eaker, the British and American bomber commanders, are not boasting when they say that this thing has just begun, that there will be a steady rise in the power and destructiveness of the attacks and that the peak probably will not come until autumn. Gen. Eaker, speaking early in June, said the numbers of the Eighth air force would be doubled by autumn. American spokesmen in both Washington and London have said this week that the bomb load of Gen. Eaker's command would be increased in July by at least 45 per cent over June. The time is at hand of which Marshal Harris warned the Germans over a year ago, when "we and the Americans" will be over day after day and night after night.

**Report Cathedral Hit**

It is against this background that the latest German recriminations should be read, of which the one most calculated to gain attention is the assertion that Cologne's famous cathedral was gravely damaged (the High Command's version) or destroyed (according to the propaganda agency Transocean) in the R.A.F.'s heavy raid of Monday night. It would be tragic indeed if it proves true that total war has claimed as a casualty that glorious monument of a christian civilization on which Nazi Germany has tried to turn her back. But it was not the British that chose this form of warfare. And the cathedral stands less than 200 yards from Cologne's main railway station, less than a quarter mile from the Hohenzollern bridge over the Rhine, both legitimate military targets. It is a wonder it has not suffered before.

In the German outcry there is a sinister note, not entirely new but more insistent than ever before. Said one Transocean broadcast: "The expression 'reprisals air fleet' was heard for the first time during the past few days by Transocean's military correspondent in quarters doubtless well informed concerning the plans of the German High Command." What this "reprisals air fleet" might be is not disclosed but there is more than a hint here of a readiness to try the weapons of desperation. If it is gas, the Allies are well prepared. This threat coincides with the statement of Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, chief of the U. S. Chemical Warfare service, that the billion dollar appropriation his command is asking for the next 12 months would be enough to "maintain superiority in chemical warfare in the event it is initiated."

# Latest Stalin Book Sets New Publication Record for Year

## Five Million Copies Put Willkie's Best Seller, 'One World,' in Shade

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 29.—Joseph Stalin is an extremely busy man, so he probably hasn't given second thought to the fact that a book of his has set a publication record for 1943 that will be the envy of every author in the world.

Five million copies of the third edition of his war speeches and state papers have just rolled off the presses of the State Publishing House in Moscow, a current cable story discloses.

Until that item came in, Wendell Willkie held the 1943 publishing laurels, and, incidentally, an all-time record for speed in this country when 1,000,000 copies of "One World" were turned out in slightly over a month.

The fact is that runaway best sellers achieving astronomical sales figures have been coming up with fair frequency in recent years, and each new one manages to hit that magic million mark a bit earlier than its predecessor.

**"Anthony" Started It.**

"Anthony Adverse," Hervey Allen's long historical novel, started modern-day sales records.

"Anthony," as it was known in the trade, was published June 26, 1933. It immediately jumped into the big-seller class, although it was five years later that it finally passed a million in domestic sales.

Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind," another of those extremely long novels of the 30s, bettered "Anthony's" record by some years. Published June 30, 1936, it passed its first million eight months later, in February, 1937, and then went on to more than three million.

That looked like the last word until Wendell Willkie came up this season with the story of his warfront odyssey for an easy and sensational victory.

"One World" hit the bookstores—and the newsstands—on April 8 of this year. By May 25, it had gone over the million top and still is going strong.

Many other American books have sold more than a million copies, but no other in so short a time.

But if Mr. Willkie ever paused to glow over this fact, the news from Moscow of the five-million-copy Stalin edition should bring him down to earth.

And don't think that those five million books won't be read and reread and commented on from one end of the Soviet Union to the other.

**Stalin Utterance Is Event.**

How the Stalin speeches and public utterances get into book form has been told by Henry C. Cassidy, Associated Press chief of bureau in Moscow, now on leave in this country.

"When Stalin speaks," Mr. Cassidy says, "it is not an idle address to suit some passing occasion. It is a document, giving a definite directive to his people, repeated to them over and over again, and kept before them, not as a thing of the past, but as a current order.

"Before the war Stalin's speeches, articles and letters were collected periodically in volumes entitled 'Problem of Leninism.'

"During the war his utterances have been published textually in every Soviet periodical, and then taken, phrase by phrase, as the subject of editorials until a new statement is made. They are repeated constantly on the radio and are posted in public places.

"Translated into German, Italian, Hungarian, Rumanian and other languages of the Axis countries, they are dropped in enemy territory in leaflets, pamphlets and newspapers.

"Finally, they are assembled in the original Russian, and in English, French and other Allied languages, in book form."

Outside of the Bible, which has an average sale of a million copies a year in this country, and various textbooks and manuals, some of which show fantastic sales figures, the only American book to top the record of the latest Stalin volume is "In His Steps," a religious novel.

Published in 1896 by Charles M. Sheldon, a Kansas clergyman, it has sold eight million copies in this country and 23 million throughout the world. The three million of "Gone With the Wind," place it second in the novel field.

"Freckles," by Gene Stratton Porter, published in 1904, topped two million. American novels which bettered one million include "Ben Hur" (1880), by Gen. Lew Wallace; "Tom Sawyer" (1875) and "Huckleberry Finn" (1884), by Mark Twain; "The Virginian (1902), by Owen Wister, and books by Jack London, John Fox, jr., Harold Bell Wright and Edward Noyes Westcott.

But, if you really want some astonishing totals on book distribution you must go into the field of texts. The McGuffey eclectic readers, for instance, went out into the world 80,000,000 strong.

JUN 30 1943

LONDON, JUNE 29--(AP)--THE ROME RADIO ASSERTED TODAY THAT A STATE OF EMERGENCY HAD BEEN PROCLAIMED THROUGHOUT IRAQ.

THE REPORT, HEARD IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, WAS WITHOUT CONFIRMATION AND GAVE NO REASON FOR THE ALLEGED ACTION.

HOWEVER, IRAQ, WHICH JOINED THE WAR AGAINST THE AXIS LAST JANUARY, HAS FIGURED IN AXIS PROPAGANDA BROADCASTS FREQUENTLY, MOST RECENTLY IN

JUN 30 1943

JUN 30 1943

JUN 30 1943

1943

3024-5505

CONNECTION WITH THE TEMPORARY CLOSING OF THE TURKISH-SYRIAN BORDER.

IN THAT CONNECTION, THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN AGENCY REPORTED IN AN ANKARA DISPATCH ON JUNE 17 THAT PREMIER GENERAL NURI PASHA ES SAID OF IRAQ HAD ISSUED AN ORDER OF THE DAY TO HIS TROOPS SAYING "THE HOUR OF DECISION AND ACTIVE SERVICE" WAS APPROACHING.

THE AGENCY ASSERTED THAT THIS ALLEGED ORDER, TOGETHER WITH THE TURKISH-SYRIAN BORDER CLOSING, INDICATED "THAT THE ANGLO-SAXONS IN THE NEAR FUTURE WILL LAUNCH A MILITARY ACTION FROM THE LEVANT." BERLIN ALSO FOUND A POSSIBLE EXPLANATION, HOWEVER, IN "AN INTENSIFIED WAR OF NERVES" ON THE PART OF THE ALLIES.

LONDON, JUNE 29-(AP)-ITALIAN RADIO SPEAKERS TALKED TODAY OF FIVE POSSIBLE ALLIED THRUSTS INTO SOUTHERN EUROPE AND THE GERMANS REPEATED AN ASSERTION THAT UNITED STATES WARSHIPS HADREINFORCED THE BRITISH FLEET AT GIBRALTAR.

THE AXIS FEARS OF INVASION WERE VOICED ALSO BY THE PUPPET VICHY RADIO WHICH QUOTED A ROME COMMENTARY AS SAYING ALLIED AIR ATTACKS HAD BEEN SWITCHED FROM TOWNS IN SOUTHERN ITALY TO COMMUNICATION LINES, JUNCTIONS AND HARBORS IN "IN AN ATTEMPT TO DISRUPT TRAFFIC IN SOUTHERN ITALY."

JUN 30 1943

THE MOST RECENT ATTACK ON LEGHORN "MUST BE SEEN IN THIS LIGHT," THE VICHY RADIO SAID. ALL THE BROADCASTS WERE RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. THE IMPLICATION WAS THAT BOMBING COMMUNICATIONS MEANT AN ASSAULT WAS NEAR.

JUN 30 1943

THE GERMANS SAID THEIR ITALIAN ALLIES WERE TALKING OF ALLIED ATTACKS THROUGH ITALY, SPAIN, TURKEY, SOUTHERN FRANCE OR THE BALKANS--ANOTHER INDICATION OF THE ENEMY'S CONFUSION ABOUT WHERE THE ALLIES WILL STRIKE.

JUN 30 1943

ANOTHER INDICATION OF ALLIED SUCCESS IN THE NERVE WAR WAS GIVEN BY DR. OTTO KRIECK, POLITICAL ANALYST OF THE GERMAN RADIO, WHO SAID THE "ANGLO-AMERICANS HAVE CHANGED FRONTS AGAIN."

"A FORTNIGHT AGO," HE SAID, "THE SECOND FRONT [illegible] WAS IMMINENT AND THE FINAL DECISION WAS ABOUT TO FALL. TODAY, TERROR HAS BROKEN OUT AND WARFARE HAS BEEN REPLACED BY MURDER." HE REFERRED TO MASSIVE BOMB ASSAULTS ON GERMAN CITIES.

THE PARIS RADIO COMMENTED THAT THE ARRIVAL OF U.S. NAVAL UNITS AT GIBRALTAR HAD INTRODUCED "A NEW FACTOR OF POSSIBLE SURPRISES" IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. IT QUOTED SPANISH MESSAGES AS SAYING A BRITISH AIRCRAFT

1943

CARRIER, TWO BATTLESHIPS AND SIX DESTROYED HAD ENTERED THE INLAND SEA FROM THE ROCK.

FROM INSIDE EUROPE, MORE NEWS LEAKED OUT OF BLOWS STRUCK AT THE GERMANS BEHIND BEHIND THE WALLS OF THE VAUNTED "EUROPEAN FORTRESS." THE MOSCOW RADIO REPORTED THAT FR NCH PATRIOTS WERE "INTENSIFYING THEIR STRUGGLE AGAINST THE GERMAN INVADER" AND HAD HELD UP TRAFFIC ON THE SOMME-AISNE CANAL FOR TWO MONTHS BY BLASTING A BRIDGE.

LONDON, JUNE 29-(AP)--RADIO ALGIERS, IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS SAID TODAY THAT MORE THAN 170,000 TONS OF SUPPLIES, VALUED AT $40,000,000, HAVE BEEN SENT TO NORTH AFRICA FROM THE UNITED STATES FOR DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE CIVILIAN POPULATION.

JUN 30 1943

JUN 30 1943

IN ADDITION TO THE CIVILIAN SUPPLIES, MILITARY EQUIPMENT FOR "HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF FRENCH SOLDIERS" HAS ALSO ARRIVED IN NORTH AFRICA, THE BROADCAST SAID.

LONDON, JUNE 29-(AP)--ONE BRITISH SUBMARINE MINE LAYER LAID ITS THOUSANDTH MINE IN AXIS WATERS RECENTLY, THE ADMIRALTY DISCLOSED TODAY IN REPORTING THE AWARD OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER TO ITS

JUN 30 1943

JUN 30 1943

COMMANDER, LIEUT. COMMANDER WILLIAM NAPIER.

AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR GREAT BRITAIN HAD SIX SUBMARINE MINELAYERS, EACH OF 1,500 TONS, WITH EIN THEIR MINELAYING CHUTES LOCATED IN THE STERN.

(ADVANCE)--LONDON, JUNE 29--THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATION CONFERENCE HAS SUGGESTED THAT AN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE BE ESTABLISHED IMMEDIATELY FOR THE INTERCHANGE OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS AMONG THE VARIOUS NATIONS TO FOSTER BETTER UNDERSTANDING.

THE CONFERENCE WAS HELD RECENTLY, BUT THE SUGGESTIONS WERE NOT MADE PUBLIC UNTIL TODAY.

DELEGATES TO THE CONFERENCE, INCLUDING REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE UNITED STATES, RUSSIA, CHINA AND THE BRITISH DOMINIONS, AGREED THAT ENGLISH SHOULD BE TAUGHT AS AN AUXILIARY LANGUAGE IN OTHER

JUN 30 1943

1943

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COUNTRIES EXCEPT THE ENGLISH SPEAKING ONES, IN WHICH FRENCH WOULD BECOME THE AUXILIARY LANGUAGE.

JUN 30 1943

TO FACILITATE THE EXCHANGE OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS THE CONFERENCE SUGGESTED THAT A GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIZED BODY BE SET UP IN EACH COUNTRY TO BE LINKED WITH THE WORLD EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE.

LONDON, JUNE 29-(AP)-THE ROME RADIO REPORTED THAT ITALIAN POLICE AIDED BY SEMI-MILITARY GROUPS SWOOPED DOWN TODAY ON BLACK MARKETEERS IN WIDESPREAD RAIDS.

STOCKS OF CEREALS, VEGETABLES, FATS AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS WERE SEIZED AS WELL AS TEXTILES, BICYCLES AND HUNDREDS OF PAIRS OF SHOES. MACHINE OIL AND FUEL DESTINED FOR PUBLIC OR MILITARY INSTITUTIONS ALSO WAS TAKEN.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30-(AP)-MOBILE BAKERY UNITS THAT THE BRITISH HAVE TESTED UNDER COMBAT CONDITIONS ARE BEING TURNED OVER TO THE UNITED STATES ARMY FOR FIELD SERVICE UNDER REVERSE LEND-LEASE AGREEMENTS, THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY ANNOUNCED TODAY.

USING 14 TRUCKS AND EIGHT TRAILERS, 81 ENLISTED MEN AND TWO OFFICERS CAN PRODUCE A MAXIMUM OF 15,000 TWO-POUND LOAVES OF BREAD DAILY. THE UNIT CAN SET UP A COMPLETE INSTALLATION IN 10 HOURS.

UNITED STATES ARMY BAKERS ARE BEING INSTRUCTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY BAKERY EXPERT MAJ. JOHN MACMANUS, OF HEMLOCK ROAD, YONKERS, N.Y., WHO FORMERLY WAS A VICE PRESIDENT IN CHARGE OF OPERATIONS OF A BAKERY

JUN 30 1943

30.24 - 5507

CHAIN.

HIS STAFF INCLUDES CAPTAINS GEORGE E.KIPP OF ST.LOUIS, MO.; GORDON P.WALLACE OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. AND ROBERT B.LAW OF WAYNESBORO, GA.; LIEUT.EDWARD J.BYRNE OF BALTIMORE, MD.; AND SERGTS.JAMES H.BRUNER OF STUART, FLA.; CARLTON REGISTER OF MADISON, FLA.; AND PAUL P.TATE OF GREENVILLE, S.C.

JUN 30 1943

LONDON--FIRST ADD INVASION--WITH BERN X X X GERMAN CITIES.

AN ITALIAN COMMENTATOR ON THE ROME RADIO ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE UNITED NATIONS' "WAR OF NERVES" WAS EFFECTIVE, SAYING: "THE WAR HAS REACHED THE STAGE WHEN PEOPLE CAN NO LONGER BEAR THE SHORT LULLS WHICH OCCUR BETWEEN ONE BATTLE AND THE NEXT."

"IN THIS WAR IT OFTEN TAKES MORE MORAL STRENGTH TO BEAR ITS LULLS THAN TO SUSTAIN THE EFFORT OF COMBATANTS DURING BATTLES," HE ADDED.

ENGLAND (AP) XX EUROPE

SEVERAL MEMBERS OF HIS SQUADRON WERE PARTICULARLY HAPPY OVER THIS TYPE OF ATTACK BECAUSE THEY HAVE PLEASANT MEMORIES OF TRAINING DAYS IN THE UNITED STATES. AS FLYING OFFICER PARNELL GREEN SAID:

"IT MAKES US FEEL WE ARE RETURNING SOME GRAND HOSPITALITY BY HELPING YOUR CHAPS IN THEIR TOUGH WORK AGAINST NAZI FIGHTERS--AND THEN I'VE GOT A GIRL DOWN IN ARCADIA, FLORIDA, AND I LIKE TO THINK I'M GETTING IN SOME PUNCHES FOR HER, TOO."

GREEN SAID HE WAS GOING BACK TO SEE HER "AS SOON AS WE GET THIS WAR OVER."

NOW ROLLING OUT BY THE HUNDREDS, TYPHOON FIGHTER-BOMBERS ARE EXPECTED TO FORM ONE OF THE MAIN SPEARHEADS OF THE TACTICAL AIR FORCE

1943

AND SOME SQUADRONS ARE NOW LIVING UNDER CANVAS AS SELF-CONTAINED UNITS--AS THEY WILL HAVE TO BE WHEN THEY MOVE FORWARD WITH THE ALLIED ARMIES IN EUROPE.

DIVING AT A 50 TO 60-DEGREE ANGLE FROM SEVERAL THOUSAND FEET, THE PILOTS ARE GETTING WHAT THEIR SQUADRON LEADER CALLED "GREAT ACCURACY" WITHOUT THE ERRORS CAUSED BY BOMBS BOUNCING WHEN THE LOW-LEVEL TECHNIQUE OF ATTACK IS USED.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30-(AP)-NAZI "SOB" PROPAGANDA BROADCASTS ATTACKING THE ALLIES FOR THE ALLEGED BOMBING OF THE COLOGNE CATHEDRAL PROMPTED THE DAILY TELEGRAPH TO PRINT TODAY ON PAGE ONE UNDER THE HEAD "DAMAGED BRITISH CATHEDRALS" A LIST OF A FEW HIT BY THE GERMAN AIRFORCE.

JUN 30 1943

THEY INCLUDED ST.PAUL'S AND WESTMINSTER ABBEY IN LONDON, THE CATHEDRALS AT COVENTRY, NORWICH, EXETER, CANTERBURY AND LLANDAFF, AND THE ABBEY AT BATH--ALL FAMED FOR THEIR CENTURIES-OLD ARCHITECTURE.

LONDON, JUNE 29-(AP)-TWO RAF PILOTS, BACK IN COMBAT FLIGHT FOR THE FIRST TIME AFTER A LONG GROUNDING, ENCOUNTERED SIX GERMAN PLANES NEAR PARIS TODAY AND SHOT THEM ALL DOWN IN TEN MINUTES, THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE DISCLOSED.

THE PILOTS, WHO FLEW AMERICAN-BUILT MUSTANGS, ARE THE ONE-ARMED SQUADRON LEADER, J.A.F.MACLACHLAN, JUST BACK FROM SPECIAL DUTIES IN THE UNITED STATES, AND FLIGHT LIEUT.A.G.PAGE, WHO WAS SHOT DOWN AND BADLY BURNED IN AUGUST, 1940, AND IS LEARNING TO FLY AND FIGHT AGAIN. IT WAS PAGE'S FIRST OPERATIONAL FLIGHT SINCE LEAVING THE HOSPITAL.

JUN 30 1943

THEY DOWNED FOUR HENSCHEL 126S AND TWO JUNKERS 88S IN THIS "ONE MORE CRACK AT JERRY" FOR WHICH THEY HAD BEGGED THEIR COMMANDERS.

LONDON, JUNE 29-(AP)-SIX GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN THIS MORNING BY TWO BRITISH FIGHTERS SWEEPING OVER NORTHERN FRANCE ON OFFENSIVE PATROL, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY. THE NAZI VICTIMS WERE TWO JUNKERS 88S AND FOUR HENSCHEL 126S.

LONDON, JUNE 29-(AP)-THE GERMAN-CONTROLLED PARIS RADIO SAID TODAY THAT TWO BATTLESHIPS AND SIX DESTROYERS HAD SAILED FROM THE BRITISH BASE AT GIBRALTAR INTO THE MEDITERRANEAN FOR "FLEET MANEUVERS."

THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION RECORDED THE BROADCAST. THE REPORT WAS NOT CONFIRMED FROM ANY OTHER SOURCE.

LONDON, JUNE 29-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO REPORTED TODAY THAT A GERMAN SUBMARINE HAD SUNK A BRITISH CRUISER AND TORPEDOED ANOTHER VESSEL IN ATTACKS ON A ROYAL NAVAL SQUADRON THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE BROADCAST, RECORD BY REUTERS, WAS WITHOUT CONFIRMATION FROM ANY ALLIED SOURCES.

EARLIER A REUTERS DISPATCH FROM LISBON QUOTED PORTUGUESE SOURCES AS SAYING GERMAN PLANES HAD ATTACKED A SOUTHBOUND BRITISH CONVOY OFF THE SOUTHWESTERN TIP OF PORTUGAL AND SUNK TWO VESSELS. THIS REPORT ALSO WAS UNCONFIRMED HERE.

THE BERLIN RADIO SAID THAT THE TORPEDOED BRITISH CRUISER WAS OF THE FROBISHER CLASS, WHICH INCLUDES THE HAWKINS AND THE VINDICTIVE. THEIR TONNAGES RANGED FROM 9,100 TO 9,860.

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JUN 30 1943

1943

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LONDON (ADD) XX STRUCK

**"THEY CAN START BUILDING IT ALL OVER AGAIN," SAID FIRST LIEUT. SAM TURNER OF ORLANDO, FLA., PILOT OF THE BOMBER RUNCHY, "WE SIMPLY KNOCKED HELL OUT OF IT."**

COL.ARCHIE J.OLD, JR., OF ATLANTA, TEX., GROUP COMMANDER, SAID "THERE WILL BE NO MORE MILK RUNS TO ST.NAZAIRE. THAT TARGET WAS HIT AND HIT PLENTY."

THE BOMBARDIER OF THE FORTRESS "HIGH LIFE," 2ND. LIEUT. H.D. BALL OF TOMAHAWK, WIS., COMMENTED "I SAW THE FIRST BATCH OF PLANES LAY THEIR PATTERN RIGHT ACROSS THE LOCK AREA. IT LOOKED MIGHTY GOOD TO ME."

JUN 30 1943

A RADIO OPERATOR ON HIS FIRST RAID, TECH. SEGT. ROBERT T. SHAFER, 20, OF WILLIAMSPORT, PA., ON THE BOMBER "WE AINT SCARED" SAID "I'M READY FOR MORE RAIDS. WHEN WE CAN MAKE A TARGET LOOK AS SICK AS WE DID TODAY, WELL, LET'S GET AT THEM."

NEARLY ALL THE CREWMEN REPORTED SMOKE DUST BILLOWING INTO THE AIR FOR HUNDREDS OF FEET.

"WE COULD SEE ROLLING PUFFS WHEN WE WERE MILES AWAY," SAID 1ST LIEUT. SAM F. WILDERSON OF BALTIMORE, MD.

LACK OF GERMAN FIGHTER OPPOSITION GAVE THE BOMBERS TIME FOR LONG, CAREFUL BOMB RUNS AND 1ST. LIEUT. WILLIAM S. WINNESHICK, 24, OF READING, PA., SAID "WE JUST COULDN'T MISS THE TARGET."

A TERSE COMMENT ON THE RAID WAS MADE BY 1ST. LIEUT. ROBERT B. MAHAN, 22, OF 179 MAYBROOK ROAD, ROCHESTER, N.Y., PILOT OF THE BOMBER "TEMPTATION."

JUN 30 1943

"THERE WERE NO FIGHTERS, THERE WAS INTENSE ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, BUT WE GOT OUR OBJECTIVE."

JUN 30 1943

SOME OF THE PILOTS TOLD OF THE HEAVY GERMAN FIRE AT ST.NAZAIRE, BUT HEADQUARTERS SAID IT DID LITTLE DAMAGE AND ONLY A COUPLE OF CREWMEN WERE INJURED.

STAFF SERGT. ORVILLE E.WILLIAMS, 24, OF AURORA, NEB., SAID "THE CONCUSSION OF THE FLAK (ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE) WAS SO CLOSE IT TIPPED OUR PLANE AND KNOCKED ME DOWN."

WILLIAMS WAS WAIST GUNNER ON THE "HELLIONS" PILOTED BY 1ST. LIEUT. FRANK L. SPINO OF GREENSBORO, PA.

THE RADIO OPERATOR OF THE "THUNDER MUG," TECH. SEGT. CHARLES E. PATRICK, 22, OF WILMETTE, ILL., WAS HIT ON THE LEG BY A PIECE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELL AND SENT REELING ACROSS THE RADIO ROOM, KNOCKED UNCONSCIOUS BUT OTHERWISE UNHURT. HE SOON RECOVERED AND RESUMED HIS DUTIES.

JUN 30 1943

THE "THUNDER MUG" WAS PEPPERED WITH HOLES.

THE SHARPSHOOTING OF THE FORTRESS GUNNERS WAS PRAISED BY 1ST. LIEUT. ROBERT C. METCALFE OF SACRAMENTO, CALIF., WHO FLEW IN A BOMBER PILOTED BY 1ST LIEUT. F.R. SPITZNAGEL OF BUFFALO, N.Y.

"I'VE NEVER SEEN SUCH SHOOTING IN ALL MY LIFE," METCALFE SAID. "FOCKE-WULF 190S CAME IN ON OUR RIGHT, MESSERSCMITT 109S ON OUR LEFT. OUR TOP TURRET GUNNER, STAFF SGT. TIMOTHY RIORDAN OF BOSTON, MASS., SHOT THE PROPELLER WINGTIPS RIGHT OFF ONE OF THEM."

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN DURING A SIMULTANEOUS ATTACK BY ANOTHER FORTRESS FORMATION ON A FOCKE-WULF 190 FIGHTER AIRDROME AT BEAUMONT-LE-ROGER SHOWED "HUNDREDS OF BOMB BUSTS" IN THE AREA AND IN

1943

THE WOODS WEST OF THE AIRDROME, A HEADQUARTERS STATEMENT SAID.

HIDDEN IN THE WOODS WERE FIGHTER PLANES, ADMINISTRATION BUILDINGS, HANGARS AND BARRACKS.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, JUNE 29-(AP)-- AMERICAN COLONELS, BRITISH CORPORALS AND SAILORS FROM BOTH NAVIES WENT BACK TO SCHOOL TOGETHER TODAY.

JUN 30 1943

THEY WERE AMONG XXX 50 OFFICERS AND MEN WHO ATTENDED THE FIRST COURSE ON ANGLO-AMERICAN UNDERATANDING XXX OFFERED BY XXX/GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.

JUN 30 1943

THE FIRST LESSON WAS ON THE ATLANTIC CHARTER, THREE CLAUSES OF WHICH WERE CHALKED ON THE CLASSROOM XXXXX BLACKBOARD.

BERN, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 29-(AP)-THE GAZETTE DE LAUSANNE SAID TODAY THAT INTENSE PREPARATIONS ARE UNDER WAY IN ITALY FOR A BATTLE WHICH MAY START AT ANY HOUR, AND THAT THE ITALIANS BELIEVED AN ALLIED FLEET WAS READY TO ATTACK THE COASTS OF SICILY.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THAT ITALIAN OPINION WAS UNEASY AND THAT CERTAIN FEARS WERE EVIDENT.

"IT IS EASILY UNDERSTOOD THAT A PROSPECTIVE ALLIED LANDING IN SICILY, REGGIO CALABRIA OR NAPLES OF ARMORED UNITS, COVERED BY DOZENS OF WARSHIPS AND THOUSANDS OF PLANES, CANNOT BRING COMFORT," THE GAZETTE ADDED.

THE NEUTRAL SWISS NEWSPAPER ADDED THAT "THE MOST FEROCIOUS DEFENDERS OF ITALIAN SOIL WERE NOT ABLE TO DENY OFFHAND THAT THE ALLIES AT LEAST AT THE BEGINNING OF AN ATTACK WOULD HAVE A GOOD CHANCE OF SUCCESS, INASMUCH AS IT IS IMPOSSIBLE THAT BEHIND EVERY KILOMETER OF ITALIAN COASTLINE THERE IS A DIVISION READY TO SPRING INTO ACTION."

FROM ISTANBUL, THE EDITOR OF THE FRANKFURT ZEITUNG WROTE:

"IT IS LIKELY THAT THE ALLIES WILL ATTACK ITALY AND NOT THE BALKANS. ITALY AND THE LARGER ISLANDS REMAIN THE MOST IMPORTANT DEFENSE TASK FOR THE AXIS IN THE SOUTH."

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 29-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY THE ALLIED MEDITERRANEAN AIR COMMAND CHARGED TODAY THAT THE AXIS WAS DESPERATELY TRYING TO MAINTAIN MORALE IN HEAVILY-BOMBED ITALIAN TERRITORY BY "FALSE NEWS OF AIR VICTORIES" AND "LIES REGARDING XX THEIR OWN LOSSES."

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX "THE HEAVY STINGING AIR BLOWS DELIVERED AGAINST ITALIAN TERRITORY ARE LEAVING THEIR MARK," THE STATEMENT SAID.

"IT IS USELESS FOR THE HUN TO PERSUADE THE NATIVES OF SICILY AND SARDINIA THAT OUR ATTACKS ARE ABORTIVE. IT IS NO GOOD TELLING THE POOR CITIZEN OF OLBIA, SURROUNDED AS HE IS WITH THE CHARRED XXXXX REMAINS OF DOCK FACILITIES AND MARSHALLING

JUN 30 1943

1943

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YARDS THAT SARDINIA STILL IS INTACT. NOR WOULD IT BE SENSIBLE TO ANNOUNCE THAT LAST FRIDAY'S FORTRESS RAID ON MESSINA DID LITTLE MORE THAN DESECREATE THE RESIDENTIAL AREA."

THE STATEMENT DECLARED THAT GERMAN AND ITALIAN COMMUNIQUE WRITERS AND PROPAGANDISTS COLLABORATED TO "CONSOLE" THE PUBLIC BY EXAGGERATED CLAIMS OF ALLIED LOSSES IN THE AIR OFFENSIVE.

JUN 30 1943

IT CITED AS PROOF THE AXIS COMMUNIQUES OF JUNE 25 ALLEGING THAT 33 XX BRITISH AND AMERICAN PLANES WERE DESTROYED ~~BERMUD~~ AGAINST NO AXIS LOSS, WHEN IN FACT THE ALLIES LOST NINE AND SHOT DOWN 28 ENEMY CRAFT.

"THE GERMANS AND ITALIANS EVERYWHERE WERE TOLD OF THIS GREAT AIR VICTORY, HOW THE ENEMY HAD HAD A HEAVY TOLL TAKEN OF THEIR FORCES WHEN THEY ATTACKED ~~UR~~ TARGETS IN SARDINIA," THE STATEMENT SAID.

"AND SO IT GOES ON. IN THE ENDEAVOR TO ~~[illegible]~~ SOP THE PUNISHED PUBLIC FALSE NEWS OF AIR VICTORIES IS ISSUED. LIES ARE TOLD REGARDING THEIR OWN LOSSES. THEY LOSE 20 AND SAY THEIR LOSSES WERE NIL. THE PUBLIC CANNOT CHECK. TO SOME EXTENT THEY ARE CONSOLED.

"BUT THE QUESTION ONE ASKS IS 'WHAT DO THE PILOTS THINK?' WHAT FAITH CAN THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN FLIERS HAVE IN THEIR OWN HIGH COMMAND? PILOTS GO OUT AND NEVER RETURN TO THEIR SQUADRONS. MEANWHILE THE AXIS RADIO BOOMS OUT THE NEWS OF VICTORIES NEVER ENJOYED AND LOSSES UNADMITTED. DOES THE SLIGHT CONSOLATION OFFERED IN THIS MANNER TO THE DISTRESSED PUBLIC COUNTERBALANCE THE SPREADING DISTRUST OF THEIR LEADERS WHICH WILL INEVITABLY SPREAD THROUGH THE AXIS ARMED FORCES?"

AN ALLIED AIR BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 29--(AP)--

THE FIRST ALL-AMERICAN MILITARY WEDDING IN NORTH AFRICA YESTERDAY UNITED COL. STANLEY J. DONOVAN, VETERAN ARMY FLIER OF PORTLAND, ME., AND MISS MARGARET ROBLEE, A RED CROSS WORKER, ~~JOINED~~ OF PROVIDENCE, R.I.

THE WEDDING WAS HELD AT 9 P.M. IN A LITTLE CATHOLIC

Blank

JUN 30 1943

1943

CHURCH NEAR XXXXXXXXXXX THE AIRDROME WHERE A GROUP OF FLYING FORTRESSES,

OF WHICH COL.DONOVAN IS COMMANDER,IS BASED.

THE BRIDE IS THE DAUGHTER OF DR.AND MRS.FRED HUSSEY,OF 120 BROWN ST.,PROVIDENCE.THE MAID OF HONOR WAS MISS MARY JEPP,OF CARMEL,CALIF.,A CO-WORKER IN THE RED CROSS.MRS.DONOVAN,WHO XXXXXXXX ATTENDED THE EDGEWOOD PARK JUNIOR COLLEGE IN BRIARCLIFF,NEW YORK,JOINED THE RED CROSS LAST DECEMBER AND CAME OVERSEAS IN JANUARY.SHE MET COL. DONOVAN IN MARCH.

JUN 30 1943

DONOVAN,WHO GRADUATED FROM WEST POINT IN 1934, ENTERED THE AIR CORPS AS A CADET OFFICER AT RANDOLF FIELD AND RECEIVED HIS WINGS IN 1936.HE SERVED AS AN INSTRUCTOR AT KELLY FIELD AND THEN WAS STATIONED IN THE PHILIPPINES UNTIL THE WAR.

WHEN HE WAS SENT TO GREAT BRITAIN AS AN INTELLIGENCE OFFICER.XXXX AFTER ARRIVING IN NORTH AFRICA WITH THE INVASION TROOPS HE LEFT HIS STAFF JOB TO ASSUME COMMAND OF HIS GROUP OF FLYING FORTRESSES.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--- INSERT AFTER 6TH GRAF FIRST LEAD MEDITERRANEAN X X X ITALIAN MAINLAND.

JUN 30 1943

FIGHTER-BOMBERS FLYING OUT OF MALTA SCORED HITS ON TWO FACTORIES AND A RAILWAY AT LICATA SICILY, A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE SAID, AND OTHER PLANES STARTED A FIRE AT COMISO AIRDROME.

AFRICA (ADD)

ONE OF THE TWO MACCHIS SHOT DOWN BY WARHAWKS AT ALGHERO-FERTILIA WAS BAGGED BY LIEUT.EDWARD T.WATERS, HIGHLAND PARK, MICH. IT WAS HIS FIFTH VICTORY. LIEUT.WARD A.KUENTZEL, DELANO, CALIF., DESTROYED THE OTHER FOR HIS FOURTH VICTORY.

TWO LIGHTNING PILOTS, LIEUT.JOE MILLER OF 709 NORMAN BRIDGE ROAD, MONTGOMERY, ALA., AND LIEUT.LLOYD K.DEMOSS OF 516 EALZELL ST., SHREVEPORT, LA., EACH GOT TWO MESSERSCHMITT 109S IN FIGHTING OFF ENEMY PURSUITS IN THE RAID ON MILIS AIRDROME. A FIFTH VICTIM WAS CREDITED TO LIEUT.JERRY S.STIDHAM OF MELROSE ROUTE, ROSEBURG, OREGON.

ALGIERS--- SECOND ADD BOISSON X X X MILITARY & AFFAIRS.

JUN 30 1943

BOISSON, TALL, DEAF AND LAME WAR VETERAN WHOM GEN. CHARLES DE GAULLE HAD PLACED ON HIS "BLACKLIST" FOR REMOVAL, SUBMITTED HIS RESIGNATION TO GIRAUD SOME TIME AGO, BUT ACTION WAS DELAYED DURING THE RECENT CRISIS BETWEEN THE TWO CO-PRESIDENTS OF THE COMMITTEE OVER THE MILITARY ISSUE.

JUN 30 1943

A COMMITTEE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID:

"ON THE PROPOSAL OF MONSIEUR (RENE) PLEVEN, COMMISSIONER OF COLONIES, THE COMMITEE HAS BEEN DECIDED TO ACCEPT THE REQUEST PRESENTED

1943

3024-5513

3024-5513

BY MONSIER BO PIERRE BOISSON, GOVERNOR GENERAL OF WEST AFRICA, TO BE REPLACED. THE NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL WILL BE NAMED SHORTLY."

JUN 30 1943

BOISSON, WHO DEFENDED DAKAR AGAINST DE GAULLIST AND BRITISH FORCES IN A BATTLE THREE YEARS AGO, AND EXPLAINED THAT HE WOULD HAVE DONE THE SAME AGAINST AN AXIS FORCE, GAINED CONSIDERABLE AMERICAN SUPPORT THIS YEAR BY HIS COOPERATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DAKAR NAVAL BASE.

AFRICA 1 AOM x x ships

"WITHIN THE NEXT HOUR TWO FURTHER FORMATIONS OF FIGHTER-BOMBERS APPROACHED THE SHIPS AT A HIGH ALTITUDE, BUT ONLY A VERY FEW DIVED BEFORE DROPPING THEIR BOMBS," AND THE SHIPS AGAIN ESCAPED DAMAGE, WHILE ONE FOCKE-WULF 190 WAS SHOT DOWN AND ANOTHER DAMAGED, BOTH BY SPITFIRE PILOT LIEUT. ALBERT C. ADAMS, JR., OF KINGS COLLEGE, BRISTOL, TENN.

ADAMS REPORTED THAT THREE ME-109S AND TWO FOCKE-WULF 190S APPROACHED WHILE HIS SPITFIRE SECTION WAS PATROLLING OVER THE SHIPS. AFTER TWO BURSTS FROM HIS GUNS ONE OF THE FOCKE-WULFS EXPLODED ABOUT 50 YARDS ABOVE THE WATER AND DIVED INTO THE SEA.

SIMULTANEOUSLY, A SMALL FORCE OF ENEMY PLANES APPROACHED A NORTH AFRICAN PORT APPARENTLY INTENDING TO CREATE A DIVERSION AND DRAW THE ESCORTING ALLIED FIGHTER PLANES AWAY FROM THE SHIPS. THEY WERE INTERCEPTED BY FRENCH FLOWN SPITFIRES AND WARHAWKS AND FLED WITHOUT MAKING ANY ATTACK.

AT DUSK A FORCE OF ENEMY BOMBERS APPROACHED FROM THE EAST WHILE A BRITISH HURRICANE SQUADRON, WHICH HAS ALREADY DESTROYED MORE THAN 300 ENEMY AIRCRAFT, WAS PATROLLING OVER THE SHIPS.

THE HURRICANES ATTACKED AND DISPERSED THE ENEMY BOMBERS, SHOOTING DOWN ONE JU-88 PLANE AND DAMAGING A HEINKEL.

WHEN DARKNESS CAME THE ENEMY CHANGED HIS TACTICS, SENDING OVER A SUCCESSION OF SILEBOMBERS AT IVVVVVV

JUN 30 1943

WHEN DARKNESS CAME THE ENEMY CHANGED HIS TACTICS, SENDING OVER A SUCCESSION OF SINGLE BOMBERS AT INTERVALS BUT, THE REPORT SAID, "THESE LONE RAIDS WERE NO MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN THE OTHERS AND THEY COST THE ENEMY FOUR MORE AIRCRAFT DESTROYED."

PRECEDE NEW YORK

ANKARA, JUNE 29-(AP)-SERIOUS DISORDERS BROKE OUT IN ATHENS AND AT LEAST THREE OTHER GREEK CITIES SUNDAY FOLLOWING AMERICAN AIR RAIDS ON AXIS AIR BASES AT ATHENS AND SALONIKA, INFORMED BALKAN SOURCES REPORTED TODAY.

AXIS TROOPS WERE SAID TO HAVE ARRESTED HUNDREDS OF DEMONSTRATORS AND A NUMBER WERE REPORTED SHOT.

A GREEK SOURCE HERE SAID THE RIOTS UNDOUBTEDLY WERE CONNECTED WITH THE HEARTENING EFFECT OF THE AMERICAN AIR RAIDS.

OTHER REPORTS INDICATED THE GERMANS WERE STRENGTHENING THEIR FORCES IN THE SALONIKA REGION TO MEET THE THREAT OF A POSSIBLE INVASION THRUST AT THAT VITAL PORT. A GERMAN MOTORIZED DIVISION WAS REPORTED MOVING INTO THE AREA AND TAKING UP POSTS ALONG THE SALONIKA PENINSULA.

JUN 30 1943

JUN 30 1943

1943

ANKARA, JUNE 29-(AP)-A GERMAN NEWS AGENCY REPORT TODAY SAID THE RUMANIAN CABINET HAD DECIDED UPON PARTIAL EVACUATION OF BUCHAREST AS AN AIR RAID PRECAUTION.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE MOVED TO THE CAPITAL RECENTLY FROM THE PROVINCES WILL BE COMPELLED TO LEAVE, THE ADVICES SAID.

BY THOBURN WIANT

(ADVANCE) NEW DELHI, INDIA--(AP)--AMERICAN FORCES IN THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATER--AT THE END OF THE LONGEST AND MOST PRECARIOUS SUPPLY LINE THE WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN--NOW ARE GETTING MORE THAN HALF OF THEIR REQUIREMENTS FROM LOCAL SOURCES.

THIS WAS DISCLOSED BY COL.SAMUEL M.LANSING OF ATLANTIC BEACH, FLA., SERVICE FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF, WHO SAID, "WE ARE GRADUALLY APPROACHING OUR GOAL OF SAVING EVERY POSSIBLE INCH OF SHIPPING SPACE FOR MATERIEL ABSOLUTELY UNOBTAINABLE OUT HERE."

MOST OF THE SHIPS FROM AMERICA, LANSING SAID, "ARE GETTING THROUGH WITHOUT MISHAP."

NEARLY ALL OF THE FOOD REQUIRED BY THE AMERICANS NOW COMES FROM LOCAL SOURCES. INDIAN MILLS SUPPLY THE NECESSARY CLOTHING. INDIANS AND BRITISH PROVIDE HOUSING MATERIALS AND LABOR. SOME MEDICAL SUPPLIES ARE AVAILABLE LOCALLY.

ALL THIS HAS BEEN BROUGHT ABOUT IN SLIGHTLY MORE THAN A YEAR AND BY A STAFF OF EXPERTS HEADED BY MAJOR-GENERAL RAYMOND A.WHEELER OF WASHINGTON, 57-YEAR-OLD ILLINOIS NATIVE AND HOLDER OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL AND THE SILVER STAR.

WHEELER AND HIS RIGHT-HAND MAN, BRIG.-GEN.WILLIAM H.HOLCOMBE, ALSO OF WASHINGTON, HAD ONLY A SKELETON STAFF WHEN THEY STARTED SUPPLYING AMERICAN FORCES IN THIS THEATER AND SEEING THAT LEASE-LEND SUPPIES REACHED CHINA. NOW THE ORGANIZATION SPREADS CLEAR ACROSS INDIA AND INCLUDES THOUSANDS OF MEN. THEY SEE THAT EACH AMERICAN GETS AN AVERAGE OF 35 POUNDS OF SUPPLIES A DAY.

"TONNAGE OF SUPPLIES FROM THE STATES HAS BEEN INCREASING," COLONEL LANSING SAID, "AND WE EXPECT FURTHER INCREASES WITHIN THE NEXT FEW MONTHS."

A CAN OF BAKING POWDER DESTINED FOR CHINA TRAVELS 15,000 MILES BY SHIP, 1,500 BY RAIL, 800 BY RIVERBOAT, 500 BY AIR AND 700 BY MULE OR YAK TO FORWARD AREAS IN CHINA. THE COST OF SUCH A CAN IS ASTRONOMICAL BY THE TIME IT REACHES ITS DESTINATION, BUT COSTS DON'T MEAN MUCH NOW.

VETERAN ATTACK

SQUADRON HAS

FEW LOSSES

---

IT STICKS TO

BULLET-SCARRED

3-YEAR-OLD CRAFT (750)

---

BY VERN HAUGLAND

AN ADVANCED BASE, NEW GUINEA, JUNE 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-BASED UNDER THE VERY NOSES OF THE JAPANESE--SUBJECTED, IN FACT, TO A NCP AIR RAID EVERY NOW AND THEN--IS AMERICA'S MOST EXPERIENCED SQUADRON OF HAVOC A20 ATTACK PLANES.

SHORTLY AFTER PEARL HARBOR, THE SQUADRON LEFT THE STATES, BUT UNTIL ITS PLANES ARRIVED IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA LAST YEAR ITS PERSONNEL IN AUSTRALIA SERVED WITH OTHER OUTFITS.

AFTER A FEW MONTHS OF TRAINING, THE PLANES, OUTFITTED WITH .50

1943

3524- 5515

3024- 5516

CALIBER GUNS AND BOMB BAY TANKS, MADE THEIR FIRST SURPRISE ATTACK ON THE JAPANESE AT LAE, 175 MILES NORTH OF PORT MORESBY, LAST AUGUST 31.

JUN 30 1943

AND A REAL SURPRISE IT WAS, RECALLS CAPT.DONALD E.GOOD OF EUGENE, ORE., WHO, THEN A SECOND LIEUTENANT, WAS ONE OF THE PILOTS TAKING PART. THE JAPANESE HADN'T EXPERIENCED THIS TYPE OF INTENSIVE GROUND STRAFING AND LOW-LEVEL BOMBING BEFORE, AND THEY SCURRIED LIKE CHICKENS AT THE CRY OF A HAWK WHEN THE RAID STARTED. RADIO TOKYO ANNOUNCED THAT ONE OF THE ATTACKING PLANES CRASHED INTO THE SEA. ACTUALLY, THE CRIPPLED PLANE REACHED ITS BASE AND CONTINUED IN ACTION FOR A FULL SIX MONTHS MORE.

WHEN WAR BROKE OUT, THIS AVANNAH, GA., OUTFIT WAS THE FIRST TO GO OVERSEAS. ITS BOSTONS CAME OFF THE LINE EARLY IN 1940 AND HAVE NOW BEEN IN SERVICE THREE YEARS.

THERE HAVE BEEN NO REPLACEMENTS TO DATE. THE SQUADRON HAS LOST ONLY THREE PILOTS IN THE GREATER PART OF A YEAR OF FRONT-LINE ATTACK FLYING. ONLY ONE WAS LOST IN COMBAT. ONE CRASHED ON TAKEOFF, AND THE OTHER WAS LOST FLYING FROM AUSTRALIA TO NEW GUINEA.

BATTLE-SCARRED CACTUS DON, OLDEST SHIP IN THE SQUADRON, HAD BEEN ON 69 MISSIONS BY MAY 31, AND HAD CHALKED UP 562 HOURS OF COMBAT FLYING. OTHERS HAVE MORE THAN 500 COMBAT HOURS WHILE 400 HOURS IS NOT AN UNCOMMON FIGURE FOR THESE SHIPS.

THE BOSTONS REPEATEDLY HAVE ATTACKED LAE AND OTHER NEW GUINEA POINTS, AND SUCH BASES AS GASMATA AND CAPE GLOUCESTER IN NEW BRITAIN. THEY PARTICIPATED IN THE TASK OF PUSHING JAPANESE LAND FORCES BACK OVER THE OWEN STANLEY RANGE FROM WITHIN 30 MILES OF PORT MORESBY.

LAST SEPTEMBER 9 THEY DESTROYED 17 JAPANESE AIRCRAFT ON THE GROUND AT BUNA. THEIR SUPPORT OF GROUND TROOPS ALONG THE KOKODA TRAIL AND IN THE BUNA SECTOR WON THEM AN EXPRESSION OF THANKS FROM AUSTRALIAN INFANTRY AND A COMMENDATION FROM THE AUSTRALIAN GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ALLIED GROUND FORCES. THEY LEFT 250 JAPANESE BODIES IN ONE STRAFING AREA, A SECTION WHICH IT WOULD HAVE BEEN EXTREMELY COSTLY TO CLEAR OUT FROM THE GROUND.

IN THE BATTLE OF THE BISMARCK SEA IN MARCH THE SQUADRON'S PLANES SCORED 12 HITS ON SEVEN SHIPS FOR THE HIGH BOMBING AVERAGE OF 60 PER CENT.

JUN 30 1943

PROVING THAT THEY ALSO CAN SERVE AS FIGHTERS, THE BOSTONS HAVE SHOT DOWN TWO ZEROS IN AERIAL BATTLES. THEY CAUGHT 12 ENEMY PLANES ON THE GROUND AT LAE EARLY IN MAY, 1943. RECENTLY THEY HAVE JOINED B-25S IN NIGHT ATTACKS UPON BARGES AND OTHER ENEMY SHIPPING ALONG THE NORTHERN COAST OF NEW GUINEA.

JUN 30

EVERY PLANE IN THE SQUADRON HAS BEEN HOLED BY SHRAPNEL AND MACHINEGUN FIRE. NINE OUT OF 11 WERE SHOT UP IN A SINGLE RAID. THEY REPEATEDLY HAVE DEMONSTRATED ABILITY TO TAKE PUNISHMENT, YET RETURN SAFELY TO BASE. CAPTAIN GOOD HIMSELF ONCE RECEIVED TWO DIRECT HITS FROM ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE OVER LAE, YET FLEW 80 MILES EASTWARD ALONG THE COAST TO MAKE A CRASH LANDING IN WATER AND COME ASHORE IN FRIENDLY TERRITORY.

EVERY PILOT BUT ONE IN THE SQUADRON HAS BEEN DECORATED. LEADING IN AWARDS IS LIEUT.EDMUND D.MONTAGANO OF CLEVELAND HEIGHTS, OHIO, FORMER SIGNER WITH SAMMY KAYE'S ORCHESTRA. HE

JUN 30 1943

1943

HAS RECEIVED FOUR MEDALS. THE ATTACK GROUP TO WHICH THE SQUADRON BELONGS HAS MORE THA[illegible]O MEDALS TO ITS CREDIT.

A FRONT-LINE ORGANIZATION, THE GROUP HAS HAD TO ADVANCE AS THE JAPANESE RETREATED. THIS HAS MEANT THE BUILDING OF NEW CAMPS, WHICH EACH MOVE CONTRIBUTING TO CONSTRUCTION EXPERIENCE UNTIL NOW THE BOYS CAN TURN A JUNGLE WILDERNESS INTO A LIVABLE CAMP IN REMARKABLY RAPID FASHION.

TO PROVIDE THE SQUADRON WITH FRESH FOODS FROM AUSTRALIA, SQUADRON MECHANICS BUILT A PLANE OUT OF SPARE PARTS FROM SIX WRECKED A20S AND OTHER MATERIAL IN NEW GUINEA'S WAR-MADE JUNK PILES. CHRISTENED "STEAK AND EGGS," THIS FLYING MESS-KIT MAKES REGULAR TRIPS TO THE MAINLAND.

JUN 30 1943

CAPTAIN GOOD SAID THAT PRINCIPAL CREDIT FOR THE FINE SHOWING OF A-20S IN THIS THEATER MUST GO TO THE MAINTENANCE SECTION.

"EACH CREW CHIEF AND MECHANIC CONSIDERS THE PLANE HE CARES FOR HIS OWN," SAID GOOD. "WHEN THE MOTORS PURR PROPERLY AT TAKEOFF, THEIR FACES LIGHT UP. THEY LISTEN CAREFULLY, AND WHEN SOMETHING DOESN'T SOUND JUST RIGHT, THEY FRET AND WORRY UNTIL THE SHIP GETS BACK AND THEY CAN WORK ON IT SOME MORE.

"WE HAVE MADE MORE SORTIES THAN ANY OTHER ATTACK SQUADRON, AND OUR PLANES HAVE SERVED WELL BEYOND THE NORMAL PERIOD. BUT THEY'RE STILL FLYING, AND THEY RUN MORE SMOOTHLY THAN THEY DID WHEN WE WERE IN THE STATES."

GOOD SAID THE HIGH WUALITY OF THE MAINTENANCE WORK WAS DUE IN GREAT PART TO THE MAINTENANCE CHIEF, CAPT.GARLAND J.ROBINSON OF HOUSTON, TEXAS. "HE'S FROM CHANUTE FIELD, AND IF ONE OF THE AIRLINES DOESN'T GRAB HIM UP AFTER THE WAR, THEY'LL OVERLOOK THE BEST MAN IN THE BUSINESS," GOOD ADDED.

JUN 30 1943

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY SGT.JOSEPH L.ALLI, 503 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK, A MARINE CORPS COMBAT CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BY HE ERRCIATED PRESS)

(WX

JUN 30 1943

CORRESPONDENT, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

(WX)--SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, JUNE 8-(DELAYED)-FOR TWO SEASONS, WHILE BOTH WERE STUDENTS AT DEAN ACADEMY IN FRANKLIN, MASSACHUSETTS, THE HUGE FORM OF JOHN T.BRICKLEY OF 646 WEST END AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, BARRED RODNEY D.SADLER OF 4260 BELSEY ROAD, FLINT, MICHIGAN, FROM A REGULAR POSITION ON THE SCHOOL FOOTBALL TEAM.

TODAY, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS SADLER IS A SECOND STRING TACKLE ON A MARINE REGIMENT ELEVEN--STILL TRYING TO TAKE THE "VARSITY" ASSIGNMENT AWAY FROM HIS FRIENDLY RIVAL, PRIVATE FIRST CLASS JOHN T.BRICKLEY, U.S.M.C.

THE RIVALRY BETWEEN BRICKLEY (WEIGHT 240 POUNDS) AND SADLER (210) STARTED IN 1940 AT DEAN ACADEMY. BOTH PLAYED TACKLE POSITIONS, BUT SADLER HAD TO PLAY SECOND FIDDLE TO BRICKLEY MOST OF THE TIME.

IN THEIR REGIMENT'S OPENING CONTEST, BRICKLEY WAS ONE OF THE STARS; WATCHED MOST OF THE GAME FROM THE BENCH.

BRICKLEY COMES BY HIS FOOTBALL TALENT NATURALLY. HIS FATHER, THE FAMOUS CHARLES E.BRICKLEY, IS ONE OF HARVARD'S GRIDIRON IMMORTALS, HAVING DROPKICKED FIVE FIELD GOALS TO WHIP YALE, 15 TO 5, IN THE 1914 CLASSIC BETWEEN THE TWO COLLEGES.

BRICKLEY WAS A MEMBER OF THE BRONXVILLE (NEW YORK) HIGH SCHOOL

1943

3024-5517

ELEVEN FOR FOUR SEASONS AND TWICE WAS NAMED ON THE ALL-METROPOLITAN TEAMS. HE WAS ALSO SELECTED FOR THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY ALL-STAR ELEVEN IN 1939.

HE EXPECTS TO COMPLETE HIS EDUCATION AND PLAY COLLEGE FOOTBALL "AFTER WE WIN THE GAME WE'RE PLAYING NOW." HE ENLISTED JAN. 19, 1942.

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS SADLER IS THE SON OF MR. AND MRS.VERNON SADLER OF FLINT. HE WAS GRADUATED FROM FLINT CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL BEFORE ATTENDING BEAN ACADEMY. HE ENLISTED JANUARY 24, 1942.

BOTH MEN PARTICIPATED IN THE BATTLE OF GUADALCANAL.

(THE FOLLOWING STORY WAS WRITTEN BY TECHNICAL SGT. JIM G.LUCAS, U.S. MARINE CORPS, OF 25131 EAST 14TH PLACE, TULSA,OKLAHOMA, AND DISTRIBUTED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

(WX)--SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, JULY 6-(DELAYED)-MARINE GUNNER MILTON W.FRANKEL, 30, OF 2912 1/2 WEST STAWSON STREET, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA HAS BEEN COMPLIMENTED BY HIS COMMANDING OFFICER AT THIS SOUTH PACIFIC BASE FOR HIS PART IN KEEPING OPEN AN AERIAL "BURMA ROAD" OF SUPPLIES TO HENDERSON FIELD DURING THE SOLOMON ISLANDS CAMPAIGN.

JUN 30 1943

REPEATEDLY, MARINE GUNNER FRANKEL RODE INTO GUADALCANAL IN A NAVY CARGO TRANSPORT PLANE, LOADED WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVES, BOMBS AND GASOLINE, HELPED TO UNLOAD IT ON HENDERSON'S BATTERED RUNWAYS UNDER FIRE, AND THEN TOOK OFF ON THE RETURN TRIP INTO HOSTILE SKIES WITH A LOAD OF BATTLE-WOUNDED MARINES FOR HOSPITALS OUT OF THE FIGHTING ZONE.

THE SAGA WRITTEN BY HIS SQUADRON, HAS BEEN OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED

3024-5517

BY ADMIRAL WILLIAM F.HALSEY,JR., U.S.N., COMMANDER SOUTH PACIFIC AREA AND SOUTH PACIFIC FORCE, AS "AN EXAMPLE OF SKILL AND COURAGE."

COL.P.K.SMITH, COMMANDER OF A MARINE AIRCRAFT GROUP IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, SAID THAT GUNNER FRANKEL SHOWED "OUTSTANDING HEROISM IN THE LINE OF HIS PROFESSION WHILE SERVING AS FLIGHT MECHANIC OF NAVAL TRANSPORT AIRCRAFT WHILE OPERATING IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS AREA."

JUN 30 1943

MONTREAL, JUNE 29-(AP)-G.ELMER JOHNSTON, FEDERAL SHOE CONTROLLER, TOLD THE NATIONAL SHOE RETAILERS ASSOCIATION LAST NIGHT THAT THE SHOE LEATHER SHORTAGE WOULD BE RELIEVED SOON BY A SUBSTITUTE RATED 25 PER CENT BETTER THAN LEATHER.

JOHNSTON SAID THAT THE SUBSTITUTE WAS "VIMILYTEZ." HE DID NOT GIVE DETAILS. MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION HAD EXPRESSED FEAR THAT THE LEATHER SHORTAGE WOULD LEAD TO SHOE RATIONING IN CANADA, AS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(ADVANCE)-OTTAWA, JUNE 29-(AP)-PRINCESS MARGRIET FRANCISCA, THIRD DAUGHTER OF CROWN PRINCESS JULIANA AND PRINCE BERNHARD OF THE NETHERLANDS, WAS BAPTIZED HERE TODAY IN A SIMPLE CEREMONY AT ST.ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE PRESENCE OF HER PARENTS AND HER GRANDMOTHER, QUEEN WILHELMINA.

THE CEREMONY WAS PERFORMED BY THE REV.WINFIELD BURGGRAAFF OF NEW YORK CITY, A CHAPLAIN IN THE DUTCH MERCHANT MARINE. IT WAS RECORDED BY THE CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION FOR BROADCAST LATER TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA AND BY THE UNITED STATES OFFICE OF WAR

JUN 30 1943

1943

INFORMATION FOR A SHORT WAVE TRANSMISSION TO HOLLAND.

PRINCESS MARGRIET WAS BORN JANUARY 19 AT CIVIC HOSPITAL IN OTTAWA.

QUEEN WILHELMINA ARRIVED IN CANADA EARLY IN JUNE FOR THE CEREMONY AND PRINCE BERNHARD ARRIVED HERE JUNE 22. TODAY'S CEREMONY ALSO MARKS HER FATHER'S 32ND BIRTHDAY.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 29-(AP)-A BRAZILIAN ARTILLERY CAPTAIN AND TWO OTHER DEFENDANTS WERE SENTENCED TO 30 YEARS IN PRISON HERE YESTERDAY AFTER CONVICTION OF ESPIONAGE.

JUN 30 1943

TEN OTHERS, INCLUDING THE FORMER GERMAN AMBASSADOR AND THE GERMAN NAVAL ATTACHE WHO WERE TRIED IN ABSENTIA, WERE SENTENCED TO TERMS OF 20 TO 25 YEARS. ALL OF THE DEFENDANTS WERE ACCUSED OF TRANSMITTING INFORMATION TO GERMANY PRIOR TO BRAZIL'S ENTRY INTO THE WAR LAST AUGUST BUT AFTER THE COUNTRY HAD SUSPENDED RELATIONS WITH BERLIN IN JANUARY, 1942.

THE BRAZILIAN OFFICER, CAPTAIN TULIO REGIS NASCIMENTO, ONCE ATTEMPTED TO VISIT AMERICAN MUNITIONS AND ARMS PLANTS THROUGH THE SPONSORSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ATTACHE'S OFFICE, IT WAS SAID.

TESTIMONY WAS INTRODUCED AT THE TRIAL TO SHOW THAT THE FORMER GERMAN AMBASSADOR, DR.KURT PRUEFER, FREQUENTLY HAD BEEN SEEN IN A SMALL PRIVATE PLANE FLYING SEAWARD FOR THE APPARENT PURPOSE OF GATHERING INFORMATION CONCERNING SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 29-(AP)-SEVENTEEN BRAZILIAN OFFICERS WERE NAMED TODAY TO SPEND TEN WEEKS IN THE NORTH AMERICAN ARMY AND AT THE SAME TIME IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT JOAQUIM PEDRO SALGADO, JR., BRAZIL'S MINISTER OF AERONAUTICS AND DIRECTING HEAD OF THE BRAZILIAN AIRFORCE, WOULD LEAVE SOON FOR THE UNITED STATES.

JUN 30 1943

THE OFFICERS, RANGING IN GRADE FROM FIRST LIEUTENANT THROUGH COLONEL, REPRESENT ALL BRANCHES OF THE BRAZILIAN ARMY. THE ORDERS APPOINTING THEM WERE SIGNED BY THE WAR MINISTER, GENERAL EURICO GASPAR DUTRA.

THE BRAZILIAN AIRFORCE HAS ALREADY SUNK EIGHT AXIS U-BOATS IN THE SOUTH ATLANTIC AND SALGADO'S VISIT IS EXPECTED TO LEAD TO EVEN CLOSER COLLABORATION IN THE WAR.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 28-(AP)-JOAQUIM PEDRO SALGADO, JR., BRAZIL'S MINISTER OF AERONAUTICS AND DIRECTING HEAD OF THE BRAZILIAN AIRFORCE, WILL LEAVE SOON FOR THE UNITED STATES.

JUN 30 1943

THE BRAZILIAN AIRFORCE HAS ALREADY SUNK EIGHT AXIS U-BOATS IN THE SOUTHATLANTIC AND SALGADO'S VISIT IS EXPECTED TO LEAD TO CLOSER COLLABORATION AND PERHAPS A MORE ACTIVE PART FOR BRAZIL IN THE WAR EFFORT.

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RIO (AP)

POLICE SAID THAT NASCIEMENTO TOLD THEM THAT PRUEFER, ON HIS DEPARTURE FOR GERMANY, HAD PLANNED TO LEAVE HIM IN CHARGE OF THE INFORMATION SERVICE IN BRAZIL.

AMONG THOSE SENTENCED TO 25 YEAR TERMS WERE WALTER BECKER, DESCRIBED AS A DIRECTOR OF THE SPY RING COOPERATING WITH THE NAZI

1943

3024 - 5519

JUN 30 1943

30-24 - 5519

EMBASSY, AND HANS EHLERT, SAID TO BE A FORMER MEMBER OF THE GERMAN DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

JUN 30 1943

FIVE WHO STOOD TRIAL WERE ACQUITTED.

BALBOA, CANAL ZONE, JUNE 29-(AP)-PRESIDENT HIGINIO MORINIGO ARRIVED HERE FROM MEXICO TODAY. HE WAS GREETED BY LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE BRETT, CARIBBEAN DEFENSE COMMANDER, REAR ADMIRAL CLIFFORD VAN HOOK, COMMANDANT OF THE PANAMA SEA FRONTIER, AND GLEN EDGERTON, CANAL ZONE GOVERNOR.

PARAMARIBO, SURINAM, JUNE 29-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS NEWS AGENCY ANETA REPORTED TODAY THAT FRENCH GUIANA, WHICH BROKE WITH VICHY LAST MARCH, HAD BEGUN SENDING VOLUNTEER TROOPS TO THE FRONT.

IT SAID THE NEWS WAS DISCLOSED AFTER PUBLICATION IN A CAYENNE NEWSPAPER OF AN OFFICIAL DECLARATION BY JACQUES BOISSIER, CHIEF OF CABINET, EXPRESSING REGRET THAT "VOLUNTEERS WHO HAD SAILED SEVERAL WEEKS AGO FOR 'THE WAR FRONT' HAD BEEN UNABLE TO SAY FAREWELL TO FAMILY MEMBERS LIVING OUTSIDE CAYENNE." They were addressed by Governor Jean Rapenne.

THE NUMBER OF TROOPS AND THEIR DESTINATION WERE NOT DISCLOSED.

UNDATED ITALIAN MORALE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

JUN 30 1943

THE GERMAN TRANSOCEAN CORRESPONDENT IN ROME REPORTED IN A DISPATCH BROADCAST BY THE BERLIN RADIO YESTERDAY (TUES) THAT A PURGE OF THE FASCIST PARTY WAS "WIDE OPEN" AND THAT THE "CASTOR OIL CURES" OF THE PARTY'S EARLY DAYS AGAIN WERE IN VOGUE.

COMMENTING ON MEASURES TAKEN TO DEFEND ITALY AGAINST WHAT HE TERMED THE ALLIED "WAR OF NERVES," THE TRANSOCEAN REPRESENTATIVE ATTRIBUTED TO "ROMANS" THE STATEMENT THAT ALONE OF THE PARTY STALWARTS IL DUCE REMAINED UNTOUCHED BY A GREAT "PURGE."

THE BERLIN BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, QUOTED THE TRANSOCEAN CORRESPONDENT:

"EVERYWHERE I WAS TOLD THAT THE MORALE OF THE ITALIAN PEOPLE WAS STRENGTHENED AFTER A FEW WEEKS' DURATION OF THIS (PURGE) ACTION."

HE SAID CARLO SCORZA, NEW SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE PARTY, WAS DIRECTING THE PURGE AND SAID HE WAS PREPARED TO FORGE THE PARTY INTO A "CUIRASS" TO SAFEGUARD THE ITALIAN PEOPLE AGAINST ATTACKS ON ITS MORALE.

UNDATED ITALIAN

Italy's meat ration will be reduced and Italians may have a meatless week once a month, the berlin radio reported today.

the broadcast, recorded by the associated press, said the amount of reduction in the ration was not announced, and added "as no meat was on sale in the last week in june, it is believed that the meatless week may become a permanent institution once a month."

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GERMANY'S PROPAGANDA MACHINE WORKED OVERTIME YESTERDAY (TUES) IN A DESPERATE EFFORT TO CONVINCE THE WORLD THAT THE RAF'S AERIAL BOMBARDMENT OF COLOGNE MONDAY NIGHT WAS A "TERRORISTIC" ATTACK AND THAT THE COLOGNE CATHEDRAL HAD BEEN "DESTROYED"--OR AT LEAST "HEAVILY

1943

DAMAGED."

AS USUAL, NAZI PROPAGANDA RESORTED TO WHAT HAS BECOME A STOCK REPERTOIRE OF ENUMERATING DESTRUCTION TO CHURCHES AND CIVIC BUILDINGS, BROADCASTING SO-CALLED EYEWITNESS REPORTS AND CITING PRESS COMMENT ON THE RAID.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE, BROADCAST BY BERLIN AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID BOMBS CAUSED HEAVY DAMAGE TO THE CATHEDRAL. ANOTHER BERLIN BROADCAST SAID "HEAVY BOMBS SMASHED THROUGH THE ROOF OF THE CATHEDRAL AND EXPLODED INSIDE THE CHURCH, CAUSING HEAVY DEVASTATION."

THE TRANSOCEAN AGENCY WENT EVEN FURTHER, DECLARING THAT "THE CATHEDRAL AT COLOGNE WAS DESTROYED BY A BOMB HIT IN THE CENTRAL NAVE WHICH WRECKED THE WHOLE BUILDING."

THERE HAS BEEN NO CONFIRMATION FROM ANY ALLIED SOURCE THAT THE CATHEDRAL WAS AMONG THE BUILDINGS HIT.

BERLIN BROADCASTS FOR FOREIGN CONSUMPTION, RECORDED IN NEW YORK BY THE OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION, TRIED TO GET ACROSS THE POINT THAT THE GERMANS NEVER HAD DESTROYED "CULTURAL MONUMENTS." THE GERMAN BROADCASTS FAILED TO MENTION THAT THE COLOGNE CATHEDRAL LIES JUST A FEW YARDS FROM LARGE RAILWAY INSTALLATIONS AND AMIDST OTHER STRATEGIC INDUSTRIAL TARGETS.

JUN 30 1943

THE "TERROR" THEME ALSO WAS PLAYED UP FOR HOME CONSUMPTION. A BROADCAST OF A DNB DISPATCH SAID THE "HEAVY DAMAGE" TO THE CATHEDRAL WAS STRESSED IN "BANNER HEADLINES" IN THE ENTIRE GERMAN PRESS. THIS DISPATCH ALSO INDICATED THAT GERMAN NEWSPAPERS WERE STRESSING THE "HEAVY COST THAT BRITAIN, THROUGH HER SURPRISINGLY HIGH LOSSES, HAD TO PAY FOR HER TERROR ATTACKS."

THE NAZI PROPAGANDISTS ALSO TOLD THE GERMAN PEOPLE THAT DESPITE THE INTENSITY OF THE BOMBINGS THE RAIDS WOULD NOT ACHIEVE THEIR PURPOSES. ONE BROADCASTER DECLARED THAT THE ALLIES, WHO HE SAID HAD STARTED THE BOMBINGS TO BRING ABOUT "THE COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF THE VERY BASIS OF LIFE IN THE WHOLE OF GERMANY," NOW REALIZED THAT "THEIR AIM CANNOT BE ACHIEVED."

JUN 30 1943

A BERLIN SHORT-WAVE BROADCAST TO PORTUGAL CLAIMED THAT THE RAIDS HAD NOT SERIOUSLY AFFECTED GERMANY'S WAR POTENTIAL.

"THE MACHINES ARE TURNING, THE HIGH OVENS ARE PRODUCING IRON, THE HAMMERS ARE FORGING STEEL, BUT WORKMEN NO LONGER SLEEP IN THEIR OWN BEDS," SAID THE BROADCAST.

OWI SAID THE TRANSOCEAN AGENCY, IN A WIRELESS TELEGRAPHIC-CODE DISPATCH FOR AMERICAN CONSUMPTION, TOLD ABOUT A "REPRISAL AIR FLEET," ATTRIBUTING THE STORY TO "QUARTERS WELL-INFORMED CONCERNING PLANS OF THE GERMAN SUPREME COMMAND."

"THE STRICTEST SECRECY PREVAILS AS TO WHAT IS BEING DONE IN GERMANY TO REALIZE THOSE ACTIONS WHICH HAVE ALREADY BEEN ANNOUNCED AND ESPECIALLY THOSE WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ANNOUNCED," THE AGENCY SAID. "BUT IT NEVERTHELESS TRANSPIRED THAT CONSTRUCTION OF A REPRISAL AIR FLEET IS APPARENTLY MAKING CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS."

MEANWHILE, LIEUT.GEN.KURT DITTMAR, ONE OF THE TOP NAZI RADIO PROPAGANDISTS, USED THE RAID AS A SPRINGBOARD TO DECLARE THAT "THE WAR WE ARE FIGHTING HAS DEVELOPED MORE AND MORE INTO A WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES."

JUN 30 1943

1943

30-24-5521

30-24-5521

"THE UNITED STATES IS OUR REAL ENEMY," SAID DITTMAR IN A BROADCAST WHICH OWI SAID WAS BEAMED TO AFRICA.

DITTMAR DECLARED THAT THE "GEOGRAPHICAL ISOLATION" OF THE UNITED STATES WOULD ENABLE HER TO CARRY ON THE WAR EVEN FOLLOWING A "SERIOUS REPULSE." HE ADDED THAT THIS "ISOLATION" GAVE THE UNITED STATES "A DOMINANT PLACE" IN THE ALLIED COALITION AND LED TO THE "BRUTALIZATION OF WARFARE" SINCE THERE WAS NO FEAR OF REPRISAL.

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

JUN 30 1943

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WHEN I CAME OUT OF THE FAR-NORTHERN MAINE WOODS LAST WEEK-END, AFTER BEING CUT OFF FROM NEWS DURING A FORTNIGHT'S FISHING VACATION IN THE WILDS, NATURALLY THE FIRST THING I DEMANDED WAS WHAT THE MAIN DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR HAD BEEN DURING THAT PERIOD, AND THE QUICK ANSWER WAS:

"THE COAL MINERS ARE GOING BACK TO WORK."

CHARACTERIZATION OF A COAL MINING SITUATION AS THE BIGGEST CURRENT NEWS OF THE WAR HAD AN ODD RING IN THE EAR, BUT UNDOUBTEDLY THAT APPRAISAL WAS THE CORRECT ONE. CONTINUANCE OF THE COAL STOPPAGE WOULD REPRESENT A MAJOR DISASTER. WE HAVE BEEN TREADING DANGEROUSLY CLOSE TO THE EDGE OF A PRECIPICE.

THE TREND OF THE OPERATIONS IN ALL THEATERS NOW DEPENDS ON PRODUCTION AND TRANSPORTATION. INVASIONS HINGE ON THE AVAILABILITY OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES IN THE FIGHTING ZONES.

THE NEXT TWO MONTHS ARE LIKELY TO GO FAR TOWARDS DETERMINING THE LENGTH OF THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT. IF THE ALLIES HAVE THE STRIKING-POWER TO CARRY OUT PROJECTED OPERATIONS AND ESTABLISH THAT WESTERN FRONT THIS SUMMER, THE WAR WILL BE GREATLY SHORTENED. IF CESSATION OF PRODUCTION IN ANY VITAL LINE AT HOME RIGHT NOW SHOULD DEPRIVE THE WAR FRONTS OF SUPPLIES, THEN HITLER MIGHT GET THE YEAR'S RESPITE WHICH HE HAS BEEN HOPING FOR TO ENABLE HIM TO REPAIR HIS DAMAGED WAR-MACHINE AND GET SET FOR A DEFENSE CALCULATED TO PRODUCE A STALEMATE.

IN SHORT, AS THIS COLUMN HAS REMARKED PREVIOUSLY, THE BURDEN OF THIS WAR RESTS VERY LARGELY ON THE SHOULDERS OF THE CIVILIAN WORKERS AT HOME. WE CAN'T PASS THE BUCK TO THE SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT, BECAUSE THEY ARE HELPLESS WITHOUT EQUIPMENT. THIS IS ONE CASE WHERE THE CONGREGATION HAS TO DO ITS OWN LABORING AND PRAYING, AND NOT LEAVE EVERYTHING TO THE OVEROWKRED CLERGYMAN IN HIS PULPIT.

THE SECOND MOST IMPORTANT PIECE OF NEWS, AND ONE CLOSELY INTERLOCKING WITH THE FIRST, SEEMED TO BE STALIN'S RENEWED APPEAL FOR THE OPENING OF A WESTERN FRONT BY THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIES. THE SOVIET GENERALISSIMO IN HIS REPLY TO THE ALLIED MESSAGES ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF HITLER'S ATTACK ON RUSSIA DECLARED:

"VICTORY WILL COME ALL THE SOONER, OF THIS I HAVE NO DOUBT, THE SOONER WE STRIKE OUR JOINT UNITED BLOWS AGAINST THE ENEMY FROM EAST AND FROM WEST."

JUN 30 1943

AT THE SAME TIME MOSCOW ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID THAT "EVERYTHING NOW DEPENDS UPON THE MANNER IN WHICH OUR ALLIES WILL EXPLOIT THE FAVORABLE SITUATION BY CREATING A SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE, AS VICTORY OVER HITLERITE GERMANY IS IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT A SECOND FRONT." THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED THAT TO "MISS THE OPPORTUNITY AFFORDED BY THE FAVORALE CONDITIONS NOW PREVAILING FOR THE OPENING

1943

BY THE FAVORABLE CONDITIONS NOW PREVAILING FOR THE OPENING OF A SECOND FRONT IN 1943" WOULD BE A SERIOUS SETBACK FOR THE ALLIED CAUSE.

THAT SUMMATION REPRESENTS THE VIEW AS I HAVE FOUND IT AMONG AMERICAN AND BRITISH MILITARY MEN, ALTHOUGH IT ISN'T YET CLEAR JUST HOW FAR THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIES MAY FIND IT FEASIBLE TO GO THIS SUMMER. IT CAN BE SAID THAT THERE STILL IS A POSSIBILITY OF A WHOLESALE INVASION OF THE CONTINENT THIS YEAR, IF THE ALLIES DON'T ENCOUNTER ANY BIG HITCH. BOTH HITLER AND MUSSOLINI ARE GETTING A POWERFUL SOFTENING UP, AND THE PROCESS IS INTENSIFYING.

JUN 30 1943

AS THINGS NOW STAND IT WOULDN'T BE SURPRISING TO SEE AN INVASION OF SICILY AND SARDINIA AT ANY MOMENT. THOSE PLUMS SEEM ABOUT RIPE FOR THE PLUCKING. WHETHER AN ASSAULT ON THE ITALIAN MAINLAND OR THE BALKANS WILL FOLLOW, REMAINS TO BE SEEN BUT BOTH ARE AMONG THE POSSIBILITIES.

WHAT STALIN IS GUNNING FOR, OF COURSE, IS AN INVASION OF FRANCE ACROSS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, SO AS TO PLACE THE FUEHRER SQUARELY BETWEEN TWO GREAT ARMIES, AND HE IS VERY INSISTENT. THERE ARE NO INDICATIONS THUS FAR THAT THIS ISN'T IN THE CARDS. THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AIR FLEETS ARE DOING A MAGNIFICENT JOB OF SPADE WORK OVER WESTERN EUROPE, AND ANOTHER FEW WEEKS OF THIS MIGHT OPEN THE ROAD FOR A LANDING.

JUN 30 1943

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JUN 30 1943

1943

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# MacArthur's Forces Land on 4 Pacific Islands, Battle on New Georgia for Munda Air Base

JUL - 1 1943

## M'ARTHUR IS IN COMMAND OF TWIN OFFENSIVE WITH COOPERATION OF HALSEY

### Allied Forces Seize Trobriand And Woodlark, Off New Guinea, As United States Combined Units Land On Rendova And New Georgia

JUL - 1 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in Australia, *Thursday,* July 1—Allied land, naval and air forces, under the personal direction of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, have occupied the Trobriand and Woodlark island groups, between New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, and are attacking the neighboring New Georgia Islands and are engaging Japanese land forces near Salamaua, on New Guinea, it was announced today.

The occupation of the Trobriand and Woodlark groups was accomplished without opposition, apparently unknown to the enemy, a communique said. In the New Georgia group American forces have successfully landed on both New Georgia and Rendova islands and are engaging the enemy's defense, it added.

"All elements of ground, naval and air forces are being employed in the closest synchronization," the communique said.

[Announcement of these new landings expanded greatly on the score of the operations in the Southwest Pacific for it followed closely on an earlier navy announcement that American forces had landed on Rendova in the Solomons.]

Fighting was in progress at Nassau bay, a few miles from Salamaua, where American forces affected a landing shortly after midnight on the heels of concentrated bombing by attack planes and medium bombers.

**Planes Strafe Jap Positions**

The planes also carried out "strafing raids against enemy positions on the bay shore and along the Bitoi river," the communique said.

The communique made this report:

"In combined and coordinated operations, forces of the Southwest Pacific and South Pacific areas have advanced and expanded their bases of deployment by occupying Nassau bay on the north coast of New Guinea, the Trobriand and Woodlark Island groups and are attacking the New Georgia group (in the Solomons).

"Occupation of the torbriands and the woodlark area was successfully accomplished without opposition and apparently unbeknown to the enemy.

**Reports New Georgia Landing**

"In the New Georgia group, our forces have successfully landed on New Georgia and Rendova islands and are engaging the enemy's defenses.

"All elements, ground, naval and air, are being employed in the closest synchronization. Forces of the two areas are operating under their commanders, the entire movement being under direction of the Commander in chief of the Southwest Pacific area."

This coordination brings into action a plan arranged by General MacArthur and Admiral William F. Halsey whereby Halsey's South Pacific area would merge with MacArthur's southwest in one command during joint operations.

The operations took place during the last forty-eight hours.

**Only 12 Miles From Salamaua**

They placed United Nations troops only twelve miles south of Salamaua, and on the Tobriand, Woodlark and New Georgia groups which are between the existing Allied bases and Rabaul, anchor point of Japan's offensive defensive chains in the Southwest Pacific.

It was the first offensive operation since American occupation of islands in the southern Solomons last year and was carried out by perfectly-timed and coordinated thrusts.

The beachheads established on the new Georgia group are within artillery range of the Japanese air base at Munda.

**275 Miles From Guadalcanal**

The Trobriand group of islands and Woodlark Island lie off the southeastern tip of New Guinea at the northern end of the Coral Sea, The Trobriand Islands are approximately 275 miles west of Guadalcanal.

Salamaua, near which new landings were reported, is on the Huon Gulf of New Guinea in an area toward which jungle fighters have been infiltrating from the south to a point within twelve miles of that base, at Mubo.

Timed with the action was a heavy raid by Allied Fortresses and Liberators on Rabaul, New Britain, approximately 500 miles northwest of Rendova and 300 miles above Trobriand. There the Vunakanau and Lakunai airdromes were pounded by nearly twenty-three tons of high-explosive, fragmentation and incendiary bombs, which burst in the dispersal area. One fire started could be seen one hundred miles away.

**Japs Try Raid On Darwin**

One of the Allied raiders was lost as the Japanese threw up a heavy screen of anti-aircraft fire and sent up night fighters.

The Japanese tried another raid on Darwin, resulting in aerial dog fights in which six of their bombers and two of their fighters were lost as against six intercepting spit fires.

JUL - 1 1943

**Planes Blast Rabaul**

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, July 1 (Thursday) (AP).—Supporting the landing operations, Flying Fortresses and Liberators of Lieutenant General George C. Kenney's 5th Air Force pounded the Japanese airfields at Rabaul, New Britain, in five separate sorties through the night of June 29 and the morning of the 30th while strong units of Mitchell medium bombers blasted enemy installations around Salamaua.

The only Japanese reply reported to Allied forward moves was the fifty-seventh raid on Darwin, Australia, early yesterday morning. Twenty-seven bombers and from fifteen to twenty-one Zeros gave the base one of the heaviest poundings in many months. Six of the bombers and two fighters were shot down. Seven other enemy planes were damaged. Six of the Allies intercepting Spitfires were lost.

In the raid on Rabaul, which now has been pounded with 200 tons of bombs since June 10, nearly twenty-three tons were dropped on the Vunakanau and Lakunai airdromes. One resulting fire could be seen for 100 miles.

On the opposite end of New Britain three 1,000-ton Japanese cargo ships were caught in Dampier Strait by a single four-engined Allied bomber, which left one sinking. Another was so heavily damaged that she appeared to have been deserted.

The communique reported, without specifying the time, that a medium American cargo ship had been sunk and a smaller vessel damaged by torpedo attacks, presumably Japanese submarines, off the east coast of Australia.

Salamaua, near which new landings were reported, is on the Huon Gulf of New Guinea in an area toward which jungle fighters have been infiltrating from the south to a point within twelve miles of that base, at Mubo.

Salamaua and Lae, also on the Huon Gulf, are important Japanese air bases whose fall would put the Allies on the coast looking directly across Dampier Strait at enemy holdings on New Britain.

The beachheads established on the New Georgia group are within artillery range of the Japanese air base at Munda.

## RABAUL IS SEEN AS OBJECTIVE OF NEW OFFENSIVE

### Big Jap Base on New Britain Is Center of Jap Defenses in S. Pacific.

### BATTLES SPREADING

### Land, Naval and Air Forces Taking Part in Long-Awaited Drive.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—(AP) A great pincers movement designed to liquidate the Japanese in a vital area of the southwest Pacific was in progress tonight.

The outlines of the master strategic plan began to take shape as follows:

1. The headquarters of General Douglas MacArthur announced that the Allies have occupied Trobriand and Woodlark islands off the southeastern tip of New Guinea, and have landed near Salamaua,

JUL - 1 1943

1943

Japanese stronghold on the east coast of New Guinea. They are engaging Japanese forces near Salamaua and the whole action by land, naval and air forces is under the personal direction of General MacArthur.

**Land on Rendova Island**

2. The Navy department at Washington disclosed that American forces have landed on Rendova island in the enemy held central Solomons—some 400-500 miles east of New Guinea. The MacArthur communique announced extension of that action to the neighboring and larger New Georgia island, where American forces have landed and come to grips with the enemy.

Though the objectives of the far-flung attacks were of course not stated, they appeared pointed toward Rabaul on New Britain, which lies northeast of Salamaua and is the center of the whole Japanese defense positions in the south and southwest Pacific areas.

The aim would seem to be to drive on Rabaul from the southwest and southeast. If the campaign, which seemed to be a fully prepared general offensive involving all Allied forces in this general area succeeds, the Japanese defenses in a large section of the Pacific may be expected to collapse.

The enemy then undoubtedly would have to fall back on his great naval bastion of Truk, roughly a 1,000 miles to the north. But Truk too would then be in danger, as well as the supply lines through the China sea between Japan and the lands the Japanese have conquered in the southwest Pacific.

The word of the landing on Rendova was the first to be given to the world.

A 22-word navy communique reported the immensely important operation, which by some standards shaped up as the first thoroughly offensive campaign of the war against Japan. The communique said:

"On June 30, during the early morning, combined U. S. forces landed on Rendova island, New Georgia group. No details have been received."

The timing indicated that the action started about noon, June 29, Washington time. The Solomons are in an east longitude time zone, and run about 15 hours ahead of eastern war time.

**Heavy Fighting Seen**

Because of scanty official information it was not known whether the enemy had opposed the landings or engaged American troops as they drove into the island from the black sand beaches. But authorities considered it certain that heavy fighting would develop since the Japanese hold many strongly garrisoned positions in that section, about 2170 nautical miles northwest of Guadalcanal airfield.

The reaction of the Japanese fleet and air force was also regarded as a question of importance. The enemy used both ships and planes prodigally in futile efforts to defend Guadalcanal against American conquest. Similarly costly activities on his part in the defense of the central Solomons would further sharply reduce his sea and air striking power.

This in turn would make easier the job of pushing north and west from the central Solomons in the direction of Bougainville island and beyond that toward the main Japanese base at Rabaul on New Britain island.

Conquest of Rabaul would knock the keystone from the Japanese defense arch in the South Pacific and threaten both the enemy naval base at Truk and the supply lines through the China sea between Japan and the rich, conquered territories in the southwest Pacific.

Progress beyond the first step which now has been taken, may be relatively slow and expensive, requiring months to complete. The development of future moves will undoubtedly be modified by the Japanese reaction to Rendova, since the American high command normally employs a fluid strategy.

**Munda Blasted**

On the point that the thrust into Rendova marks the beginning of the big offensive, there was general agreement. The strategic location of the island is cited in this connection. American bombers have rendered Munda and nearby Vila virtually useless for the enemy's sea and air forces and little need was seen here to take Rendova merely as a means of outflanking them for defensive purposes.

In American hands, the Munda area would possess considerable value for offensive actions. It is only 360 nautical miles from Rabaul and about 125 miles from the Shortland island area, which embraces the well defended southeastern end of Bougainville island. American planes operating from Munda could furnish air cover for attacks anywhere in those regions.

Thus Halsey's South Pacific fighters appear to be advancing toward Rabaul along one arm of a pincers. The other arm stems northeastward from New Guinea in the command area of General Douglas MacArthur.

In an attack on Rabaul MacArthur and Halsey could join forces and plans for a junction probably were made several weeks ago when they conferred in the southwest Pacific.

Washington, June 30 (A. P.).—The strategic intent of the American move onto Rendova Island, except for its generally offensive nature in advancing American positions in the Solomons 110 miles northwest of the outpost in the Russell Islands, is not fully apparent.

**Five Miles From Munda.**

Rendova's most obvious military characteristic is that it lies only about five miles south of Munda where the Japanese late last year developed an air base. However, at the time the base was nearing completion it was brought under heavy American bombardment and has been regularly assaulted from the air since then so that Navy spokesmen have recently reported it was virtually useless to the enemy.

The American aim could be to take Munda for further Allied operations against either Bougainville, the main enemy-held island in the northwestern Solomons or against Rabaul which lies still further to the west.

Another possibility speculated on here was that the move against Rendova may have been of a screening or diversionary nature to obscure more important thrusts elsewhere. Still another possibility is that the High Command might be testing the extent of Japanese will to resist in the Solomons area. The Japanese fought furiously and lost heavily in their efforts to recapture Guadalcanal. Any American advance which forced them to undertake similar defensive and costly action would be profitable from the American point of view.

This is the second advance in the Solomons chain since American troops went into Guadalcanal last August 7. About the time the conquest of Guadalcanal in the southeastern Solomons was completed on February 9 of this year, American forces occupied without opposition the Russell Islands lying sixty miles northwest of Guadalcanal airfield.

The last previous American advance against Japan was begun on May 11 when United States Army forces moved into Attu Island at the western tip of the Aleutians chain in the North Pacific. Attu was mopped up in three weeks of constant fighting under conditions of terrible cold, snow and fog. Prior to the Attu campaign the Navy had announced the occupation of Funafuti in the Ellice Islands in the south central Pacific.

Rendova has figured only once before in Navy communiques. Last March a war bulletin reported that on March 27 American planes had bombed and strafed Japanese positions at Ugali on the northeast coast of Rendova, destroying one building and setting another afire. This was the only public information available here today as to the enemy installations on the island.

The fact that the landing was made in early morning indicated that American forces had approached the wooded volcanic and mountainous island under cover of darkness with the objective of attacking with complete surprise and there was some belief in authoritative quarters here that this surprise had been effective.

# INVASION NEAR, CHURCHILL SAYS

JUL -1 1943

## Prime Minister Sees Offensive Before Autumn; Sees U-Boats Curbed.

E. C. DANIEL

LONDON, June 30.—(AP) In a buoyant and cheering speech, Prime Minister Churchill today forecast thrusts this summer in the Mediterranean "and elsewhere," triumphantly reported a toll of 30-odd U-boats in May alone, and warned the Germans of an air offensive of ever greater wrath and destruction.

"Very probably there will be heavy fighting in the Mediterranean and elsewhere before the leaves of Autumn fall," Britain's war leader and master phrase-maker told a victory-minded assembly in London's blitz-blackened Guildhall.

Churchill delivered a confident war review there after receiving the ancient capital's highest token of acclaim—the freedom of the city—and after a tour through streets of cheering citizens and soldiers of Allied nations.

And Churchill concerned himself earnestly with the Allied unity, declaring that upon British-American cooperation "depends more than upon any other factor the immediate future of the world," that "acting together we can help all nations safely into harbor and that if we divide all will toss and drift for a long time on dark and stormy seas."

**Axis Must Surrender**

His war analysis repeated the Allied demand for "unconditional surrender" of "the Nazi, Fascist and Japanese tyrannies," and again the prime minister promised that, should Japan still stand when Germany and Italy are toppled, "every man, every ship and every airplane in the King's service that can be moved to the Pacific" will be sent there to fight "as many years as are needed to make the Japanese in their turn submit or bite the dust."

Of invasion, he spoke only of the prediction of probable heavy fighting.

Of the submarine war, he declared that in May the Nazis made a determined effort to halt the Allied convoy bridge from the United States to Britain, but that this vital battle "ended in the total defeat of the U-boat attack."

"More than 30 U-boats were certainly destroyed in May," and since mid-May "scarcely a single merchant ship has been sunk in the whole of the North Atlantic," Churchill announced.

Because of this "we have had in June the best month we have ever known" in the war, he said, and shipyards of the United States, Britain and Canada have produced between "seven and 10 times as much as our losses from enemy action in the month of June."

"Bad patches" might still lie ahead, and "we must redouble our efforts and ingenuity" against submarines, he cautioned but—since U-boat warfare is held out to the Germans as their last great hope—these successes are bringing the Nazis "a somewhat raw and bleak outlook."

As to the air, Churchill disclosed that the R.A.F. alone has dropped 52,500 tons of bombs upon Germany in the first half of 1943, or 35 times the weight dropped by the Nazis upon Britain in the same period.

**Promises More Bombs**

"During the Summer our main attack has been upon the mainspring of German war industry — in the Ruhr—but as the nights become longer and as the United States Air Force becomes more numerous our strong arms will lengthen both by night and by day and there is no industrial or military target in Germany that will not receive as we deem necessary the utmost application of exterminating force," he declared.

Churchill praised the daylight blows by the U. S. Air Force as inflicting "grave injury on the sensitive nerve center" of German war production, and said the Allied attacks would follow German industry to small towns as big ones are "disposed of."

Russia "presently will contribute an additional quota to the total blitz," he added.

**Warns Italy**

Of Mussolini—who was urged earlier today by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in a speech in Commons to "accept the unconditional surrender terms offered to him"—Churchill said he and his people are suffering from the war of nerves.

"So far they have only been subjected to preliminary and discursive bombardments, but they already are speculating feverishly where the blow will fall and what will be its weight," he remarked.

The Allies do not intend to "relieve that anxiety" for Mussolini or for Hitler, whose worries over Allied invasion plans "may perhaps have led to the remarkable long delay of the opening of the promised German offensive against Russia," Churchill added.

Their anxieties "will grow from week to week and from month to month," he continued. He warned peoples of Allied nations against over-confidence, stressing the enormous difficulties of amphibious warfare.

Allied cooperation in war and in peace was emphasized by the prime minister.

He spoke of "the great republic of the United States whose power arouses no fear and whose preeminence excites no jealousy in British bosoms," adding:

"Upon the association and intimate alignment of the policy of the United States and the British commonwealth and empire depends more than upon any other factor the immediate future of the world.

"If they walk or, if need be, march together in harmony and in accordance with the moral and political conceptions to which the English-speaking peoples have given birth and which are frequently referred to in the Atlantic Charter, all will be well. If they fall apart and wander astray from the lines of their destiny there will be no end or measure to the miseries and confusion which would mark modern civilization."

**Hails Unity With U. S.**

Churchill told of friendship for Russia, of great hopes for China's future and of a revival of the "true greatness of France," in declaring that the United States and Britain must act together to secure peace and safety.

Expressing pride in the empire, Churchill declared "we seek no profit, we want no territory or aggrandizement. We expect no reward and we will accept no compromise." The empire is united, he said, adding he was "not at all ashamed of the word empire."

The prime minister defined conditional surrender to mean that the whole power of the Axis to resist "must be completely broken and that they must yield themselves absolutely to our justice and mercy. It also means that we must take all those far-sighted measures which are necessary to prevent the world from being again convulsed and wrecked and blackened by their calculated blows and ferocious aggression."

Churchill was roundly cheered both on his way to the Guildhall in a horse-drawn carriage, and when he entered the hall which had been fired by Nazi bombs in December, 1940. He received the tribute of the freedom of the city—represented by a plaque in a casket made from English oak saved from part of the hall's burned roof—from the lord mayor, Sir Samuel Joseph.

The lord mayor was robed in gold and black and the aldermen wore red, black, and ermined-lined robes. Churchill wore morning clothes. His wife and two daughters accompanied him, the latter in uniforms.

The Guildhall was crowded with celebrities, including Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell, new viceroy of India.

# Fighting Forecast In Mediterranean And Elsewhere

JUL -1 1943

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, June 30.—Prime Minister Churchill in a firm, confident speech declared today that "it is very probable there will be heavy fighting in the Mediterranean and elsewhere before the leaves of autumn fall."

The Prime Minister promised the Germans that the mighty arms of the British and American Air Forces "will lengthen by night and by day," seeking out more industrial and military targets with "exterminating force," and when the major cities of Germany are disposed of "we will follow the war industry of the Reich to the smaller towns."

In the sea war, he disclosed that more than 30 submarines were certainly destroyed in May and that the destruction continues, with June "the best month we have ever known in the war."

Mr. Churchill said that Italy, as yet subjected only to "preliminary and discursive bombardments," already is wondering where the blow of invasion will fall, while Hitler's worry over those Allied plans for assault "may have led to the remarkable long delay of opening the

JUL -1 1943 ✓

1943

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promised German offensive Russia."

"It is no part of our int relieve that anxiety," he rema

**Speaks at Guildhall.**

The Prime Minister spoke at the fire-blackened Guildhall in the heart of London after a ceremony at which he was honored with the "Freedom of the City of London" as the climax to a colorful parade through crowded streets.

He announced again that the Allies "demand from the Nazis and Fascists and Japanese tyrants unconditional surrender."

"By that, we mean that their willpower to resist must be completely broken and that they must yield themselves absolutely to our justice and mercy."

He said it also means that "We must take all those far-sighted measures which are necessary to prevent the world from again becoming convulsed, wrecked and blackened by their calculated blows and ferocious aggression.

Then he declared:

"Every man, every ship and every airplane in the King's service that can be moved to the Pacific will be sent there * * * for as many years as are needed to make the Japanese in their turn submit, or bite the dust."

JUL -1 1943

**Warns of Hard Fight.**

Though confidently predicting final triumph, Mr. Churchill, in a luncheon at the Lord Mayor's Mansion House later, said that "survival and victory are well within our grasp but hard and painful may be the process by which we shall arrive at a satisfactory conclusion."

Detailing the tremendous air punishment heaped on Germany, Mr. Churchill in his Guildhall speech disclosed the RAF alone in the first six months of this year has dropped 52,500 tons of bombs on Germany. He added that "in the whole first half of this year the enemy has discharged no more than 1,500 tons of bombs at a cost of 245 planes."

Referring to Russia, he said "never was there such a case of the biter bitten." He predicted that the weight of the Russian air attack would "presently contribute an additional quota to the total blitz."

He said that shipbuilding in the United States and Canada had reached a stage where the output of new ships "is somewhere between seven and ten times as much as our losses from enemy action in June."

The Prime Minister said that since the middle of May scarcely a single merchant ship had been sunk in the whole of the North Atlantic.

**Battle of Ruhr to Spread Soon.**

Standing in the glow of flickering arc lamps and in the center of a panoply of gold, blue and black robes, Mr. Churchill told his cheering listeners that the battle of the Ruhr soon would be spreading over all Germany.

"As the nights become longer and the United States Air Force becomes more numerous our strong arms will lengthen both by night and by day and there is no industry or military target in Germany that will not receive as we deem necessary the utmost application of the exterminating force.

"I have never indulged in shallow, fugitive optimism but I have thought it right to make this statement because I am sure it will not lead to the slightest complacency or relaxation of that awful force which now is being brought into action.

"This force will be remorselessly applied to the guilty nations and their wicked leaders who imagined their superiority of airpower would enable them to terrorize and subjugate first all Europe and afterwards the world."

In a speech the length and vigor of which surprised most every one on such a formal occasion, Mr. Churchill declared that "upon the association and intimate alignment policy" of the United States and Britain "depends more than upon any other factor the immediate future of the world."

Referring to the close association of the two countries, he said that the great power of the United States "aroused no fear" and its "pre-eminence excites no jealousy in British bosoms."

With thousands of admirers who seldom get a chance to cheer him in person lining the streets, Mr. Churchill was driven from the edge of the city of London to the Guildhall in one of the Lord Mayor's horse-drawn open carriages.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Churchill and their daughters, Sarah and Mary, both in military uniform.

The parade route was kept secret until a short time before the ceremony when street corner loudspeakers assembled the throngs.

The colorful procession went from Fleet Street up Ludgate Hill, reminiscent of historic celebrations honoring many of Britain's conquering heroes.

The cheering crowds soon aroused the famous Churchill smile.

A group of American soldiers snapped to attention as the carriage passed.

On arrival at the Guildhall—its walls still blackened from the Nazi fire raid of December, 1940—Mrs. Churchill inspected the guard of honor and then went inside to receive the tumultuous welcome of guests already assembled. A big cheer also was given Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell, newly appointed Viceroy of India.

The freedom of the city was represented by a plaque encased in a casket made from English oak salvaged from a burned portion of the roof of the Guildhall.

Mr. Churchill received the honor from Sir Samuel Joseph, the lord mayor, robed in traditional gold and black. Seated around him were the aldermen wearing red, black and ermine-lined robes.

A clerk reading the order directing the presentation used the ancient formula, declaring that Mr. Churchill "did not desire the freedom of the city so that he might defraud the King."

JUL -1 1943

*LONDON, June 30 (AP).—Following is the text of Prime Minister Churchill's speech today at the Guildhall banquet:*

I am deeply grateful for the kindness with which I have been treated, not only here today on this to me outstanding occasion, but in the whole discharge of my responsibilities.

The strain of protracted war is hard and severe upon men at executive summit of great countries, however lightly care may seem to sit upon them. They have need of all the help and comfort their fellow workmen can give. I feel myself buoyed up by your good will here today and indeed I have felt uplifted through all these years by the consideration with which the British people have treated me even when serious mistakes have been made.

Always they have given a generous measure of trust and friendship and I have never felt hustled or barracked or rocketted in any of the decisions it is my duty to take in conjunction with my colleagues or in regard to the matters it is my task to submit to Parliament.

There is no doubt that this consideration shown to their leader by the British people, though far above his deserts, is a very real and practical help in the conduct of the war. It gives me confidence to go on.

**People Truly United**

Of all the wars we have ever waged in the long continuity of our history, there has never been one which more truly united the entire British people and the British races throughout the world than this present fearful struggle for the freedom and progress of mankind.

We entered it of our own free will without being directly assaulted. We entered it upon a conviction of purpose which was clearly comprehended by all classes and parties and by the whole mass of the people and we have persevered together through good and evil fortune without the slightest weakening of our will power or division of our strength.

We entered it ill prepared and almost unarmed. We entered it without counting the cost and upon a single stupendous impulse at the call of honor. We strove long, too long, for peace and suffered thereby, but from the moment when we gave our guaranty that we would not stand by idly and see Poland trampled down by domination we have never looked back, never flagged, never doubted, never flinched. We were sure of our duty and we have discharged and will discharge it without swerving or slackening to the end.

**"We Seek No Profit"**

We seek no profit, we want no territory or aggrandizement. We expect no reward and we will accept no compromise. It is on that footing that we wish to be judged, first in our own consciences and afterward by posterity.

It is even more remarkable that the unity which has existed and endured in this small, densely populated island should have extended with equal alacrity and steadfastness to all parts of our worldwide commonwealth and empire. Some people like the word commonwealth. Others, and I am one of them, are not at all ashamed of the word empire. But why should we not have both?

Wars come with great suddenness, and many of the deep, slow courses which lead to the explosion are often hidden from or only dimly comprehended by the masses of people even in the regions most directly affected. Time, distance, the decorum of diplomacy and a legitimate desire to preserve peace all impose their restraint upon public discussion and upon prior arrangement. Therefore I think the expression British Commonwealth and Empire may well be found the most convenient means to describe this unique association of races which was built up partly by conquest, largely by consent, but mostly unconsciously and without design, within all the embracing golden circle of the crown.

**Dominions Not Obligated**

The British people, taught by lessons they have learned in the past, have found the means to attach to the motherland vast self-governing dominions upon whom there rests no obligation other than that of sentiment and tradition to plunge into war by the side of the motherland. None of these dominions except Southern Ireland, which does not in its present dispensation accept dominion status, has ever failed to respond.

It is an overpowering influence and impulse that makes Canada and Australia, that makes New Zealanders and South Africans send their manhood across the ocean to fight and die. In each one of these countries with its long and varied history behind it this extraordinary spectacle is an outstanding example of the triumph of mind over matter and of the human heart over shortsighted self-interest.

In the vast subcontinent of India, which we trust will presently find full satisfaction within the British Commonwealth of Nations, martial races and many others have thronged to the imperial standard. More than 2,000,000 have joined the armed forces and have distinguished themselves in many cases during the fiercest conflicts with the Germans, Italians and Japanese. All the great countries engaged in this war count their armies by the millions but the Indian Army has a peculiar characteristic not found in the armies of Britain or the United States or Russia or France or in the armies of our foes in that it is entirely composed of volunteers. Not one has been conscripted or compelled.

**Cites Colonial Volunteers**

The same thing is broadly true throughout the great colonial empire. Many scores of thousands of troops from the immense tropical spaces or drawn from lonely islands nursed by the waves have come overseas. Many volunteers there were for whom we could not find arms. Many there are for whom we can not find opportunity. But I say that the universal ardor of our colonial empire to join in this awful conflict and continue in high temper through all its ups and downs is the first answer that I would make to those ignorant, envious voices who call into question the greatness of the work we are doing throughout the world and which we shall continue to do.

The time came when this loosely and variously knitted world-spread association, where so much was left unwritten and undefined, was confronted with the most searching test of all. The mother country, home of kingship, this famous island, seemed to enter the very jaws of death and destruction. Three years ago, all over the world, friend and foe alike, every one who had not an eye of faith might well have deemed our speedy ruin was at hand. Against the triumphant might of Hitler with the greedy Italian at his tail we stood alone with resources so slender that one shudders to enumerate them even now.

Then surely was the moment for the empire to break up, for each of its widely dispersed communities to seek safety on the winning side, for those who thought themselves oppressed to throw off their yoke and make better terms betimes with the conquering Nazi and Fascist power. Then was the time.

**Bonds of Freedom**

But what happened? It was proved that the bonds which unite us, though supple and elastic, are stronger than the tensest steel. It was proved that they were bonds of the free and thus could rise superior alike to the most tempting allurements of surrender and the harshest threat of doom.

In that dark, terrific and also glorious hour we received from all parts of his majesty's dominions, from the greatest to the smallest, from the strongest and from the weakest, from the most modern and the most simple, assurances that we would all go down or come through together.

You will forgive me if on this occasion to me so memorable here in the heart of mighty London I rejoice in the soundness of our institutions and proclaim my faith in our destiny.

But now I must speak of the great Republic of the United States, whose power arouses no fear and whose pre-eminence excites no jealousy in British bosoms.

Upon the association and intimate alignment of the policy of the United States and the British Commonwealth and Empire States, whose power arouses no other factor the immediate future of the world. If they walk or, if need be, march together in harmony and in accordance with the moral and political conceptions to which the English-speaking peoples have given birth and which are frequently referred to in the Atlantic Charter, all will be well. If they fall apart and wander astray from the lines of their destiny there will be no end or measure to the miseries and confusion which would mark modern civilization.

**Seek No Selfish Combination**

This is no rhetorical extravagance in genial sentiment for a festive occasion; it is hard, cold, vindictive truth. Yet there are many light and wayward spirits in both our countries who show themselves by word and action unmindful of this fundamental fact. It is a fact in no way derogatory to the mighty nation now fighting by our side or to any nation great or small making its way through the perils of the present age.

We seek no narrow or selfish combination. We presume not at all upon the lawful interests and characteristics of any ally or friendly state. We nourish the warmest feelings of fellowship toward the valiant Russian people, with whom we have made a twenty years' treaty of friendship and mutual aid. We foresee an expanding future for the long-enduring Republic of China. We look forward to a revival of the unity and true greatness of France. We have the loyal and faithful comradeship of all.

Nevertheless the tremendous and awe-inspiring fact stares the British and American democracies between the eyes that acting together we can help all nations safely into harbor and that if we divide, all will toss and drift for a long time on dark and stormy seas.

**London's Resistance Praised**

It is fitting in a singular manner to speak upon this theme of the fraternal association of Britain and the United States here amid the proud monuments and prouder ruins of the City of London, because nothing ever made warmer the feeling between the British and American peoples than the unflinching resistance of London to the formidable and prolonged assault of the enemy.

You have given me this casket which contains my title as freeman of the City of London. I have not always been wrong about the future of events and if you will permit me I shall inscribe some of these words within it as my testimony, because [illegible] would like to be held accountable for them in the years which I shall not see, the phrase: "London can take it."

And the proof of it that was given stirred every generous heart in the United States, and their illustrious chief, watching the whole scene of the world with eyes of experience and conviction, sustained by the Congress of the United States, came to our aid with the famous lend-lease act in the manner most serviceable to the great causes which were at stake.

**Won U. S. Sympathy**

There is no doubt that the sympathy of the United States

JUL -1 1943

1943

for the cause of freedom and its thorough detestation of the Nazi creed and all the menace that it bears to American institutions had drawn the United States near the edge of the conflict when the foul Jap saw his chance to make his bid for Asiatic domination by striking his blow at Pearl Harbor.

Since then we and the Americans have waged war, sharing alike, taking the rough with the smooth, not as one people but certainly as though we were one army, one navy and one air force. So we shall continue like brothers, certainly until unconditional surrender and until our goals have been achieved and I trust until after all due measure has been taken so as to secure our safety in future years, safety from ill usage.

Should Hitler's Germany and Mussolini's Italy collapse under the flail of Soviet Russia and the not inconsiderable exertions of the British and American Armies in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, and should the war industries of Germany be blasted out of existence by British and American air power; should this victory be achieved before Japan has been laid low, I stand here to tell you today, as I told the Congress of the United States in your name, every man, every ship and every airplane in the King's service that can be moved to the Pacific will be sent and there maintained in action by the people of the British Commonwealth and Empire in priorities for as many years as are needed to make the Japanese in their turn submit or bite the dust.

**Reviews Domestic Affairs**

I will turn for the moment on this occasion from world events to our domestic affairs. Here it may justly be said that our slowly wrought British institutions have proved themselves even better adapted to this crisis than any we have known in the past. His Majesty has a national government composed of leading men of all parties officially authorized by their parties to serve the state and only the state at the present juncture.

On the home front I submit with diffidence and confidence that in the important spheres of finance, labor, agriculture and food and several others I can mention, efficient, vigorous and successful administration has been provided. This will bear comparison with what happened not only in the last war—which we also won—but has not been outclassed by what is happening in any other country or under any other system, democratic or totalitarian.

Our vast and influential newspaper press has known how to combine independence and liveliness with discretion and patriotism.

I rejoice that both houses of Parliament have preserved even in our most bitter period full authority and freedom. As an old House of Commons man I would add that if I am here today to receive as Prime Minister the honors which you pay me it is because and only because of the resolute, overwhelming and unwearying support I have received from the most famous and most vital of all parliamentary assemblies.

JUL -1 1943

**Lauds Service by Monarchy**

Of all our institutions there is none which has served us better in the hour of need than our ancient monarchy. All that we have is centered upon and embodied by the King and Queen, most dearly beloved and honored by all the country. We all welcome back here our gracious and gallant King from his visit to the victorious army in Africa. None rejoices on his return with more fervor than his minister who took the responsibility for advising him not to restrain his royal pleasure in a journey of this peculiar character.

The general progress of war is satisfactory. Two great battles were won by the Allies. Every one has heard of the Battle in Tunisia when 350,000 Germans or Italians were made captive or slain and of the immense quantities of war material and shipping which were captured or destroyed. We have rejoiced soberly but all the more profoundly at this signal military episode, which ranks with the magnificent Russian victory at Stalingrad and which takes its place in Britain with her most famous victories.

There was another, a no less notable battle which was fought in May in the Atlantic against U-boats. In May the German Admiralty made extreme exertions to prevent the movement to Great Britain of the enormous convoys of food and materials which are continuously received from the United States and which we must bring in safely if our war-making capacity is to be maintained. Long lines of U-boats were spread to meet these convoys and fifteen or twenty U-boats were concentrated in each attack.

To meet this the British and American and Canadian forces of the sea and air hurled their strength at the U-boats. The fighting took place mainly around the convoys and also over a wide expanse of ocean. It ended in the total defeat of the U-boat attack. More than thirty U-boats were certainly destroyed in the month of May, floundering in many cases with their crews in the dark depths of the sea. Staggered by these deadly losses the U-boats have recoiled to lick their wounds and mourn their dead.

Now as a result of the May victory and massacre of U-boats we have had in June the best month we have ever known in the whole forty-six of the war. The prodigious shipbuilding exertions of the United States and the considerable contribution of Britain and also Canada have produced an output of new ships which is somewhere between seven and ten times as much as our losses from enemy action in the month of June.

Since the middle of May scarcely a single merchant ship has been sunk in the whole of the North Atlantic. In June, also, although the convoys are not being seriously attacked at the present time, U-boat losses have been most solid and encouraging.

I give these facts purposely in a form which conveys the truth without giving precise or detailed information to circles wider than those with which we ourselves are concerned. There are two conclusions to be drawn from them. The first is that we must not assume that this great improvement will be maintained or that bad patches do not lie ahead. The second is that, although encouraged by the growing success of our methods, we must redouble our efforts and ingenuity.

**Recalls Hitler's Air Boast**

The disasters of the U-boats in May and June have a bearing on another phase of our offensive war. These two months have seen the heaviest discharge of bombs on the munitions and industrial war centers of Germany. Three years ago Hitler boasted he would rub out the cities of Britain. Certainly in the nine months before he abandoned his attack we suffered very heavy damage to our buildings and grievous hindrance to our life and work. More than 40,000 of our people were killed and 120,000 wounded. But now those who sowed the wind harvest the whirlwind.

In the first half of this year the R. A. F. alone has cast on Germany thirty-five times the tonnage of bombs which in that same six months of this year has been discharged on this island. In one single night—nay in one single hour—we had cast on Duesseldorf 2,000 tons of terrible explosive and incendiary bombs for a loss of thirty-eight aircraft, while in the whole first half of this same year the enemy had discharged on us no more than 1,500 tons of bombs at a cost of 245 aircraft.

In addition to this the United States air fleet in this country, already so powerful and growing with extreme rapidity, has by precision daylight bombing inflicted grave injury upon the most sensitive nerve center of the enemy's war production and American crews and pilots are continually performing feats of arms of the highest skill with dauntless audacity and devotion.

**Vaster Raids Pledged**

All these facts and tendencies, by no means unfavorable in their general character, must stimulate our joint exertion in the most intense degree and on an even vaster scale.

I have never indulged in shallow and fugitive optimism, but I have thought it right to make this statement because I am sure it will not lead to the slightest complacency or relaxation of the awful force which is now being brought into action.

This force will be remorselessly applied to the guilty nations and their wicked leaders who imagined that their superiority of air power would enable them to terrorize and subjugate first all of Europe and afterward the world. They will be applied and never was there such a case of the biter bitten.

During the summer our main attack has been upon the mainspring of German war industry —in the Ruhr—but as the nights become longer and as the United States air force becomes more numerous our strong arms will lengthen both by night and by day and there is no industrial or military target in Germany that will not receive as we deem necessary the utmost application of exterminating force. The war industry of Germany has already to some extent been dispersed in numerous smaller towns. When the cities are disposed of we will follow it there.

Presently the weight of the Russian air attack, now mainly absorbed by their long front line, will contribute an additional quota to the total blitz.

This is, I can quite well believe, the somber prospect for the German people and one which Doctor Goebbels certainly is justified in painting in the darkest hue.

But when we remind ourselves of the frightful tyrannies and cruelties with which the German armies, their gauleiters and subordinate tormentors are now afflicting almost all Europe; when we read of mass executions of Poles, Norwegians, Dutchmen, Czechoslovakians, Frenchmen, Yugoslavs and Greeks; when we see these ancient and honored countries of whose deeds and traditions Europe is heir, when we see them under this merciless alien yoke and when we see their patriots fighting with fierce desperation, we may feel sure we bear the sword of justice and we resolve to use that sword with the utmost severity to the fullest and to the end.

It is at this point that the heavy defeats recently sustained by the U-boats play their part in the general attack upon German morale. Apart from mysterious promises of revenge, one hope which Doctor Goebbels holds out to the German people is that though they suffer the extreme tribulation of air bombing, the U-boats on the ocean are inflicting equal or even more deadly injuries upon the British and American power to wage war. When that hope dies—and die it will—it will appear to the most dispassionate observer that a somewhat raw and bleak outlook is beginning to open itself before Hitler's accomplices and dupes. We must allow these corrective processes to take their course.

**Cautions Against Overoptimism**

Meantime, this is not a time for us to indulge in sanguine predictions. Rather should we remind ourselves of St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians: "Wherefore let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." I may, therefore, say that our affairs are in considerably better posture than they were some time ago, and that we intend to remain steadfast and unwearying in doing our duty and our best, whatever may betide.

I have still to speak of the war in the Mediterranean, about which there is so much talk at the present time. Mussolini's Italian Fascists, who are after all only a small privileged proportion of the real Italian nation, seem to be suffering from the war of nerves of which they and their German masters made so much use in former times. So far they have only been subjected to preliminary and discursive bombardments, but they already are speculating feverishly where the blow will fall and what will be its weight.

It is no part of our interest to relieve that anxiety. They may remember how they themselves struck at the Turks in Tripoli, at Abyssinia and Albania and how they fell upon the Greeks and set out to conquer Egypt. And they may look back regretfully to the day when they used to disturb the peace of the world and when it rested with them which weaker community could be struck down first. I can do nothing to help them resolve their fears, which, communicated to their allies, may perhaps have led to the remarkably long delay of the opening of the promised German offensive against Russia.

**Heavy Fighting Before Fall**

But I have some words of caution to say to our own people. First of all, great military operations are dominated by the risks and turns of the future. I know of no certainty in war and that is particularly true of amphibious war. Therefore any mood of overconfidence should be severely repressed.

Another point which should be comprehended is that all large and amphibious operations, especially if they require the co-operation of two or more countries, require long months of organization with refinements and complexities hitherto unknown. In war all impulses, impatient desires and sudden flashes of military instinct can not hasten the course of events.

I can not go further today than to say this—very probably there will be heavy fighting in the Mediterranean and elsewhere before the leaves of autumn fall. For the rest we must leave the unhappy Italians and their German tempters and taskmasters anxieties which will grow from week to week and from month to month.

This, however, I will add. We United Nations demand from the Nazi, Fascist and Japanese tyrannies unconditional surrender. By that we mean that their whole power to resist must be completely broken and that they must yield themselves absolutely to our justice and mercy. It also means that we must take all those far-sighted measures which are necessary to prevent the world from being again convulsed and wrecked and blackened by their calculated blows and ferocious aggression.

It does not mean and it never can mean that we are to stain our victorious arms by inhumanity or by mere lust and vengeance or that we do not plan a world in which all branches of the human family may look forward to what the American Constitution finely calls "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

JUL -1 1943

## CHURCHILL SLIPS ON U. S. HISTORY

London, June 30 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill stubbed his toe over a point of American history in the very last sentence of the speech at the Guildhall today.

He ended with a reference "to what the American Constitution finely calls 'Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.'"

These words are from the Declaration of Independence, not the Constitution. One of Mr. Churchill's secretaries later termed the error "an oversight."

## Nazi Commentators Stress Fate in Defeat

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Berlin radio in a commentary mentioning Prime Minister Churchill's address yesterday declared that it was not fear, but full realization of the fate in store for the Axis powers in the event of their defeat, that "is raising to the utmost the will to resist and the will to win in the Axis countries."

"The Allies often enough have proclaimed what they plan to do to Germany in the event of an Allied victory," the broadcast asserted. "The fate of the Axis powers would be sure destruction."

The Nazi announcer said Mr. Churchill "maintained a complete silence about the great differences and tensions prevailing between various Allied nations," and continued:

"His statement that here was no jealousy between Britain and the United States was more than will be swallowed by competent observers. It was pointed out in Berlin political circles that unity amongst the so-called Allied nations was only to be brought about if the Anglo-Saxons gave in to Moscow's demands. This, of course, would mean subjugation of small nations to the Bolshevist regime.

"Germany and her allies are fully realizing the significance of the

JUL -1 1943

1943

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present situation. The Wilhelmstrasse in this connection points out that the war can never be more terrible than the fate threatening the conquered nations."

German war effort.

The German-controlled Vichy radio giving its version of the raid, said a town in northern France had been bombed during the night by Allied planes and reported that at least forty persons had been killed. The broadcast did not identify the town by name. Later the Nazi-operated Paris radio reported that several neighboring villages had been hit, with some resulting casualties among the civilian population.

Meanwhile three of six enemy vessels sighted off Dunkirk during the night were damaged by R. A. F. planes which pressed in for an attack at low altitude despite what pilots referred to as "an intense barrage of flak," the Air Ministry reported today.

Pilots on the channel patrol sighted a ship of between 1,500 and 2,000 tons, a tugboat and four E-boats which apparently had just left port and were heading toward Ostend.

Two planes leading the attack dived in and raked the merchant ship and escort with cannonfire and bombs, the Ministry said. The pilots were unable to observe the effect of the attack, however, because of the intensity of the defense. Other planes dived in later and reported hits on the merchant ship, the tugboat and one of the escort craft. One of the British planes was reported missing.

**Raids Setting Records.**

The United States communique did not specify the hour at which the raid on Le Mans was carried out, but observers on the British east coast reported that waves of planes which they identified as Flying Fortresses were seen heading eastward across the channel at about 9 o'clock last night.

While the United States bombers were carrying the current Allied aerial offensive into its eleventh successive day Great Britain enjoyed another raid-free night. Not a single German plane has now been seen over Great Britain for five days, though an alert was sounded in London Sunday by mistake. The last German raid of any size was on June 6 when Nazi planes attacked a town on the east coast.

The magnitude of the Allied

# U. S. Forts Hit French Town

## Bombers Carry Out Attack on Le Mans Without Loss of a Plane.

JUL -1 1943

London, June 30 (A. P.).—Flying through a heavy overcast and encountering weak enemy fighter opposition, a strong force of American heavy bombers attacked the railway and industrial center of Le Mans, France, last evening and returned without loss. It was the first time the United States Eighth Air Force had struck at this city, site of large airplane engine works which were bombed twice in March by the R. A. F.

The communique gave no results of the American raid, apparently because a solid cloud blanket made observation difficult. Many of the big bombers returned to their bases with all bombs on their racks rather than jettison them, it was reported.

The foray was the first since May 4, when the United States flyers raided Antwerp, that the American flyers had come back across the channel without loss of a plane.

Le Mans is the site of a monument to the memory of Wilbur Wright, who with his brother Orville built and flew the first practical airplane. They made some of their first European flights in the vicinity of LeMans. Wilbur died in 1912. His brother still is living.

**Thunderbolts Escort Forts.**

Squadrons of Thunderbolts, the newest and most heavily gunned American fighters, escorted the formations of Flying Fortresses, which carried out the attack and shot down at least two enemy fighters, a communique from headquarters of the United States Eighth Air Force said. The Fortresses also destroyed some enemy fighters, the bulletin said, but the number was not immediately disclosed. The communique said that opposition encountered by the raiders was "not too pronounced."

Le Mans, capital of the Sarthe Department, is situated on the Sarthe River, about 130 miles southwest of Paris, and in normal times has a population of about 80,000. It is the site of chemical industries vital to the

# *Raid by Fortresses Caps a Month Of Record Bombing of Nazi Plants*

## *Americans Attack Le Mans, Airplane Engine and Chemical Center—Britain Enjoys Sixth Raidless Day*

JUL -1 1943

By The Associated Press

LONDON, June 30—Great Britain enjoyed her sixth day without sighting an enemy plane today, while Mustangs and Typhoons shot up twenty locomotives in sweeps over Northern France to cap a record month of aerial warfare in which the Royal Air Force alone dropped at least 13,500 tons of explosives on German targets.

American Flying Fortresses struck Le Mans, France, without loss at twilight Tuesday, and the RAF damaged three of the six German ships encountered by night off Dunkerque at a cost of one plane amid an array of heartening indications of mounting Allied superiority.

Allied planes continued to attack the French coastal area tonight. A formation of fighters was seen returning to England's southeast coast at a height of 20,000 feet after a number of heavy explosions had been heard for some time across Dover Strait.

Many of the Fortresses that flew to Le Mans, an airplane engine and chemical center 130 miles southwest of Paris, returned with their dangerous bomb cargoes. This was in line with a policy of not dropping their explosives unless targets are clearly visible.

The communiqué gave no results of the American raid, apparently because cloud layers made observation difficult.

Squadrons of United States Thunderbolt fighters, accompanying the bombers, shot down at least two enemy fighters. The Fortresses also destroyed a number of them, the communiqué said.

It was the first time Le Mans had been attacked by the Americans and the first occasion since the Antwerp raid on May 4 that the Eighth Air Force emerged without loss.

A Paris radio broadcast recorded by The Associated Press said forty-six persons were killed and thirty-six injured at "a locality in Normandy," presumably a reference to Le Mans.

During June the Eighth Air Force has lost eighty-two bombers in seven expeditions, compared with sixty-two heavy and ten medium bombers in nine raids in May. In view of the much larger number of planes involved in June, however, the losses were not considered excessive.

The number of German fighters they shot down during the month probably is between 200 and 250. The Americans also have increased greatly their bomb tonnage per raid.

June operations cost the RAF 269 planes, the highest month's total of the war. It brought to 1,098 the number of British aircraft lost in six months.

Capt. Harold H. Balfour, Under-Secretary of State for Air, emphasized the magnitude of the Allied aerial offensive. He told the House of Commons today that the RAF was now dropping bombs on Germany at three times the 1942 rate.

Approximately 37,500 tons had been dropped on Germany in the three months ended June 26, compared with approximately 12,000 tons loosed in the corresponding period for 1942, he said.

The Germans highlighted their defensive status by broadcasting for home consumption a U. S. Office of War Information report that 1,100 German fighter planes and 30,000 guns had been concentrated in the Ruhr.

Large segments of this industrial heart of Germany have been ruined by the RAF, which delivered nine major attacks against the area in June. It was reliably estimated that the RAF's deluge of 12,500 tons in May had been surpassed by at least 1,000 tons.

Britain's greatest bomber force of the war struck Duesseldorf on June 11. The month also was notable for Britain's inauguration of a "shuttle service" and the first penetration by American airmen of the Ruhr. In addition, an official statement said the United States Eighth Air Force had been doubled since March and would be redoubled by October.

British "shuttle" bombers struck Friedrichshafen in southwestern Germany, landed in Africa, reloaded, and bombed the Italian naval base of Spezia en route home, all without the loss of a plane.

The American invasion of the Ruhr was an attack June 22 on a large synthetic rubber factory at Huels. It was probably one of the best bombing jobs of the war.

In its campaign against German industrial centers the RAF hit Krefeld with more than 700 bombers. It struck Muelheim, Wuppertal, Oberhausen, Bochum and Cologne twice each. Monday night's attack on Cologne made that unhappy city a close contender with Essen as "the most-bombed city in the world."

The Schneider armament works at Le Creusot, France, also was hit in the RAF's spiral of devastation.

In all these attacks the RAF probably dropped an average of 1,500 tons of bombs, nearly twenty times as much as the nightly German average attained during a ninety-day blitz on London.

The unparalleled RAF force that struck Duesseldorf devastated almost 1,500 acres of that sprawling industrial city. The Air Ministry said flatly that the city was "in ruins" after that raid.

The following night, June 12, Bochum was battered. At least 700 buildings were ruined or seriously damaged in a 130-acre area. The RAF returned June 25 to finish the job and to plaster Gelsenkirchen.

Wuppertal was turned into a flaming skeleton the night of June 24. It was believed that half of the city was flattened in that saturation raid.

Damage in the 2,000-ton raid of May 23 was even greater than was first believed. although the city was described then as probably the most damaged in Germany, the Air Ministry news service announced today.

Examination of photographs of four small but important industrial areas not covered by earlier reconnaissance showed that four more concerns of the huge Hoesch steel works were destroyed, the announcement said. Two collieries also were found to have been heavily damaged and probably put out of production, and 400 additional business houses either destroyed or damaged.

The announcement said a big synthetic oil plant was hit and, "judging from photographs, appears to be no longer working." The Hoesch steel works lost some of its large rolling mills. Numerous other buildings, including a cement works, were destroyed or damaged, the news service said.

# AMERICAN RAIDS STIR GREEKS TO RESIST NAZIS

## Rioting in Salonika and Athens Follows Visit by U. S. Bombers.

JUL -1 1943

## GERMANS RUSH TROOPS

## Rommel Reported to Command 350,000 Soldiers in Rhone Valley for Defense.

London, June 30 (A. P.).—Seething hate of Axis occupation forces was reported today to have erupted into extensive and bloody riots in Athens and other Greek cities as the ever-present threat of an Allied invasion kept tension high throughout Europe.

Turkish dispatches said the street disorders started Sunday, and a Greek source in Ankara expressed the view they undoubtedly were touched off by the heartening effect of American air raids last week on airfields near Salonika and Athens.

The Axis took quick and ruthless counter-measures against the Greek rioters, an informed Balkan source reported. Hundreds of the demonstrators were said to have been arrested and many shot down. A number of others were believed scheduled for the firing squad.

This source said the demonstrations centered in Athens and Salonika, upon which American air raiders last week showered thousands of leaflets containing an encouraging message from President Roosevelt, and in Volos and Larisa, near the east coast.

Other reports to Ankara meanwhile said the Axis was preparing for an Allied thrust into the Balkans.

A German motorized division was said to be taking up posts along the Salonika Peninsula, and a German news agency reported that the Rumanian Cabinet had decided upon partial evacuation of Bucharest as an air raid precaution. All persons who have recently moved into the capital from the provinces will be forced to leave, this report said.

New strengthening of the Axis lines was reported too in southern Italy and its adjuoining stepping stone islands of Sicily and Sardinia, as well as in France, where Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was said to have concentrated some 350,000 troops in the Rhone Valley. In a Moscow broadcast heard by the Soviet monitor, the Russian news agency Tass reported that Italy has ordered mobilization of every able-bodied resident of Sicily because of the inevitability of Allied invasion and has suspended private telephone and telegraphic communications between the mainland and Sicily and Sardinia.

**Unrest in Italy.**

Unrest within Italy has become prevalent, Moscow reported, declaring approximately 65,000 workers had struck at twenty-five Turin factories demanding release of Fiat factory employees arrested in March for participating in a strike. The broadcast said that troops had taken over some plants.

The Nazi-controlled Paris radio, mentioning again that there is great naval activity in the Mediterranean, said: "Nobody believes any longer that Italy will be the sole target." The Germans apparently backed this view, for Tass said that they were continuing to clear the Belgian coast of every one who might aid invasion forces.

Bern dispatches quoted Lyon

JUL -1 1943

1943

advices to the Tribune de Geneve as authority for the report that Field Marshal Rommel has taken charge of the defenses in France. Rommel was declared to be stationed at Montdore, from where he is said to set out frequently down the Rhone Valley to inspect "vast aviation fields under construction."

**Artillery on Move.**

In the same area, "unending lines" of artillery and tanks were reported on the move.

The Fascists, trying to step up Italy's defenses, have been forced to resort to their old-time castor oil cure, the German transocean correspondent in Rome reported in a broadcast heard by the Associated Press. A purge of the Fascist party also is wide open, he said.

"The morale of the Italian people has been strengthened after a few weeks of this action," this correspondent declared.

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A Berlin broadcast of a Rome dispatch, recorded by the Associated Press, declared that Italian newspapers today expressed the opinion that Italy is on the eve of being invaded. The same broadcast declared that according to the general opinion in Rome neither Germany nor the Soviet Union will begin an offensive in the east, and quoted Popolo di Roma as saying:

"There's no reason for the Axis attacking the Soviet Union again, and under the prevailing conditions the Axis Powers will attain their object, namely annihilation of enemy forces, much sooner than by running after the enemy into the desert or steppe."

# AXIS SAYS ALLIES MASS FOR INVASION

## Still Expects Attack Saturday —Gayda Now Finds Italy Faces Brutal War

JUL -1 1943

## MINES SOWN IN DENMARK

## Berlin Broadcasts an Italian View That Germans Will Not Attempt Offensive in Russia

LONDON, June 30 (AP)—Invasion jitters spurred to even greater intensity by a new and heavy British volley on the nerve war front racked the bomb-buffeted peoples of Europe tonight.

Axis propaganda outlets beat a steady refrain on the time and place of the expected onslaught. The Axis propagandists, already proved wrong on their June 22 invasion forecast, stuck stubbornly to their newest prediction that Saturday would see the beginning of the Allied attack.

"The date of July 3 for invasion of Europe is considered in London to be irrevocable," said a British Ministry of Information report on a Paris broadcast. "Large formations of Canadian and American forces are massing in British ports. Indian, New Zealand and Australian forces are massed in North Africa."

**Gayda Now Finds War Brutal**

Added to this were fresh reports carried in the Italian press that heavy naval concentrations were steaming eastward from Gibraltar. Virginio Gayda, a Fascist party editor-spokesman, wrote that already "war has come to Italy in its most brutal form."

The Fascisti, trying to step up Italy's defenses, have been forced to resort to their old-time castor oil cure, the German Transocean correspondent in Rome reported in a broadcast heard by The Associated Press. A purge of the Fascist party also is "wide open," he said.

"The morale of the Italian people has been strengthened after a few weeks of this action," this correspondent declared.

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A broadcast from the Algiers radio recorded by The Associated Press reported that a train had been derailed and several German soldiers killed by patriots near Marseille. Reuter heard the same radio report that as soon as the first Allied soldier set foot in France the underground army would rise so mightily that "the Germans will find that every street and house in France will then become a death trap."

The more cautious side of the Allied picture was underscored by a high British military observer, who commended to the attention of correspondents an editorial in The Daily Mail that said, "We've entered another period of too much talk." It listed recent optimistic speeches of American and British officers which it declared were vague and overly rosy.

From the Danish Council of Information came a report that the German Army in Denmark had instructed local police how to behave in the event of an Allied invasion, adding that six belts of land mines had been sown along the beaches and inland on the western coast of Jutland.

Reports from inside that occupied country said that 122 men, about half of them Danes, had been killed by the accidental explosion of mines. Danes have been asked to abandon public works projects for other work in Denmark and Germany, these reports added.

The German agency D. N. B. quoted an Italian paper as saying:

"This year, perhaps this month, the fate of Italy for coming centuries will be decided."

**Threat to Allies Suggested**

And the agency's military correspondent commented:

"The Anglo-American opponent, whose concentrations in the Mediterranean have increased in the last weeks, offers a very worthwhile target against which it pays to hold back our own strength at first in order to employ it at a decisive moment with maximum force."

Another radio report heard by The Associated Press from Ankara, Turkey, said all signs of Allied concentrations indicated that Italy would be the first objective of the future Anglo-American attack against the European continent. Likewise the Vichy radio declared:

"Obviously the Mediterranean will shortly become the center of a gigantic battle."

A forecast that the Axis would not attempt another attack on the Soviet Union was broadcast by the Berlin radio, quoting the Italian newspaper Popolo di Roma. It said:

"Under prevailing conditions the Axis powers will attain their objective, namely, the annihilation of enemy forces—much sooner than by running after the enemy into the desert or steppe."

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Signor Mussolini was to realize that the best thing he can do for his country is to accept the unconditional surrender terms offered to him."

Leaflets urging surrender have been dropped upon Italian cities by Allied planes in recent raids and unconditional surrender was set at the Casablanca conference as the peace terms for the Axis.

Mr. Eden told the cheering House that "we would not hesitate to bomb Rome to the best of our ability and as heavily as possible if the course of war should render such an action convenient and helpful."

Opening a civil defense debate, Ellen Wilkinson, Parliamentary Undersecretary of the Home Office, announced a sharp reduction in Britain's air raid defense forces in the face of threats by the Germans of reprisals.

"The Germans must hit back at us or else confess to the world that the Bomber Command can make a rubble of their vital industries while they are helpless to do more than defend themselves," she declared, adding that while Nazi threats of reprisals are for home consumption, "Hitler can still stage a very nasty raid if he wishes to do so. The price will be high."

Balancing this threat against the man power needs for an Allied offensive, she reported that the civil defense establishment had been cut one-third in the last twelve months, and a further cut of 12½ per cent is under way, but not in especially vulnerable areas. Britain at present has 5,000,000 fire guards and 30,000 instructors, she said.

The air raid warnings system is "vastly improved" and new and more powerful fire fighting equipment is being provided.

"Our air raids on Germany are so terrible that they stretch the German civil defense force to the utmost," she added.

Capt. Harold H. Balfour, under-Secretary of State for Air, earlier reported that the R. A. F. had tripled its rate of bomb discharge on Germany since this time in 1942, and a German radio broadcast reported by the Ministry of Information said 1,100 planes and 30,000 guns have been concentrated for the defense of the Ruhr.

When asked if the responsibility should not be placed squarely on Premier Mussolini for "not proclaiming Rome an open city in case any damage should be done to ancient monuments," Mr. Eden replied:

Idle chatter can be a tragic matter.

"I think the responsibility is clear enough. No one invited Signor Mussolini to attack France and no one invited him to send his bombers to bomb London."

Mr. Eden said that news dispatches on June 23 to the effect that if Rome were divested of military objectives it might be considered an open town resulted from "a misunderstanding of some remarks made off the record at a press conference" and that the Government's actual position was as he stated it today.

In suggesting that the principle of divesting towns of military objectives be considered "in the interests of common humanity" Mr. Eden said: "I think it would be in the interests of humanity if Signor Mussolini would realize that the best thing he can do for his country is to accept the unconditional surrender terms offered him."

# Eden Urges Duce to Give Up

JUL -1 1943

## Foreign Secretary Declares Britain Won't Discuss Sparing of Rome.

London, June 30 (A. P.).—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden called upon Mussolini today "to accept the unconditional surrender offered to him," and said Britain has not and does not intend to approach Italy regarding the question of bombing Rome.

Addressing Commons, Mr. Eden declared: "I think it would be in the interests of humanity if

# Nazi Munitions Reported Being Made In Open Air

JUL -1 1943

London, June 30 (AP)—Prof. Albert Speer, Nazi minister of munitions, was reported by the German radio today to have acknowledged that German workers in some instances are manufacturing munitions in the open air and under "the most primitive conditions."

The disclosure of the shortage of factory space in Germany—believed caused by Allied bombing—was made by Speer at a meeting of the Nazi supreme armaments council. A broadcast of the speech was recorded by the Associated Press.

JUL -1 1943

# BRITISH BATTLESHIPS REPORTED AT 'ROCK'

LONDON, June 30 — (AP) The British battleships Nelson and Rodney and the aircraft carrier Formidable as well as 12 British and two French destroyers were reported at Gibraltar today in a German overseas broadcast recorded by Reuters.

The report added that three British destroyers and one submarine left the harbor for the Mediterranean in the afternoon.

JUL -1 1943

# New Nazi Troop Plane Is a Powered Glider

## *Merseburg-323 Is Slow and Cheaply Built, British Say*

LONDON, July 1 (Thursday) (AP).—The Air Ministry disclosed today new details of Germany's six-engined, troop-carrying Merseburg-323 plane, which fell such an easy prey to Allied flyers in the Tunisian campaign.

The plane was thrown into the last phases of the battle for Tunisia in an attempt to rush troops and supplies to the army of Field Marshal Edwin Rommel. The plane is a powered glider with a wingspan of 181 feet and a length of 93 feet 4 inches. It can carry a three-ton truck, a light tank or as many as 100 soldiers.

The plane has a "caterpillar" landing-wheel arrangement of six rear main wheels and four smaller front wheels along each side of the fuselage to facilitate landing on rough terrain.

The Air Ministry said that cheapness of production seemed to be a main factor, for the plane is made chiefly of steel tubes and plywood and is covered with fabric.

Maximum speed is estimated at 170 miles an hour, with power

# Norwegians Salvaged $92,000,000 In Gold

London, Thursday, July 1 (AP)—Norway saved a $92,000,000 gold reserve by sneaking it out from under th enoses of the Germans in ammunition trucks and fishing boats in the spring of 1940, it was revealed today.

The coup was made public when awards were announced for two British naval officers who helped rescue King Hookon and the gold just a step ahead of the invading Germans.

The gold, which has since been shipped to the United States, was moved under constant bombing of German planes, the *Daily Telegraph* disclosed in telling the story.

From a valut in east Norway it was shipped to Molde, 120 miles southwest of Trondmeim where it was placed in the cellar of a building. For five days the Germans raided the town—but the gold was untouched.

## Nazis Jail 1,200 Deserters

LONDON, June 30 (AP).—Between 1,200 and 1,500 German deserters from the northern front are imprisoned in prison camps in Norway, the Norwegian telegraph agency said today. The practice of shooting deserters was abandoned by the Nazi high command when they became so numerous, the agency asserted.

## Britain Removes Emergency Defense

London, June 30 (A. P.).—Great Britain is removing many of her emergency defenses, such as anti-tank ditches, barbed-wire barriers and road obstructions, which were hastily thrown up when invasion seemed imminent in 1940.

Lord Croft, Under-Secretary for warr, told the House of Lords today that Sir Bernard Padget, commander in chief of the home forces, had directed all commands to remove all obstructions which could be dispensed with "in view of the altered military situation."

# WAVELL NOW A VISCOUNT

## Viceroy of India Is Expected to Retain Family Name

LONDON, Thursday, July 1 (AP)—It was announced at 10 Downing Street today that King George had conferred a viscountcy on Field Marshal Sir Archibald P. Wavell, as intended when he was appointed viceroy of India.

It is understood that the marshal will retain his family name and become Viscount Wavell.

## British Find Bricks In Some Canned Meat

London, June 30 (A. P.).—Sir Robert Tasker complained in the House of Commons today that cases of meat imported from the United States at times contain bricks and that drainpipes had been found in cases of canned salmon.

William Mabane, parliamentary secretary for the Ministry of Food, replied that the quantity pilfered was negligible and could not be avoided.

1943

30.24—5529

## Winant to Receive Honorary Degree

London, June 30 (A. P.).—The University of Birmingham will confer the degree of doctor of laws on United States Ambassador John G. Winant on July 3, it was announced today. Mr. Winant will review a parade in Birmingham on that day with the city's Lord Mayor.

## DANISH SABOTEURS WRECK TRANSFORMER

STOCKHOLM, June 30 — (AP) Danish saboteurs have wrecked the transformer of the Aarhus Motor Co. works in Aarhus, in the eastern Jutland area of Denmark, dispatches from Copenhagen said today.

An undetermined number of persons were injured and windows of buildings throughout the neighborhood were shattered by the blast, the dispatches added.

Danish saboteurs, it was said, have been concentrating on vital, hard to replace targets such as transformers and other power installations.

### Wuppertal Paralyzed

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, June 30 (AP)—Dispatches to the Goeteborg newspaper Handel och Sjofartstidning said today that the Elberfeld section of Wuppertal, blasted Thursday night by the RAF, was still without water, gas, electricity, or telephone service. Great fires were reported blazing more than twenty-four hours after the raid in the chemical and textile works there.

The Elberfeld railway station was reported badly damaged.

Attributing its information to German anti-Nazi circles, the Goeteborg newspaper said the commander of the Hitler Elite Guard division in the Bochum and Gelsenkirchen area had asked for reserves because of the danger of disorders growing out of the discontentment manifested by the population against the Nazi authorities. New detachments were rushed to the district, the newspaper said, increasing the number of Elite Guard men stationed there to at least 30,000.

## REDS WIPE OUT NAZI COMPANY

### Artillery Action Reported Blocking Attack In Leningrad Sector

## Berlin Suggests Outbreak Of Fighting In Black Sea-Caucasus Area

JUL -1 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

London, *Thursday*, July 1—Massed Soviet artillery fire wiped out a company of attacking infantrymen yesterday in the Leningrad sector, Moscow announced early today, while the German radio suggested that the Black Sea-Caucasus front was stirring once more.

In the air the Red air force maintained a vigil over the long front, where *Pravda* said 211 German divisions were concentrated despite Allied invasion threats in the west. Nine German planes were declared shot down in the last twenty-four hours.

### 1,000 Killed By Air Attack

The midnight bulletin, recorded by the Soviet monitor, announced that 1,000 German troops were killed during a Soviet air attack on Pskov, near the Estonian border, June 23, when a German military headquarters, munition and fuel dumps and twelve parked planes were destroyed.

Yesterday's noon communique said Russian scouts had overwhelmed a strongly defended hill in the Kalinin sector below Leningrad, killing 200 Germans, and the midnight bulletin reported scattered fighting on the front west of Moscow and near Belgorod in the south.

Moscow dispatches tended to bear out German broadcasts that the Kuban area was on the verge of erupting again. They suggested that Russian airmen, by striking two nights in succession at Taman, on the Kerch strait opposite the Crimea, were attacking Germans moving fresh troops into the Caucasus.

### Claims Gunboat Torpedoed

The German high command announced the torpedoing of a Russian gunboat and two ships aggregating 2,000 tons off Novorossisk in the Black Sea, and the destruction of a patrol ship by air bombs in the same area. The Nazi agency, Transocean, also broadcast a report later that eleven small Russian ships had been sunk by German planes along the Sea of Azov coast above the Black Sea.

Transocean declared that the purported torpedoings in the Black Sea marked the first appearance of German submarines in that sea, and said Berlin naval experts "decline to say anything concerning the opening of the new sphere of operations."

Another broadcast by the same agency was interpreted by observers as reflecting German concern over immediate Russian intentions in the Kuban. The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said the conquered Russian naval base of Sevastopol in the Crimea had been "turned into an Axis bulwark bristling with arms" to become the "well-secured western flank in the great Black Sea defense area whose eastern barrage wall is formed by the Kuban bridgehead."

### Calls Crimea Key

It said Sevastopol had been "fully restored as a fortress because it had been realized that the Soviets still were keenly interested in the Crimea as a key to the Ukraine, a gate to Europe and a jumping board for the Dardanelles."

Both Berlin and Moscow said officially that no material battle changes had occurred on the Russian front, but *Pravda* challenged a report emanating from London underground sources that fifty German divisions had been ordered from the Soviet front to strengthen Axis defenses elsewhere in anticipation of Allied invasion blows.

"No German divisions have been shifted from the Russian front," said *Pravda*. The newspaper listed German strength in these categories: 211 divisions in Russia; 35 in France, Belgium and Holland, "and half of these divisions are of restricted battle capacity"; 10 divisions in the Balkans "also of limited battle capacity," and "not a single German division in Italy at the present time."

## SOVIET PLANES ATTACK TAMAN

### Nazis Believed to Be Rushing Fresh Troops There.

Moscow, June 30 (A. P.).—Russian bombers have attacked Nazi-held Taman on the Sea of Azov two nights in succession, and military observers here concluded that the Germans are moving fresh troops through that port for possible offensive action on the Taman Peninsula and in the Kuban delta.

Soviet aviation is being used extensively to upset German plans for an offensive all along the eastern front, and the fact that it now appears to be concentrating on Taman is considered significant. There has been only sporadic action in the Kuban for many weeks.

Taman is the last comparatively safe port left the Germans in this extreme southern end of the Russian front. Only two others remain on the peninsula—Anapa which is too dangerous to use and Novorossisk which is even more dangerous as it is under the fire of Russian guns.

### Capture Nazi Hill.

London, June 30 (A. P.).—Russian reconnaissance groups captured a strongly defended hill in the Kalinin sector, killing 200 Germans, and smashed an enemy base in hand-to-hand fighting on the northwestern front, the Soviet noon communique received by Reuters announced today.

The war bulletin said that there were no major changes, however, on any of the fronts during the night, although minor actions by both infantry and artillery units resulted in damage and casualties at enemy installations.

## RUSSIA DISPUTES NAZI TROOP SHIFT

Moscow, June 30 (A. P.).—The Communist newspaper Pravda asserted today that Germany has a total strength of 211 divisions on the Russian front and that no divisions have been shifted from that front to other theaters of operation by the Reich's High Command.

Pravda challenged a report emanating from London underground sources that fifty German divisions had been ordered from the Soviet front to bolster defenses elsewhere in Europe in anticipation of an Allied invasion of Europe.

Pravda declared "this report represents misinformation or a mistake on the part of people who take no cognizance of secret service reports."

According to Pravda the facts are as follows: On the Russian front there are 211 German divisions instead of 180, and "no German divisions have been shifted from the Russian front."

On the other fronts, according to Pravda, "there are ninety-one German divisions instead of 120." Pravda added: "There is not a single German division in Italy at the present time."

"In France, Belgium and Holland there are thirty-five divisions instead of forty," Pravda said, "and half of these divisions are of restricted battle capacity.

"Reports that there are forty German divisions in reserve are also untrue because, even counting all the reserve divisions in Germany and Austria, you would get a total of only twenty."

In the Balkans, Pravda said, there are only eight to ten German divisions. These, again, are also of limited battle capacity, Pravda asserted.

### Rickenbacker at Red Front

MOSCOW, June 30 (AP).—Captain Edward V. Rickenbacker, who arrived here June 20 on a mission for Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, left today for a short visit to the Russian front. He expected to return to Moscow before departing homeward.

## ALLIES RULE SEA FROM SUEZ TO GIBRALTAR

### "Complete Air Umbrella" Over Sicily Straits, Official Report Says

JUL -1 1943

### Island All But Isolated As Twin Raids Hit Messina And Reggio Calabria

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 30 — Striking from bases many hundreds of miles apart at targets separated by only six miles of water, British bombers from the North African and Middle East commands have struck heavily at the ferry connecting Sicily with the Italian mainland in an effort to destroy the island's communications and so substantially to isolate it in the event of invasion.

Announcements today from this headquarters and from Cairo told of great damage worked in these twin raids, delivered Monday night at a cost of two Allied planes.

### Air Umbrella Over Straits

This continued hammering of the Messina strait was accompanied by a statement, jointly issued by the United States and British air forces, that the Allies had now thrown "a complete air umbrella" over the Straits of Sicily and that the whole stretch of the Mediterranean from Gibraltar to Suez thus was being opened to Allied shipping.

Alexandria, it was added, had now been brought "within little more than 3,000 miles of England by comparison with the 12,000-mile route around the Cape by which our Middle East forces had formerly to be supplied—an immense saving of time and shipping tonnage."

In Monday night's two-sided attack on the Messina strait, Wellington bombers from the Northwest Africa force poured a heavy weight of bombs on the ferry terminus and the railway yards at Messina itself while heavy bombers from the Middle East blasted at similar rail and ferry installations at Reggio Calabria, six miles across the water on the Italian mainland.

Fires and bomb bursts covered the whole area of the attack.

### Malta Planes Join In

On the preceding night Wellingtons had attacked yet another vital ferry port on the strait—San Giovanni, which is directly opposite Messina.

The assault on Sicily was carried forward yesterday by fighter-bombers based on Malta. They repeatedly attacked the long-punished Italian airdrome at Comiso, destroying two Axis planes and damaging others and losing a single plane.

Middle East long-range fighters at the same time went out on forays over the west coast of Greece, shooting down an enemy plane and machine-gunning a railroad line.

The Italian communique broadcast by the Rome radio acknowledged Allied air attacks at Messina and localities along the Calabrian coast, claiming ten Allied planes shot down.

## PLANE UMBRELLA OF ALLIES COVERS STRAIT OF SICILY

### Mediterranean Shipping Is Open to Britain and U. S. From Gibraltar to Suez.

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 30 (A. P.).—British bombers struck concerted blows at both ends of Sicily's vital railroad ferry to the Italian mainland Monday night. Heavyweights from the Middle East Command spread explosives on the mainland terminus at Reggio Calabria while two-engined Wellington's from Northwest Africa renewed the attack on battered Messina just across the two-mile strait.

Announcement of the double-barreled attack were accompanied by an official statement from United States and British air headquarters that a "complete air umbrella" now has been established over the Mediterranean between North Africa and Sicily, reopening the sea to Allied shipping.

JUL -1 1943

### Aim to Isolate Sicily.

"Now the whole of the Mediterranean from Gibraltar to Suez will be open to our shipping," the statement said, "bringing Alexandria within little more than 3,000 miles of England by comparison with the 12,000-mile route around the Cape by which our Middle East forces formerly had to be supplied—and months of saving in time and shipping tonnage."

Monday night's onslaught by the R. A. F. clearly was designed to destroy Sicily's communication by ferry with the Italian mainland and virtually to isolate the big island in the event of invasion.

A communique of the Middle East Command said heavy bombers started a number of fires in Reggio Calabria and returned to their bases without loss.

The long-range Wellingtons operating from Northwest Africa dropped their bombs squarely on Messina's ferry terminal and railroad yards, a communique said, adding to the wreckage piled up by several days and nights of continuous assault on the city last week.

In daylight yesterday, the Middle East Command reported, long-range fighters swept across the eastern Mediterranean to attack enemy objectives in occupied Greece, shooting up a locomotive and destroying an Axis plane in combat.

Activities in this theater yesterday were limited to patrols. Two enemy planes attacking

JUL -1 1943

1943

Pantelleria were shot down by anti-aircraft gunners.

Two Allied planes were reported missing from the night and day operations.

# CHINESE GAINING ALONG YANGTZE

JUL -1 1943

Chungking, June 30 (A. P.).—The Chinese Central News Agency reported today that a large section of Owchihkow (Lotus Pond inlet) on the upper Yangtze River front had been recaptured by Chinese forces.

The Chinese High Command announced last night that the Chinese had entered the city, inflicting severe losses on the Japanese, and in a communique today said further casualties were inflicted on the enemy.

The war bulletin also reported that the Chinese intercepted several thousand Japanese troops striking against Chinese positions in northeasternmost Kiangsu, the coastal province in which Shanghai is situated, and killed or wounded more than 1,000 of the invaders.

Down the coast from Shanghai, it also said that the Chinese raided an enemy-held town near Hangchow, in Chekiang province, killing a number of Japanese and seizing a large quantity of military supplies.

Last night's communique said the Japanese garrison at Owchihkow, forty miles south of Shasi, was showing signs of collapse. Owchihkow was encircled June 24, the Chinese reported.

last night.

Fighting for possession of Owchihkow was continuing, but the bulletin said the Japanese garrison was showing signs of collapse. The encirclement of the town, which is 40 miles south of Shasi, was reported completed June 24.

The communique also said a vigorous attack had been launched on Hwajung, 16 miles southeast of Owchihkow, and that many strategic points in the suburbs had been captured. Hwajung is the last county seat town west of Tungting Lake still in Japanese hands.

**Aided by American Flyers.**

Recapture of Owhihkow and Hwajung, if effected, would restore to the Chinese virtually the whole of their rice-producing area which the Japanese at one time seemed on the verge of capturing. Both points have been attacked by the American Air Force, acting in concert wth Chinese ground troops.

Chingsupai, northeast of Kungan, was recaptured by the Chinese last Saturday, the war bulletin said, and enemy troops counterattacked but were repulsed with heavy casualties.

Chinese forces scored successes Sunday in attacks on enemy positions between the Yangtze and Tungting Lake, headquarters said.

**Chinese Rally Near Swatow.**

The Chinese also were said to have made a comeback near Swatow, once-famous treaty port on the Kwangtung coast, where they regained several strategic points from the Japanese, who had launched a three-pointed drive against Chinese positions.

(The Berlin radio quoted Tokio dispatches today as saying the Chinese were employing about 10,000 troops in addition to local guerrilla forces in the action around Swatow. The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, said 936 Chinese had been slain in that area in the last 10 days and declared the Japanese had occupied new positions about 35 miles northwest of Swatow.)

The Chinese said they likewise had successfully engaged two Japanese columns foraging near Canton, forcing one to retreat and capturing members of the other.

# Owchihkow Entered In Chinese Drive; Hwajung Attacked

## Capture of Two Cities Would Virtually Restore Hold on Rice Region

By the Associated Press.

CHUNGKING, June 30.—Chinese troops who have been enveloping Owchihkow (Lotus Pond inlet), on the Upper Yangtze River front, have entered the town after inflicting losses on defending Japanese troops, a Chinese communique announced

## Lin Sen Has 'Slight Decline'

CHUNGKING, June 30 (AP).—The condition of Chinese President Lin Sen showed a "slight decline" today, his physicians reported, and he is conscious only part of the time. The aged President became ill on May 11. His condition was reported serious on May 30, but he subsequently rallied.

# NAVAL CHIEF AT ORAN ORDERS RAID ON PAPER

## De Gaullist Activities Said to Have Brought Action

ALGIERS, June 30 (AP)—Dissension between French military and civil authorities broke out today after reports that a newspaper at Oran had been raided last night on orders of the French naval commander there.

Information reaching here said that armed men had forcibly entered the offices of the Oran Republican, locked the doors, severed telephone wires and conducted a thorough search. Newspaper circles here said that the official charge was "many de Gaullist activities."

The publication of the paper was delayed several hours. Its editors telephoned protests to the French Committee of National Liberation here and an investigation was started this morning.

At a session of the committee, Gen. Georges Catroux, Governor General of Algeria, was reported to have protested the overlapping of authority between the civil and the military and to have said that his "hands had been consistently tied" by the French General Staff.

# American Raiding Greece Spares His Inheritance

By The Associated Press.

CAIRO, Egypt, June 30—Briefing a bombing mission over Greek targets before his fellow-airmen of a United States Liberator squadron, Lieut. George Ponty of Los Angeles pointed to two small islands on the map and cautioned:

"Hold on to your bombs when you are over these chunks of real estate—they belong to me."

Lieutenant Ponty's grandfather, a Greek, willed the two islands to his American grandson.

On a recent mission against Grecian targets, Lieutenant Ponty was one of three pilots who paid a novel visit to their ancestral homeland. The others were Lieut. Homer Drakaulas of Boston and Capt. Nick J. Cladakis of New York.

## U. S. Flyers Pound Burma

**Mitchells Drop 9 Tons of Bombs on Kyaskse, South of Mandalay**

NEW DELHI, India, June 30 (AP).—American Mitchell bombers dropped more than nine tons of bombs on Japanese installations at Kyauskse, Burma, yesterday, scoring hits on railroad yards and leaving smoke billowing 2,000 feet, a communique said today.

Kyaukse is twenty-five miles south of Mandalay, on the rail line to Rangoon. Hits were reported on storage buildings and rolling stock, with one large fire accompanied by a secondary explosion. Other formations bombed the docks at Mandalay, scoring hits among buildings, the announcement said. All planes and crews returned safely.

## President Morinigo Reaches Balboa

Balboa, Canal Zone, June 30 (A. P.).—President Higinio Morinigo arrived here from Mexico today. He was greeted by Lieut.-Gen. George Brett, Caribbean Defense Commander; Rear Admiral Clifford Van Hook, commandant of the Panama sea frontier, and Glen Edgerton, Canal Zone Governor.

# FEUD OF WALLACE AND JONES FLARES ANEW AT CAPITAL

## Secretary of Commerce Accuses Vice President of 'Dastardly' Attack.

## FOLLOWS PARLEY

## New Blast Comes After They Confer with Byrnes at White House.

JUL -1 1943

WASHINGTON, June 30 — (AP) The capital's hottest controversy flared again tonight as Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones issued a new statement accusing Vice President Wallace of making a "dastardly" and "untrue" charge against the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which is under Jones' jurisdiction.

Earlier in the night, Wallace had said he had intended no reflection on Jones' "patriotism or his interest in the war effort" by accusing the RFC of hampering work of the Board of Economic Warfare.

**Jones Renews Charge**

Jones replied that "this dastardly charge (against the RFC) is as untrue as when he first made it."

Jones and Wallace, who is chairman of BEW, had been called to the White House during the day to explain their feud over imports of strategic materials and had conferred there for two hours with War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes.

Wallace then said he had agreed with Jones that "for the time being" the BEW would continue the present arrangement under which it draws funds for its activities from the RFC, but would later press Congress for direct appropriations. He added that Jones had made no objection to this decision. Jones declared sharply, however, that "Mr. Wallace was not authorized to speak for me."

Wallace's statement:

"I have talked with Mr. Jesse Jones. He and I have agreed for the time being to continue the present arrangement under which the Board of Economic Warfare is functioning. Preparatory to the Congress reconvening, the Board of Economic Warfare will initiate steps through the Budget Bureau which will result in a proposal to the Congress that there be made available to BEW the necessary program funds for the procurement and development of all imported strategic war materials under public purchase so that BEW may be completely independent of RFC. Mr. Jones did not object to this policy decision.

"I advised Mr. Jones that in my statement to the press I had no intention to reflect upon his patriotism or his interest in the war effort. I intended to assert that the delays in RFC in acting upon projects had delayed the war effort. I did not state or intend to create the impression that his personal motive was deliberately or intentionally to delay the war effort.

**Cites "Strong' Differences"**

"Our difficulties have had to do with strong differe[illegible] opinion with regard to the quantities of various products to be obtained at a given time and place. That there should be these differences of opinion may reflect upon the judgment of the individuals involved but such differences do not reflect upon the desire of the individuals to serve their country."

**Jones' statement:**

"Mr. Wallace in his statement tonight repeats that delays of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation have retarded the war effort. This dastardly charge is as untrue as when he first made it. As for the rest of his statement Mr. Wallace was not authorized to speak for me. I will continue to speak for myself and as previously stated I shall insist upon a congressional investigation."

Informed sources, unwilling to be quoted by name, described the conference in Byrnes' office as fairly friendly with Jones and Wallace talking with each other quite peaceably, though very frankly.

**Crowd on Hand**

While Wallace and Jones were in Byrnes' office, a crowd of more than 100 curiosity seekers gathered about the sentry-box guarding the approach to the White House. Few of them, however, saw the officials.

The feud between the two broke into the open Tuesday when Wallace, as chairman of the Board of Economic Warfare, made public a 28-page complaint against alleged obstruction of his agency's program by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation which Jones supervises. Jones replied with a statement that the Wallace document was "full of malice and misstatement."

Wallace asked that Congress give the BEW a free hand and its own funds with which to import strategic materials. Without passing on that question, the Senate voted today to tighten restrictions on BEW spending by requiring a majority of the full Board of Economic Warfare, of which Jones is a member, to approve its programs. Formerly, the executive staff of the board acted fairly independently.

The House must yet pass on the restriction.

In addition to Wallace and Jones, members of the board are Secretary of State Hull, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, Secretary of War Stimson, Attorney General Biddle, Secretary of the Navy Knox, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, Lend-Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., and Nelson A. Rockefeller, coordinator of Inter-American affairs. Milo Perkins is executive director.

Backers of the restriction complained that Perkins frequently acted without prior approval of the board.

**Jones Praised in House**

In a House speech, Rep. White (R., Idaho) warmly praised Jones.

"If there is any man in the government who has protected the interests of the American people, it is Jesse Jones," White said. "It may be all right to open the doors of the Treasury to our Allies in the fight for civilization, but when it comes to opening the Treasury with lend-lease money and removing all restrictions in dealing with the schemes of tricksters of other countries for profiteering at the expense of the United States, I say that the American people will be squarely behind Jesse Jones."

Some Republican legislators proposed a congressional investigation—which Jones had said he would welcome—but Democratic leaders indicated no disposition to urge an inquiry.

At a press conference before talking with Wallace and Jones, Byrnes said he had not known before it was issued of Wallace's statement attacking the Secretary of Commerce.

In it, Wallace asserted that the RFC had "failed dismally" to carry out congressional directives to stockpile rubber, quinine, and other war-vital materials which this country must import. And after this task was assigned to the Bew, Wallace declared, Jones adopted a policy of "obstructionist tactics" which hampered the board's work.

Jones replied that Wallace's statement was full of "malice and misstatements," that Bew was responsible for less than five per cent of imports of strategic materials, and that there has been no "serious delay" by the RFC to "any vital program."

Wallace's statement was made to the Senate Appropriations committee in requesting that the BEW be given full control over funds for purchase of strategic materials abroad. Under the present setup, BEW gets instructions from the War Production Board (in the case of metals, etc.) or from the War Food Administration (in the case of agricultural products) as to quantities and kinds of materials which should be imported. In turn, it locates the products and tells the RFC or the Commodity Credit Corporation to make the actual purchase.

**Probe in Question**

In view of the attitude of Democratic leaders, it appeared that any congressional inquiry might be an informal one by the Appropriations committee in considering Wallace's request, and probably conducted behind closed doors.

Rep. Wigglesworth (R., Mass.) announced, however, that he was introducing a resolution for a "thorough-going investigation," and Senator Danaher (R., Conn.) said he thought there should be an inquiry.

"Clearly," Danaher said, "the whole situation requires clarification with a prescription of functions and duties which will leave no room for doubt and give rise to no obstacle to the effective prosecution of the war."

In a House speech, Rep. Springer (R., Ind.) called the dispute "the usual case of a bureaucrat calling a bureaucrat a bureaucrat."

JUL -1 1943

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JUL -1 1943

1943

30.24—5531

# Bill to Bar Subsidies Sent to White House

JUL -1 1943

## Final Enactment Orders Meat, Butter 'Roll Back' Ended by August 1.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON, June 30. — Congress, handing the Roosevelt administration another legislative setback, today forbade use of subsidies to push down retail food prices and ordered the meat-butter price "roll back" ended by Aug. 1.

The action was taken in the face of repeated declarations from high government officials, from President Roosevelt down, that without subsidies it would be extremely difficult if not impossible to hold the line against inflation.

Consequently, some legislators anticipated that the President may veto the ban which was incorporated in legislation extending the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation for two more years from midnight tonight and adding $750,000,000 to its present $2,650,000,000 lending powers.

However, the measure was approved in both Senate and House by far more than the two-thirds majority which would be necessary to override a veto. The House vote was 160 to 32, and the Senate vote, 62 to 13.

**Speculate on Veto**

Other legislators suggested that Mr. Roosevelt might be reluctant to disapprove the measure since this would halt the agency's lending programs to farmers and, for the time being at least, put it out of business.

As finally sent to the White House, the prohibition against use of subsidies to lower food prices represented a compromise between differing bills approved previously by the House and the Senate.

Less restrictive than the original House measure, it permits continued use of subsidies—up to $150,000,000—to meet increased transportation costs due to the war (now being paid on movement of oil to the East Coast and on coffee imports), and to promote production of critical metals and war essential foods. It also allows incentive payments on canning and specialty crops, price support for domestic vegetable oils, and fats, and payments for sale of wheat for feeding purposes.

However, no subsidies could be paid simply to reduce prices.

Before final passage, a provision prohibiting government agencies from deducting farm benefit payments in calculating agricultural price ceilings was stricken out.

**Defends Subsidies**

Shortly before final congressional action, Lou R. Maxon, deputy administrator of the Office of Price Administration, issued a statement saying that without subsidies OPA faced "an almost insurmountable task."

"I honestly cannot see any other answer to our present food problem than subsidies," he added.

In another eleventh-hour pronouncement on the subject, the War Labor Board had cautioned that its continued ability to hold down wages was dependent upon holding down the cost of living.

These arguments came into the congressional debate. Rep. Patman (D.-Tex.) told the House it was knocking down the administration's rollback program without providing any substitute to curb inflation, and that "this Congress looks like an inflationary congress. We're doing nothing to stop inflation."

**Fish Asks Study**

Agreeing with Patman, Rep. Fish (R.-N.Y.) said, "we are skating on thin ice," and he proposed that the House set-up a seven-member committee to study prices, rents, wages and all other phases of inflation, and to report back to the House following its Summer recess.

But Rep. Wolcott (R.-Mich.), ranking Republican member of the Banking committee, contended the only increase in the cost of living because of the legislation would be the difference between the rollback and actual prices of meat and butter.

The OPA figured the meat roll back averaged three cents a pound for all types, and said the butter roll back was five cents a pound. It estimated that costs to "roll back" these commodities and also coffee prices might eventually amount to about $400,000,000 a year.

Maxon said that in "normal times I might seriously question subsidies, but these are not normal times." He added:

"Subsidies would permit us to have an overall realistic, workable policy that would encourage the production, processing, and distribution of food by relieving the squeeze which arises from mounting wage costs over which we have no control—and poth of which are not too tightly controlled anywhere in government today.

"Remember you can not force people to produce, pack or sell at a loss. With subsidies properly operating, we could begin an enforcement drive that would wipe out black markets through the willing cooperation of everyone along the line.

"There are those who see distant economic dangers in subsidy, but the alternate dangers are not distant by a long shot—they are very real and very near. I think it's time to make a choice.

"We must choose between serious and sincere price control or inflation. It's time to quit kidding ourselves. Either we mean to have realistic price control or we don't."

# SENATE APPROVES BIG WAR MEASURE

## Final Approval Voted on 71 Billions to Press Drive Against Axis

JUL -1 1943

WASHINGTON, June 30 — (AP) The Senate completed congressional action today on a $71,500,000,000 War department appropriations bill providing funds for the next 12 months three times as large as the nation's cost of the first World war.

Termed the "decisive budget" for the war by military leaders, it supplies more than $50,000,000,000 for army aviation, including purchase of 99,740 new planes.

Action came on agreement to a conference report, reconciling minor differences between Senate and House, a short while after the House had voted its approval.

During hearings on this measure, Lieut. General Joseph T. McNarney, deputy chief of staff, told the Senate Appropriations committee the United Nations are "rapidly approaching final victory" and that the Japanese Empire will feel the war's impact "in a most violent and destructive way."

# SENATORS TO VISIT OUR FORCES ABROAD

## Barkley Reluctantly Picks Five After Controversy Between Truman, Military Groups

### PRESIDENT DISCUSSED TRIP

### Party Will Not See Enough 'to Stick in Their Eye,' Comments Clark of Missouri

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP)—Amid predictions that "they won't see enough to stick in their eye," five Senators received unofficial clearance from the Senate tonight for a trip around the globe in an Army bomber to visit American fighting forces in the battle zones and inspect their equipment.

Ending a backstage controversy lasting three months over the personnel of the inspection group, the Democratic leader, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, told the Senate he had reluctantly picked the members after conferences with Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, Secretary of War Stimson and the minority leader, Charles L. McNary of Oregon.

Mr. Barkley named Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia, a dark horse, as chairman of the committee and split the other four places between the Truman War Investigating Committee and the Senate Military Affairs Committee, which had been battling for three months to carry off the coveted assignments.

Mr. Russell was named as a representative of the Appropriations Committee, with some Senate wags suggesting privately that his position would be that of umpire between the other groups. Other members are Senators Albert B. Chandler, Democrat of Kentucky, and Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. of Massachusetts, representing the military group and Senators James M. Mead, Democrat of New York, and Ralph O. Brewster, Republicanof Maine, for the Truman committee. Senators Brewster and Russell also are members of the Naval Affairs Committee.

Before Senator Barkley could even announce the names, however, Senator Bennett Champ Clark, Democrat of Missouri, was on his feet with the assertion that no public good was going to be served by "a junketing trip by Senators or Congressmen or anybody else."

"I don't think the responsible military or naval commanders are going to let them see enough to stick in their eye," he declared.

Senator Clark asked who projected the idea of sending such an inspection committee in the first place, where they were going and Senator Scott W. Lucas, Democrat of Illinois, demanded to know who was going to pay for the trip.

"I won't vote for a single dime to finance this trip," he declared.

Mr. Barkley said the Army would take care of the finances, furnish the plane and decide when, where and how the members would go. He stressed the fact that the committee was not to interfere in any way with the military commanders abroad.

Mr. Barkley said that on March 23 President Roosevelt wrote him confidentially enclosing a letter from General Marshall relaying the Truman committee's request to investigate the North African front.

He said he once discussed the matter with the President, and meanwhile, the Military committee "became interested in a similar trip."

"I was not enthusiastic about the proposal," he declared, "and after discussing it with both committees, I withheld my approval."

He added the Chief of Staff and Secretary of War thought it "undesirable" to have "a series of committees traveling abroad," but that they could provide facilities for one.

# Italy Will Welcome Invading Yanks

JUL -1 1943

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK

WASHINGTON—When Italians hear that the Yanks are coming, fear for their own safety, anxiety for their future and relief at the prospect of peace probably will make a cocktail of their emotions.

R. G. Massock

That is the belief of those who observed the Italian people at first make a cocktail of their emotions.

But in the end they will welcome American troops as their liberators from the war and the fascist regime that thrust them into it against their will.

That is the belief of those who observed the Italian people at first hand up to Premier Mussolini's declaration of war against the United States. They admit that Italian sentiment may have changed some under the recent terrific air bombardments, but they doubt that there has been such a profound change of feeling that any propaganda-inspired animosity cannot eventually be dispelled.

**Even to those of us who were interned in Italy, the Italians with whom we came in contact showed nothing but friendship. That was true even of the detectives who guarded us. Officials of the government and the police were uniformly courteous.**

It is well known that the Italians have a particularly friendly feeling for Americans because so many Italians have settled and prospered in the United States, because tourists took millions of dollars into Italy and because Americans never tried to gain anything out of World War 1, in which they were allies of the Italians. And Italians, as a race, seem to like foreigners.

**Italians now want to get out of the war. They have long been defeatists, feeling that they could never win with the Germans, even if there was a German victory—which few of them can expect now. They are believed to be fed up with Mussolini and fascism, whose foreign policy got them into the war. They made no effort to hide their dislike, fear and distrust of the Germans.**

For this reason, the Italians are likely to welcome—eventually—any invading American troops. Not that they would scatter roses in the path of an invading army. There would be no joy in defeat.

There might be considerable bitterness toward Americans as a result of the bombardments. Neutral reports from Italy say fascist propaganda against the American fliers has had some effect on the people. Mussolini's radio hes harped on the story that American machine-gunned Italians in the street, that they dropped explosive pencils and lipsticks—booby traps against civilians.

It is feared here that this false propaganda may have turned many Italians against the Americans in the hysteria of air attacks and invasion alarms, but it is hardly conceivable to observers that the Italian people would resist the invaders, even though the army fought as long as it could hold out against a superior f-

JUL -1 1943

force.

American broadcasts beamed to Italy have promised that she shall have a just place in the New Europe, with a government of the people's own choosing. The Germans took food from Italy. The Americans would bring food to that country. Those are considered psychological factors in retaining or winning back Italian sympathies.

**Some have proposed that only American troops occupy Italy. Washington observers doubt that there will be any trouble if British, as well as American troops enter the country.**

**There has been ill-feeling among Italians toward the British in the past, stirred up partly by propaganda on the charge that Britain blocked Italian expansionist aspirations after World War I and at the time of the Ethiopian campaign.**

Little actual popular resentment toward the British has been observed or reported, however. In this regard, the observers cite the British experience in Italian Eritrea, in Libya and on Pantelleria—all occupied by British troops. Reports received here say the Italians have been, for the most part, cooperative. There has been no reported friction. Some rabid Fascists were recalcitrant, but they were locked up.

The only headache experienced by the British came from the tendency of the Italians to queue up in front of military headquarters, particularly in Tripoli, to denounce their own countrymen. The British officers had to investigate every case. Where charges were sustained they acted on them. When the denunciation was found to be motivated by personal spite alone, as in many cases, the charge was dropped and the person bringing it rebuked.

# ARMY FLIER JUMPS FROM 40,200 FEET

## He Proves Oxygen Equipment Will Work Satisfactorily at Very High Altitudes

JUL -1 1943

## HIS LEFT HAND IS FROZEN

### Jerk of 'Chute Flips Off Glove at 50 Below as He Plunges to Set Up a New Record

1943

WASHINGTON, June 30—Lieut. Col. William Randolph Lovelace 2d, a surgeon and an expert on the Army Air Forces high altitude equipment, made a parachute jump from 40,200 feet, the highest on record in this country, to convince himself and everybody else that the emergency oxygen equipment supplied to Army airmen is all that laboratory tests indicate.

It was his first jump, and he said today at a press conference that it would be his last for awhile, although his only injury was the freezing of his left hand. The jerk of his 'chute as it opened flipped off his glove in a 50-below temperature.

Otherwise, Colonel Lovelace reported, he suffered no discomforts—the regulation clothing, including oxygen mask, goggles and helmet, protected even his face from the cold.

He jumped from an Army bomber near Euphrata, Wash., Thursday. The parachute opened automatically and the shock "blacked out" the flier. He regained consciousness at about 30,000 feet, and by the time he got down to 8,000 feet he was fully recovered.

He landed in a wheatfield and was picked up immediately and taken to the Euphrata air base hospital for treatment of his frozen hand.

For twenty-three minutes and fifty-one seconds he floated down, he said, "almost exactly what laboratory calculations said it would be."

JUL -1 1943

## Mrs. Roosevelt Asserts Rumors Form Race Riots

### Says End of Unreasoning Fear Would Lessen Danger

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt asserted today that the danger of race riots such as occurred recently in Detroit could be materially lessened if individuals would scotch inflammatory rumors and stop unreasoning fear.

The First Lady told her press conference that since the Detroit race riots she has received many letters and read editorials accusing her of having fomented the bloody street fights because of her good will attitude toward Negroes.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she felt that there must be both white and colored people of good will and common sense to prevent race riots.

She explained that she canceled a visit to Detroit this week because the scheduled inspection of child care projects was "not important enough to insist on doing it now when there was something else I wanted to do." She did not state what the "something else" was.

With no more press conferences scheduled for the summer, Mrs. Roosevelt said she expected to spend a good deal of time at Hyde Park and hoped to visit her daughter, Mrs. John Boettiger, in Seattle.

## ENGINEER INDICTED AS GERMAN AGENT

Washington, June 30 (A. P.).—A Federal Grand Jury today indicted Carl Guenther Boshan Orgell, 43 years old, an engineer residing on Staten Island, New York city, on the charge of failing to disclose that he acted in behalf of the German Foreign Office and the Nazi party when he registered with the State Department as a foreign agent.

The charge was brought in Federal district court here and announced by the Justice Department, which said that Orgell had named the Volksbund Fuer Gas Deutschtum in Ausland as the foreign principal which he represented in this country and had described it as a 'private membership society whose activities were non-political and not of a propaganda nature," and had said further that it was engaged in "strictly private cultural activity."

The indictment charges, the department said, that the organization, known as V. D. A., was a propaganda agency for both the German Government and the Nazi party.

Federal investigators learned, the department said, that Orgell's activities included recruiting members for the organization and that these members then were sent propaganda material by German agencies.

## NAVY CASUALTIES

### PRISONERS OF JAPAN

TIRK, RICHARD ENOCH, ensign, 130 West 42d street, New York city.

Washington, June 30 (A. P.).—"For meritorious achievement during aerial combat while engaged on a search mission," the air medal has been awarded to Second Lieut. William J. Knapp, whose mother, Mrs. William J. Knapp Sr., resides at 30 East 42d street, New York city.

The official citation reads:

"For meritorious achievement while attached to a Marine aircraft group during aerial combat with Japanese forces in the Solomon Islands area in November, 1942. While engaged in a search mission on November 7, Second Lieut. Knapp daringly countered an attack by Japanese fighter planes and, by his skill and alert devotion to duty, shot down one enemy Zero with his fixed guns and then successfully completed his mission. Again, on November 13, he faced intense anti-aircraft fire to take part in an aggressive and vigorous attack on a Japanese battleship.

"His courageous conduct throughout these engagements was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States naval service."

### On Yale Football Team.

Lieut. Knapp, who has been missing since November 13, was a football player at Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1941. Born in Rye, N. Y., in 1919, he attended the Hill School in Pottstown, Pa., and later went to Yale. He was on the football team at Yale in 1939 and 1940, as right tackle, and was a member of the Fence Club and the Wolf's Head Society.

About a month after graduation he went into the naval flying service, and transferred to the Marines after he received his wings. He was sent overseas in August of last year.

Lieut. Knapp's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. William J. Knapp, have a home at 700 Steamboat Road, Greenwich.

Lieut. Knapp's wife, the former Miss Margaret Austin, of Santa Barbara, Cal., to whom she was married in July, 1942, lives in California. His brother, George O. Knapp 2d, is a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve.

## ARMY CASUALTIES

Washington, June 30 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today the names of eighty-six United States soldiers wounded in action in the Aleutian, North African and Pacific areas, and of a number held prisoners of war by the Japanese. Soldiers in both groups from New York and New Jersey include the following with next of kin:

### WOUNDED

#### In Aleutian Area.

NEW YORK.

OLDERS, JOHN J., private; wife, Mrs. Mary Olders, 322 Hollywood avenue, Bronx.

TALLIS, CEDRIC N., first lieutenant; brother, W. H. Tallis, 25 West 54th street, New York.

#### North African Area.

NEW YORK.

FARRELL, JOSEPH P., corporal; mother, Mrs. Mary Farrell, 438 Third avenue, New York.

LUX, GEORGE L., second lieutenant; father, Max F. Lux, 1128 Findlay avenue, New York.

### PRISONER OF JAPAN

NEW JERSEY.

LEEHAN, EDWIN D., private; father, Patrick Leehan, 40 West 35th street, Bayonne.

### AWARDS

#### Silver Star Medal

CHENOWETH, ROBERT J., corporal, 450 Summer avenue, Newark, N. J.

#### Air Medal.

KNAPP, WILLIAM J., second lieutenant, 30 East 42d street, New York City.

## *Additional Casualties Are Reported by Navy*

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP).—The Navy announced today thirteen casualties, including five dead and eight missing. This brings to 26,975 the total of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since Dec. 7, 1941. The grand total includes 7,709 dead, 4,732 wounded, 10,941 missing and 3,593 prisoners.

The casualties announced today include:

NEW YORK

Dead

CHEENEY, BARTHOLOMEW AMBROSE; reported prisoner May 14, 1943; sister, Mrs. Mildred Ann Woods, 1636 Brinkerhoff Avenue, Utica.

Missing

EFSTATHIOU, THOMAS; a marine; parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Efstathiou, 2112 Bryant Avenue, New York.

NEW JERSEY

Dead

KELLY, CHARLES RAYMOND; reported prisoner June 16, 1943; mother, Mrs. Grace D. Kelly, 648 East Second Street, Plainfield.

Missing

CERNEK, FRED ANDREW; mother, Mrs. Christina Cernek, 226 Eighth Street, Palisades Park.

CONNECTICUT

Missing

COTTON, CLARENCE; wife, Mrs. Anna E. Cotton, 360 Dixwell Avenue, New Haven.

## KUHN TAKES LEAVE OF CLINTON PRISON

Dannemora, N. Y., June 30 (A. P.).—Fritz Kuhn, the former national leader of the German-American Bund, who was paroled June 18 by the New York Parole Board in custody of the Federal Government, left Clinton Prison today, presumably headed for internment.

He was accompanied by three agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They traveled by automobile.

Clinton Prison authorities said they did not know Kuhn's destination, but the United States Department of Justice said recently he would be taken to Ellis Island and interned.

The 48-year-old former bund leader was sentenced to two and a half to five years following his conviction in November, 1939, of grand larceny and forgery involving bund funds.

His application for parole was denied in June, 1941, but the New York Parole Board announced early this month he would be paroled in custody of the Federal Government. The action followed denaturalization proceedings in which Kuhn and ten fellow former bundists were deprived of American citizenship.

## Stephan Dies Tomorrow Unless White House Acts

### Gallows Assembled for Dawn Execution in Treason Case

DETROIT, June 30 (AP).—Unless President Roosevelt grants an eleventh-hour commutation, fifty-two-year-old Max Stephan, convicted of treason for aiding the flight of a German flying officer from a Canadian prison camp, will die on the gallows before dawn Friday at the Milan (Mich.) Federal Correctional Institution.

Twice granted stays of execution by the United States Supreme Court in order that he might utilize all avenues of appeal, the German-born former owner of a Detroit restaurant has lived nearly eight months beyond the Nov. 13 date first set for the hanging. Three times the Supreme Court has refused to review the case, appealed from the Federal District Court, but Stephan's attorney, Nicholas Salowich, expressed the belief today that a Presidential reprieve would again postpone the execution.

Hope for clemency diminished, however, as workmen prepared the gallows. Plans provide for the completion of the hanging in time for evidences of the execution to be removed before the regular prison routine starts at 6 a. m. Friday.

Oberleutnant Hans Peter Krug, the Nazi officer whose flight from Canada Stephan was accused of assisting in April, 1942, was recaptured in San Antonio, Tex., and returned to Canada.

## *PLANE CRASH KILLS 10*

Alamogordo, N. M., June 30 (A. P.).—Ten officers and men were killed and one man injured in the crash of a large Army bomber near the Alamagordo air base yesterday, the Public Relations Office disclosed today.

Lieut. Tom R. White, assistant public relations officer, said the ship was a routine training flight.

Staff Sergt. Jimmie V. Staffiera of Westville, N. J., was named as the injured crewman. His condition was not disclosed.

The dead included:

Tech. Sergt Franklin C. Houseman, Palatine, N. Y., ad Staff Sergt. Wilbur H. Zimmerman, Glendale, N. Y.

## Knox Sees 3 to 4 Years' War

### Says Time Is Near for Effectuating United Nations' Victory Strategy.

JUL -1 1943

Coronado, Cal., June 30 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Knox believes that the time is approaching when the United Nations can put into effect the final strategy for victory, but it may take from three to four more years to crush the Axis.

Addressing a meeting of high ranking officers of the armed forces and officials of San Diego city and county, Mr. Knox paid tribute to the swift and efficient rearmament of the nation during the last eighteen months.

He was equally empratic in discussing the role the United States must play in the post war world.

He warned that despite the jittery state of mind of the Axis in Europe, Japan is strengthening herself in the Pacific.

"After six months of Japanese victories following Pearl Harbor," he said, "we now see Japan—and I say this with caution—digging in, determined to hold the possessions she already has acquired."

He asserted that the Japanese fleet has declined a couple of chances given it by American naval forces to come out and fight in recent months.

#### Admits Some Mistakes.

Conceding that errors have been made, he said:

"There will always be blundering under the pressure of war. But we've done something that never has been done before. We've equipped an army of 6,000,000 men and put into the air the greatest armada the world has ever seen. We also provided England with the beginning of a rearmament program after she lost nearly everything at Dunkirk.

"Now we can be confident of victory, though it may be costly and postponed."

Post-war participation in some sort of world organization will be necessary for the United States as a means of self-preservation, the Navy Secretary said.

"As soon as the conflict is over we're going to be assailed by the cry of isolationists who will want us to come home and stay out of a world organization," he declared.

"I think we realize now that we are living in a world with neighbors, and that we no longer are an island of prosperity in a world of poverty. Part of the defense of our liberty lies in helping others to be free."

The war will have been fought to no purpose, he said, unless it brings security and a stable world economy in its wake. There will be security, he added, if it is forced by those who demand it.

## Knox Says Foe Will Feel Blow In Pacific Soon

### Asserts Offensive Power Will Rest With Allies Until the War Is Won

LOS ANGELES, June 30 (AP).—Power to decide where the next blow will be struck in the Pacific "now rests with our side, and it will continue to rest with us for the duration," Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, asserted today.

He also predicted that the Germans and Italians will not be able to interrupt supply lines for "invasions" of Europe and that the Japanese will not have to wait long to learn about America's strategic decisions.

Addressing a rally inaugurating

JUL -1 1943

1943

30.24—5533

a campaign to sell enough war bonds to buy a cruiser to be named the U. S. S. Los Angeles, Mr. Knox said:

"There is no branch of the Axis armed forces today—either to the east or the west of us—which cannot testify to the growing power of the United States and the United Nations.

"These Nazi and Italian forces were not able to cut or interrupt our supply lines to Africa, and they will not be able to halt the communications and supply lines which will lead to other invasions on European soil.

"In the Pacific, the Japanese are no longer in position to decide where the next blow will be struck.

**U. S. Forces Growing Steadily**

"Our forces in the Pacific, in all categories, are steadily being strengthened, and with very definite ends in view. I can promise you that the Japanese will not have to wait too long a time to learn about some of these decisions."

Earlier, at a press conference, Mr. Knox referred to the new American offensive in the central Solomons as the beginning of an attack on Munda Bay and surrounding enemy bases. He said he had heard only word of mouth accounts of the new operation, and, shown a newspaper bearing the Navy's disclosure earlier in the day, commented "that's interesting, isn't it?"

Mr. Knox declared the United States never has regarded the Pacific war as of importance secondary to the conflict in Europe.

He expressed himself as "tremendously pleased" with American weapons, asserting that there never have been ships so heavily armed as those combating the Axis, and that better planes than those of the United States do not exist.

Discussing strengthening of the American Navy, Mr. Knox said that in the year ending tomorrow, new construction of combatant ships will have increased by more than six times over the first year of the nation's new building program.

**Cites Japanese Strength**

"But that is not the entire story," he continued. "In the six months remaining in this year of 1943, we will complete more new combatant ships than we completed in the twelve months between July 1, 1942, and July 1, 1943. And we will go into 1944 still producing at top speed."

In an earlier address at Coronado, Mr. Knox warned that despite the Axis's "jittery state of mind" in Europe, Japan is strengthening herself in the Pacific. "After six months of Japanese victories following Pearl Harbor," he said, "we now see Japan—and I say this with caution—digging in determined to hold the possessions she already has acquired."

He asserted the Japanese fleet has declined a "couple of chances given it by American naval forces to come out and fight" in recent months.

# MARTINIQUE SEEKS TERMS FROM U. S.

## Admiral Robert Wants Envoy Sent To Island—Two Conditions Stipulated

JUL -1 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

New York, June 30—Admiral Georges Robert, Vichy French High Commissioner of Martinique, has asked the United States Government to send an envoy "to fix the terms for a change of French authority" on the Caribbean island, the Martinique radio reported tonight in a broadcast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

The broadcast declared that Robert had taken the step "to avoid bloodshed" and had made his request to the United States "under the double condition of their renewing the guarantee to maintain French sovereignty in these islands, and of the non-intervention of American forces."

The broadcast, in the French language, presented Robert's statement as a "communique to the population."

**Reports Of Disorders**

There have been several recent reports of disorders in Martinique.

The FCC text of the broadcast, which was marred by poor reception, follows:

"Communique to the population:

"In order to avoid bloodshed between the French and . . . the . . . I have asked the Government of the United States, under the double condition of their renewing the guarantee to maintain French sovereignty in these islands, and of the non-intervention of American forces, to send a plenipotentiary to fix the terms for a change of French authority.

". . . my duty to the people and the Marshal. . . .

"(Signed) Admiral Robert."

**Relations Severed**

Presumbly Robert's allusion to a change of French authority meant that he was willing to permit the island to divorce itself from Vichy and associate itself with the French National Committee of General Giraud and General de Gaulle which has been set up in North Africa.

Diplomatic relations between the United States and the French island were severed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull on April 30 and shortly after that Hull announced that the United States navy was keeping a close watch over the island.

French Guiana, a member of the French Antilles over which Robert governed, broke away from Vichy in March and now is headed by a commissioner appointed by Giraud. The other member of the Antilles group is the island of Guadaloupe.

**New York, June 30 (AP)—The Berlin radio, in a special broadcast from Cologne tonight, said that four large British time bombs are known to be still buried in the Cologne Cathedral.**

**The broadcast, recorded by NBC, said "every precaution is being taken to minimize their damage when they do go off."**

# Sergt. Henry Crain, Writer, Missing in Fortress Action

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, June 30.—Staff Sergt. Henry Maurice Crain, 41, former newspaperman and author and the oldest gunner at the bomber base in England where he was stationed, was reported yesterday by the War Department as "missing in action."

A message to his wife, Miss Annie Laurie Williams, New York literary agent, said Sergt. Crain was missing since June 22. He was a radio operator and ball turret gunner on a Flying Fortress.

# ARMS-BUILDING LETDOWN LAID TO GOOD NEWS

# Forced To Send Training Weapons Overseas, Says Somervell

## May Output $106,783,000 Below Month's $1,600,941,000 Quota

JUL -1 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

New York, June 30—Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding general of the Army Service Forces, said in a magazine article released today that the army was so short of weapons and material that equipment used in training soldiers was being sent abroad for combat use.

Somervell, writing in *Mill and Factory*, a trade publication for industrial management, asserted that May output for the army's supply program was $106,783,000 under the month's quota of $1,600,941,000. He attributed the drop to a number of factors, including floods, labor shortages and turnover, work stoppage, but primarily to the "sedative" effect of good news from the battle fronts.

**Cites Over-Confidence**

"One of the most important causes was overconfidence on the part of some segments of industry, labor and the public—the growing, false and damaging impression that we've got the war won, that we can let up now in the intensity of our efforts and that we can now begin planning for early resumption of manufacture of non-essential consumer goods, which the war has denied us," the supply chief said.

"This is happening at a time when we are so short of weapons and materiel that we are having to take equipment being used to train our growing army in this country and send it abroad for combat use. This not only seriously impairs our training program, but affects the morale of the troops."

**Early Reduction**

Somervell said that the original 1943 military strategy, laid out by the combined chiefs of staff with the approval of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill, called for war machinery, equipment and supplies costing $92,000,000,000. The War Production Board, he said, reported such a program was beyond the capacity of the nation and the estimate was revised to $75,000,000,000.

"Since our first and greatest need was for aircraft, cargo ships and navy combat vessels, the major part of the reduction in 1943 goals had to be absorbed by the army ground supply program," he said.

"This meant a twenty-five per cent. cut in the schedules the army had planned for the year — one fourth less equipment than the army had determined to be necessary to accomplish the tasks assigned to it."

**Gains Through April**

Under the program, steady scheduled increases in production were achieved through April, he said, but added that "even with this schedule met, the army will not be fully equipped until well into 1944."

Somervell said that "by far the greater part of the failure was due to the psychological letdown—the overconfidence that has swept the country with favorable news from the battle front."

# Tokio Radio Reports 'Rights' in Shanghai Restored to Chinese

## Agreement With Puppet Regime at Nanking Signed by Japanese

JUL -1 1943

By the Associated Press.

Signing of an agreement between the Japanese government and the puppet Chinese regime at Nanking whereby administrative rights in the former International Settlement at Shanghai have been "restored to the Chinese" was announced by the Tokio radio in a broadcast recorded today by the Associated Press.

The agreement was hailed by Japanese propagandists as "a major turning point in Chinese-Japanese relations." The agreement, the broadcast said, was signed in Nanking.

Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo, the broadcast said, declared in a special statement that the agreement was in conformity with Japan's Pacific war aims "to crush British-American ambitions of grasping hegemony in East Asia." The war, he added, has enabled Asiatics "to recover their inherent human rights."

"The very existence of international concessions in China has been one of the greatest obstacles to the renaissance in China, just as they have been a cancerous impediment to the construction of a Greater East Asia," Tojo said.

"The fact that these age-long evils are about to be eradicated by the concerted efforts of Japan and China is indeed deply significant, inasmuch as it will further promote development of the new relations between Japan and China • • • and will serve to clarify again the true nature of the reconstruction of Asia."

Under the terms of the agreement, the Chinese puppet government will assume control of the settlement August 18. It provides that "concrete matters" pertaining to the agreement shall be decided by "consultation" between Japanese and Chinese officials in the localities affected.

## JAPAN PREDICTS DRIVE

### Says Allies Have 2,200 Planes in Australian Sector

The Berlin radio broadcast yesterday a Tokyo dispatch asserting that Allied air forces in the South Pacific were making extensive preparations, which the Japanese interpreted as indicating plans for an offensive north of Australia. The broadcast was recorded in New York by The Associated Press.

It said that July and August provided the most favorable weather for air operations north of Australia and declared that the Allies had 2,000 airplanes concentrated by the end of April in the Australian sector, to which, it said, 200 were added during May.

"Another reason for expecting the Allies to make a third attempt at an offensive in the area north of Australia," it said, "is their failure to break through Japanese fortifications from India to Burma.

"It is believed here [Tokyo] that the Allies after occupying Attu themselves no longer deem the Aleutian area a promising base for further offensive operations."

# What's Behind The War News

By GLENN BABB

The general pattern of the United Nations' Summer campaigns is now strongly indicated. The American landing on Rendova Island in the Central Solomons and Prime Minister Churchill's cryptic reference to heavy fighting in the Mediterranean set the seal on hints already gathering as to the direction of the Allies' next big moves.

The thrust into the Central Solomons, announced yesterday by the Navy, shows the general line of the South Pacific offensive for which the United States Navy and Army have been gathering striking power. It does not, however, disclose its further objectives and ultimate goals or whether it will reach as far as Rabaul, the chief Japanese base in the islands above Australia, or even beyond. All this doubtless depends on the quality of the enemy's counter-action.

One thing is certain. The offensive, of which the Rendova landing may be only a preliminary diversion, is calculated to make the Japanese stand and fight another of those devastating battles of attrition—in the air and on land and sea—such as they lost on Guadalcanal and New Guinea last Winter and thus far have avoided in the Aleutians. The enemy must fight such a battle or abandon prizes of great strategic importance.

As for the Mediterranean the pathways followed daily and nightly by the Allied air forces across the Mediterranean to Sicily, Sardinia, Southern Italy and more recently to Greece mark the routes by which mighty blows will be delivered by sea and land "before the leaves of Autumn fall," to quote Churchill's speech at the Guildhall.

**Allies Gain at Sea**

Meanwhile, with July at hand and the second quarter of 1943 ended—a period so critical in the battle of the Atlantic—the Allies are able to see in the results of that conflict a victory which Churchill ranked as "no less notable" than the triumph in Tunisia. This should be done, however, with due consideration to Churchill's warning that "we must not assume that this great improvement will be maintained or that bad patches do not lie ahead' 'and that "we must redouble our efforts and ingenuity."

"More than 30 U-boats were certainly destroyed in the month of May," Churchill said. The battle ended 'in the complete defeat of the U-boat attack." And although "the U-boats have recoiled to lick their wounds and mourn their dead" and the Allies convoys are not undergoing serious attacks at the present time, Hitler's submarine losses for June also "have been most solid and encouraging."

An indication of these "solid and encouraging" results was given Monday by Malcolm MacDonald, British high commissioner to Canada, who disclosed that 14 submarines had been destroyed in the last fortnight, indicating a con-

JUL -1 1943

1943

tinuation of the May rate of one a day. There is convincing evidence now that the pace of kills definitely has passed Germany's replacement capacity. Authoritative information reaching London put the May U-boat output at 23, and the curve is descending under the hammer blows of the British and American air forces on the factories and ports that make and assemble the submarines.

**Cut U-boat Strength**

This margin still is small but there is sound justification for believing that it will grow and that the effect, as the U-boat flotillas are whittled down, on the morale of the German Navy and German people will be tremendous. For, as Churchill pointed out, German leadership has tried to assuage the anguish of its people under the punishment from the air by the hope of great accomplishments by Admiral Doenitz' undersea fleet.

Against the waning fortunes of the U-boats is set the titanic record of the American shipbuilding industry, supplemented by the shipyards of Britain and Canada. The total output for June, Churchill disclosed, was between seven and ten times the Allies' shipping losses for the month. We know that the American output alone for May was 175 ships of 1,782,000 deadweight tons and it is a safe assumption that the British and Canadian contribution brought the total close to 2,000,000 tons.

The June figures probably will not be less. With losses of only one-tenth or one-seventh that figure, say 200,000 to 300,000 tons, the margin of gain is well above 1,500,000 tons for June and for three months now it has run well above 1,000,000 tons. In a year this means a gain in ship tonnage which, added to such factors as the reopening of the Mediterranean, means a tremendous addition to the war making capacity of the United Nations.

This whole shipping situation procably is much more favorable than the estimates on which the calculations of the Casablanca and Washington war councils were based and may make possible an advancement of the schedules there arranged for the successive blows against Hitler's beleaguered fortress.

PEOPLE HERE WITH ASTONISHMENT AND DISPLEASURE."

THE DISPATCH WAS WIDELY PUBLISHED IN BRITAIN. THE LONDON TIMES REFERRED TO SIMPSON AS "ONE OF THE MOST EXPERIENCED WRITERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS." HIS DISPATCH WAS BASED ON INFORMATION FROM HIGHEST AUTHORITIES WHO COULD NOT BE QUOTED BY NAME. IT SAID:

"THE WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT WAS REVEALED TONIGHT AS READY TO BACK UP GENERAL EISENHOWER, ALLIED SUPREME COMMANDER IN FRENCH AFRICA, TO THE LIMIT IN WHATEVER STEPS HE MAY FIND NECESSARY TO ELIMINATE ANY THREAT TO SUCCESS CREATED BY THE POLITICAL CONTROVERSY BETWEEN GENERALS CHARLES DE GAULLE AND HENRI GIRAUD, HEADING RIVAL FRENCH FACTIONS."

JUL -1 1943

REFERRING TO HIS AUTHORITIES, SIMPSON CONTINUED:

"IN PRESENTING A SUMMARY OF THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY TOWARD THE FRENCH POLITICAL CONTROVERSY IN NORTH AFRICA, THESE AUTHORITIES WERE FURTHER ABLE TO STATE THAT THE WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT EXPECTS GENERAL EISENHOWER TO TOLERATE IN NORTH FRICA NO DE GAULLIST OR OTHER FRENCH ACTIVITIES WHICH WOULD IN ANY WAY:

"1. DELAY EXECUTION OF PROJECTED ALLIED AGGRESSIVE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THAT THEATER.

"2. JEOPARDIZE ANGLO-AMERICAN--AND FRENCH-VITAL SUPPLY LINES IN NORTH AND WEST AFRICA.

"3. UNDERMINE THE MORALE OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FRENCH FORCES COMMANDED BY GENERAL GIRAUD UNDER GENERAL EISENHOWER, OR MILITATE AGAINST THEIR EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION IN THE PROJECTED TRANS-MEDITERRANEAN OPERATIONS."

JUL -1 1943

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN SAID:

"THE MESSAGE SENT BY A COMMENTATOR OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OF AMERICA ON THE SUBJECT OF THE TREATMENT OF THE LEADERS AT ALGIERS WILL BE READ BY MOST PEOPLE HERE WITH ASTONISHMENT AND DISPLEASURE.

"IT READS LIKE A GRATUITOUS INSULT TO DE GAULLE, TO THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION AND TO FRANCE. ITS TONE IS THAT OF REPROOF TO A NUMBER OF TIRESOME AND UNIMPORTANT PEOPLE ENGAGED IN TRIVIAL DISPUTES X X X."

THE FRENCH COMMITTEE INCLUDES MEN OF DISTINCTION WHO HAVE MADE "GOOD PROGRESS TOWARD A SETTLEMENT OF DIFFICULT AND COMPLICATED PROBLEMS," THE GUARDIAN SAID, ADDING:

"THEN SUDDENLY THE WORLD IS INFORMED THAT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

JUL -1 1943

LONDON, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN ASSERTED IN ITS MAIN EDITORIAL TODAY THAT A DISPATCH WRITTEN JUNE 27 BY KIRKE SIMPSON OF THE WASHINGTON STAFF OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, DISCUSSING THE FRENCH POLITICAL SITUATION IN NORTH AFRICA "WILL BE READ BY MOST

JUL -1 1943

JUL -1 1943

1943

30.24— 5535

UNITED STATES WANTS TO MAKEMIT KNOW THAT IT WILL STAND FOR NO NONSENSE FROM THESE FRACTIOUS INTRIGUERS, AND THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ENTIRELY AGREES WITH THAT ATTITUDE. FEW WILL BELIEVE THAT THE COMMENTATOR IS ENTITLED TO SPEAK FOR THE SERIOUS, OFFICIAL OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES. FEWER STILL WILL BELIEVE THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH ITS PUBLICATION."

(ON THIS POINT THE SIMPSON DISPATCH SAID: "ALTHOUGH BOTH GENERAL EISENHOWER AND WASHINGTON AUTHORITIES ARE STANDING STRICTLY ALOOF FROM FRENCH FACTIONAL POLITICAL WRANGLING PRECIPITATED BY DE GAULLE AND HIS ADHERENTS, FULL BRITISH COOPERATION IS ASSURED, WHATEVER THE EFFECT ON DE GAULLE'S STATUS OR AMBITIONS. THAT WAS MADE PLAIN TODAY BY ONE INFORMANT WHOSE KNOWLEDGE OF THE SITUATION IN FRENCH AFRICA AND ALL OF ITS COMPLEX RAMIFICATIONS CAN NOT BE QUESTIONED.")

THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN CONTINUED: JUL -1 1943

"TO ACT AS IF FRANCE HAS FORFEITED HER RIGHT TO MANAGE HER OWN AFFAIRS, TO PUSH HER COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION ON ONE SIDE, AND TO TALK, AS THIS MESSAGE TALKS, OF IMPOSING AMERICAN DISCIPLINE ON FRENCH POLITICS, IS TO CHALLENGE THE SELF-RESPECT OF A GREAT, SENSITIVE PEOPLE. THAT POLICY IS AS SHORTSIGHTED AS IT IS UNJUST." A166

AN EDITORIAL IN THE YORKSHIRE POST SAID:

"THE RATHER CURIOUS STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS ON THE AUTHORITY OF ITS WASHINGTON COMMENTATOR X X X AMOUNTS TO A NOT OVER-POLITE HINT TO DE GAULLE THAT HE BETTER BEHAVE HIMSELF OR WASHINGTON WILL SEE THAT HE IS PUT IN HIS PLACE. X X X NOTHING WOULD DO MORE TO MAKE GIRAUD UNPOPULAR IN OCCUPIED FRANCE THAN ANY SUGGESTION THAT AMERICAN INFLUENCES ARE AIMING TO THRUST HIM UPON THE FRENCH PEOPLE AS THEIR LEADER AT DE GAULLE'S EXPENSE."

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

LONDON —MAJ. GEN. IRA C. EAKER, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. EIGHTH ARMY AIR FORCE, SAID RECENTLY THE STEADY POUNDING OF GERMANY FROM THE AIR WAS INTENDED TO "DESTROY THE ENEMY'S WILL TO FIGHT AND REDUCE HIS MEANS TO FIGHT." JUL -1 1943

TODAY, THERE IS CONSIDERABLE EVIDENCE THAT GREAT PROGRESS IS BEING MADE ALONG BOTH LINES. AND THE EVIDENCE IS MOUNTING.

FURTHERMORE, THE OFFENSIVE IS NOT EXPECTED TO REACH FULL SCALE PROPORTIONS UNTIL LATE IN THE SUMMER, EAKER SAID.

OPINIONS FROM INFORMED CIRCLES BOIL DOWN TO [redacted] A GENERAL PREDICTION THAT LATE SUMMER WILL SEE THE AMERICANS STRIKING NIGHTLY AT THE ENEMY'S MEANS AND THE BRITISH DELIVERING MASSIVE BLOWS AT HIS WILL — WITH HIS PRODUCTION ALSO ON THE ALLIED GOAL POST.

ALL OF WHICH MEANS THAT (A) THE USAAF, OPERATING PRINCIPALLY BY DAY,

JUL -1 1943

1943

WILL HURL MEDIUM-SIZED AIR FLEETS AGAINST SCORES OF SMALL TARGETS TO CAUSE, BY PRECISION BOMBING, A MINIMUM OF CIVILIAN CASUALTIES WHILE DEALING TELLING BLOWS; AND (B) THE RAF, BY NIGHT, WILL CONTINUE TO SMASH CITIES WITH SATURATION, AREA BOMBING WHICH MOWS GREAT PATHS OF DESTRUCTION AND INEVITABLY MUST CAUSE HIGH CASUALTIES AMONG CIVILIANS.

THIS BASIC DIFFERENCE IS DICTATED ONLY BY THE WEAPONS AND TRAINING OF EACH FORCE, PLUS THE UNANIMOUS DESIRE TO CLEAN UP THE JOB FAST AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE COST IN HUMAN LIFE.

WHILE NEITHER FORCE LIKES TO KILL CIVILIANS, THE COMMANDERS ARE CONVINCED THAT NON-COMBATANTS MUST DIE, AND ANYTHING THAT WOULD WEAKEN THE BOMBING OFFENSIVE TO ANY DEGREE WOULD SHOW UP IN GREATER CASUALTIES AMONG UNITED NATIONS SOLDIERS IN THE INVASION.

JUL -1 1943

ANY WELL-INFORMED USAAF OFFICER, IF ASKED WHY AMERICA DID NOT USE HUNDREDS OF PLANES IN SINGLE RAIDS LIKE THE BRITISH, WOULD PROBABLY REPLY THAT "TO SATURATE DEFENSE BY SHEER WEIGHT OF NUMBERS YOU MUST PUT YOUR PLANES OVER A RELATIVELY LARGE AREA QUICKLY AND GET THEM OUT QUICKLY...THAT IS THE BEST TECHNIQUE AT NIGHT WHEN DARKNESS FORCES YOU TO POUR A GREAT WEIGHT OF EXPLOSIVES INTO AN AREA PERHAPS AS MUCH AS A MILE SQUARE IN ORDER TO ENSURE

GETTING HITS ON YOUR PRIMARY TARGETS."

"BUT IF WE WERE TO TURN TO AREA BOMBING IN ORDER TO SECURE THE DEFENSIVE ADVANTAGES OF SATURATION," HE WOULD SAY, "IT WOULD MEAN THAT WE WERE ABANDONING ONE OF OUR GREAT ASSETS — OUR PRECISION BOMBSIGHT AND OUR ABILITY TO USE IT."

HE WOULD SAY A RELATIVELY SMALL NUMBER — COMPARED WITH THE RAF FLEETS — OF U.S. FLYING FORTRESSES OR LIBERATORS COULD PRETTY WELL DESTROY ANY GIVEN TARGET WHILE PROTECTING ITSELF SUFFICIENTLY TO RETURN WITH FIVE PER CENT IN LOSSES, OR LESS, IF IT ISN'T GANGED BY AN EXCEPTIONALLY BIG FIGHTER FORCE.

"AND THAT'S WHERE WE'LL BE ABLE TO MAKE USE OF OUR NUMBERS AS OUR FORCE DROPS," HE WOULD SAY. "INSTEAD OF SENDING ONE OR TWO MEDIUM SIZED FORCES INTO THE SAME AREA WITH THE RISK THAT ONE MAY BE CAUGHT BY A HUGE CONCENTRATION — AS HAPPENED IN THE KIEL FORCE IN THE KIEL-BREMEN RAID OF JUNE 13 — WE'LL SEND THREE OR FOUR OR KEMR FIVE OR MORE SO THAT THE ENEMY WILL FIND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO

JUL -1 1943

JUL -1 1943

1943

30.24—5537

CONCENTRATE HIS FIGHTERS ON ANY ONE WITHOUT LEAVING OTHER TARGETS IN THE AREA ALMOST UNDEFENDED. AND HE KNOWS WELL WHAT WE CAN DO TO HIS U-BOAT PENS, FACTORIES AND DOCKS IF HE HASN'T ENOUGH FIGHTERS AGAINST US."

RAF BOMBERS COULD NOT USE THIS TECHNIQUE. THEY LACK THE BOMBSIGHT AND TRAINING IN ITS USE. BESIDES, THE PRESENT BOMBER HASN'T THE FIREPOWER TO ALLOW IT TO OPERATE IN DAYTIME WITHOUT PROHIBITIVE LOSSES.

ON A RATIO BASIS, RAF NIGHT LOSSES USUALLY RUN HIGHER THAN USAAF DAY LOSSES.

JUL -1 1943

EXACT ESTIMATES ON EFFECTS OF BOMBINGS ON MORALE AND PRODUCTION ARE NOT POSSIBLE, BUT THE GERMANS, THEMSELVES, HAVE TESTIFIED ON THE FIRST SCORE AND UNDERGROUND REPORTS DRAW A HEARTENING PICTURE OF DECLINING OUTPUT.

NO ONE CLAIMS THE AIR WAR TO BE A SOLE INFLUENCE. THE NAVAL BLOCKADE, COSTLY DEFEATS FOR THE ENEMY AT STALINGRAD AND IN TUNISIA ARE INTERWOVEN WITH OTHER FACTORS. BUT, REGARDLESS OF EXACT CAUSES, THERE ARE THESE ESTABLISHED FACTS AND ESTIMATES;

JUL -1 1943

FIRST, GERMAN HOME PROPAGANDA DEPICTS [redacted] THE BOMB DAMAGE GRIMLY, TO AROUSE THE REICH TO GREATER EFFORTS; SECOND, DECLINING PRODUCTION MAY WELL BE DELAYING OR CURTAILING AN OFFENSIVE AGAINST RUSSIA; THIRD, TANK PRODUCTION

IS REPORTED LESS THAN HALF OF WHAT IT WAS AT PEAK, PLANE OUTPUT NOT MORE THAN 60 PER CENT, SUBMARINES FAR SHORT DESPITE TOP PRIORITIES.

THE NAZI PROPAGANDA MACHINE CLINGS TO HOPES OF CHECKING THE DOWNPOUR OF BOMBS BY SHINING NEUTRAL AND ALLIED PUBLIC OPINION, AND MEANTIME IS FEEDING THE GERMAN PEOPLE STARK WAR HORROR TO [redacted]. A RECENT NAZI BROADCAST SAID "EVEN SOLDIERS FROM THE EASTERN FRONT PASS THROUGH THESE (BOMBED) TOWNS IN SILENCE AND BOW TO THE UNIMAGINABLE SUFFERINGS AND SACRIFICES OF THESE PEOPLE."

JUL -1 1943

A FOREIGN SOURCE IN LONDON HAS DISCLOSED THAT REPORTS FROM UNDERGROUND CONTACTS GAVE GERMANY'S MAY PRODUCTION OF AIRPLANES AS ONLY 1,730 AS COMPARED WITH A MONTHLY PEAK OF ABOUT 2,500 IN 1941-42. THE FIGURE WAS BROKEN DOWN INTO 950 FIGHTERS AND 600 BOMBING TYPES, WITH BUT 70 FOUR-ENGINED CRAFT.

JUL -1 1943

1943

WITH 700 ESTIMATED FOR ITALY, THE EUROPEAN AXIS PLANE PRODUCTION WAS PUT AT LESS THAN 2,500. THE UNITED STATES ALONE PRODUCED 7,000 PLANES THAT MONTH.

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OTHER FIGURES SHOWED ONLY 600 TANKS BUILT, INCLUDING ABOUT 200 MARK SIXES, AS AGAINST A PEAK LEVEL OF SOME 1,500; AND ONLY 23 U-BOATS COMPLETED AS AGAINST A GOAL OF ONE OR MORE A DAY.

JUL -1 1943

THESE DECLINES HAVE ADDED SIGNIFICANCE AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF GREAT EQUIPMENT LOSSES IN TUNISIA AND RUSSIA AND IN THE AIR WAR OVER EUROPE.

THERE HAVE BEEN ESTIMATES THAT THE AXIS ARMY OF 250,000 IN TUNISIA HAD TO BE NEARLY COMPLETELY RE-EQUIPPED THREE TIMES TO MAKE UP LOSSES. IN RUSSIA, BETWEEN NOVEMBER AND MARCH, MOSCOW REPORTED THE CAPTURE OR DESTRUCTION OF 20,000 GUNS AND 150,000 TRUCKS AND THE RUSSIANS CLAIMED THE DESTRUCTION OF MORE THAN 3,300 NAZI PLANES IN SIX WEEKS OF FIGHTING. AMERICAN AND BRITISH AIR FORCES OPERATING FROM BRITAIN SHOT DOWN MORE THAN 400 PLANES IN MAY.

THE CLOSING PHASES OF THE TUNISIAN FIGHT COST THE ENEMY MORE THAN 2,000 PLANES.

BEST ADVICES HERE INDICATE THAT OVER THE PAST FEW MONTHS THE GERMAN AIR FORCE'S REPLACEMENTS HAVE NOT EQUALLED ITS LOSSES AND THE FORCE, THEREFORE, IS BEING DESTROYED SLOWLY. OPERATIONAL RESERVES ONCE FIGURED AT AROUND 20,000 OR MORE PLANES OF ALL TYPES MAY NOW BE LESS THAN THAT, INCLUDING OBSOLETE TYPES OF SCANT BATTLE WORTH.

JUL -1 1943

LONDON, JUNE 30-(AP)--DAMAGE DONE TO THE GERMAN INDUSTRIAL CITY OF DORTMUND BY THE RAF'S ENEMY 2,000-TON RAID OF MAY 29 WAS EVEN GREATER THAN WAS FIRST BELIEVED, ALTHOUGH IT WAS DESCRIBED THEN AS PROBABLY THE MOST DAMAGED CITY IN GERMANY, THE AIR MINISTRY NEWS SERVICE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

JUL -1 1943

EXAMINATION OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF FOUR SMALL BUT IMPORTANT INDUSTRIAL AREAS IN DORTMUND NOT COVERED BY EARLIER RECONNAISSANCE SHOWED THAT FOUR MORE CONCERNS OF THE HUGE HOESCH STEEL WORKS WERE DESTROYED, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

TWO COLLIERIES ALSO WERE FOUND TO HAVE BEEN HEAVILY DAMAGED AND PROBABLY PUT OUT OF PRODUCTION AND 400 ADDITIONAL BUSINESS HOUSES EITHER

JUL -1 1943

1943

30.24—5539

DESTROYED OR DAMAGED.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID A BIG SNYTHETIC OIL PLANT WAS HIT AND "JUDGING FROM PHOTOGRAPHS, APPEARS TO BE NO LONGER WORKING." THE HOESCH STEEL WORKS LOST SOME OF ITS LARGE ROLLING MILLS, AND NUMEROUS OTHER BUILDINGS, INCLUDING A CEMENT WORKS, WERE DESTROYED OR DAMAGED, THE NEWS SERVICE SAID.

JUL -1 1943

(AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JULY 1)

- - -

ALLIED AERIAL
BLOWS TO REACH
CRESCENDO LATER

- - -

NAZI PRODUCTION
IN MAY CUT TO
1,730 PLANES (900)

- - -

JUL -1 1943

JUL -1 1943

BY LEWIS HAWKINS

(ADVANCE) LONDON--(AP)--THE NAZI AIR FORCE, FACING A RISING CRESCRENDO OF ALLIED BOMBING ATTACKS WHICH ARE EXPECTED TO REACH THEIR PEAK IN LATE SUMMER, RECEIVED ONLY 1,730 NEW PLANES IN MAY, ACCORDING TO A RELIABLE SOURCE HERE WITH UNDERGROUND CONTACTS.

IN THE SAME TIME, 400 PLANES WERE LOST ON THE WESTERN AIR FRONT ALONE, NOT TO MENTION 1,700 DESTROYED IN THE LAST DAYS IN TUNISIA AND THOUSANDS CLAIMED BY THE RUSSIANS.

AND SO, WITH DWINDLING FORCES, THE LUFTWAFFE FACES WHAT MAJ.GEN. IRA EAKER, COMMANDER OF THE EIGHTH USAAF, DESCRIBED AS A CAMPAIGN TO "DESTROY THE ENEMY'S WILL TO FIGHT AND REDUCE HIS MEANS TO FIGHT."

HE SAID THE AIR OFFENSIVE WOULD NOT REACH FULL SCALE UNTIL LATE SUMMER, BUT THERE ALREADY IS MOUNTING EVIDENCE OF PROGRESS.

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JUL -1 1943

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ALL OF WHICH MEANS THAT (A) THE USAAF, OPERATING PRINCIPALLY BY DAY, WILL HURL MEDIUM-SIZED AIR FLEETS AGAINST SCORES OF SMALL TARGETS TO CAUSE, BY RECISION BOMBING, A MINIMUM OF CIVILIAN CASUALTIES WHILE DEALING TELLING BLOWS; AND (B) THE RAF, BY NIGHT, WILL CONTINUE TO SMASH CITIES WITH SATURATION, AREA BOMBING WHICH MOWS GREAT PATHS OF DESTRUCTION AND INEVITABLY MUST CAUSE HIGH CASUALTIES AMONG CIVILIANS.

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JUL -1 1943

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JUL -1 1943

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JUL -1 1943

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JUL -1 1943

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JUL -1 1943

1943

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JUL -1 1943

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JUL -1 1943

(END AP SPECIAL ADVANCE FOR AMS OF THURSDAY, JULY 1--SENT JUNE 29)

30.24--5541

AERIAL SEPARATE

LONDON, JUNE 30-(AP)-ALLIED FLIERS ON OFFENSIVE PATROLS AGAINST AXIS TRANSPORTATION IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM TODAY SHOT UP MORE THAN 20 LOCOMOTIVES TO BOOST THE BAG TO WELL OVER 30 IN THE LAST 24 HOURS.

THE AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE SAID MUSTANGS, TYPHOONS AND SPITFIRES PARTICIPATED IN THESE FORAYS, WHICH HAVE PLAYED HAVOC WITH CONTINENTAL TRANSPORT SERVICES.

JUL -1 1943

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE "TRAINBUSTERS" WERE CREDITED WITH GETTING 19 OF THE "MORE THAN 20 LOCOMOTIVES" REPORTED IN A SUPPLEMENTARY

THE BULLETIN SAID THAT TWO CANADIAN FLIERS, FLIGHT OFFICER A. COLLINS OF RENFREW, ONT., AND FLIGHT OFFICER FRANK HANTON OF KENORA, ONT., A FORMER MINOR LEAGUE HOCKEY PROFESSIONAL, DAMAGED 14 OF THE LOCOMOTIVES IN 55 MINUTES.

"WE FOUND THE FIRST TRAIN A FEW MINUTES AFTER WE CROSSED THE COAST AND GAVE IT SEVERAL LONG BURSTS OF FIRE," COLLINS SAID. "THROUGHOUT THE SORTIES WE DIDN'T HAVE A SHOT FIRED AT US.

"MANY PEOPLE WERE WATCHING FROM THE FIELDS," HANTON SAID, "AND ONE OR TWO OF THEM WAVED."

LONDON, JUNE 30-(AP)--DEATH OF PRIVATE WILLIAM GROSSLANDS, NEGRO SOLDIER WHOSE HOME WAS IN GIBSON, N.C., AND WHO WAS INJURED IN A DISTURBANCE BETWEEN MILITARY POLICE AND A SMALL GROUP OF NEGRO SOLDIERS IN A TOWN IN NORTHWEST ENGLAND ON THE NIGHT OF JUNE 24, WAS REPORTED TODAY.

JUL -1 1943

1943

LONDON, JUNE 30-(AP)-- MAJOR DONALD BLAKESLEE OF FAIRPORT HARBOR, OHIO, NOW A SQUADRON COMMANDER WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMY EIGHTH AIR FORCE, HAS BEEN AWARDED THE BRITISH DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS FOR COURAGE AND LEADERSHIP DISPLAYED WHILE SERVING WITH THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE.

JUL -1 1943

LONDON, JUNE 30-(AP)-FOR GREAT COURAGE AND SKILL DURING 25 MISSIONS OVER AXIS-HELD EUROPE, TECHNICAL SERGEANT DENIS KELEMEN OF CUMBERLAND, KY., 23-YEAR OLD GUNNER ON A FLYING FORTRESS, WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TODAY. KELEMEN PREVIOUSLY WAS GIVEN THE AIR MEDAL WITH THREE OAK LEAF CLUSTERS.

LONDON, JUNE 30-(AP)-BRIG.GEN.DWIGHT H.MOHR, OF THE MARYLAND STATE GUARD, WHO HAS BEEN VISITING BRITISH HOME GUARD UNITS AS A GUEST OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY HE WOULD RECOMMEND THAT THE CONTROL OF THE VARIOUS STATE GUARDS OF THE UNITED STATES BE TAKEN OVER BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND THAT COMPULSORY LIMITED TRAINING BE ADOPTED.

MOHR AND TWO OTHER OFFICERS OF THE MARYLAND STATE GUARD, LIEUT. COL.NELSON TAYMON AND MAJ.R.L.FITZSIMMONS, ALL OF BALTIMORE, HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM A WEEK'S VISIT TO THE VARIOUS HOME GUARD UNITS IN BRITAIN. MOHR SAID "WE HAVE NOTHING LIKE THIS IN AMERICA AND WE CERTAINLY HAVE LEARNED A LOT."

JUL -1 1943

MOHR, WHO WILL REPORT ON HIS TRIP TO THE NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU, SAID THE BRITISH HOME GUARDS ARE "VERY, VERY EFFICIENT, WELL TRAINED AND WELL EQUIPPED. I CAN'T SAY TOO MUCH FOR THEM."

LONDON, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, IN A COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM BERLIN AND RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, REPORTED TODAY THAT NAZI SUBMARINES HAD SUNK EIGHT MERCHANT VESSELS TOTALING 49,000 TONS, A DESTROYER AND THREE SAILING SHIPS IN ATTACKS ON ALLIED SHIPPING IN THE ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN.

JUL -1 1943

(THE COMMUNIQUE DID NOT SPECIFY THE PERIOD IN WHICH THE REPORTED SINKINGS WERE ACCOMPLISHED AND COMPARISON WITH ALLIED REPORTS OF SHIPPING LOSSES THEREFORE WAS IMPOSSIBLE. THE GERMANS HAVE ACKNOWLEDGED, HOWEVER, THAT NEW ALLIED DEFENSIVE MEASURES HAVE MADE THE WORK OF NAZI SUBMARINES INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT.)

BY RICE YANNER

LONDON, JUNE 30-(AP)-CAPT.CHARLES T.LONDON OF LONG BEACH, CALIF., PILOT OF AN AMERICAN THUNDERBOLT FIGHTER, SHOT DOWN TWO MESSERSCHMITT -109 FIGHTERS WHILE HIS SQUADRON WAS ESCORTING A FLEET OF FLYING FORTRESSES IN YESTERDAY'S DAYLIGHT RAID ON LE MANS, FRANCE.

"A FORMATION OF MESSERSCHMITTS CAME IN ON THE BOMBERS," HE SAID TODAY. "I WENT AFTER THE FIRST ONE AND LET GO A BURST. PIECES FLEW OFF THE PLANE, SMOKE BILLOWED UP AND ONE OF THE WHEELS CAME DOWN, BUT SOMEHOW OR OTHER IT STAYED IN FORMATION.

"I CAME AROUND AND LET GO AGAIN AND THE SOMBSO JUST BLEW UP. THEN I DIVED UNDER THE FORTRESSES AND CAME UP ON THE TAIL OF ANOTHER MESSERSCHMITT. HE WASN'T MORE THAN 75 YARDS AWAY. I FIRED AND HE BLEW UP, TOO. AND THE BOMBERS GOT A THIRD ONE."

THE CREWS OF THE FORTRESSES WERE LAVISH IN THEIR PRAISE OF THE PROTECTION OFFERED BY THE THUNDERBOLTS.

"BABY, WERE THOSE FIGHTERS GOOD," EXCLAIMED STAFF SERGT. DANIEL

JUL -1 1943

1943

RANGOLD, A WAISTGUNNER OF GARFIELD, N.J. "THEY FLEW SO CLOSE TO US WE COULD ALMOST SHAKE HANDS WITH THEM."

CAPT. JOHN W. FORD OF CROCKETT, TEX., PILOT OF THE FORTRESS "OLD PUSS II," ADDED THAT HE SAW 15 OR 20 FOCKE-WULF-190S, BUT THAT THEY KEPT THEIR DISTANCE.

JUL -1 1943

SERGT. JOHN C. BENAYER OF CANTON, OHIO, WAISTGUNNER ON THE "ELUSIVE WITCH," SAID: "THOSE ESCORTING FIGHTERS WERE A PRETTY SIGHT--AS PRETTY AS ANYTHING I HAVE EVER SEEN IN ALL MY LIFE."

LONDON JUNE 30--(AP)--THREE OF SIX ENEMY VESSELS SIGHTED OFF DUNKERQUE DURING THE NIGHT WERE DAMAGED BY RAF PLANES WHICH PRESSED IN FOR AN ATTACK AT LOW ALTITUDE DESPITE WHAT PILOTS REFERRED TO AS "AN INTENSE BARRAGE OF FLAK," THE AIR MINISTRY REPORTED TODAY.

PILOTS ON THE CHANNEL PATROL SIGHTED A SHIP OF BETWEEN 1,500 AND 2,000 TONS, A TUGBOAT AND FOUR E-BOATS WHICH APPARENTLY HAD JUST LEFT PORT AND WERE HEADING TOWARD OSTEND.

TWO PLANES LEADING THE ATTACK DIVED IN AND RAKED THE MERCHANT SHIP AND ESCORT WITH CANNONFIRE AND BOMBS, THE MINISTRY SAID. THE PILOTS WERE UNABLE TO OBSERVE THE EFFECT OF THE ATTACK, HOWEVER, BECAUSE OF THE INTENSITY OF THE DEFENSE.

OTHER PLANES DIVED IN LATER AND REPORTED HITS ON THE MERCHANT SHIP, THE TUGBOAT AND ONE OF THE ESCORT CRAFT. ONE OF THE BRITISH PLANES WAS REPORTED MISSING.

JUL -1 1943

LONDON-1ST ADD RUSSIAN XXX TAKEN PRISONER.

THE RUSSIAN COMMUNIQUE MENTIONED ONLY A SINGLE AIR OPERATION. IT SAID THAT TWO SOVIET PILOTS IN THE BELGOROD SECTOR ENGAGED EIGHT GERMAN BOMBERS, SHOOTING DOWN TWO AND DISPERSING THE REMAINING SIX. TWO GERMAN PILOTS WHO BAILED OUT WERE REPORTED CAPTURED.

LAST NIGHT THE RUSSIANS SAID THE SOVIET AIRFORCE WAS CONTINUING TO

30.24—5543

HAMMER AT GERMAN RAIL CENTERS AND SUPPLY DEPOTS IN THE OREL AREA. A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT BROADCAST FROM MOSCOW IN ADVANCE OF THE MIDNIGHT BULLETIN SAID SOVIET BOMBERS HAD CAUSED AT LEAST 15 FIRES AT OREL AND HAD CONTINUED ON TO BOMB MUNITIONS DUMPS AT KARACHEV 40 MILES TO THE WEST.

JUL -1 1943

(A BERLIN BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS LAST NIGHT SAID THAT NAZI TROOPS HAD REPELLED "COMPARATIVELY STRONG" ATTACKS BY THE RED ARMY ON THE NORTHWESTERN FRONT SOUTH OF STARAYA RUSSA AND AROUND VELIKIE LUKI.

(GERMAN HEAVY INFANTRY WEAPONS, THE BROADCAST SAID, HAD BEEN EMPLOYED SUCCESSFULLY TO SMASH RUSSIAN ATTEMPTS TO REFORM LINES FOR FURTHER ATTACKS.

(THE GERMANS ALSO SAID THAT THEY HAD STOPPED SEVERAL RECONNAISSANCE THRUSTS AT THEIR KUBAN BRIDGEHEAD. THE RED ARMY USED AN ARTILLERY SMOKE SCREEN TO MASK ITS ADVANCES, BUT ATTEMPTS TO LAND RUSSIAN TROOPS IN THE GERMAN REAR WAS HALTED WITH A LOSS OF 11 LANDING BARGES, THE BROADCAST SAID.

(SINKING OF A 350-TON RUSSIAN MERCHANTMAN OFF NOVOROSSISK BY HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE ALSO WAS REPORTED BY THE GERMAN RADIO.)

BY GLADWIN HILL

A UNITED STATES BOMBER STATION IN ENGLAND, JUNE 30--(AP)--AMERICAN AIRFIELDS IN ENGLAND HAVE WITNESSED MANY AMAZING SCENES AS HEAVY BOMBERS HAVE ROARED BACK FROM RAIDS ON EUROPE SHOT UP, FALLING APART, SURVIVORS OF DOZENS OF HAIRBREADTH ESCAPES BUT FEW SCENES ARE MORE REMARKABLE THAN YESTERDAY'S RETURN OF THIS STATION'S GROUP

JUL -1 1943

1943

AND OTHER GROUPS FROM FRANCE.

AFTER HOURS OF PAINSTAKING PREPARATIONS THE BOYS TOOK OFF AND PENETRATED DEEP INTO FRANCE AND BATTLED THEIR WAY BACK BRINGING WITH THEM THE BOMBS THEY WERE UNABLE TO DROP BECAUSE OF A SOLID CLOUD BLANKET OVER EUROPE.

AS THEY ROARED BACK DOWN THE RUNWAY AND STEPPED OUT OF THE PLANES FEW APPEARED TO BE DISGRUNTLED AT THEIR DISAPPOINTMENT. THEIR FACES SHOWED SATISFACTION OF A JOB WELL DONE, IF NOT JUST THE WAY THEY WOULD HAVE LIKED IT AT LEAST AS WELL AS THEY COULD.

IT IS TOUGH TO BRING BACK BOMBS YOU'VE CARRIED HUNDREDS OF MILES AT THE RISK OF YOUR OWN LIFE. BUT IN DOING SO THEY AVOIDED KILLING POSSIBLY THOUSANDS OF INNOCENT CIVILIANS--WHICH MIGHT HAVE HAPPENED IF THEY HAD SALVOED THEIR BOMBS AT RANDOM THROUGH THE OVERCAST.

"WE GOT A BAD BREAK, BUT I DIDN'T MIND NOT DUMPING OUR BOMBS. IF WE HAD JUST DROPPED THEM INDISCRIMINATELY AND HIT SOME RESIDENTIAL SECTION IT WOULD HAVE BEEN TERRIBLE," SAID LIEUTENANT RUSSEL MAXWELL OF COLUMBIA, MO., CO-PILOT OF THE FLYING FORTRESS "HUSTLIN' SUE," A FORMER MACHINESHOP WORKER IN THE REMINGTON ARMS PLANT IN KANSAS CITY, MO.

JUL -1 1943

"TOUGH TRIP? I SUPPOSE IN ONE WAY BUT IT WAS A GOOD ONE COMPARED TO SOME I COULD THINK OF," LAUGHED MAXWELL.

LIEUTENANT ROY KELLY, (1303 WEST GRAY ST.,) HOUSTON, TEX., RECALLED "HUSTLIN' SUE'S" LAST TRIP TO BREMEN WHEN SHE CAME BACK WITH HER CONTROL CABLES AND ELEVATORS SHOT UP AND FOUR WOUNDED MEN ABOARD.

THE BOYS APPEARED UNANIMOUS IN ENDORSING THEIR INSTRUCTIONS THAT IF THE TARGET WAS INVISIBLE TO PURSUE THE DIFFICULT COURSE OF BRINGING THE BOMBS BACK HOME.

"WE DON'T WANT TO DROP THEM TO HURT PEOPLE OVER THERE. WE WANT TO HIT TARGETS--IF WE CAN'T HIT TARGETS, BRING 'EM BACK," SAID SERGEANT JOSEPH MIGLIORESI, (311 HENRY ST.,) NEW YORK CITY, "HUSTLIN' SUE'S" LEFT WAIST GUNNER.

JUL -1 1943

THEIR DARING WAS COMPENSATED FOR BY THE NEGLIBIEL FLAK AND LIGHT FIGHTER OPPOSITION. ONLY 15 OR 20 PLANES OVER A PERIOD OF ABOUT 15 MINUTES ATTACKED THE BOMBERS OF THIS ONE TIME "HARD LUCK" GROUP WHICH RETURNED INTACT.

"I SAW AT LEAST FIVE GERMAN FIGHTERS GOING DOWN IN SMOKE AND FLAMES--ABOUT HALF A DOZEN OF OUR SHIPS ALL CONCENTRATING THEIR FIRE ON THEM," SAID BALL TURRET GUNNER SERGEANT GEORGE FISHER (1710 MARQUIS ST.,) PITTSBURGH, PA., FORMER PRESSROOM WORKER ON THE PITTSBURGH POST GAZETTE. "HOPE I CAN GO BACK TO WORK THERE BEFORE LONG.

"IT WAS A QUIET DAY. I ONLY SHOT ABOUT 200 ROUNDS," SAID SERGEANT MARSHALL MCDANIEL, WANN, OKLA., RIGHT WAIST GUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "DEAL FASTER" WHO WAS MAKING HIS TENTH RAID.

"I SAW A GROUP OF ABOUT 50 GERMAN FIGHTERS QUITE AWAY OFF WHEN WE FIRST GOT INTO FRANCE BUT THEY DIDN'T ATTACK US. THEY TURNED OFF LIKE THEY WERE GOING AFTER SOMEBODY ELSE," SAID NAVIGATOR LIEUTENANT ALBERT SCHULSTAD, (4341 TWENTY-NINTH AVENUE SOUTH) MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., FORMER CONTROL TOWER OFFICER AT THE MINNEAPOLIS MUNICIPAL AIRPORT WHO WAS MAKING HIS TWENTY-FOURTH RAID.

IT WAS THE LAST RAID FOR CAPTAIN MARLEN REBER, YPSILANTI, MICH.,

JUL -1 1943

1943

PILOT OF THE FORTRESS "BIG OPERATOR II" AND HIS NAVIGATOR, LIEUTENANT LUTHER BERGEN OF BRIGHAM, UTAH. WHEN THEY GOT BACK ON THE GROUND THEIR HILARIOUS PALS PULLED OFF THEIR CLOTHES AND AFTER DULY REFITTING THEM WITH THEIR MAE WEST LIFEBELTS TOSSED THEM INTO THE WATER POOL.

"IT WAS THE FIRST TIME IN ALL THE RAIDS THAT I HAD USED THAT MAE WEST--THEN I COULDN'T MAKE IT WORK," LAUGHED REBER, A GRADUATE AND FORMER TEACHER AT THE YPSILANTI NORMAL SCHOOL. REBER MADE HIS LAST RAIDS IN THE "BIG OPERATOR II." HIS FIRST FIFTEEN WERE MADE IN THE FAMOUS FORTRESS "EAGER BEAVER" WHICH BEARS AN HONORARY DFC AND PURPLE HEART AND NEXT IN THE "BIG OPERATOR I" WHICH WENT DOWN AT BREMEN ONE DAY WHEN HE WASN'T ON BOARD.

JUL -1 1943

B61

REBER'S MOTHER, BROTHER AND TWO SISTERS ARE WORKING IN A MICHIGAN BOMBER PLANT AND HIS FATHER IS RUNNING SEVERAL FACTORIES MAKING SHOES FOR THE ARMY.

IF TRANSFERRED, HE IS NOW ELIGIBLE, REBER WOULD LIKE TO "GO OVER TO THE PACIFIC AND FIGHT JAPS--AND IF I CAN'T DO THAT I WOULD LIKE TO BE A FLYING INSTRUCTOR--AND WHEN THE ARMY GETS THROUGH WITH ME I WOULD JUST AS SOON GO BACK TO SCHOOL TEACHING," HE SAID.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE "BIG OPERATOR II'S" CREW TODAY INCLUDED CO-PILOT FLIGHT OFFICER SAX K MOWERS, SEATTLE, WASH., AND BOMBARDIER CAPTAIN JOSEPH KOSAKOWSKI, RENO, NEV.

IT WAS ALSO THE LAST FLIGHT FOR SERGEANT RALEIGH KOLLOWAY, FREDERICKSBURG, VA., TOP TURRET GUNNER ON THE FORTRESS "GEEZIL" WHO ESCAPED A DUCKING. HE SAID THAT HE WOULD LIKE TO GO BACK TO THE

30.24—5545

UNITED STATES AND TRAIN AS A COMBAT PILOT SO THAT HE COULD GO "FIGHT JAPS."

BRISTOL, ENGLAND, JUNE 30-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION HAS AUTHORIZED THE BRISTOL AEROPLANE COMPANY TO BUILD AN AIRLINER FOR POST-WAR USE WHICH WOULD BE THE LARGEST EVER MADE, WITH A NON-STOP RANGE OF UP TO 5,000 MILES, IT WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE GIANT CRAFT WILL REQUIRE RUNWAYS AS LONG AS THREE MILES. IT WAS SAID.

JUL -1 1943

STOCKHOLM, JUNE 30-(AP)-FIFTEEN HUNDRED GERMAN DESERTERS ARE BEING HELD AT PRESENT IN NAZI CAMPS IN THE NORWEGIAN PROVINCE OF FINMARK AND "A LARGE CONTINGENT" OF OTHERS ARE BEING HELD IN THE ALTA AND BADDERN CAMPS IN THE KVAENANGEN DISTRICT, NORWEGIAN SOURCES SAID TODAY. THE SOURCES ADDED THAT THE PRISONERS WERE SENT TO NORWAY FROM THE FINNISH FRONT.

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, JUNE 30--(AP)--ITALY'S FORMER PROPAGANDA MINISTER, ALESSANDRO PAVOLINI, TOLD THE ITALIAN PEOPLE TODAY THAT AN ALLIED LANDING IN ITALY WAS "OBVIOUSLY" CAPABLE OF SUCCESS IN AN ARTICLE WHICH CONSTITUTED THE BIGGEST CONCESSION YET TO ISSUE FROM THE AXIS

JUL -1 1943

1943

RROGAGANDA MILL.

WRITING IN IL MESSAGERO HE OBSERVED THAT ALLIED TROOPS WERE EVERYWHERE AND DECLARED THAT THE MOST IMPORTANT JOB OF THE AXIS WAS TO "PREVENT A PENETRATION AFTER DEBARKMENT."

PAVOLINI OULTINED THIS PICTURE OF WHY HE BELIEVED A LANDING COULD BE ACCOMPLISHED: LARGE AMERICAN AND BRITISH FORCES IN ENGLAND, TWO ARMIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST--THAT IN FRENCH AFRICA WITH COMMANDO UNITS AND THAT CONCENTRATED IN EGYPT, "FRESH TROOPS STILL COMING INTO THE MEDITERRANEAN ZONE," LARGE NUMBERS OF LANDING UNITS A T GIBRALTAR AND BIG BASES IN NORTH AFRICA.

JUL -1 1943

WHEN THE INVASION STARTS, HE TOLD THE ITALIANS, "THE ANGLO-AMERICANS WILL ENTER THE STRUGGLE WITH ALL FORCES AT THEIR DISPOSITION TO OBTAIN RAPIDLY GOOD RESULTS."

FOREIGN OBSERVERS SAW IN THE ARTICLE BOTH A FRANK ADMISSION TO THE ITALIAN PEOPLE OF WHAT THEY COULD EXPECT--ENEMY LANDINGS WHICH THE AXIS HOPES TO BEAT BACK BUT ADMITS IT CANNOT PREVENT--PLUS FURTHER EXTENSION OF THE TREMENDOUS FASCIST PROPAGANDA EFFORT TO PROVOKE THE NATION BY FEAR, CRITICISM AND ADMONITIONS TO HEROISM INTO A MILITANT SPIRIT FOR THE HARD DAYS AHEAD.

ALTHOUGH A DIFFICULT OPERATION BUT CAPABLE OF SUCCESS, LANDING OF ALLIES IN PAVOLINI'S OPINION WOULD BE WITH COMMANDOS CONCENTRATED ON THE OCCUPATION BEACH WHILE PARACHUTISTS DROPPED INTO THE INTERIOR.

THIS CAN BE DONE, HE ACKNOWLEDGED. HE HELD OUT ONE HOPE FOR THE ITALIANS; THAT IT WOULD BE AN "ERROR" TO BELIEVE THE AXIS WAS MERELY PREPARING TO DEFEND ITSELF BECAUSE THE AXIS IS CONCENTRATING "NOT ONLY FOR DEFENSE BUT ALSO FOR ATTACK."

JUL -1 1943

bern, switzerland, june 30-(ap)-german newspapers launched bitter attacks on the allies for the bombardment of cologne today as the nazi elite corps laid down a policy of rationing housing on the same basis as food.

with new admissions that all were not pulling together on the questionin of opening their homes to bombed-out civilians, die schwarze korps, newspaper of the elite guard, declared that the air raids, in effect, constituted a "blockade."

they affect housing just as the sea war xxxxxxx blockades

JUL -1 1943

JUL -1 1943

1943

30.24—5547

food, the newspaper said, and concluded that bombing primarily ~~xxxxxx~~ causes a housing shortage.

JUL -1 1943

the newspaper said that everyone agreed on the fairness of rationing food and the same treatment must be used with housing. those who are not bombed must share with those evacuated although "some time must elapse before the people will agree about it."

the newspaper campaign against the "deliberate terror raid" of cologne said a cloudy sky prevent accurate bombing but acknowledged that the"raf blanketed the center of the city" as well as hitting ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ "monuments and homes" with bombs, the national zeitung correspondent reported. "damage to ~~xx~~ living quarters was considerable."

a catholic news agency dispatch meanwhile disclosed a new pastoral letter by the archbishop of cologne saying "all this suffering is arising constantly everywhere. whoever wants to find an answer must search his conscience x x x. we must reckon with the fact that the terrible distress of war is the consequence of the sins of humanity, a

JUL -1 1943

punishment for the extensive falling away from god and his laws."

the letter said that there was hardly ~~xx~~ a family which "doesn't bitterly feel the distress of war."

JUL -1 1943

the letter went on. "if god's wrath is to be appeased we must ask appeasement x x x . let us patiently in christian humility bear all suffering which the war places upon us and offer ~~them~~ it to god as expiation."

christiadns on their knees should try to make up for the "immense guilt which humanity today brings upon itself," the letter said and especially appealed to youth whose "innocent hands" raised in expiation permit "sooner to hope for the end to oppression."

JUL -1 1943

1943

FOLO LONDON

MADRID
KXXXNEA, JUNE 30-(AP)-K FIRE OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN BROKE OUT NEAR THE GIBRALTAR WHARF TODAY DESTROYING QUANTITIES OF INFLAMMABLE LIQUID REPORTED TO BE LUBRICATING OIL AND GASOLINE, DISPATCHES FROM LA LINEA SAID.

THE EIGHTH LARGE GROUP OF LAUNCHES WITH TANKS AND OTHER WAR MATERIAL LEFT FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN WHILE 25 MERCHANTMEN SAILED IN THE SAME DIRECTION ESCORTED BY TWO BATTLESHIPS, ONE PLANE CARRIER AND XHE 12 DESTROYERS. THE CONVOY WAS ALSO PROTECTED BY PLANES.

JUL -1 1943

MOSCOW, JUNE 30-(AP)-NOTES WERE EXCHANGED TODAY ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THEIR COUNTRIES BY IVAN M. MAISKY, RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN, AND BELATA AYELA GABRE, ETHIOPIAN MINISTER TO BRITAIN, TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED.

TASS SAID THE NOTES ALSO PROVIDED FOR AN EXCHANGE OF MINISTERS, ADDING:

"THIS ACT FORMS ONE MORE CONTRIBUTION TO THE CAUSE OF CONSOLIDATION OF THE FRONT OF THE UNITED NATIONS WAGING THE STRUGGLE AGAINST HITLERITE GERMANY AND HER ASSOCIATES."

JUL -1 1943

MOSCOW--INSERT AFTER THIRD GRAF RUSSIAN X X X IN THE SAME AREA. (OPENING BRACKET.)

(TRANSOCEAN, GERMAN PROPAGANDA AGENCY, SAID THE REPORTED TORPEDOING OF TWO 2,000-TON SHIPS MARKED THE FIRST APPEARANCE OF GERMAN SUBMARINES IN THE BLACK SEA. IT ADDED THAT NAVAL EXPERTS IN BERLIN "DECLINE TO SAY ANYTHING CONCERNING THE OPENING OF THE NEW SPHERE OF OPERATIONS OF SUBMARINES.")

TAMAN IS THE LAST X X X 4TH GRAPH.

AN AMERICAN BOMBER BASE IN NORTH AFRICA, JUNE 30-(AP)-ALTHOUGH NO WORD HAS BEEN RECEIVED OF THE CAPTURE OF CAPT. ROBERT E. L. GOAD, OF 601 NORTH CREEK ST., DRUMBRIGHT, OKLA., FLYING FORTRESS PILOT WHOSE PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN OVER ITALY ON MAY 25, HIS NAME HAS NOT YET BEEN PLACED ON THE OFFICIAL LIST OF DEAD AT HIS HOME STATION, IT WAS LEARNED TODAY.

JUL -1 1943

CAPT. GOAD'S PLANE CRASHED IN THE WATER AFTER BEING HIT BY FLAK IN A RAID ON THE FERRY TERMINAL BETWEEN MESSINA, SICILY, AND THE MAINLAND OF ITALY.

CREWS OF OTHER PLANES IN THE FLYING FORTRESS FORMATION SAW AT LEAST THREE MEN BAIL OUT FROM THE STRICKEN BOMBER AND THEY DROPPED RAFTS AND OTHER EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT. THEY WERE UNABLE TO IDENTIFY THE MEN WHO PARACHUTED FROM THE FALLING PLANE NOR WERE THEY ABLE TO SEE WHETHER THE MEN WERE ABLE TO REACH THE RAFTS AND EQUIPMENT.

CAPT. GOAD WAS ON HIS TWENTIETH MISSION WHEN HIS PLANE WAS HIT. HE HAD BEEN AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL, TWO OAK LEAF CLUSTERS AND HAD BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR TWO ADDITIONAL CLUSTERS, OFFICERS OF HIS UNIT SAID TODAY. HE WAS COMMISSIONED IN APRIL, 1941, AND SERVED AS AN INSTRUCTOR AT KELLY FIELD, TEXAS, BEFORE LEAVING FOR OVERSEAS DUTY AS OPERATIONS OFFICER OF HIS SQUADRON.

JUL -1 1943

DURING THE NORTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN HE HAD LED MANY FORTRESS MISSIONS OVER TUNISIA AND HAD PARTICIPATED IN THE BOMBARDMENTS OF PALERMO, TRAPANI AND NAPLES BEFORE HE WAS SHOT DOWN.

JUL -1 1943

1943

30.24—5549

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--SECOND ADD MEDITERRANEAN (ORIG.) X X X LOST OVER LEGHORN).

JUL -1 1943

THE AERIAL UMBRELLA OVER THE SICILIAN STRAITS IS BEING MAINTAINED MAINLY BY VETERAN BRITISH SQUADRONS THAT HAVE HAD LONG EXPERIENCE IN GUARDING THE HAZARDOUS APPROACHES TO THE BRITISH ISLES, THE ALLIED STATEMENT SAID. AMERICAN FIGHTERS ALSO WERE CREDITED WITH HAVING DONE "EXCELLENT WORK" IN FREEING THE STRAITS OF ENEMY INTERFERENCE.

IN DETAILING THE WORK OF THE NEW COASTAL COMMAND, THE STATEMENT DECLARED THAT "A STEADY TOLL IS TAKEN OF PREYING U-BOATS."

EMPLOYED IN THE DAYLIGHT PROTECTIVE SERVICE ARE BRITISH SPITFIRE AND HURRICANE FIGHTERS AND AMERICAN WARHAWKS AND LIGHTNINGS, ALL EQUIPPED WITH SPECIAL GAS TANKS TO GIVE THEM GREATER ENDURANCE.

"THEY WHEEL AND CIRCLE FOR HOURS OVER THE MEDITERRANEAN SHIPPING," THE STATEMENT SAID. "THE AIR UMBRELLA IS NEVER WITHDRAWN FOR A DAY. AT NIGHT BRITISH BEAUFIGHTERS TAKE OVER THE TASK, AND EVEN AFTER THE SHIPS HAVE MADE PORT PATROLLING OVER THE HARBOR STILL GOES ON."

RECONNAISSANCE PLANES SENT OVER THE ITALIAN PORT OF LEGHORN YESTERDAY FOUND A REFINERY AND OIL STORAGE TANKS STILL BLAZING 24 HOURS AFTER THE TOWN'S INDUSTRIAL AREA WAS POUNDED BY A FLEET OF 100 AMERICAN FLYING FORTRESSES DURING DAYLIGHT ON MONDAY.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA--INSERT AFTER 6TH GRAF

FIRST LEAD MEDITERRANEAN X X X CITY LAST WEEK.

JUL -1 1943

FIGHTER-BOMBERS FROM MALTA JOINED THE ASSAULT ON SICILY YESTERDAY WITH REPEATED ATTACKS ON COMISO AIRDROME, IN THE COURSE OF WHICH TWO AXIS AIRCRAFT WERE DESTROYED AND OTHERS SERIOUSLY DAMAGED, AN RAF COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCED. ONE ATTACKING PLANE WAS LOST.

IN DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY X X X 7TH GRAF.

BY GEORGE TUCKER

CAIRO, JUNE 29--(AP)--AN AMERICAN BOMBER WHICH

CHRISTENED IN CALIFORNIA A FEW WEEKS AGO ALREADY

ON AXIS TARGETS IN ITALY AND THE BALKANS.

THE B-24 ARRIVED FRESHLY PAINTED, WITH

BLACK LETTERS ACROSS ITS FUSELAGE, WHICH SPORTS

A YELLOW NOSE ABOUT TO DIVE OVER A BLACK AND

I WAS ON A DESERT LANDING FIELD A THOUSAND MILES FROM HERE WITH MAJOR

HARRY BOWERS OF ST. LOUIS, MO., WHEN THE SHIP CAME IN AND TAXIED TO ITS

POSITION IN A BUSH. WE JUMPED INTO A JEEP WHICH BROUGHT US OUT TO MEET IT.

A YOUNG MAN GOT OUT AND INTRODUCED HIMSELF AS LIEUT. JAMES A. DEEDS

OF (8035 SEVENTH ST.) OAKLAND, CALIF.

"TELL ME," SAID DEEDS, WHO PILOTED THE PLANE, "DO THEY REALLY SEE GERMANS

AROUND HERE?"

JUL -1 1943

JUL -1 1943

1943

"I GUESS THEY DO, SON," SAID THE MAJOR. "THEY COME HOME SOMETIMES [redacted] FULL OF BULLET HOLES."

[redacted] BOWERS MOTIONED TOWARD A FORMATION OF BOMBERS RETURNING FROM A RAID ON FERRY TERMINAL INSTALLATIONS AT MESSINA. THEY WERE SWINGING OUR WAY AND DROPPING [redacted]. BOWERS SAID:

"ASK THEM TO TELL YOU ABOUT IT. THEY OUGHT TO KNOW."

DEEDS STARED STEADILY AT THE FORMATION. HE KNEW THAT IN A FEW DAYS HE WOULD BE COMING BACK LIKE THAT. HE ASKED "HOW MANY WENT OUT ON THAT RAID, MAJOR?"

JUL -1 1943

BOWERS SAID HE THOUGHT THERE WERE ABOUT 40 AND DEEDS SHOT A QUICK LOOK AT THE INCOMING PLANES AND EXCLAIMED:

"GOOD GOD! AND ONLY NINE CAME BACK!"

"NO, SON," SAID THE MAJOR. "THAT'S ONLY THE FIRST FORMATION. THE OTHERS WILL BE ALONG SOON. THEY GET STRUNG OUT LIKE THAT SOMETIMES."

SOON, A SECOND FORMATION APPEARED -- THEN OTHERS, AND FINALLY, ALL THE PLANES THAT WENT OUT WERE BACK.

JUL -1 1943

DEEDS AND HIS COMPANIONS BOARDED A TRUCK THAT TOOK THEM TO REPORT TO THEIR NEW COMMANDING OFFICERS. BOWERS AND I WALKED TO ONE SHIP WHOSE GROUND CREW

WAS MAKING A CHECK. I WALKED AROUND HER AND SAW TWO SMALL HOLES IN THE FUSELAGE. ACK-ACK. I LOOKED CLOSELY AT THE SHIP AND SUDDENLY DISCOVERED A YELLOW CIRCLE AROUND HER INSIGNIA.

JUL -1 1943

NOTICING MY SURPRISE, BOWERS ASKED "DIDN'T YOU KNOW ABOUT THAT?"

"NO," I SAID. "NOBODY EVER TELLS ME ANYTHING SO HOW WOULD I KNOW?"

"THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF PLANES IN THIS DESERT AND THEY'VE ALL GOT IT," HE SAID, EXPLAINING THAT THE ORDER HAD COME ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO AND THAT THE INSIGNIA ON EVERY AMERICAN PLANE IN THE MIDDLE EAST HAD BEEN CHANGED.

UNTIL THEN, OUR INSIGNIA HAD BEEN A BIG WHITE STAR ON ROUND FIELD BLUE. NOW ALL THE STARS ON THE WINGS AND FUSELAGE ARE INCLOSED BY A WIDE YELLOW BAND.

REASONS FOR THE CHANGE WERE GIVEN AS BETTER VISIBILITY AND SECURITY. SOMETIMES, IN THE PECULIAR LIGHT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, [redacted] INSIGNIA HAVE BEEN

JUL -1 1943

1943

30.24—5551

CONFUSED WITH GERMAN MARKINGS. THE YELLOW CIRCLE MAKES THINGS POSITIVE.

I WAS ASTOUNDED THAT I HADN'T NOTICED THE NEW INSIGNIA BEFORE -- THEY SCREAMED OUT LIKE CIRCUS POSTERS.

JUL -1 1943

"STICK AROUND A WHILE," SAID BOWERS, "AND I'LL TEACH YOU SOME OF THE FACTS OF LIFE ABOUT THIS WAR."

CAIRO, JUNE 30-(AP)-BRITISH HEAVY BOMBERS FROM EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN BASES ATTACKED THE ITALIAN MAINLAND FERRY TERMINUS AT REGGIO CALABRIA ON MONDAY NIGHT, STARTING A NUMBER OF FIRES, THE MIDDLE EAST AIR COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

IN DAYLIGHT YESTERDAY, LONG RANGE FIGHTER PLANES SHOT DOWN A CANT Z1007 OFF THE W WEST COAST OF GREECE, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, AND ALSO ATTACKED A TRAIN INLAND, DAMAGING THE ENGINE.

JUL -1 1943

ALL THE ALLIED PLANES RETURNED IN THESES OPERATIONS RETURNED SAFELY.

BY VERN HAUGLAND

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, JUNE 21-(DELAYED)-(AP)-WHEN ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE BROUGHT DOWN A JAPANESE BOMBER NEAR PORT MORESBY THE NIGHT OF JUNE 17, A SEARCHLIGHT BATTERY MANNED BY SEVERAL MEN FROM CONNECTICUT WAS THE FIRST TO TELEPHONE IN THE "KILL."

WATCHERS IN THE MORESBY AREA DURING A MOONLIGHT RAID BY TWO ENEMY BOMBERS SAW ONE PLANE FALLING MORE AND MORE BEHIND THE OTHER AND EVIDENTLY LOSING SPEED, BUT WHEN IT DISAPPEARED THERE WAS NO PROOF THAT IT HAD NOT ESCAPED.

HOWEVER THE CONNECTICUT YANK

JUL -1 1943

HOWEVER THE CONNECTICUT YANKS, HEADED BY SERGEANT JOSEPH WITEK OF SEYMOUR SAW THE CRIPPLED BOMBER CRASH IN A REMOTE SWAMP AREA ABOUT 10 MILES FROM THEIR SEARCHLIGHT. SINCE IT FELL IN IMPENETRABLE TERRAIN, NO EFFORT WAS MADE TO REACH IT.

"WE SAW THE DAMAGED BOMBER, TRAILING FAR BEHIND ITS COMPANION, CATCH ON FIRE," SAID WITEK. "SHE WENT INTO A GENTLE DIVE ABOUT 20,000 YARDS FROM US, AND THEN, STREAMING FLAME, DIVED STRAIGHT DOWN.

"IT PLEASED US PARTICULARLY BECAUSE THE TWO BOMBERS DROPPED A STICK OF BOMBS IN THE BUSH UNCOMFORTABLY CLOSE TO OUR LIGHT ON THE WAY OVER AND DROPPED ANOTHER LOAD IN THE WATER ON THE SECOND RUN. THE SECOND STICK OF BOMBS SEEMED TO BE INTENDED FOR SHIPPING, BUT DIDN'T COME CLOSE TO ANYTHING--JUST MADE A BIG SPLASH.

"IT WAS THE SECOND JAP BOMBER WE'D SEEN GO DOWN FROM OUR OBSERVATION POST. ANTI-AIRCRAFT GOT THE OTHER ONE MAY 15. THE SHIP JUST EXPLODED IN THE AIR."

THE CREW WHICH MANS THIS SEARCHLIGHT HAS ITS CAMP BESIDE THE LIGHT, MANY MILES FROM PORT MORESBY OVER A ROAD SO ATROCIOUS THE MEN SELDOM DRIVE TO TOWN. IN FACT, WHEN IT RAINS THE ROAD BECOMES IMPASSABLE AND THEY CAN'T DRIVE TO TOWN.

THE MEN LIVE IN TENTS AMONG ROLLING HILLS OVERLOOKING A WIDE

JUL -1 1943

1943

SWEEP OF THE CORAL SEA ISOLATED FROM ARMY RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS.

THERE ARE A FEW MEN AROUND WHO DO NOT HAIL FROM THE NUTMEG STATE, SUCH AS CORP. VICTOR PRICE OF COLUMBIA, S.C., AND PFC. HAROLD ROGERS OF HAZELTON, PA.

JUL -1 1943

THE CONNECTICUT MEN, IN ADDITION TO SGT.WITEK ARE: SGT. TECHNICIAN WILLIAM ERDMAN OF GREENWICH.

CORPORAL TECHNICIANS--EDWARD BELANGER, HARTFORD; GEORGE VINCENT, NAUGATUCK; HENRY MAZUR, EAST HADDAM.

PRIVATES FIRST CLASS--CHARLES PACE, THOMPSONVILLE; WILLI M LEONARD, HARTFORD; ELMER HAUPTMAN, NEW BRITAIN.

PRIVATES--FRANCIS MONETTE, THOMPSONVILLE; ALEC WIKTORSKI, BEACON FALLS; FRANK KOSOWSKY, SHELTON; ROBERT KIRSCHMANN, MERIDEN; HARRY LOWE, FARMINGTON; JAMES MORIN, PUTNAM.

BY MURLIN SPENCER

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, -(AP)-THE FLYING FORTRESS SIGHTED TWO JAPANESE WARSHIPS STEAMING ALONG IN THE KAVIENG HARBOR AREA, BUT HOW TO GET AT THEM WAS ANOTHER THING. THE WEATHER WASN'T RIGHT FOR HIGH LEVEL BOMBING.

JUL -1 1943

THERE WAS ONLY ONE THING TO DO, AND THE PILOT DID IT. HE TOOK HIS BIG FOUR-ENGINED CRAFT DOWN TO A LOW LEVEL, AND DISREGARDING THE DIRTY BLACK ANTI-AIRCRAFT BURSTS HE HELD HIS PLANE ON AN EVEN COURSE UNTIL HIS BOMBARDIER SHOUTED: "BOMBS AWAY."

HE LARGER OF THE TWO WARSHIPS SHUDDERED FROM THE IMPACT AND FLAMES SWIFTLY ENGULFED HER. SHE SANK WITHIN 15 MINUTES.

FOR "COURAGE, ABILITY AND EAGERNESS TO ATTACK THE ENEMY WHEREVER FOUND," LIEUT. GEN. GEORGE C. KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, WARDED THE AIR MEDAL TO THESE THREE MEN WHO HELPED CARRY OUT THE ATTACK LAST APRIL: FIRST LIEUT. CECIL C.METZ, BAINBRIDGE, IND.; SECOND LIEUT. MILTON HUPPERT, (43 LEXINGTON AVE.) JERSEY CITY, N.J., AND SGT. THEODORE A. SWIONTEK, (25 CENTER ST.) LACKAWANNA, N.Y.

JUL -1 1943

ELEVEN OTHER MEN WHO ACCOUNTED FOR FOUR OTHER JAPANESE SHIPS IN ATTACKS RANGING ALL THE WAY FROM THE BISMARCK SEA TO FAISI IN THE SOLOMONS WERE AWARDED AIR MEDALS FOR SKILL AND COURAGE IN COMBAT. THEY WERE:

SECOND LIEUT. JAMES C. MEADE, (2169 SOUTH SIXTH ST.) SPRINGFIELD, ILL.; STAFF SGT. ANDREW J. BUKOVAC, REPUBLIC, PA.; STAFF SGT. JOHN F.FRAZEE, SELBYSPORT, MD.; SECOND LIEUT. ROBERT L. SCHULTZ, (2637 DACEY AVE.) NORWOOD, O.; FIRST SGT. JOHN E. MORRILL (49 MONTCALM ST.) GLENS FALLS, N.Y.; STAFF SGT. GEORGE D.BROWNING, LORADO, W.VA., AND PFC. WILLIAMH. DONAHUE (31 PARK PLACE) BROOKLYN, N.Y.

BUKOVAC AND FRAZEE WERE CITED FOR THEIR PART IN THE BISMARCK SEA BATTLE LAST MARCH.

"THIS FLYING FORTRESS WAS ENGAGED IN AN ATTACK ON AN ENEMY CONVOY SIGHTED NEAR NEW GUINEA," THEIR CITATION READ. "CLOUD AND HAZE CONDITIONS MADE IT NECESSARY TO ATTACK AT A LOW ALTITUDE. IN THE FACE OF A HEAVY BARRAGE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE, THIS CREW MADE A BOMBING RUN ON A CARGO BOAT WHICH STOPPED AND BURST INTO FLAMES WHEN TWO BOMBS BURST WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE OF THE MESSEL. BEFORE LEAVING THE TARGET AREA IT WAS OBSERVED THAT THE ENEMY VESSEL WAS SUNK.

LIEUT. MEADE WAS NAVIGATOR ON A BOMBER MAKING AN ATTACK ON SHIPPING

JUL -1 1943 JUL -1 1943

1943

30.24—5553

IN RABAUL HARBOR OF NEW GUINEA LAST JANUARY. AN ENEMY CARGO VESSEL WAS STRUCK BY THREE DIRECT HITS FROM THE BOMBER IN THE FACE OF HEAVY ENEMY FIRE, AND WAS LEFT BURNING AND LISTING BADLY.

SCHULTZ, AND MORRILL ALSO WERE CITED FOR A BOMBING FLIGHT OVER RABAUL LAST JANUARY. THEIR PLANE SANK AN ENEMY CARGO VESSEL WITH A DIRECT BOMB HIT ON THE STERN, AND BEFORE RETURNING HOME SILENCED SEVERAL ANTI-AIRCRAFT POSITIONS.

JUL -1 1943

THE CITATION FOR BROWNING AND DONAHUE TOLD OF THEIR FLYING FORTRESS RAID ON ENEMY SHIPPING AT FAISI IN JANUARY IN WHICH THEY SANK AN ENEMY CARGO SHIP WITH A DIRECT HIT ON A LOW-LEVEL ATTACK.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, JUNE 24-(DELAYED)-(AP)-A BOMBER PILOT WHO FLEW HIS CRIPPLED FLYING FORTRESS THROUGH INTENSE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE TO BOMB A JAPANESE AIRPORT AND SHOT DOWN TWO ZEROS ON THE WAY OUT WAS AWARDED THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS TODAY.

ONE OF THE MOTORS ON THE FORTRESS PILOTED BY FIRST LIEUT. JOHN R.GLYER (2310 BAYNERD BLVD.) WILMINGTON, DEL., STOPPED BEFORE HE REACHED THE TARGET AREA OVER RABAUL, NEW BRITAIN, LAST APRIL. HE ELECTED TO CARRY ON AND HIS BOMBS DAMAGED ONE OF THE KEY ENEMY AIRFIELDS.

THE FORTRESS WAS FURTHER DAMAGED BY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE. FIVE ZEROS FLEW IN FOR THE KILL BUT GLYER'S GUNNERS SHOT DOWN TWO. THE OTHER THREE ZEROS FLED.

JUL -1 1943

LIEUT.GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, AWARDED THE DFC TO NINE OTHER AMERICAN AIRMEN.

THEY INCLUDED CAPT. VERNON D.HARKER, JR., (306 FIRST CABIN COURT) AKRON, OHIO; 2ND LIEUT. JOHN M.STURGEON, (1305 VERSAILLES RD.) LEXINGTON, KY.; AND 2ND LIEUT. HAMILTON C.CHISHOLM, (5821 NICOLLET AVE.) MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. DECORATED FOR "OUTSTANDING COURAGE, ABILITY AND DEVOTION TO DUTY" DURING MORE THAN 200 HOURS OF LONG RANGE BOMBING FLIGHTS.

CAPT. JOSEPH R.MCWHIRT (710 OGLETHORPE ST., N.W.) WASHINGTON, D.C., AND STAFF SGT. EDWARD D.CONNOR, JR., WASHINGTON, D.C., WERE DECORATED FOR MORE THAN 50 BOMBING AND STRAFING ATTACKS ON JAPANESE AIRDROMES AND INSTALLATIONS IN THE NEW GUINEA AREA.

JUL -1 1943

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA-(AP)-SEVEN CREW MEMBERS OF A FLYING FORTRESS WHO DESTROYED TWO JAPANESE FIGHTER PLANES AND COMPLETED A BOMBING MISSION AFTER ONE ENGINE CEASED TO FUNCTION, HAVE BEEN AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL FOR MERITORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT.

THE CITATION BY LIEUT. GEN.GEORGE C.KENNEY, COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC, SAID THE FORTRESS CONTINUED ITS FLIGHT IN THE FACE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WHICH DAMAGED THE SHIP, TO DROP BOMBS ON AN ENEMY AIRDROME AT RABAUL LAST APRIL.

THE AIR MEDAL WENT TO 1ST LIEUT. JOHN W.LYLE, JR., RICHBURG, S.C.; TECH SGT. JAMES H.BECK, POLO, ILL., TECH SGT. STEWART M.BLOOMFIELD, (40-21 48TH ST.) LONG ISLAND CITY, N.Y., STAFF SGT. THOMAS R.SMITH, (276 MIDWOOD ST.) BROOKLYN, N.Y., AND STAFF SGT. PAUL C.DERBY, JR., LITCHFIELD, CONN.

JUL -1 1943

FOR SINKING A JAPANESE TRANSPORT ATTEMPTING TO RUN THE ALLIED BLOCKADE OF NORTHERN NEW GUINEA, KENNEY AWARDED THE AIR MEDAL TO EIGHT OFFICERS AND MEN OF ANOTHER FLYING FORTRESS. THE ENEMY VESSEL

JUL -1 1943

1943

WAS SUNK NEAR FINSCHHAFEN HARBOR IN JANUARY. CITED WERE:

CAPT.JOSHUA H.BARNES, PARIS, KY.; 1ST LIEUT.LEAMAN C.WHITE, (5348 PAGE ST.) ST.LOUIS; 2ND LIEUT.JOHN R.WILLIAMS, (2049 ALTA AVE.) LOUISVILLE, KY., STAFF SGT.FRANK M.LEONARD, TURTLE CREEK, PA.; SGT.GERARD GREGOIRE, (39 PUTNAM HEIGHTS) HARTFORD, CONN.; PVT.MILTON MELMAN, (153 N.CATHERINE ST.) MIDDLETOWN, PA.

JUL -1 1943

MELBOURNE,JUNE 30-(AP)-FURTHER SCANT DETAILS OF AN ALL-RUBBER SHIP BUILT BY THE JAPANESE IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES WERE CONTAINED IN A BROADCAST BY THE JAPANESE-CONTROLLED BANDANG RADIO, PICKED UP BY N.E.I. MONITORS HERE.

"A LARGE FREIGHTER, MADE ENTIRELY OF RAW RUBBER, HAS BEEN UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN JAVA SINCE FEBRUARY AND WILL SOON SAIL FOR JAPAN, CARRYING RAW MATERIAL," THE BROADCAST SAID, ADDING ODDLY THAT "FACTORIES WILL BE ABLE TO USE THE SHIP ITSELF AS A RUBBER SOURCE."

BY WILLIAM F.BONI

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA,JUNE 29-(DELAYED)-(AP)-THE TWIN-ENGINED MITCHELL BOMBER, A BULLET-RIDDLED RUBBER LIFERAFT JAMMED INTO THE RIGHT SIDE OF ITS STABILIZER, STAGGERED DOWN THE METAL-STRIPPED RUNWAY AND CAME TO A STOP. A CRASH WAGON AND AMBULANCE WERE WAITING.

THE CO-PILOT'S WINDOW ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE COCKPIT SLID BACK. A ROUND, CLOSE-CROPPED HEAD POPPED OUT AND LOOKED DOWN AT DOC BROWN, THE UNIT'S FLIGHT SURGEON, SITTING IN THE CAB OF HIS AMBULANCE.

JUL -1 1943

"EVERYTHING'S GOING TO BE ALL RIGHT, DOC," SAID SECOND LIEUT. CARL M.DENLINGER OF (2732 WHITTIER) DAYTON,OHIO. "JUST THROW A LITTLE DIRT IN MY FACE. I CAN'T WAIT TO SEE WHAT IT FEELS LIKE."

THUS ENDED THE FIRST MISSION, AND AN EPIC ONE, FOR DENLINGER, FOR THE PILOT, SECOND LIEUT.JACK W.SNYDER OF BREWSTER,OHIO, AND FOR THEIR FOUR CREWMATES IN THE ARMY B25.

SNYDER AND THE OTHERS WERE BRIEFED FOR THE MISSION ALMOST AS SOON AS THEY AROSE YESTERDAY MORNING. THEIR PLANE TOOK OFF AS PART OF A SIZEABLE FORMATION OF B25S.

JUL -1 1943

OVER THE TARGET AREA, A FREAK ACCIDENT CAUSED THE LIFERAFT, ATOP THE PLANE AMIDSHIPS, TO COME ADRIFT. DRIVEN BACK THROUGH THE AIR BY THE SLIPSTREAM, IT CRASHED INTO THE STABILIZER -- THE LONG HORIZONTAL FIN SET INTO THE TAIL OF THE FUSELAGE -- AND IN THE PROCESS, TOOK ALONG THREE AERIAL WIRES WHICH TANGLED THEMSELVES AROUND THE RAFT AS IT BECAME WEDGED INTO THE STABILIZER.

THE PLANO IMMEDIATELY WAS THROTTLED DOWN TO BELOW 150 MILES AN HOUR ONLY A FEW HUNDRED FEET ABOVE A VALLEY. THE BOYS WERE 200 MILES FROM HOME.

WITH THE RAFT ON THE STABILIZER, THE PLANE'S NOSE KEPT RISING. MUCH AS THEY TRIED, SNYDER AND DENLINGER WERE UNABLE TO PUSH THE CONTROLS FORWARD BY HAND. ONCE THE PLANE ROSE SO STEEPLY IT STALLED AND BEGAN TO SIDESLIP. THE LADS THOUGHT THEY WERE GONERS FOR SURE. THEY CAUGHT HER JUST IN TIME.

"WE FIGURED THERE WAS NO USE TRYING TO FIGHT THE CONTROLS BY HAND, SO THE TWO OF US SAT BACK, PUT BOTH FEET ON THE CONTROLS AND SHOVED FOR ALL WE WERE WORTH," SNYDER SAID.

"EVEN SO, SHE STILL KEPT GETTING HER NOSE UP UNTIL SHE WOULD

JUL -1 1943

JUL -1 1943

1943

30.24—5555

REACH THE POINT WHERE STEADY PRESSURE NO LONGER WAS ENOUGH. WE WOULD HAVE TO LIFT OUR FEET OFF FOR A MOMENT, THEN KICK THE STICK AS HARD AS WE WERE ABLE IN THAT CRAMPED POSITION."

FOR 30 MINUTES THEY FLEW THAT WAY, CONCERNED ONLY WITH KEEPING THE NOSE DOWN AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE. OCCASIONALLY SNYDER WOULD TAKE ONE FOOT OFF THE STICK TO TOUCH THE RUDDER CONTROLS AND BRING THE SHIP BACK ON AN EVEN KEEL.

JUL -1 1943

BEHIND THEM, MEANWHILE, THE ENLISTED MEN WERE DOING ALL THEY COULD TO WORK THE RAFT FREE. THE ENGINEER, STAFF SGT. HYMAN PROSTEN OF (2980 SEVENTH STREET) BROOKLYN, N.Y., HUNG OUT THE SMALL REAR WINDOW UNTIL ITS SHARP METAL EDGE CUT ACROSS HIS THIGHS AND THE SLIPSTREAM THREATENED TO BLOW HIS BODY BACK TOWARD THE TAIL.

FROM THERE HE TRIED TO HACK THE AERIAL WIRES LOOSE WITH A MACHETE, BUT THEY REMAINED ALWAYS JUST BEYOND HIS REACH ALTHOUGH HE STRETCHED AS FAR AS HE COULD. ALL THE OTHERS COULD DO WAS RETAIN A HOLD ON PROSTEN'S ANKLES.

SECOND LIEUT. JAMES H. WALLACE OF (1938 WOODBANE STREET) RIDGEWOOD, N.Y., THE BOMBARDIER AND NAVIGATOR, SUGGESTED THEY TRY WITH MACHINE GUNS TO DEFLATE THE RAFT, WHICH HAD BEEN BLOWN UP BY ITS OWN CARBON DIOXIDE TUBES. BUT THE GUNNER, STAFF SGT. JOHN O. HUDDLETON OF (63 THIRD STREET) DECATUR, ALA., FOUND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO DEFLECT THE GUNS THAT FAR.

"HUDDLETON WAS A BIG HELP, TOO," SNYDER ADDED. "WHEN HE SAID 'I DON'T MIND GETTING SHOT FULL OF HOLES BUT I WOULD SURE HATE LIKE HELL TO GO DOWN ON A ROUTINE MISSION WITHOUT EVER HAVING ANY CHANCE AT COMBAT,' I GUESS WE ALL FELT BETTER."

JUL -1 1943

BUT EVEN DEFLATING THE RAFT WITH PISTOL SHOTS DIDN'T HELP A GREAT DEAL. THE GAS WENT OUT OF THE BOAT, BUT THE WIND WOULD BELLOW IT AGAIN, AND THERE WAS NOT THE SLIGHTEST SIGN IT WAS GOING TO BE DISLODGED FROM THE STABILIZER.

JUL -1 1943

BY THIS TIME SNYDER AND DENLINGER HAD MANAGED TO POINT THE PLANE'S NOSE FOR HOME. THEY PICKED THEIR WAY THROUGH GAPS BETWEEN THE MOUNTAINS, LOOKING AT EACH OTHER DESPAIRINGLY BUT HOPING FOR THE BEST EACH TIME A PEAK BOBBED UP WHICH THEY COULDN'T GET AROUND.

AS THE PLANE PASSED OVER THE MOUNTAINS ITS FLYING SPEED FELL TO WITHIN A FEW MILES OF THE STALLING SPEED AND REMAINED THERE THE ENTIRE 200 MILES BACK TO BASE. THE VIBRATION AT THE SHIP'S AFTER END WAS SO SEVERE THAT THE LADS DISCOVERED AFTER LANDING THAT THE STABILIZER HAD BEGUN TO WORK LOOSE FROM THE FUSELAGE.

SOMEHOW -- DON'T ASK THEM HOW -- THEY BROUGHT HER HOME. "AND SET HER DOWN, DON'T FORGET THAT," ADDED SNYDER.

THE PILOT RUBBED HIS LEGS RUEFULLY. THAT SEEMED TO REMIND DENLINGER, AND HE TENTATIVELY FLEXED HIS KNEES, THEN WINCED. THEY STILL WERE ACHING FROM THAT HALF-HOUR WITH FEET BRACED AND LEGS PUSHING ON THE CONTROLS.

"ANYWAY," SAID SNYDER, "ALL OUR STUFF HIT THE TARGET AREA -- WE ALMOST DID, TOO."

CHUNGKING, THURSDAY, JULY 1-(AP)-A FLEET OF JAPANESE WARSHIPS WAS SIGHTED STEAMING SOUTHWARD OFF FOOCHOW, FUKIEN PROVINCE, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, THE CHINESE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY REPORTED TODAY. FOOCHOW IS IN SOUTHEASTERN CHINA.

THE DESTINATION OF THE VESSELS WAS NOT KNOWN, IT ADDED.

JUL -1 1943

1943

CHUNGKING--FIRST ADD CHINESE X X X OF THE OTHER.

A CHINESE GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY THAT CHINA WOULD BEGIN THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THE WAR JULY 7 "WITH CALMNESS AND IN GOOD SPIRITS" AND EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THAT ANY NEW ATTEMPT BY THE JAPANESE TO CRUSH THE COUNTRY WOULD END IN "ANOTHER FIASCO."

CHINA'S CONFIDENCE, HE SAID, WAS BASED ON "FOREKNOWLEDGE OF THE ULTIMATE VICTORY OF CHINA'S ALLIES AND ON THE INCREASING STRENGTH OF CHINA HERSELF."

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE ~~XXXXX~~ 30-(AP)-BRAZIL TODAY BEGAN ACCEPTANCE OF VOLUNTEERS INTO ITS ARMY WHICH HAD HERETOFORE BEEN COMPOSED ONLY OF DRAFTEES IN WHAT X OBSERVERS SAW AS A MOVE TOWARD AN EVENTUAL EXPEDITIONARY FORCE FOR EUROPE.

JUL -1 1943

SINGLE YOUTHS OVER 21 AND UNDER 26 YEARS OF AGE, WITHOUT DEPENDENTS AND WITH AT LEAST A YEAR MILITARY ~~XXX~~ TRAINING MAY VOLUNTEER FOR DUTY WITH LINE UNITS. REGULAR MOBILIZATION WILL CONTINUE AS USUAL.

"THE ARMY NEEDS MEN WITHOUT TIES", GENERAL EURICO GASPAR DUTRA, MINISTER OF WAR, SAID TODAY. "THE ARMY NEEDS MEN IN THE FRONT -INES."

JUL -1 1943

NEWSPAPER EDITORIALS AND BOLD FRONT PAGE HEADLINES ECHOED THE NATION'S GROWING EXCITEMENT. O JORNAL, LISTING BRAZIL'S REASONS FOR FIGHTING SAID AXIS SUBMARINES "CAME INTO OUR WATERS AND WITH A BARBARIC FERITUDE KILLED 700 BRAZILIANS."

PANAMA, PANAMA, JUNE 30-(AP)-A. O. MEYER OF HOMESTEAD, OKLA., WAS NAMED CHIEF OF THE POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENT IN THE CANAL ZONE TODAY.

JUL -1 1943

MEYER, A MEMBER OF THE ZONE POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR 28 YEARS, SUCCEEDS GUY JOHNSON OF BALTIMORE, WHO RETIRED AFTER 26 YEARS.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, JUNE 30-(AP)-RAMON RAMOS CASELLAS, SECRETARY OF THE PUERTO RICAN SUGAR PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, ANNOUNCED TODAY ALL BUT SIX OF THE ISLAND'S SUGAR MILLS HAD CONTRACTED TO DELIVER THEIR OUTPUT FROM THE 1942-43 CROP TO THE U.S. COMMODITY CREDIT CORP.

THE PRICE AGREED UPON WAS THE SAME AS LAST YEAR'S $3.46 A HUNDRED POUNDS, EQUAL TO $3.74 AT NEW YORK AFTER FREIGHT CHARGES ASSUMED BY THE CCC.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN CCC REPRESENTATIVES AND FOUR OF THE LARGER MILLS WERE CONTINUING IN WASHINGTON, IT WAS REPORTED, WHILE ONE OF THE OTHER MILLS WAS EXPECTED TO SIGN A CONTRACT SOON. THE SIXTH MILL SELLS ITS OUTPUT LOCALLY.

IN ALL, 28 AGREEMENTS REACHED COVER ABOUT 550,000 TONS OF THE 750,000 TO BE CONTRACTED. THE CROP CURRENTLY BEING HARVESTED WAS ESTIMATED AT 1,030,000 TONS.

JUL -1 1943

1943

30.24—5557

OTTAWA, JUNE 30-(AP)-ANGUS MAC DONALD, CANADIAN NAVY MINISTER, DECLARED TODAY "OUR MERCHANT SHIPBUILDING HAS REACHED A POINT WHERE IT IS INCONCEIVABLE THAT THE ENEMY COULD EVER SINK AS MANY SHIPS AS ARE BEING BUILT."

JUL -1 1943

APPEARING BEFORE THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE, CONSIDERING WAR APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1943-44, MAC DONALD SAID "FROM READING THE REPORTS ONE HAS THE FEELING THAT OUR MEN ARE ON TOP AND ARE BEATING THE GERMANS," AND CONTINUED;

"WE SANKCONSIDERABLY MORE SUBMARINES IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1943 THAN WE DID IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1942 AND THE SUBMARINES DID NOT DO AS MUCH DAMAGE TO SHIPPING."

WHILE THERE IS NO GENERAL SHORTAGE OF NAVY RECRUITS THERE IS SOME DIFFICULTY IN OBTAINING QUALIFIED MEN FOR MECHANICAL TRADES, MAC DONALD SAID, ADDING THAT SOME 4,000 FORMER SEA CADETS WERE SERVING WITH THE NAVY, THEIR EARLIER TRAINING PROVING VALUABLE.

OTTAWA, JUNE 30--(AP)--- SGT. FREDERICK WILSON RALPH, WHOSE

JUL -1 1943

FATHER, ROBERT RALPH, LIVES AT THE KNOLL, FAYETTEVILLE, N.Y., WAS LISTED BY THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT AS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS.

OTTAWA, JUNE 30--(AP)--- SGT. RALPH MATTHEW COSTELLO, WHOSE WIFE LIVES AT 228 SOUTH MAIN BLVD., GREEN BAY, WIS., WAS LISTED BY THE CANADIAN AIR FORCE TONIGHT AS MISSING ON ACTIVE SERVICE OVERSEAS.

JUL -1 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

SIX MONTHS OF LABOR SERVICE FOR THE NAZIS HAS BEEN MADE A REQUIREMENT FOR ADMISSION TO BELGIAN UNIVERSITIES, BERLIN REPORTED TODAY IN A BROADCAST RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. JUL -1 1943

THE BROADCAST SAID STUDENTS NEXT FALL MUST PRESENT A CERTIFICATE SHOWING THEY COMPLETED SUCH WORK FROM MAY TO OCTOBER THIS YEAR.

undated nicholas horthy, jr.

JUL -1 1943

by the associated press

nicholas horthy, jr., son of the hungarian regent, was reported by the rome radio today recovering from severe

JUL -1 1943

1943

injuries suffered in an automobile accident.

the broadcast of a budapest dispatch, recorded by the associated press, said herthy's car upset on the highway between kenders and szolnok when he swerved to avoid hitting a young girl. the dispatch said herthy suffered a broken shoulder bone and that surgeons who operated on him reported ~~hm~~ his condition ~~gnsky~~ favorable.

JUL -1 1943

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

RED CROSS TRAINS EACH CARRYING 400 PERSONS ARE BEING USED TO EVACUATE MOTHERS, CHILDREN AND OLD PERSONS FROM THE BOMB-RUINED RUHR DISTRICT OF GERMANY, A GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST SAID YESTERDAY (WED).

THE TRAINS, FORMERLY USED TO TRANSPORT LIGHTLY WOUNDED HOME FROM THE FIELD, CARRY THE EVACUEES WITH THEIR LUGGAGE "TO REMOTE SAFE DISTRICTS OF THE REICH" UNDER THE CARE OF ARMY MEDICAL ATTENDANTS AND NURSES OF THE NATIONAL SOCIALIST WELFARE ORGANIZATION, THE BROADCAST SAID.

JUL -1 1943

UNDATED SIBERIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BERLIN RADIO IN A TOKYO DISPATCH REPORTED TODAY THAT GENERAL MAXIME BURAKEV HAD BEEN APPOINTED COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE SOVIET FAR EASTERN ARMY IN SUCCESSION TO GEN.J.P.APANASENKO.

THE BROADCAST, RECORDED BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID GEN. APANASENKO "AS PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO OTHER DUTIES WITHOUT ANY FURTHER DETAILS BEING MADE KNOWN."

IT IDENTIFIED GEN.BURAKEV AS FORMERLY SOVIET MILITARY ATTACHE IN BERLIN.

JUL -1 1943

LEAD MACKENZIE'S WAR TODAY

- - -

BRITAIN GAVE MUSSOLINI FAIR AND HONEST WARNING TODAY THAT THE ALLIES ARE ABOUT TO LOOSE ALL HELL ON ITALY AND ADVISED HIM TO GET FROM UNDER BY UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

THIS AS I SEE IT IS THE PURPORT OF THE STATEMENTS BY PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL AND FOREIGN MINISTER ANTHONY EDEN. IT WILL BE CLEAR TO THE HARRIED, SAGGING-JOWLED DUCE THAT THESE AREN'T EMPTY WORDS OF PROPAGANDA, FOR THE STORM CLOUDS ALREADY ARE BLACK OVER ITALY AND THE LIGHTNING IS TEARING AT THE UNHAPPY PENINSULA.

CHURCHILL'S MATTER OF FACT STATEMENT THAT "IT IS VERY PROBABLE THERE WILL BE HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ELSEWHERE BEFORE THE LEAVES OF AUTUMN FALL" EMPHASIZES WHAT ALREADY IS FAIRLY OBVIOUS. HOWEVER, GRIM INDEED IS HIS TIP THAT THE ITALIANS "HAVE ONLY BEEN SUBJECTED TO THE PRELIMINARY AND DISCURSIVE BOMBARDMENTS."

THERE CAN BE LITTLE DOUBT THAT FOREIGN SECRETARY EDEN IN CALLING

JUL -1 1943

1943

ON MUSSOLINI TO SURRENDER WAS SUPPLEMENTING THE SPEECH OF HIS CHIEF. I THINK WE CAN SAY THAT THESE TWO STATEMENTS GO BEYOND THE WAR OF NERVES, AND ARE CALCULATED TO GIVE THE ITALIAN PEOPLE--AGAINST WHOM THE ALLIES HOLD NO SUCH ANIMOSITY AS THEY DO TOWARDS THE NAZIS--A CHANCE TO ESCAPE THE TERRIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF CONTINUING RESISTANCE.

MEANTIME THE ANGLO-AMERICAN AIR FORCES ARE INTENSIFYING THEIR ONSLAUGHT AGAINST THE AXIS. THE UNPRECEDENTED HAMMERING, ETC PICKING UP 1ST GRAF OF PREVIOUS

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

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JUL -1 1943

THE UNPRECEDENTED HAMMERING WHICH THE ALLIED AIR FLEETS ARE ADMINISTERING TO THE ENEMY IN BLAZING A TRAIL TO VICTORY--A HISTORIC EXPERIMENT WHICH MAY DETERMINE HOW FAR AIR POWER CAN GO IN WINNING A WAR ON ITS OWN--IS BRINGING ME NUMEROUS INQUIRIES ABOUT THE AERIAL FIGHTING ARM, AND AMONG THEM ARE TWO TIMELY QUESTIONS FROM PROMINENT NEWSPAPER EDITORS:

THE FIRST QUERY RELATES TO AMERICAN WARPLANE LOSSES AND ASKS WHAT PERCENTAGE OF OUR CRAFT ARE SHOT DOWN BY ENEMY PLANES AND WHAT PERCENTAGE BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE FROM THE GROUND. WELL, THERE ARE SOME HIGHLY INTERESTING FACTS WRAPPED UP IN THIS INQUIRY, BUT THERE ALSO IS CONSIDERABLE DYNAMITE FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE CENSOR.

PERCENTAGE FIGURES ON AMERICAN PLANE LOSSES ARE RESTRICTED, BECAUSE THEY WOULD LEND THEMSELVES READILY TO COMPUTATION OF TOTAL STRENGTH OF THE AIR FORCE. HOWEVER, IT CAN BE SAID THAT THE RATIO OF OUR PLANE LOSSES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IS ONE ARMY PLANE TO SOMEWHAT BETTER THAN THREE ENEMY PLANES. IN ADDITION TO THIS OVER-ALL SCORE, SEPARATE RECORDS SHOW THAT IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC THEATER ARMY FLYERS HAVE DESTROYED BETTER THAN FIVE ENEMY PLANES FOR EACH AMERICAN PLANE LOST.

30.24—5559

IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO BREAK DOWN OUR PLANE LOSSES INTO THOSE DESTROYED BY ENEMY PLANES AND BY ENEMY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, BECAUSE FLAK FROM THE GROUND GUNS CAN CRIPPLE A PLANE, AFTER WHICH FIGHTERS CAN SHOOT IT DOWN, LEAVING IT A MATTER OF GUESSWORK AS TO WHICH TYPE OF OPPOSITION CAUSED THE LOSS. EVEN OUR ARMY AIRFORCE DOESN'T ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE THIS POINT.

JUL -1 1943

THE SECOND INQUIRY POINTS TO THE FREQUENT REPORTS FROM ABROAD THAT BRITISH PURSUIT PLANES--THAT IS, FIGHTER PLANES--HAVE ESCORTED AMERICAN BOMBERS IN RAIDS ON THE CONTINENT. MY CORRESPONDENT SAYS THIS IS CALCULATED TO GIVE THE IMPRESSION THAT OUR ARMY IS WITHOUT FIGHTER PLANES, AND ASKS WHAT THE TRUTH IS.

THERE ARE SEVERAL REASONS WHY ARMY FIGHTERS AREN'T MENTIONED MORE FREQUENTLY IN DESPATCHES FROM EUROPE, BUT NONE IS BASED ON LACK OF SUCH PLANES. INDEED, SOME OF OUR ARMY FIGHTERS, NOTABLY THE P-38 AND THE NEW P-47, ARE CONSIDERED BY MANY PILOTS AS THE BEST OF THEIR KIND IN THE WORLD.

ONE REASON WHY WE HAVEN'T HEARD MORE ABOUT AMERICAN FIGHTERS FROM EUROPE IS THAT BRITAIN IN ITS DEFENSIVE WAR HAD FOR YEARS BEEN BUILDING FIGHTERS, WHICH ARE ESSENTIALLY DEFENSIVE WAR-CRAFT, AND HAD GREAT NUMBERS OF SUCH PLANES IN ENGLAND. THIS MADE IT UNNECESSARY FOR OUR ARMY TO CONCENTRATE ON FIGHTERS THERE AND WE DEVOTED OUR ENERGY TO OFFENSIVE PLANES--THE BOMBERS.

ANOTHER PERTINENT REASON IS THAT OUR BOMBERS, NOTABLY THE FLYING FORTRESSES, HAVE GREAT FIGHTER POWER AND CAN OPERATE ON BOMBING MISSIONS WITHOUT FIGHTER PROTECTION. THESE GIANTS HAVE A SCORE OF BETTER THAN SEVEN OR EIGHT ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN FOR EACH FORTRESS

JUL -1 1943

1943

LOST.

AS TO THE FIGHTERS THEMSELVES, THEY HAVE DESTROYED BETTER THAN FOUR ENEMY SHIPS FOR EACH ARMY PLANE LOST IN ACTUAL COMBAT. THE P-38 WHICH, ALTHOUGH DESIGNED FOR HIGHER ALTITUDE WORK, CAN WORK AT ANY HEIGHT, HAS PROVED TO BE WELL BEYOND EXPECTATIONS IN BATTLE IN NORTH AFRICA, THE MIDDLE EAST, ALGERIA AND THE PACIFIC THEATERS.

PILOTS FLYING THE LIGHTNINGS IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC HAVE SAID THAT THEY CAN KNOCK DOWN JAP ZEROS "LIKE SITTING DUCKS." FREQUENTLY A SINGLE LIGHTNING HAS GONE AFTER A FLIGHT OF ZEROS, SHOT DOWN THREE OR MORE, AND RETURNED UNDAMAGED. THE LIGHTNINGS ALSO ARE EXTREMELY HUSKY, AND HAVE RAMMED ZEROS, TEARING THE ENEMY PLANES TO PIECES WHILE REMAINING CAPABLE OF FLYING THEMSELVES.

THE ARMY ALSO HAS THE WARHAWK P-40, WHICH HAS PROVED ITSELF IN COMBAT; THE P-51 MUSTANGS WHICH ARE HIGHLY PRAISED BY THE BRITISH, AND THE P-39 BELL AIRCOBRAS, WHICH HAVE SEEN SERVICE PRINCIPALLY IN RUSSIA AT THE HANDS OF RUSSIAN PILOTS WHO PRAISE THEM HIGHLY FOR STRAFING AND LOW-LEVEL BOMBING. OFFICIALLY RUSSIA HAS REPORTED THE P-39S' SCORE OVER GERMAN PLANES AS THREE TO ONE. JUL -1 1943

AND JUST GETTING INTO ACTION IS THE NEWEST OF ARMY FIGHTERS--THE P-47 THUNDERBOLT. IF THIS COMES UP TO EXPECTATIONS IT WILL BE THE TOP PLANE IN AERIAL COMBAT. IT HASN'T BEEN IN ACTION FREQUENTLY ENOUGH YET TO PERMIT OF EVALUATION OF ITS CAPABILITIES, BUT IT DOES HAVE HIGHER SPEED THAN ANYTHING IN THE AIR, AND AN ALMOST UNLIMITED ALTITUDE.

# RENDOVA, HEAVY GUNS SHELL JAP AIR BASE AT MUNDA

JUL -2 1943

## 101 ENEMY PLANES DOWNED IN BATTLE IN SOUTH PACIFIC

### U. S. Forces Consolidate Newly-Won Positions, Hold Air Supremacy.

### CASUALTIES LIGHT

### MacArthur Reveals Nassau Bay Landings Achieved Without Loss.

JUL -2 1943

### RABAUL BOMBED

### Big Allied Raiders Blast Airports, Hold Foe's Aircraft on Ground.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Friday, July 2—(AP) Americans have speedily completed conquest of Rendova island in the central Solomons, turned shore batteries on the nearby Japanese air base at Munda and destroyed 101 enemy planes which tried to break up the Solomon landings, the High. Command announced today.

While everywhere the ground fighters received ample support from strafing and bombing planes, participants in the growing south and southwest Pacific offensive against the Japanese consolidated positions, including those newly established near Salamaua, New Guinea.

**U. S. Casualties Light**

A spokesman for General Douglas MacArthur said our casualties were light throughout the entire area although we had some landing boats damaged in treacherous waters around the Solomons. In the landing at Nassau bay just below Salamaua, probably the most difficult from an amphibious standpoint, there was not a single casualty.

In a story of speedy conquest, the communique today reported that United States forces which landed on Rendova June 30 completed their operation shortly after midday by destroying the small but tenacious Japanese garrison.

**Allies Rule in Air**

The Allied aerial activity was most impressive.

Bombers struck at Rabaul, New Britain, from which the Japanese might parry the Allied thrusts and other planes rained death on enemy forces opposing the landings near Salamaua, New Guinea.

Complete occupation of Rendova would constitute a speedy action. Landings were made only Wednesday on that island which not only puts Allied forces within easy range of Munda but also within fighter range of Rabaul itself.

**Australians Land at Nassau Bay**

Australians who landed at Nassau bay, less than 15 miles below Salamaua were reported attacking the Japanese in that sector which is just across Dampier strait from New Britain.

In the ground fighting, Allied patrols killed at least 26 Japanese and wounded many others at Malolo and Orodubi in the Salamaua sector.

Over Rabaul, which felt the impact of nearly 23 tons of bombs Wednesday, nearly 25 tons were dropped yesterday on its three airdromes, Lakunai, Vunakanau and Rapopo.

At Nassau bay, "Our ground forces are consolidating their positions along the bay according to plan," the noon communique said.

"Attacking planes in close support bombed and strafed enemy defenses at Duali from low altitude."

Two hours after the Rendova landing forces had debarked from their ships "our shore batteries opened fire on Munda" the communique disclosed.

"The enemy counter-attacked throughout the day with medium and dive bomber, torpedo planes and fighters.

"Latest advices do not indicate the total number involved in the action but 101 enemy planes were destroyed in air combat and by anti-aircraft fire. Seventeen of our planes are missing."

(Reports from Washington had placed the number of attacking planes at 101 with 65 downed either by anti-aircraft or fighter opposi-

# AMERICAN TROOPS OCCUPY ALL OF

JUL -2 1943

Retakes on Roll #5

30.24- 4661
4731
4987
5143
5181
5183
5419

30.24 - 4661

30.24 - 4661

Besides the American dead, 58 men are missing and 1,135 were wounded to bring total casualties to 1,535.

There were no reports of Japanese wounded, and only eleven Nipponese were taken prisoners. The total of Japanese dead also does not take into account the numerous enemy soldiers who were killed by bombs dropped from American planes or naval shells hurled onto the island in the initial phases of the camapign.

**Total Not Known**

The exact total of enemy dead may never be known, for the men killed early in the campaign all were cremated or buried before American troops learned their number.

For the 342 American deaths, the United States gained an island that, although tiny in area and lacking in most vegetation, is of major strategic importance. It can serve as a weather station to guide naval and air forces in the North Pacific, as the source of renewed attacks on Kiska, or to control supply lanes to Kiska.

But, more important, is the possibility that completion of the Attu airfield, started by the Japanese, will permit American planes to raid the enemy's territory. Most logical of the points of aerial assault would be the Japanese naval base at Paramushiro. That big base—the largest the Japanese have in the North Pacific—is only 630 nautical miles west of Attu, at the northern end of the Kurile island chain in which Japan itself is located.

# UNION PRESIDENT DENOUNCES WLB AS STRIKE CAUSE

## Recommends That Men Return to Work as Ickes Demands Action.

## LABOR BOARD TRIUMPHS

## Wage Controversy Reverts to Agency for Decision on Travel

## MINERS TO GET L...

## Will Receive Large Vacation Check, Some Equipment Without Cost.

JUN - 5 1943

WASHINGTON, June 4.—(AP) John L. Lewis yielded to the government today and called off the coal strike, effective next Monday, the deadline set by President Roosevelt.

The end came suddenly as the government marshalled its powers to terminate the 500,000-man walkout threatening to paralyze war production. Told bluntly by Secretary Ickes that "I expect that you will direct the members of the United Mine Workers to return to work," Mr. Lewis sent this reply:

**Lewis Sends Reply**

"I have your letter of June 4.

"I have no power to direct. I shall, however, recommend to the policy committee of the United Mine Workers of America that it direct the mine workers to return to work on Monday, June 7."

A short time later he made the recommendation and the policy committee unanimously adopted it.

Mr. Lewis did not let the occasion pass, however, without another denunciation of the War Labor board, which he has refused to recognize during the long wage dispute. In a speech to the policy committee, Mr. Lewis accused the board of adopting a "piously arrogant" attitude, and of issuing "unlawful directives."

**Attacks WLB Members**

"These little strutting men of the WLB have sought to place upon the miners the responsibility for this work stoppage, which rests actually on their own smug shoulders," he said.

With today's fast-moving developments, there was ended for the government a tense period of crisis which set in yesterday when President Roosevelt, as wartime commander-in-chief, issued an order directing the miners to return to work on Monday.

It marked the end, too, of a personal struggle between the President and Mr. Lewis, one-time political allies turned enemies, and a major triumph for the President's War Labor board which had demanded a policy of "getting tough" with Mr. Lewis rather than making any concessions.

With the end of the strike, the wage controversy will revert to the War Labor board which presumably will determine then whether to order a resumption of negotiations on portal-to-portal pay.

Bargaining between the mine owners and the United Mine Workers was underway on this issue when the work stoppage began last Monday midnight with expiration of a temporary agreement under which coal was being mined.

Although there seemed to be some indications that an agreement on the issue was not far off, the WLB ordered negotiations halted and announced that it would not approve any agreement reached under "strike coercion." It took the adamant attitude that no concessions should be granted while a strike continued. Otherwise, it held, the government's whole policy of settling wartime labor disputes without work stoppages would break down.

**Strike Stirs Congress**

Mr. Lewis finally gave in at the end of a day in which the cry was heard in Congress that he should be jailed, and the government maneuvered to place strong pressure on him to call off the strike.

Among the latter moves was a press conference statement by President Roosevelt that the draft law would come into operation against any recalcitrant strikers who have been deferred from service with the armed forces because of their occupation, and House passage of legislation providing fines and prison sentences for any one instigating or aiding a strike in a government-operated war facility.

Then, Secretary Ickes, as Federal boss of the mines, dispatched this message to the miners' chieftain:

"As operator of the coal mines on behalf of the United States government, I expect that you will direct the members of the United Mine Workers of America to return to work on Monday, June 7."

It was in reply to this that Mr. Lewis disclosed he was ready to bow to the government. In addition to sending his reply to Secretary Ickes, he also had copies distributed to reporters.

In his speech to the U.M.W. policy committee, Mr. Lewis said negotiations for a solution of the crisis were proceeding favorably under Secretary Ickes when the WLB stepped in.

"Fearful lest a solution be reached under auspices not compatible with the self importance of the WLB, that body on Wednesday maliciously commanded that these negotiations cease forthwith," he said.

**Attacks Labor Board**

"Thereby this jealous and vindictive body again demonstrated that its members place their own vanity above the national interest. This piously arrogant attitude is consistent with their earlier unlawful directives forbidding collective bargaining negotiations except under their capricious auspices, which directives were primarily responsible for the present crisis."

"The operators," he added, "have taken full and collusive advantage of these maneuvers, likewise placing their selfish interests above existing legislation and the national good.

"The mines, however, are closed. The nation needs coal. By malicious propaganda, these little strutting men of the WLB have sought to place upon the miners the responsibility for this stoppage, which rests actually on their own smug shoulders.

"Notwithstanding these abusive tactics, the miners and their leaders, as patriotic Americans, placed the law and the national interest above their own ungranted and long deferred claims for justice and equity."

Referring to Secretary Ickes, he said: JUN - 5 1943

"The solid fuels administrator is a duly constituted agent of the government, and we desire to cooperate with him. The operators, by their collusion with the War Labor board and by other unworthy and obstructive tactics, have forfeited their prerogatives of remaining masters in their own house.

"We have the assurance of the President that as soon as the mine workers return, the disposition of the dispute will forthwith proceed. We interpret this to mean that collective bargaining will proceed forthwith, with the operators acting in good faith to achieve a solution forthwith.

**Demands Justice, Equity**

"We shall demand and expect that justice and equity will be granted to the miners by the lawfully constituted agencies of our government, in due course."

The assertion that Mr. Lewis should be jailed came from Senator Eastland (D-Miss) during a flurry of Senate debate in which Senator Byrd (D-Va) declared that "dissolution here at home" and a "national disaster" might follow if Mr. Lewis successfully defied the government.

"I think John L. Lewis' wrong is 100 times worse than crimes for which death is the penalty," Senator Eastland shouted.

The House, meantime, by vote of 231 to 141, approved the measure providing for prison sentences and fines for persons instigating or leading strikes in government-operated plants. The bill, which now goes to the Senate for action on amendments, also prohibits use of union funds to support a strike or to aid in a political campaign.

Mr. Roosevelt discussed the draft law and strikes after a reporter asked at his press conference whether troops would be sent to the mine fields Monday.

As to the use of troops, he preferred not to comment, he said, because he hoped the miners would return to work. Then he volunteered that a good deal had been written about the possible induction of strikers into the Army.

There is nothing startling or new about that situation, he added, explaining it in this manner:

The rule is simple and applies to all, not only the miners. It simply is that where a man has been deferred from induction into the armed services because of his occupation he normally remains deferred so long as he continues to work at that job. But if he quits work, the reason for his deferment ends and he is liable for induction.

**Miners to Get More Pay**

After Mr. Lewis advised he was recommending that the miners go back to work, Secretary Ickes issued a statement giving the miners a "guarantee that the mines will be operated so as to safeguard the (Union) rights of the workers."

He also told them that a $30 boost in vacation allowances—from $20 to $50—would be awaiting them, and that changes in working conditions ordered by the War Labor board would be effective. The WLB ordered the boost in vacation pay, and also directed that the mine owners supply certain equipment which the miners heretofore have paid for. This change will save the miners 8 to 15 cents a day.

Coal men estimated the shutdown would cost the nation 10,000,000 tons of fuel. It already has resulted in some restriction of production including the closing of a blast furnace at Birmingham, Ala.

# WLB DIRECTS MILK DELIVERY ORDERS OBEYED

## Telegram to Union Leaders Says Drivers' Stand Is Form of Strike.

JUN - 5 1943

Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—The War Labor Board declared today refusal of milk drivers in New York city to comply with orders of the Office of Defense Transportation is "a form of strike" which violates labor's no-strike pledge, and ordered milk deliveries continued without interruption.

Wayne L. Morse, public member of the board, sent this telegram to officials of the A. F. of L. Brotherhood of Teamsters there:

"The board regards the present refusal of the milk drivers in New York city to comply with the directions of their employers in so far as such directions are based upon existing orders of the ODT, as a form of strike in violation of labor's war time no-strike pledge to the nation.

"Accordingly, the drivers are directed to comply with the existing orders of the ODT unless or until such orders are modified. Pending a final solution of the current labor dispute by the War Labor Board, the milk distributors are directed to make no layoffs.

"The War Labor Board yesterday held a preliminary conference with officials of the ODT and other interested Government agencies and is appointing a division of the board to confer immediately with such agencies, and if necessary with the War Mobilization Board, with a view to eliminating any injustices found to exist in the present situation.

"In accordance with its established policies, the board will continue its efforts to settle the existing labor dispute only while milk deliveries continue without interruption because of the dispute."

The telegram was addressed to Michael J. Cashal, vice-president of the teamsters; Fenton G. Hibbets, Thomas O'Leary, William Egelking, Lawrence McGinley and Fred Conrad, all local union presidents in New York city Newark, N. J., and Mount Vernon, N. Y.

**Mayor Expects Compliance.**

Mayor La Guardia, a few minutes after he had promised that drastic action in the milk tieup was under way, announced that he would take immediate steps to see to it that the War Labor Board order that milk deliveries be made without interruption was obeyed.

After taking time to digest the WLB order, the Mayor made the following statement:

"I expect compliance by both sides. As I interpret the order, it means first, deliveries must be made in accordance wtih the Government order. Second, employees must comply. No slowdowns or no refusal to deliver and no layoff. I construe it to mean what it says. No man will be laid off and the status quo on employment will continue until the final report of the committee designated in the order.

"I assured Washington I will give full and complete co-operation in enforcement of the order. This means delivery of milk and protection of the men against layoffs."

This statement by the Mayor followed by several hours the charge by the Milk Dealers Association that refusal of the union to permit double deliveries of milk to retail stores today was "sabotage of the war effort."

At the very moment the Mayor was taking action, the police reported their first case of violence in the milk case and that resulted in a full case of bottled milk being dumped into a Harlem gutter.

The action took place in front of the Muller Dairies, Inc., 470 West 128th street, where an unidentified Harlem dealer, tired of listening to the pleas of mothers for milk, went to get some milk in his own car. He was toting a case of milk to his car with a Muller employee behind him with another case when he heard a shout, turned around and saw two or three men taking the Muller employee's case away from him. In a moment the milk was running down the gutter.

It was said that the assault was by men who had been picketing a nearby milk distributor. They fled before police arrived, and at Muller's it was said they did not know the retailer who had come for the milk.

**Menace to Health**

Dr. Ernest L. Stebbins Commissioner, said that

constitutes a health menace and declared that if it went beyond today the Board of Health will have to take action to restore distribution for the benefit of th: city's children.

Meanwhile, mothers with babies in their arms were in many instances going from store to store in a vain effort to get milk needed by infants and small children. The Mayor had promised action after a conference with Michael J. Cashal, head of the drivers union. Mr. Cashal declined to discuss what took place in his talk with the Mayor, but placed full blame for the situation on the milk dealers who, he charged, were doing everything within their power to aggravate the drivers and at the same time hiding behind the Government.

Edward O. Mather, director of the milk dealers association, said the union had been engaging in "a clear conspiracy to violate the law" and characterized their action as "ruthless and callous maneuvers by power - drunk union leadership" and called on the Department of Justice to take immediate action against the union.

**Mayor Did Talking.**

The Mayor said that he did all the talking in his conference with Mr. Cashal.

"The situation is not as good as it was yesterday," he added. 'Frankly, I don't like it.

Told that the milk association wanted the Department of Justice to take action, the Mayor said that was not the way to settle the matter.

Mr. Cashal said that he was at home last night and therefore did not know what might have happened among the drivers during the night. He insisted, however, that the union had not sent out any flying squads or otherwise been guilty of any violence.

"I think I am entitled to a little rest once in a while," he said in explanation of his being home when the city was in the midst of a milk crisis growing out of action by his union.

He repeated that the milk association was responsible for everything that had happened and that labor was entitled to disagree with a Government regulation—that such disagreement did not constitute fighting the Government.

**Store Deliveries Cut.**

It was difficult to determine how much milk was delivered to retail stores, but Mr. Mather said that "practically none" was delivered and that the union had sent out flying squads to all plants and distributing stations to prevent trucks already loaded from moving. Not only have the drivers refused to take out double loads of milk, but they have suddenly refused to follow a custom of long standing — that of picking up empty bottles and cases.

This represents another clear violation of ODT orders which state that companies may not send out empty trucks for the specific purpose of picking up empties.

"This is clearly an attempt by the union in its program to break down the ODT order to force the milk companies to violate the expressed terms of the order," Mr. Mather said. "The milk companies must comply and have been complying with the ODT order. The union, in its fight with the Government, has not only interfered with such changes in distribution as would have to be made if the companies are to distribute the necessary milk while complying, but have this morning recklessly interfered with the normal operation of wholesale distribution."

Mr. Mather warned that this union action made it likely that 3,000,000 quarts of milk now available for distribution may have to be dumped.

**No Sunday Deliveries.**

Tomorrow both retail, or door-to-door, and wholesale deliveries are scheduled under the ODT gasoline curtailment order, but on Sunday neither type of delivery is to be made. Thus, if double supplies are not given to homes and stores tomorrow, there will be little, if any, milk available on Sunday.

Mr. Cashal said today that the union officials might not be able to control its men if they were docked for the off days under the new schedule. They have been reporting for work every day.

Meanwhile opposition to the half-cent a quart decrease in the price of delivered milk brought opposition from three quarters. The decrease, announced yesterday and effective Monday, was ordered by the Office of Price Administration with the explanation that it was made possible by the savings in labor costs under the skip-a-day schedule.

Mr. Cashal said the drivers resented the price decrease because "it comes out of their hides," explaining that the only savings which the milk companies could affect would be by dismissal of a large number of drivers.

# RIGID LABOR CURBS ADOPTED IN HOUSE

JUN - 5 1943

## Amended Connally Bill Could Bring Prison Term for Strike Leader.

WASHINGTON, June 4—(AP) The House carved out today a powerful cudgel with which to deal with wartime strikes.

By a record vote of 231 to 141 it returned to the Senate the vastly-amended Connally bill under which union leaders could be sent to prison for a year for instigating or directing a strike or using union funds to further a work interruption in a government-operated industry.

One hundred Democrats and 131 Republicans voted for the bill. Against it were 89 Democrats, 48 Republicans and four minor party representatives.

**Faces Fight in Conference**

The Senate, in passing the original Connally bill May 5, had demonstrated opposition to such stiff legislation, and indications were the measure would be buffeted around in conference between the two branches before a compromise could be worked out.

Salient provisions of the House Measure include these:

No strike could be called under any circumstances in a government-seized plant, but the right of an individual to stop work would not be interfered with.

In a war industry not under government operation, a strike could be called only after 30 days' notice and a secret ballot of workers involved, with the Labor department supervising the voting.

Labor unions would be required to file annually a statement showing their financial and membership status.

Unions would be prohibited from making political contributions in elections for Federal offices.

Property seized by the government as a result of labor difficulties would have to be returned to private ownership not later than 60 days after the cause for seizure was removed.

**Board Powers Increased**

The National War Labor board would have power to take jurisdiction in any labor dispute, except those already covered by the Railway Labor act, could compel parties to come before it (a power it does not have now) could order maintenance of the status quo for 60 days, and could issue a closed shop or maintenance of union membership order.

Individuals striking in violation of the 30-day notice and secret ballot sections would lose for one year their status under the National Labor Relations act and their protection under the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction act; so would union officers.

The section with the "teeth" in it provides for a $5,000 fine and a year imprisonment for anyone instigating or directing a strike in a government-operated industry.

Announcement of John L. Lewis' decision to urge striking miners to return to work had not been made when the House voted, and it was expected a strong attempt would be made to remove this section from the bill in conference.

As finally passed, the bill embodied major provisions of the bill of Senator Connally (D-Tex) passed by the Senate, and a substitute drafted by the House Military committee. The committee substitute contained major provisions of the bill of Rep. Smith (D-Va) which the House passed Dec. 3, 1941, and which the Senate shelved.

As it left the House, though, the bill bore the name of a Republican, Rep. Harness of Indiana. Rep. Harness had offered a substitute which in turn was amended by Rep. Smith to restore the measure to a reasonable likeness of the Connally-Military committee bill.

The only new language written in was the ban drafted by Rep. Harness against political contributions and an amendment by Rep. Gwynne (R-Iowa) prohibiting a member of the War Labor board from sitting in a case in which he had a direct interest.

# GEN. BRADLEY TO GAIN RANK

## President Nominates Leader In Bizerte Campaign To Be Lieutenant General

## 13 Others Named For Advancement For Conspicuous Service

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 4—Maj. Gen. Omar Nelson Bradley, who commanded the American troops in the campaign in northern Tunisia which brought the fall of Bizerte, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be a lieutenant general. His permanent rank is lieutenant colonel in the infantry.

Bradley's name led a list of fourteen officers promoted for "conspicuous leadership during the recent Tunisian campaign," a War Department announcement said.

**Played Outstanding Parts**

"Each of the officers played an outstanding part in bringing that operation to a successful conclusion, and their advancement will permit their assignments to positions in which their demonstrated ability may be used to best advantage," the announcement added.

Those to be promoted to major general:

BRIG. GEN. STAFFORD L. IRWIN, a native of Fort Monroe, Va., who commanded the artillery of the Ninth Infantry Division.

BRIG. GEN. JOHN K. CANNON, of Salt Lake City, deputy commander of the Northwest African Tactical Air Force.

BRIG. GEN. LOWELL W. ROOKS, of Seattle, in charge of the operations division of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's staff.

The following colonels are to be promoted to brigadier general:

FRANK U. GREER, infantry, of Falls Church, Va.

RAY A. DUNN, A. C., Long Beach, Cal.

MAURICE ROSE, cavalry, Denver.

REESE M. HOWELL, F. A., Salt Lake City.

EDWIN H. RANDLE, infantry, Decatur, Ill.

CARLYLE H. RIDEOUR, A. C., Pasadena, Cal.

ELBERT L. FORD, ordnance, Milford, Conn.

ROBERT V. MARAIST, F. A., St. Mart Insville, La.

EDWARD P. CURTIS, A. C., Rochester, N. Y.

ROBERT I. STACK, infantry, Schenectady, N. Y.

Bradley, who took over the command of the Second Corps from Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., when the type of operations shifted from armored warfare to one principally of ground troops, is a former commandant of West Point and of the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Georgia.

ASSISTANT

**Born At Clark, Mo.**

He was born at Clark, Mo., February 12, 1893, and was a member of the 1915 class at West Point.

After commanding the Infantry School he was appointed in February, 1942, as commander of the Eighty-second Division, transferring later to the Twenty-eighth Division. He went to North Africa in February.

Bradley's wife and daughter live at West Point.

# CATALINA PLANE BLEW UP U-BOAT

JUN - 5 1943

Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—A Navy Catalina patrol plane swooped down on a surfaced U-boat in the South Atlantic and blew it in two before the sunbathing crew could get into action.

The Navy in telling of the incident yesterday gave no indication, however, of the probable nature of several objects which looked like long cylindrical tanks, that floated up after the submarine had been blown out of the water by exploding depth charges. The attack occurred several months ago.

The submarine was spotted by Aviation Machinist's Mate Billie Goodell of Bessemer, Ala. The plane's pilot, Lieut. (j.g.) William R. Ford of Crescent City, Fla., reached the submarine so quickly, the Navy said, that the raider's crew was unaware of the plane's approach until too late to act.

## Ten New Jersey Men Among 214 Wounded

Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—Ten New Jersey men were among 214 United States soldiers listed as wounded in action on four fronts by the War Department yesterday. All the New Jersey men were listed as wounded in the North African theater. They were:

BUDISHIN, STEVEN, private; Nick Budishin, brother, 85 19th avenue, Newark.
CHAMBERS, EDWARD W. Jr., corporal; Mrs. Edward Chambers Jr., wife, 103 First street, Perth Amboy.
ERICKSON, EDWARD D., private; Mrs. Emma Dooling, aunt, 446 Railroad avenue, South Amboy.
FLACK, AUGUSTINE A., private; Mrs. Nellie Flack, mother, 124 Polonia avenue, Elizabeth.
FORTUNA, EDWARD J., private; Mrs. Mary Fortuna, mother, 42 Fourth street, Elizabeth.
GOTTHELF, DANIEL J., private; Mrs. Helen Gotthelf, mother, 184 Griffith street, Jersey City.
MOHOROWSKI, PETER, private first class; Mrs. Caroline F. Mohorowski, wife, 835 Martin street, Elizabeth.
RYAN, JOHN J. Jr., sergeant; Mrs. Elizabeth Ryan, mother, 827 Myrtle street, Elizabeth.
VEYHL, WALTER, private first class; Mrs. Minnie Veyhl, mother, 434 50th street, West New York.
WALLACE, JOHN W., corporal; Mrs. Marietta A. Wallace, mother, 215 Montclair avenue, Montclair.

## 1,530,000 IN NAVY

WASHINGTON, June 4—(AP) Secretary Knox said today that the Navy now has 1,400,000 enlisted men and approximately 130,000 officers. Marine strength, he said, totals between 250,000 and 275,000, while Coast Guard strength has grown to 180,000.

JUN - 5 1943

## HONOR HORNET FLYERS

Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—Decoration of all members of the famous torpedo squadron eight which roared out from the U. S. S. Hornet to battle a Japanese task force in the battle of Midway was announced by the Navy today.

All planes in the unit, which was given a group citation by President Roosevelt were shot down. The pilots, all listed as missing, include: Ensign Harold J. Ellison of Buffalo, and Ensign Henry R. Kenyon Jr., of 115 Overlook street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Among the radio men gunners, all listed as missing, who were awarded the Distinguished Flying Vross, was George A. Field of Buffalo.

# REYNOLDS FOR WAR AIMS DECLARATION

Washington, June 4 (A. P.).—Senator Reynolds (D.-N. C.), chairman of the Senate Military Committee, called today for an early determination by President Roosevelt of Russian and British post-war demands in conquered territories.

In a lengthy speech to the Senate, Mr. Reynolds suggested a-

ING, A LETTER FROM JOSEPH STALIN ON RUSSIA'S POST-WAR AIMS.

"THE AWARD," CASSIDY SAID IN ACCEPTING IT, "SHOULD HAVE GONE TO JOE, WHO WROTE THE LETTER."

OTHER NEWSPAPERMEN TO RECEIVE AWARDS FROM THE CLUB INCLUDED:

VERN HAUGLAND, CHARLES MC MURTRY AND THE LATE E.H.CROCKETT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS; DREW MIDDLETON OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, KEITH WHEELER OF THE CHICAGO TIMES, AND BOB MILLER OF THE UNITED PRESS; LEO S.DISHER, UNITED PRESS; HENRY GORRELL, UNITED PRESS; JOHN HERSEY, TIME; MERRILL MUELLER, NEWSWEEK AND NBC, AND GEORGE LAIT, INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE.

JUN -6 1943

POSTHUMOUS MEDALS WERE AWARDED TO BYRON DARNTON OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, JACK SINGER OF INS, EUGENE PETROV OF THE NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE AND DON BELL OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING SERVICE.

AMONG THOSE WINNING ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS WERE:

SYLVIA PORTER OF THE NEW YORK POST AND MRS.VIRGINIA SCOTT OF THE GREAT FALLS,MONT., LEADER, FIRST TWO WOMEN TO BE CITED BY THE HEADLINERS' CLUB; WILLIAM K.HUTCHINSON AND JACK VINCENT OF INS; BILL HENRY, LOS ANGELES TIMES; ERNIE PYLE, SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPERS; VAUGHN SHOEMAKER, CHICAGO DAILY NEWS; ROBERT L.MOONEY, PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER; CHARLES COLLINGWOOD, COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, AND AL BRICK OF FOX MOVIETONE NEWS.

THE ST.LOUIS STAR TIMES WAS HONORED FOR OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SERVICE AND CITATIONS WERE GIVEN TO TWO STAFF MEMBERS, JULIUS M.KLEIN AND RALPH O'LEARY.

30.24-4731

30.24-4731

# Army Airmen Hit Kiska 5 Times

## JAP DESTROYER SUNK, 15 PLANES SMASHED IN RAID

### Allied Airmen Set Cargo Vessel, Corvette Ablaze in Solomons.

### KISKA IS POUNDED

### Gun Emplacements, Buildings Hit During Five U.S. Attacks.

WASHINGTON, June 6. — (AP) Raiding Japanese shipping off enemy-held Bougainville island in the Solomons, American fliers beat off heavy fighter plane opposition, sank a destroyer and left a cargo ship and corvette blazing in the sea.

The Navy, announcing this today, said dive bombers, torpedo bombers and fighters joined in the raid and the furious air battle which developed when enemy planes flew out in an unsuccessful effort to avert the attack.

Warhawk, Corsair and Lightning fighters, together with gunners on bomber planes, accounted for at least 15 of what the Navy described as a "large force of Japanese Zero fighters." Three other enemy fighter planes were damaged. Four U. S. planes are missing.

**Several Bombs Hit Warship**

While the air battle raged, Dauntless dive bombers and Avenger torpedo planes struck hard at the shipping. Several of the biggest bombs carried by the planes struck on the destroyer. It "undoubtedly sank," the Navy communique reported.

Other bombs hit the cargo ship, which might have been carrying supplies to enemy bases on Bougainville, and the corvette, setting them afire. The corvette, not described, was the first craft of that type reported in action under a Japanese flag. It was assumed that it was similar to the speedy and deadly craft given that name by the United Nations, resembling a small-version destroyer.

Only a few hours before the assault on the enemy shipping, other bombers had flown out to pound Kahili again. In that raid on an enemy base near Buin on the southern tip of Bougainville island, Army Flying Fortresses were employed. Results of their attack were not reported.

JUN -7 1943

**Kiska Blasted Again**

In the North Pacific, aerial raids were resumed upon Kiska, principal base established by the Japanese in the Aleutians. Liberator heavy bombers and the new Ventura medium bombers joined in five assaults there.

Bombs struck squarely in some gun emplacements while others blasted buildings erected by the enemy on Kiska. Lightning and Warhawk fighter planes accompanied the bombers, but there was no report of any enemy opposition.

The assaults on Kiska were interpreted by some observers as a renewal of an aerial drive to soften the Japanese base made vulnerable by capture of the enemy positions on Attu to the west in the Aleutians. In event it should be determined to invade Kiska and drive out the Japanese—as was done on Attu—the bombing raids would aid in weakening defenses.

## ---Quincy Flier Downs Foe

BY RELMAN MORIN

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 6 (AP)—Spearheaded by the largest formations of Flying Fortresses ever sent from Africa, Allied air and naval forces struck new and damaging blows yesterday at Pantelleria, Sardinia and Sicily and loosed a cascade of battleship-busting bombs on Mussolini's anti-invasion fleet in its hideaway harbor at La Spezia, headquarters announcements said today.

JUN—7 1943

**TRIPLE ASSAULT**

British warships poured a new weight of hot steel into the battered coastal defenses of Pantelleria at dawn Saturday in the fifth naval bombardment of that eight-mile-long, four-mile-wide stepping stone isle in seven days. Pantelleria shore guns again failed to inflict casualties or damage on the attacking force.

Following this up yesterday, Mitchells, Lightnings and Warhawks made a triple assault on that island.

The official box score of the 1400-mile round trip of the fortresses to La Spezia yesterday was not yet in.

It was the largest four-engined bomber raid ever carried out from Africa, however, and the preliminary reports showed these results: A large number of 2000-pound armor-piercing missiles scattered in the midst of three of Italy's largest battleships, huge harbor areas blasted and rent and consumed in fire, a merchant ship ex-

# U. S. Navy Flyers Sink Destroyer And Down 15 Zeros in Solomons;

JUN -7 1943

JUN -7 1943

# NEW AIR AND SEA POUNDING OF AXIS

JUN -7 1943

## British Fleet Shells Pantelleria as Planes Hit Sardinia and Sicily

JUN -7 1943

1943

ploded, and a large barge sunk.

### Over 100 Forts in Raid

Well over 100 Flying Fortresses evidently participated in the bombardment. The biggest previous raids by the "Forts" based in Africa were on March 31, when about 100 of them blasted concentrations of small vessels at Cagliari in Sardinia, possibly spoiling Axis plans for an evacuation of German and Italian forces from Tunisia; on April 10 when 100 attacked La Maddalena in Sardinia, sinking the 10,000-ton cruiser Trieste and damaging the 10,000-ton Gorizia, and on May 30, when more than 100 attacked Naples.

Dispatches from the Fortress base last night by Associated Press correspondent Harold V. Boyle, which gave the first news of the raid, said the 35,000-ton battleships Littorio, Vittorio Veneto and Roma—perhaps half the backbone of the Italian battle fleet—were damaged by hits and near misses of armor-piercing bombs, and a heavy cruiser was hit.

Southern Sardinia came in for a double attack, with Lightnings sweeping over the airdrome at Monserrato and Marauders working over shipping at Porto Ponte Di Romano, where they hit a 500-foot motor ship and other targets.

### Over in a Flash

Two lightning pilots attacking Monserrato each knocked down Messerschmitt 109's as they raced in over the target. They were Lieutenant Arthur C. Franke of Cary, Ill., and Second Lieutenant William W. Whalen, 4321 Eighth street, Seattle, Wash.

Another participant in that operation, Captain George A. Rush, 3838 Harrison street, Kansas City, Mo., said, "We fooled 'em today. We came in from the sea, skipped over the hills and then headed straight for Monserrato. Just as we came over the hills we formed a company front and picked the target. I landed one right on one of the hangars. It was all over in a flash."

While one force of Lightnings was raking Monserrato, another dumped salvoes on the nearby landing field at Cape Terra. Hits were seen among approximately a dozen aircraft on the ground, as well as buildings.

The only serious fighter opposition encountered in all these operations was over Pantelleria where Messerschmitts and Focke-Wulf 190's attempted to ward off the recurring blows. They failed and lost four planes.

### Smoke Blots Out Area.

The communication from Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters said only that "hits were observed in the dock area, among warships and other shipping. There were large explosions and many fires."

Airmen on the expedition said there was no doubt the harbor and ships in it took a pasting, but fire and smoke blotted out the whole area from view so quickly that accurate observation was impossible, and it has been necessary to wait for later aerial reconnaissance to establish the results.

It was the longest raid yet made from northwest Africa and Lieut. H. A. West, navigator, of Tuckahoe, N. Y., said "we could see Genoa" as the Fortresses roared over their target.

Spezia, 50 miles southeast of Genoa, came in for its first attack of the war April 18, when a destroyer was sunk, but that assault was by the RAF based in Britain.

The Italian communication, received here in a broadcast, asserted that damage was small but described the air bombardment of Pantelleria as repeated and violent.

The raid demonstrated the "blanket coverage" that Allied air power is able to extend over all Italy from north and south. Previously the Fortresses had hit Leghorn, 40 miles south of Spezia, in their farthest north blow.

### Surprise Italian Defenders.

The armada apparently took the Italian defenders by surprise with their long over-water flight and only three fighters were seen to oppose the swarm of bombers. The anti-aircraft guns, too, appeared to be erratic and not up to usual strength. Although they flew without fighter escort all the Fortresses came home safely, despite an Italian claim of shooting one down.

The RAF's heavy four-engined bombers from the Middle East delivered the sole blow against Sicily, attacking the harbor at Catania Friday night.

JUN - 7 1943

Although the Axis' aerial losses at Pantelleria were known to be great and although the land installations there have been battered daily for the last few weeks, the strategic importance of the volcanic little isle is such that it continued to drain the enemy's resources in the Mediterranean area.

In the full 24 hours of operation, the Allies in northwest Africa lost only three planes to the Axis' six. The Italians declared the Allies had lost 10 planes in the forays.

### Aegean Area Raided

The Desert Air Force lost an additional plane, however, in raids which took in Levkas island off the west coast of Greece and Stampalia island in the Aegean as well as Catania in Sicily.

These long-range fighters destroyed two sailing vessels in the harbor of Stampalia, Italian island in the Dodecanese group northeast of Crete, and damaged a tug and dredger off Levkas island, south of Corfu.

# De Gaulle Calls A 4th Republic Goal of French

## At Mass Meeting in Algiers, He Says Nation Will Free Self, Fight as Allies' Equal

DE LUCE

By The Associated Press

ALGIERS, June 6.—General Charles de Gaulle, addressing a morning mass meeting of his political adherents at a theater here today accused Marshal Henri Petain, Vichy chief of staff, of being an "evangel of decadence," and asserted that "the instinct of the French people guides them to a fourth republic."

"France does not ask to be liberated by others, even by her best friends—she does not want gifts," he said. "We intend to win liberty ourselves, with the aid of others."

Two thousand listeners, including twenty-six Communist members of the French Chamber of Deputies, soldiers of the Fighting French, several Catholic priests, red-fezzed Moslems and one Arab sheik in a flowing robe applauded De Gaulle's brief speech.

Asking the crowd to give an ovation to the French Committee of National Liberation which he has formed with General Henri Honore Giraud, De Gaulle said: "We are making this unity for the glory of the republic and the republican regime. We are fighting on to victory as the equals of our allies."

The meeting was organized by the De Gaullist "Groupe Combat," which flourished under cover at Algiers for more than three months after the Allied landings in North Africa in November.

Before De Gaulle and Giraud reached an agreement last week, Vice-Admiral Emile Muselier, Giraud's deputy in charge of maintaining order at Algiers, had refused to permit today's meeting. Later, however, he was overruled by Giraud.

De Gaulle implied in his speech that the "Groupe Combat" would continue in existence as a political instrument of the Fighting French movement in North Africa.

Many wept when Rene Capitan, local head of the "Groupe Combat," mentioned in his introductory speech that the son of a Communist Deputy named Moquet, who was sitting on the stage with De Gaulle, had been shot by the Germans for resistance in France.

Andre Philip, one of De Gaulle's appointees to the National Liberation Committee, introduced De Gaulle to the audience as "the symbol of our spiritual restoration."

The crowd hissed and booed at every reference by the three speakers to Petain and the "traitor band" at Vichy.

JUN - 7 1943

### Hails R. A. F. in Tunisia

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 6 (AP).—No campaign of the future will overshadow the victory won in North Africa, Prime Minister Churchill told 3,000 cheering Allied troops assembled in the ancient amphitheater at Carthage during his recent Tunisian trip, it was disclosed officially today.

This campaign makes a long step toward peace, home and honor, the Prime Minister declared.

To Allied airmen at one of the bases wrenched from the Axis Churchill commented: "Remember we had Corporal Hitler all the time to help us. This self-made and self-unmade man has added sauce to the goose you've caught, killed and eaten."

Churchill expressed an opinion that the R. A. F. not only had stemmed the tide but carried forward the British 1st and 8th Armies. But, he added jocularly, while the R. A. F. might think it did everything, the army and navy still had a part to play.

He forecast that after the war the Allies would use air power to build up a better world and not to crush small nations as Hitler did.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden spoke briefly, saying: "The first thing a Foreign Secretary must learn to do is obey the Prime Minister. I tried another method once, but it didn't work."

At this point Churchill applauded enthusiastically.

Paying tribute to the R. A. F. for winning the battle of Britain without which there would have been no good tidings now, Eden said a new chapter was about to open—not the least perhaps but no none knew that.

# 'ADEQUATE' PLANS LAID BY ALLIES, SAYS STILWELL

TUCKER

## Far Eastern Commander of U. S. Troops Arrives in Cairo on Way to China.

CAIRO, June 6 — (AP) Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell reached Cairo en route to China today and declared:

"You may be sure that plans laid in Washington are entirely adequate and I believe their scope will satisfy all who cry out for strong, aggressive and immediate action."

The commanding general of U. S. forces in China, India and Burma attended the recent Washington conferences of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill. He came here from London, where he talked with Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, U. S. commander in the European theater of operations. In his globe-girdling trip from and back to China, the general is talking with other United States commanders in the interest of coordinating the Allied war effort.

He expressed optimism and complete satisfaction and events within his own theater, where he is chief of staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as well as American commander.

"I am certain of one thing—as time goes on, we shall have more and more reason to be proud of our great ally, China," Gen. Stilwell said.

JUN - 7 1943

He conferred here with Major Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, commanding U. S. forces in the Middle East. Gen. Stilwell was accompanied by Brig. Gen. William D. Olds, chief of staff of the Tenth U. S. Air Force, and Col. Frank D. Merrill, operations officer.

### Sicily Harbor Is Bombed

CAIRO, June 6 (AP). — Heavy bombers of the Midle East Air Command attacked the harbor at Catania, on the east coast of Sicily, in a long operational sweep Friday night, an Allied communique said today. The war bulletin did not offer any details of the attack. Catania has been one of the most frequently bombed Sicilian coastal cities.

### Plane Booty in Tunisia Grows

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 6 (AP).—An additional seventy-five abandoned or wrecked Axis aircraft have been found in the Tunis, Bizerte and Cape Bon areas, making a total of 633 such planes discovered in northeastern Tunisia since the campaign ended, it was announced today. Most of the new discoveries were fighter planes and more than forty-five of them were German types.

# MARSHALL HINTED AS INVASION HEAD

## British Journal Publishes Report, Quoting High Allied Sources.

LONDON, Monday, June 7—(AP) Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Army chief-of-staff, may lead the Allied invasion of Europe, The Daily Herald said tonight, speculating that he might transfer his staff officers to the Mediterranean or European theater of operations and remain out of the United States for the duration of the war.

The newspaper, quoting American and British military circles as the source of its information, predicted a reorganization of the Allied command preceding any sea or air invasion across the Mediterranean and went on:

"It is possible that the ultimate lineup may be Gen. George C. Marshall as supreme commander-in-chief, with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower and Gen. Sir Harold Alexander bracketed as his immediate lieutenants. Everybody expects General Montgomery will again lead the British Eighth army.

### British Would Lead in North

"It is confidently believed that an American will command any Allied offensive in the Mediterranean, while a British general might direct any invasion in northern Europe—that is, an invasion via northern or western France, Belgium, Holland, Norway or Denmark."

The Daily Express called General Marshall a "weighty addition" to the recent North African conferences headed by Prime Minister Churchill and commented that his presence was "deeply significant—more so that General Marshall should have been instructed to accompany Mr. Churchill from Washington. x x x It seems evident that their presence with Gen. Sir Alan Brooke, British chief-of-state, was to set the seal on tactical plans now being put into operation by General Eisenhower and his chiefs."

### No Talk, Only Action

The newspaper said the conference was summed up in London as "putting the finishing touches to the United Nations' summer campaign. Now there will be no more talk, only action." It predicted that American troops—particularly Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Fifth army—will play a far larger role than in the past.

The Express cautioned that a Mediterranean invasion may be delayed until the Allied command is certain the Italian naval units are so damaged by bombing that they will be unable to leave port for a considerable period.

# Submarines Hit 8 Axis Ships in Offshore Raids

JUN - 7 1943

## British Craft Hug Italian Coast, Sink Six Vessels and Bombard Airfield

LONDON, June 6 (AP).—British submarines operating off the shores of Monte Carlo and into or near Italian ports on the mainland, Corsica and Sardinia, have sunk six enemy ships, severely damaged another and probably torpedoed an eighth, the Admiralty announced tonight.

JUN - 7 1943

One skipper surfaced his craft off Calvi in northern Corsica and bombarded an enemy airfield.

Ships sunk were one large and two small supply vessels, an unspecified small ship, a medium tanker and an anti-submarine naval auxiliary.

When the Calvi airfield was attacked Italian shore batteries replied ineffectively. The commander then took his craft into the Strait of Bonifacio sea, between Corsica and Sardinia, where he sank two small supply ships.

Later, the submarine found the anti-submarine naval auxiliary lying at anchor in the entrance of Augusta Harbor in Sicily and drove a torpedo into her side. This was reported "followed by a heavy explosion as the vessel blew up."

The tanker was sunk near Monte Carlo, in the Gulf of Genoa. In the same area two torpedo hits were "probably scored on a large supply ship which was proceeding under strong escort," the Admiralty said. Countermeasures prevented the submarine from observing final results, the Admiralty said.

A large supply ship was torpedoed in Catania Bay, Sicily, "and when last seen was stopped and down by the stern."

Yet another submarine "engaged in harassing the enemy's coastwise shipping torpedoed and sank a supply vessel of large size near the Gulf of Policastro in southwest Italy," the communique said. A small ship was sunk by gunfire in that area.

# CHANNEL SHIPPING POUNDED BY R.A.F.

## Axis Rail Transport Hit on Continent; Nazis Attack Town.

LONDON, June 6 — (AP) The R. A. F. hammered channel ship-

1943

3024-4887

# GAINED BY REDS

JUN 12 1943

## Nazis Attack Near Rostov and Bomb Yaroslavl.

McGAFFIN

Moscow, June 11 (A. P.).—The Russian Air Force has established supremacy in the Kuban Valley after two months of violent mass aerial combat over the Axis western Caucasus bridgehead, dispatches from the front said today. This fact was declared to account for the comparative lull in fighting in that area.

A dispatch to the newspaper Izvestia said that since the end of May the Russian Stormovik bombers have been able to punish German troops on the battlefield at will, without loss to themselves.

The Soviet midnight communique told of a German lunge yesterday with hundreds of tank and plane-supported troops against the Russian lines between Rostov and Taganrog. A temporary German gain was pushed back by a Red Army counter-attack that cost the Germans 300 men, five tanks and two planes, it was announced.

This is in the area along the northern shore of the Sea of Azov.

The Russian communique told of heavy losses inflicted again on Nazi troops dug in before Smolensk and in the Sevsk region, northeast of Kursk.

The Russians announced that Soviet bombers blew up a German troop train and supply depots in the Lisichansk region after infantry and artillery smashed back another German thrust probing the Soviet Donets River defenses in that sector.

The Moscow radio told of a German raid on Yaroslavl, in which it said houses were destroyed, and declared that in the exchange of air assaults large forces of Russian bombers attacked five German airdromes Wednesday night.

### Soviet Glider Pioneer Dies

Moscow, June 11 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Dmitry Koshitz, Soviet glider pioneer, died on active duty, it was announced today. Koshitz had been in aviation since 1924 and was one of the first to experiment with trains of gliders towed by transports.

## *Molotov Voices Reds' Appreciation For Help*

McGAFFIN

Moscow, June 11 (AP)—Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Affairs Commissar, stressed the appreciation of the Russian people for lend-lease supplies at a luncheon today for American Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley, honoring the first anniversary of the signing of the American-Russian agreement.

Molotov said the Russians were "fully cognizant" of American aid and stressed the importance of post-war relations among Russia, America and England.

In response, Standley said "the determination behind the lend-lease agreement is more important even than the aid it made available to Russia.

"In addition to strengthening the bonds of good will, the agreement shows the United States intends to mobilize all possible resources and is determined to apply them in the struggle to establish a world in which man can live without fear."

# Chinese Report Renewed Gains Around Ichang

JUN 12 1943

## Also Capture Town Near Hankow; Thanks Given to U. S. Pilots for Help

CHUNGKING, June 11 (AP).—New Chinese successes were reported today in fighting northeast of Ichang and northwest of Hankow as authorities officially thanked American Army flyers for helping turn the Japanese drive on the upper Yangtse into a rout last week.

Field dispatches said Chinese troops had occupied Wangchiachang, northeast of the Japanese base at Ichang, after an all-night clash in which 300 enemy troops were killed and many others, including a regimental commander, wounded.

The Chinese also were reported to have broken into Yingshan, an important town about ninety miles northwest of Hankow, between the Han River and the Hankow-Peiping railway, inflicting heavy casualties in street fighting.

Bitter fighting was reported in progress north of Tungting Lake, where the Japanese counter-attacked two days ago after receiving reinforcements.

American flyers who disrupted Japanese troop movements, destroyed his supply columns and blasted his gun positions to help make the recent great Chinese victory possible, were entertained by Chinese authorities at Yengyang, in Hunan Province.

Central News reported that fierce aerial dogfights raged over Hengyang on Thursday as the Japanese attempted to blast the city with thirty planes, but offered no details.

Indications were that the Japanese might be preparing to launch a fresh drive on the upper Yangtse. Transports laden with munitions and other war supplies were reported moving up the river and returning downstream with wounded Japanese from the west Hupeh front. Dispatches said a Japanese counter - attack from Owchihkow, on the south of the Yangtse north of Tungting Lake, had been repulsed and that Chinese forces were trying to retake the city. The Chinese were said to have begun a "successful counter-offensive" in the Kinhwa sector, one column having entered the suburbs of Tungyang, thirty-five miles northwest of Kinhwa.

Japanese bombers were reported to have bombed Kienow in northern Fukien Province on Wednesday, evidently considering that city a potential base for bombing operations against Japan.

# ALLIES POUND 2 JAP BASES

JUN 12 1943

## Leave Koepang Mass Of Flames In Liberators' Extensive Raid

### 19 Tons Of Bombs Dropped In Two-Hour Attack On Rabaul Fields

YARBROUGH

*[By the Associated Press]*

Allied Headquarters in Australia, *Saturday*, June 12— Heavy bombers of the Fifth Air Force struck unusually heavy blows in two directions yesterday, turning Timor's capital, Koepang, into "a mass of flames" with forty-two tons of bombs and hitting two Rabaul airdromes with more than nineteen tons in a two-hour attack.

Fifteen Liberators participated in the Koepang raid, the most extensive ever made on that island 400 miles northwest of Darwin, Australia.

### Power House Destroyed

The big bombers went in shortly after noon. They destroyed the power house, burned up gasoline and oil dumps and wrought "widespread destruction" along the water front, said the Allied high command communique, adding:

"Departing aircraft reported the town a mass of flames." The Japanese sent up eight Zeros to intercept, but three of them were shot down and another was listed as probably destroyed. Not a single Liberator was missing.

The biggest previous raid on Koepang was on February 1 when a group of Beaufighters destroyed nine Zeros and four bombers in a strafing attack.

### Grounded Planes Explode

Liberators also made the Rabaul raid, hitting the Vunakanau and Rapopo airdromes. They followed up the damage caused the previous night when nearly forty tons of bombs were dropped. Fires and explosions were observed among grounded aircraft, along the runways and in dispersal areas.

Improving weather permitted greater air offensive over the entire area and other places raided were Dili in Timor, Babo in Dutch New Guinea, Gasmata on New Britain Island and Salamaua and Madang on New Guinea.

Some of our medium bombers hit Babo for the eighth time since May 4 and started numerous small fires which were judged to be burning planes. They also started fires in a barracks area near a seaplane base.

# Rabaul Bombed by U. S. Flyers

JUN 12 1943

## Airdromes Hit by Aerial-bursting Missiles and Opposition Is Small.

DEAN SCHEDLER

Somewhere in New Guinea, June 10 (Delayed)—(A.P.)—Lieut.-Gen. George C. Kenney's Liberators and Flying Fortresses roared through Japanese anti-aircraft fire and a barrage of searchlights before dawn today to drop forty tons of bombs on airdromes at Rabaul, New Britain, during a three-hour raid.

Bombs of all sites from small fragmentation to 1,000-pounders rocked the Lakunai airdrome dispersal area, starting fires which pilots reported were from burning planes.

First Lieut. James Murphy, of Roundup, Mont., drove one Fortress over the target, chalking up his forty-fifth mission. The falling 1,000 pounds from his bomber helped him celebrate his twenty-fourth birthday.

Twenty searchlights nailed Jim's plane while the anti-aircraft gunners banged away. But experience told behind that wheel; Jim brought his plane home, just a little disappointed that the Japs didn't turn on four more lights to make him a birthday candlestick.

[Friday's communique from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters said all the bombers got back safely.]

From medium altitude plane piloted by First Lieut. Charles Downer of Alhambra, Cal., dropped bombs which lit five yellow fires, one a large orange-colored blaze.

### Devastating Bombs Used.

His bombardier, First Lieut. Lewis Jedlicka of Cicero, Ill., was chagrined because a piece of shrapnel ruined his "office."

A large fragment tore through the glass, but no one was hurt.

Aerial bursting bombs, which the Japanese radio at Tokio has spoken of numerous times as being particularly devastating, were used again with telling results.

At least eleven fires in one dispersal area were started by a bomber piloted by First Lieut. William Gowdy of Cincinnati, Ohio. The fires burned for half an hour, swelling from vivid yellow to orange.

The last man over the target, just before daybreak, was First Lieut. Ramos Picard of Walla Walla, Wash. He said smoke drifted skyward as far up as 7,000 feet. Some fires along the sides of the runway still were burning.

Anti-aircraft fire left its mark here and there on two planes out of the large formations, but no one else had as hair-raising an experience as that of Technical Sergt. Joe Sitzman of Greeley, Colo.

Riding in the ball turret on the lookout for possible night fighters, Sergt. Sitzman was left with nothing between him and the Japanese but his safety belt when an ack-ack fragment neatly snapped the hinge from the door. Joe wasted no time scrambling into the plane.

At Gen. MacArthur's headquarters a spokesman said that one wave of Liberators and three of Fortresses struck at Lakunai airdrome on the eastern side of Simpson Harbor, encountering only three enemy night fighters which easily were driven off. Single Fortresses attacked the Vunakanau and Rapopo airdromes. [illegible] ny as nineteen fires were [illegible] ed and some could be s[illegible] y miles away.

### Gets New Zealand Post

WELLINGTON, N. Z., June 11 (AP).—W. Perry, a member of the Legislative Council and president of the New Zealand Returned Services Association, was appointed Minister of the Armed Forces and War Co-ordination today to succeed Joseph G. Coates, who died May 27.

# 38 JAP PLANES DOWNED IN WEEK IN SOLOMONS AREA

JUN 12 1943

## American Airmen Outscore Enemy by Better Than 5-1 in Two Battles.

[illegible]ANCED SOUTH PACI- [illegible] June 10 — (Delayed) — (AP) American war planes shot down a total of 38 Japanese planes in two air battles over the Solomon islands this week, outscoring the enemy by better than five to one. American losses numbered only seven planes.

South Pacific headquarters reported today a recapitulation showed 23 Japanese planes were shot down Tuesday when American fighters intercepted a force of 40 to 50 Zeros and enemy divers over the Russell islands, now developed as the northernmost American base in the Solomons.

(A Navy department communique issued June 8 announced that U. S. planes shot down 19 Zeros over the Russell islands at a cost of seven American planes.)

### Four U. S. Fliers Saved

A headquarters spokesman said the original bag of 19 enemy planes was increased to 23 and that four of the seven American pilots shot down were rescued later.

[illegible]e spokesman also reported that one of the Zeros brought down was destroyed by ramming. He said that the American plane which had rammed the enemy was lost and that the action probably was a case in which there was nothing much else to do.

In a raid against Japanese shipping off Bougainville island in the northwestern Solomons Sunday, 15 intercepting enemy fighters were shot down and six more were damaged, with all American planes returning safely to base. An enemy destroyer was sent to the bottom in this action.

(Navy communique 402 issued in Washington June 6 disclosed the sinking of the Japanese destroyer and the destruction of 15 enemy planes.)

### Jersey Sailor Is Honored

ABOARD A SUBMARINE IN THE PACIFIC, June 11 (AP).—A silver star decoration was awarded yesterday to Chief Electrician's Mate A. S. Habien, of Ridgeway, N. J., for gallantry in "courageously and skillfully . . . sinking an important amount of Japanese shipping."

### Admiral Silva Killed by Auto

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 11 (AP).—Admiral Jose Machado de Castro e Silva, seventy-seven years old, a Justice of the Supreme Military Tribunal, was killed last night by

JUN 12 1943

JUN 12 1943

1943

an automobile as he was crossing a street. He toured the United States in May, 1941, with other Latin-American navy leaders. He was the chief of the Navy General Staff here.

# CUBAN NAVY SINKS ENEMY SUBMARINE

## Axis Vessel Is Destroyed In Atlantic Off Northern Coast Of Island

*[By the Associated Press]*

Havana, July 11 — Cuba announced officially tonight that a patrol vessel of the Cuban subchaser fleet had sunk an enemy submarine in battle off the Cuban north coast, in the Atlantic, a few days ago.

The announcement, made through War Minister Aristides Soca de Quesada, was the first official claim that the Cuban navy had scored in its patrol activities around the 2,000-mile coast line of the republic.

The navy recently obtained ten submarine chasers from the United States Government for use in the West Indies waters.

The announcement of the submarine sinking was made after a conference of President Fulgencio Batista and the chiefs of the navy, army and national police in the Presidential palace.

### Authorized By President

President Batista himself authorized the publication of the announcement.

Without identifying the location or giving the date of the action, the War Minister said a Cuban patrol vessel made contact with the submarine off the coast.

The submarine attacked, and the naval craft counter-attacked "with complete success," he said, sinking the submarine.

No further details were given.

Cuba was among the first American republics to declare war on the Axis after Pearl Harbor.

# Action Follows At Once After New President Barred Radio To Coded Messages Of Axis

Mc Enry JUN 12 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Buenos Aires, June 11—The United States and Britain recognized today the new Argentine Government, thus joining other warring powers and neutral nations.

Formal notice of the United States' and Britain's recognition came soon after the announcement of a decree barring the transmission of outgoing coded messages which had been permitted under the overthrown Castillo regime.

The Japanese followed up the formal recognition yesterday by Germany and Italy when Ambassador Baron Shu Tomii called at the Foreign Office today.

### Storni And Armour Confer

Vice-Admiral Segundo Storni, Foreign Minister, described his half-hour meeting with United States Ambassador Norman Armour as cordial. The talk came shortly after notification of United States recognition. It was Storni's second successive daily press conference attended by American journalists.

"I have reached the conclusion," Storni said, "that we are on the road which will bring the closest collaboration between our two countries and the continent in general." He then added, "I am convinced that step by step our country will move toward its rightful position."

### Other Recognizing Nations

The countries notifying the Argentine Government of approval today included Mexico, Canada, Hungary, Sweden, Poland, Bulgaria, Colombia, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Greece, the Netherlands and the Dominican Republic.

Word of the United States recognition was delivered to Foreign Under Secretary Roberto Gache by Edward L. Reed, counselor of the United States Embassy. When Reed arrived at Gache's office the anteroom was filled with diplomatic representatives awaiting their turn to deliver similar messages to the new government. Ambassador Amour's brief recognition read:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your excellency's communication dated June 8, 1943, informing me that General Pedro Ramirez has assumed the provisional Presidency of the nation and has designated Rear Admiral Sabah Sueyro to perform the duties of Vice-President and as ministers of the several Government departments officials whose names you are so good as to enumerate."

### Radio Rule Hits Axis Only

The ban on coded messages, announced last night, was worded in a manner which applies equally to all nations, but in actual practice affects only the Axis nations, Germany, Italy and Japan.

Under a previous agreement with the Government of deposed President Ramon S. Castillo, the Axis countries were permitted to radio a daily quota of one hundred coded words.

It was pointed out that the ban effectively cuts off the last legal method of secret transmission to the Axis homelands. Cable transmission still remains open to all but the Axis, since such facilities have long been denied them by the United Nations which control the operating companies.

### Ramirez Explains Ban

The Axis may still use the radio for messages written in open language but United Nations' observers agreed that the ban on code will reduce the possibility of the Axis transmitting word of United States ship movements and other information of military value.

President Ramirez explained that the decree had been issued "in view of the adhesion of the Argentine Government to Resolution 40 of the third reunion of the American republics (the Rio de Janeiro conference of January, 1942) in accordance with the necessities of continental security."

The resolution cited in the decree held that it was necessary to apply means to control and impede communications which "might place in danger the security of the American states and the continent in general."

The decree becomes effective immediately upon notification of the Axis embassies.

# *U. S. And Britain Recognize Ramirez Argentine Regime*

JUN 12 1943

# ITALIAN PEOPLE ARE TOLD DUCE IS BETRAYER

## President Pledges Them Free Choice of Own Non-Fascist Regime.

## DECLARES THEY WANT PEACE

### But Stipulates That Mussolini and Nazis Must First Be Thrown Out.

JUN 12 1943

**Washington, June 11 (A. P.). — President Roosevelt declared today that the surrender of Pantelleria was very good news, and at the same time indirectly but strongly, he appealed to Italy to get out of the war.**

He told a press conference that the Allies could assure the Italian people an opportunity to choose the kind of non-Nazi, non-Fascist government they wish after Fascism has been put down and the Germans have been driven from their territory.

It is the hope and the intention of the United Nations, Mr. Roosevelt said, that Italy be restored to nationhood and take her place as a respected member of the European family of nations.

### Says Duce Betrayed Italy.

The President made it obvious that he considered Mussolini and his aids, rather than the Italian people, responsible for Italy's position in the war. He said that the present Anglo-American campaign against Italy was the inevitable result of the ruthless course Mussolini had followed in the last few years. In forming a military alliance with Germany, Mr. Roosevelt declared, Mussolini betrayed his own country in a struggle for personal power and aggrandizement.

Mussolini's acts were not those of the Italian people, he went on to say, but a succession of acts committed by his personal Fascist regime. The people of the country are largely devoted to peace, President Roosevelt said.

Mussolini's whole policy was illustrated, he continued, by his declaration of war against France and Britain. Harking back to the day three years ago yesterday when Italy took this step, the President recalled that he had described it then as a stab in the back.

The Allies, he said, have no choice but to pursue the war against Italy and Mussolini until they have achieved complete victory.

Only when the Germans have been driven out and Fascism is abolished will the good judgment of the Italian people make itself evident, he said.

### Apparently Without Any Dead.

The President had received word this morning direct from Gen. Eisenhower, that Pantelleria had raised the white flag of surrender. Apparently the surrender came because of a lack of water on the island, he said, and thought it worth pointing out that the island had been taken, apparently without any loss of life. He added, however, that he did not know whether a landing had been made before the capitulation.

The Italians called Pantelleria their Rock of Gibraltar, he said, and had done a great deal of boasting about it and about how it dominated the Mediterranean Narrows. Now, he said, it is in British and American hands.

He went on, then, to discuss Mussolini, Italy and the possibilities for setting up a non-Fascist government after the victory, referring to notes which he had started to write out, he said, some time ago. Now seems to be an opportune time, he added, to say something through the press [illegible] adio to the people of Italy, [illegible] to remind them that the attacks on them were the result of the course of action Mussolini had chosen.

### Views of Capitol Hill.

Congressional leaders meanwhile expressed the hope that the surrender of Pantelleria is an indication that Italy itself may be so softened by bombings that it will collapse without the necessity of an invasion.

Senator Thomas (D.-Utah), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that he was gratified by news of the island's capitulation and hoped the Italians were thus indicating their desire to get out of the war.

"If we have to invade from the toe of the boot, we will face immense difficulties," he declared. "Not even Hannibal could accomplish an invasion from that side, even though he held Sicily."

Senator Gurney (R.-S. D.), a member of the Military Affairs Committee, said that the seizure of Pantelleria would be of inestimable value to the Allies in improving their shipping situation in the Mediterranean. "That shows that we can take them by air," he declared.

Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, the chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, greeted the news of the surrender as most gratifying, and expressed the view that the victory "is certain to be followed by further and larger successes."

# ISLAND'S CAPTURE IS FIRST BREACH IN AXTS FORTRESS

JUN 12 1943

## Fatal Wound to Italian War Morale Also Seen.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—(AP) The first Allied breach in the walls of the Axis fortress of Europe has been made with surrender of Italy's tiny mid-Mediterranean "Gibraltar", the island of Pantelleria. With its fall, too, may be disclosed a fatal wound to Italian war morale.

Pantelleria fell on the first day of the fourth year of Italy's unhappy war partnership with Nazi Germany. It fell without frontal amphibious assault, succumbing to a fury of air attacks supplemented by relatively light weight naval bombardment. That itself is significant, a foretaste of what is in store for the Axis in Europe and in Asia as Allied air and sea power swiftly swells to gargantuan proportions.

### Allied Casualties Slight

The Allied casualty cost was negligible. The cost to the Axis is still to be computed—more in terms of shaken Italian public war morale than in losses of men or equipment or even the tactical and strategic military effects of this new Italian disaster.

The island unquestionably will be of far greater military use to the Allies than it could have been to Italy if it could have been long held. It brings the Allied attack from Africa almost half-way across the Sicilian straits. As a refueling stop for short range planes and as a base for submarines to consolidate more completely the already established Allied sea and air control of the central Mediterranean narrows for free use in the vigorous and aggressive prosecution of the war on all global fronts it has sound military values.

### Sicilian Straits Barred

Pantelleria in Allied hands renders Italian fleet use of the Sicilian straits impossible. Enemy shipping cannot conceivably move either way, even by hugging the Italian shore line, except at prohibitive risk of destruction by bomb or torpedo or shell fire.

That might prove highly important strategically as the pattern of the next Allied moves unfolds. Mussolini is reported to have been husbanding what is left of his once imposing fleet to meet the invasion threats. He now has lost use of the Sicilian passage to concentrate naval power east or west as developments of Allied attack strategy dictated.

The Straits of Messina, between Sicily and the toe of the Italian mainland boot, afford an inside passage between the eastern and western Mediterranean. It is a narrow, difficult passage for big ships. But a greater peril than the navigation terrors of Scylla and Charybdis of classical legend now hover over that Italian moat. Allied bombers already have been busy with it to cut the main supply line for Sicily and Sardinia. There is little doubt that they will haunt it day and night and sow its tide-ripped length with mines to keep the eastern and western wings of Italian sea power apart.

These are practical military

JUN 12 1943

1943

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The resolution also declared that the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms should be incorporated in a special colonial charter. It added that colonial status should be abolished and "genuine partnerships" realized between the colonies and Britain.

**"Should Be No Color Bar"**

Noel Baker, a member of Parliament, giving the indorsement of the party's executive committee to the resolution, said it would establish the principle that "government of backward peoples is a trust exercised by a ruling nation for the world at large."

"The executive committee agrees with Mr. Sumner Welles that there should be no color bar," he declared.

## BRITONS GET MORE BUTTER—IN 1946

London, June 18 (A. P.)—Lord Woolton, the Food Minister, asked by a housewife at an Edinburgh gathering today when the British butter ration of two ounces weekly would be increased, responded:

"You'll get more butter—probably in 1946."

JUN 19 1943

# 2,000 NAZIS SLAIN IN FIERCE BATTLES ALONG OREL FRONT

### Numerous German Counter-attacks Hurled Back by Red Troops.

LONDON, Saturday, June 19. — (AP) Russia announced early today that Soviet forces had killed more than 2,000 German troops in hurling back numerous enemy counterattacks this week in the vital Orel sector, where the Nazis were reported using semi-trained reservists and rear-line troops.

In one area, northwest of Mtsensk, the Germans "drew forward reserves" yesterday but "showed no activity," said the Moscow midnight communique recorded here by the Soviet monitor.

**2,000 Nazis Slain**

"In a few days of fighting in this sector the Germans lost over 2,000 in killed alone," the bulletin said.

"Our troops burned or disabled 17 enemy tanks and destroyed 12 guns, 18 mortars including three six-barrel mortars, and over 40 machine-guns."

The communique said the Russians shot down 15 German planes during this fighting and captured prisoners and some material.

**Nazi Airdrome Raided**

A special Soviet announcement also said that Russian bombers raided a German airdrome near Leningrad yesterday and followed up their Thursday night attack on an airfield in the Donets basin with a daylight raid on the same field yesterday.

The communique said that Soviet air units Thursday destroyed or damaged about ten trucks carrying troops and supplies, blew up several ammunition dumps, smashed one train and partly wiped out a company of German infantry.

On the front west of Moscow, Red army troops were reported to have killed about 200 Germans yesterday in addition to destroying six machineguns, a mortar battery and an ammunition dump.

Three German planes were downed in air combats over the Belgorod area, where the communique said Soviet snipers and scouts were active. Artillery and mortar units of both sides exchanged fire west of Rostov, with the Russians dispersing about two companies of enemy infantry and destroying several German guns.

Red army troops on the Volkhov front southeast of Leningrad killed about 150 Germans and knocked out several field pieces and machineguns.

In the Minsk area, Russian guerrillas were reported to have wrecked three German troop trains, destroying 56 cars carrying troops and equipment and killing many of the enemy soldiers.

Front line dispatches reported earlier that the Nazis were using semi-trained reservists and rear-line units in their desperate thrusts to regain lost positions northwest of Mtsensk, 40 miles above Orel.

# Reds Punish Nazis Near Orel

### Enemy Is Said to Use Semi-trained Reservists —Air Fight Near Leningrad.

Moscow, June 18 (A. P.)—German efforts to recapture lost positions northwest of Mtsensk, above the Russian battlefront hinge at Orel, have been smashed and the Red Army has inflicted heavy losses on semi-trained Nazi reservists and rear-line troops thrown into the struggle, front line dispatches said today.

The Soviet midnight communique said that several German attacks in the area were repulsed yesterday and that enemy man power and equipment were cut.

The dispatches from the front quoted one German prisoner as admitting that his division was composed entirely of reservists because all of the highly trained regular troops had been killed.

The bulletin told of heavy punishment dealt to Mogilev, a German-held river and rail base on the Upper Dnieper, in a recent air raid.

A special Moscow broadcast declared long-range Russian bombers, continuing the offensive to smash Nazi war supplies, set a hundred big fires in raids on German airdromes Wednesday night.

Both the Germans and the Russians have said that the other side intended to begin the summer offensive in the Orel region.

The German radio said that Nazi bombers ranged eastward last night to attack Soviet concentrations at Astrakhan and to bomb armament plants on the lower Volga River. Astrakhan is on the Caspian Sea at the mouth of the Volga River, 225 miles southeast of Stalingrad. The Germans said four Soviet freighters totaling 11,000 tons were sunk, another medium-sized freighter was damaged and extensive fires were left burning in the attacks on the armament plants.

**Planes Combat Near Leningrad.**

London, June 18 (A. P.).—Russian Army artillery and mortar batteries smashed two companies of German infantry on the Leningrad front and seven Nazi bombers were brought down in aerial combat and by anti-aircraft fire on the city's approaches last night, the Russian noon communique announced today.

Nineteen German blockhouses and observation posts also were destroyed in the Leningrad area by Russian gunfire, the war bulletin at Moscow broadcast.

Clashes between reconnaissance parties were reported all along the line. One Red Army unit was credited with destruction of about a company of Germans in the Sevsk area, west of Kursk. It was in this region that the Berlin radio said the Russians were massing troops for another offensive, a claim not borne out by any Russian announcement.

**Nazis Suffer Heavily.**

Two German planes were brought down in the Sevsk sector and one Russian pilot destroyed fourteen Nazi supply trucks in the campaign to cut down the German stores on the Russian front, the noon bulletin said.

The midnight communique said that that despite fresh troops thrown into the attack, the Germans northwest of Mtsensk have been unable to regain lost positions and have suffered heavily in man power and material losses.

This action is in the area around Orel, the battlefront hinge where each side has asserted the other has offensives in the making.

## Under The Nazis

JUN 19 1943

### Maginot Line Going

Stockholm, June 18 (AP)—A Berlin dispatch to the Stockholm newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* reported today that the Germans are rapidly completing demolition of the Maginot Line in France to make more land available for cultivation. Approximately 1,000 concrete barriers are being removed daily from the broad fortified zone, the dispatch said.

Previously the Nazis were reported to have removed much of the armament from the Maginot Line, transferring it to their new fortifications of the French coast.

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**Baltic Opposition**

Stockholm, June 18 (AP)—Opposition to German occupation authorities in the Baltic countries has increased to such an extent that the Nazis have been forced to restrict all travel, the *Svenska Dagbladet* reported today.

The paper said the Germans had established rigid guards over all Baltic frontiers, even limiting traffic between Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia in a hunt for partisans and for persons who have evaded compulsory labor service.

German authorities were reported to be halting persons on the streets to examine their passports and papers. Many workers were said to have fled to the forests, causing serious disruptions in industry.

**U. S. Warships at Gibraltar**

MADRID, June 18 (AP). — Dispatches from La Linea, which is near Gibraltar, said today that three American destroyers had joined a British fleet of two airplane carriers, two battleships and twelve destroyers already in Gibraltar's harbor.

**King Sees Fortifications**

MADRID, June 18 (AP).—Dispatches from La Linea said today King George VI had arrived at Gibraltar by plane, following his inspection of allied forces in North Africa.

The dispatches said that King George was greeted upon his arrival by Lieutenant General F. N. M. Macfarlane, military governor of Gibraltar, and that they and other military and naval officers immediately inspected fortifications and garrison quarters deep in the rock.

# TWO AIRPORTS HIT IN RAIDS ON SICILY

### 124 Tons of Bombs Hurled at Italian Bases of Comiso, Biscari.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, June 18.—(AP) American Liberator bombers of the Middle East command have smashed again at Italian Sicily in the campaign to destroy the last of its air cover, dropping 125 tons of exploding steel on the airdromes of Comiso and Biscari to follow up another heavy night attack by British Wellingtons on the home Italian port of Naples.

The Liberators, estimated in Cairo dispatches at about 50, were escorted by R.A.F. Spitfires based on Malta, and all Allied planes from these and the operations against Naples returned safely.

**Hangar, Workshops Destroyed**

At Comiso, a hangar was destroyed and workshops, dispersal areas and the runway were covered with explosions. At Biscari, only a few miles away, many hits were scored. Several grounded enemy planes were believed destroyed at both fields. The Spitfires destroyed an Italian interceptor plane.

The Biscari-Comiso raids were thrown in yesterday; the Wellington attack on Naples was delivered the previous night.

Of this latter raid, the communique, from Allied headquarters said only that the Naples docks were attacked. Two enemy planes were destroyed last night in operations in this theater.

An Axis sailing vessel in the Aegean sea was reported damaged by R.A.F. long-range fighters in the continuing patrol of those waters.

The French High Command, in its first communique since the conquest of Tunisia, announced that a French submarine had sunk a 5,000-ton Axis cargo ship in the Mediterranean.

It also disclosed that the French had been supplied by the British with Spitfire planes. This was made known in an official report that French pilots flew 140 individual flights in both Warhawks and Spitfires to protect debarking British troops during the occupation of Pantelleria.

# Allied Flyers Hit Sicilian Bases And Naples

*(By the Associated Press)*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 18—United States Liberators flew from Middle East bases to bomb the Sicilian airdromes at Comiso and Biscari by daylight yesterday after a night attack by Wellingtons of the northwest African air force on the Naples docks, it was announced today.

(Nearly fifty Liberators, protected by Malta-based Spitfires during the attacks, dropped 125 tons of explosives on the two airdromes, a Cairo dispatch said. The British fighters destroyed a Macchi 202. Large columns of black smoke arose as the raiders headed home.

**Runway Blasted**

(Workshops, disperal areas, a hangar and the runway of the Comiso field were covered by explosive bursts, a Cairo communique said. At Biscari, which lies a few miles from Comiso near the southeastern corner of the invasion-threatened island, attacks were concentrated on the northeast and northwest corners of the airdrome.)

Cannon and machine-gun fire from RAF long-range fighters was reported to have damaged an Axis sailing vessel in the Aegean.

**Naples Docks Attacked**

The RAF Wellingtons dropped several two-ton blockbusters along the Naples waterfront and showered other explosives on the docks and railway yards of that Italian supply port before dawn yesterday.

Official sources gave no information on the results of the Naples raid, but said one bomber fired 200 rounds in driving off an enemy night fighter which attempted to intercept it. Heavy explosives had last been dropped on the Naples docks and industrial area by Wellington squadrons the night of June 1.

RAF Coastal Airforce Beaufighters shot down two Axis planes off the Algerian coast last night.

**No Allied Craft Lost**

Bad weather over the target areas halted the heavy daylight operations of Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle's United States bombers for the second successive day and only patrolling and reconnaissance flights were reported.

Communiques said that neither the Middle East nor the Northwest African air forces lost a plane.

(The Italian high command, without reference to Naples, said

JUN 19 1943

1943

"enemy aviation yesterday directed attacks against localities of Sicily and Calabria and against small centers in the Vesuvius area, among which was Pompei. There was limited damage."

**South Of Naples**

(The communique, broadcast by the Rome radio, was recorded by the Associated Press. The modern town of Pompei lies on a railway twenty-five miles south of Naples.

(German airmen were reported by the Italians to have bombed harbor installations of Djidjelli, 150 miles east of Algiers. The communique declared a Spitfire raider was shot down near Comiso, Sicily.)

# U. S. AIR FORCE SMASHES HARD AT FOE IN SICILY

## 125 Tons of Bombs Fall on Airfields in Big Daylight Attack.

JUN 19 1943

## NAPLES BATTERED BY R. A. F.

### Italians Report Villages in Vesuvius Area Are Under Assault.

Cairo, June 18 (A. P.).—Nearly fifty United States Liberator bombers smashed by daylight yesterday at the airdromes of Comiso and Biscari, Sicily, dropping 125 tons of bombs, it was announced today.

A United States communique said that they scored hits on runways, hangars and dispersal areas.

All the aircraft, which flew with a protective cover of Spitfires operating from Malta, returned safely. The fighters destroyed one Macchi 202.

Several enemy planes on the ground at both airdromes were reported destroyed.

At Comiso a hangar was destroyed. Fires and large explosions resulted from the Biscari attack, with long columns of black smoke rising when the raiders headed home.

**Praises Spitfire Cover.**

Major Robert Hoover of Dallas, Tex., who led the formation against Comiso, paid tribute to excellent Spitfire cover which, he said, probably was responsible for the lack of enemy fighter opposition there.

"The Spitfires gave us perfect cover," he said. "I saw two Messerschmitt 109s lurking in the distance waiting to make an attack. When they saw the Spits they peeled off and went home."

These fields, two of many with which the Axis has ringed invasion-threatened Sicily, are located within a few miles of each other near the southeastern corner of the Italian island.

Direct hits were scored on the hangar at the northern end of the Comiso Field, a Middle East air communique said, and dispersals were covered by bomb bursts. Hits also were observed on workshops in the southern end and on an eastern runway.

The air-borne explosives were concentrated on the northeast and northwest corners of the Biscari Field, the bulletin said.

At the same time, Royal Air Force long-range fighters made another sally over the Ægean

**R. A. F. Bombs Naples.**

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 18 (A. P.).—Wellington bombers, striking from bases in Northwest Africa, hammered the Italian port of Naples Wednesday night as the Allies continued to carry the war to Germany's junior partner, an allied communique announced today

The Wellingtons, which frequently lug block busters, were reported to have blasted the Naples docks. In the most recent big-scale assault on that port Wellingtons dumped 4,000- and 2,000-pound bombs on the docks and industrial area the night of June 1.

The war bulletin said no aircraft were lost by the Royal Air Force in these operations and that two enemy planes were destroyed last night.

**Vesuvius Area Mentioned.**

The Italian High Command, without reference to Naples, said:

"Enemy aviation yesterday directed attacks against localities of Sicily and Calabria and against small centers in the Vesuvius area, among which was Pompei. There was limited damage."

The communique, broadcast by the Rome radio, was recorded by the Associated Press. The modern town of Pompei lies on a railway, twenty-five miles south of Naples.

## OWN BOMB MENACES 4

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, June 18 (A. P.).—Lieut.-Col. John D. Stevenson, 28 years old, and three fighter bomber pilots under his command, narrowly escaped death today when a bomb accidentally dropped from his ship as they were skimming over the Metiterranean.

They were returning from Pantelleria. Col. Stevenson, who lives in Laramie, Wyoming, had tripped his bomb release. Although he did not know it, only one of the bombs dropped. ,The other suddenly fell into the sea beneath his formation of four planes on their way back when they were only 150 feet above the Mediterranean.

# Fighting-French Anniversary

JUN 19 1943

Algiers, June 18 (AP)—In its first war communique since the Allied conquest of Tunisia, the French high command announced today that a French submarine had sunk a 5,000-ton enemy cargo vessel in the Mediterranean.

*[By the Associated Press]*

Algiers, June 18—"Our country hears the cannon of her liberators approaching," Gen. Charles de Gaulle declared tonight in a speech for broadcast to the French marking the third anniversary of the birth of Fighting France.

Three years after he announced that Fighting France would surmount disaster and continue to victory, he said "our aims are the vanquishing of the enemy, liberation of territory and national rejuvenation by democracy and liberty."

He said that "events of the war have given proof day after day of English heroism, Russian valor and American power."

Earlier 30,000 cheering French crowded midtown Algiers as de Gaulle placed a wreath on the tall monument to the war dead.

# COMPROMISE PLAN MAY MEND BREACH IN FRENCH SET-UP

## Separate National Defense Committee to Be Named at Algiers.

ALGIERS, June 18—(AP) Signs of a compromise partitioning French military power among followers of Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud developed today as the Committee of National Liberation arranged to hold a second plenary session Monday.

In a speech for broadcast to France marking the third anniversary of the Fighting French, Gen. de Gaulle said tonight that "union of the French, provided it is achieved by the French themselves and in the way the French people desire it, is a reinforcement for the United Nations and a guarantee for cooperation among the Allies today and the building of peace tomorrow."

**Advanced as Compromise**

The newest solution to the leaders' political problems was advanced by "moderates" of the 13-man Committee of National Liberation, which now has become the supreme governing authority in the overseas empire, and was reported acceptable in most respects to the co-presidents, Gen. de Gaulle and Gen. Giraud.

As made known in political circles, the plan calls for the appointment of a separate Committee of National Defense which will include Gen. de Gaulle as defense commissioner, Gen. Giraud as commander in chief, Jean Monnet as commissioner of armament and supply, Andre Philip as commissioner of interior and resistance in France, and either Gen. Alphonse Georges or Gen. Georges Catroux.

The Committee of National Defense, under the current scheme, would have a sub-committee composed of Gen. de Gaulle and the chiefs of staff of the army, navy and air force. This group would undertake the actual work of reorganizing and remodeling French armed forces, subject to approval by the Committee of National Defense.

**Juin to Get Post**

Observers believed it was almost certain that the Giraud factor would be able to place Gen. Alphonse Juin, fresh from successes in Tunisia, as army chief of staff while the de Gaullists made a strong case for General Bouscat as air chief of staff. Admiral Ernest Michelier now is the highest ranking French naval officer in North Africa but it was reported that another would be named to represent the navy on the sub-committee.

Difficulties attending the establishment of the full Committee of National Liberation in power yesterday seemed almost forgotten today as both sides engaged in friendly informal discussions. Gen. de Gaulle personally participated in the third anniversary celebration of his momentous creation of Fighting France.

"Our country hears the cannon of her liberators approaching," he declared in his broadcast speech. "The events of the war have given proof day after day of English heroism, Russian valor and American power."

"Our aims," he said, "are the vanquishing of the enemy, liberation of territory and national rejuvenation by democracy and liberty.

"Victory will be in vain if all the people who wish to take part in it are not closely linked, one with another like soldiers in ranks.

**Empire Liberated**

"We see at this moment the empire liberated from Algiers to Tananarive, Tunis to Brazzaville, Dakar to Djibouti and Rabat to Noumea, where our soldiers, sailors and aviators are gathering their efforts for national resistance."

Earlier in the day, Gen. de Gaulle laid a wreath at the tall sculptured monument to the war dead amid the cheers of 30,000 Frenchmen who crowded midtown Algiers.

The enthusiastic cries of de Gaullists far back in the huge throng packing Memorial square near the waterfront almost drowned out the singing of the Marseillaise which ended the ceremony. A scheduled one minute of silence was observed only by those close to the honor guard of native troops surrounding the monument. Confetti showered from buildings along the Rue Michelet as Gen. de Gaulle drove off in a limousine.

**Spellman Arrives in Uganda**

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, June 18 (AP)—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York, Catholic military vicar for the United States armed forces, has reached Uganda in his tour of United States military establishments and plans to go from there to South Africa by way of Madagascar, a Reuter dispatch said today.

# U. S. PLANES RAID BURMA ROAD TOWN

## Bomb Japanese Barracks and Installations at Lashio, Northeast of Mandalay

### RAF ALSO ON ATTACKS

### Enemy Said to Have Slain 5,000 Civilians and 5,000 Wounded Chinese in Tungting Town

NEW DELHI, India, June 18 (AP)—Liberators of the Tenth United States Air Force dumped ten tons of bombs yesterday on Japanese barracks and installations at Lashio, railhead of the Burma Road 130 miles northeast of Mandalay, it was announced today. Considerable damage was reported in a communiqué.

The Lashio raid followed a fire-setting attack on railroad yards and buildings at Mandalay by heavy bombers Wednesday, American headquarters announced.

Blenheim bombers raided the Japanese Burma base at Indainggyi yesterday morning while others attacked Buthedaung, a British communiqué said today.

At the same time Mohawks bombed and machine-gunned targets in the upper Chindwin district. The announcement said that at Indainggyi all bombs were seen to fall in the target area but clouds prevented observation of results. The operations were carried out without loss.

Chungking, June 18—Chinese troops, credited with killing or wounding 40,000 Japanese in pushing the invaders back from the Hunan rice bowl, were reported today to have completed the encirclement of Owchihkow, ninety miles southeast of the Japanese base at Ichang.

Owchihkow is one of the last important Japanese-held strongholds west of Yochow and south of the Yangtze.

**Yanks Bomb City**

American planes, which bombed the city Tuesday in support of ground forces, further paved the way for the success of the ground action, dispatches said.

Chinese headquarters reported that a Japanese three-columned drive, started last Monday against Chinese positions near the coastal port of Swatow in Kwangtung province, had been "intercepted." An enemy column which began moving in Yunnan province on June 8 was reported to have been halted.

**100,000 Men Used**

A Chinese army spokesman announced that the Japanese threw an army of 100,000 into the forty-day battle of the Yangtze valley above and below Ichang and added "less than two thirds of the entire Japanese force managed to escape from the Chinese trap."

Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's headquarters announced yesterday that United States planes raided warehouses in the Japanese base at Owlchihkow Tuesday and that an outnumbered American force destroyed six Japanese planes and probably destroyed three others in a battle Monday southwest of Nanchang.

One Chinese force now is fighting on the outskirts of Owchihkow and other Chinese units have struck east of that city to hamper Japanese communications on the Canton-Hankow railway, Chinese headquarters said.

**Surveyors Captured**

Chinese sources reported that two Japanese marine surveyors were captured by Chinese authori-

JUN 19 1943

# American Bombers Hit Enemy-Held City

*[By the Associated Press]*

JUN 19 1943

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In another announcement, Robert Patterson, undersecretary of war, said industry failed by 5 1-2 per cent to meet production needs of the Army ground forces in May.

If this situation continues, he said, "our overseas troops will suffer from shortages of critical equipment." He deplored, too, strikes in industry and what he said had been some diversion of management talent to "civilian non-essentials."

**Alabama Mines Close**

The mine walkouts began first in Alabama almost immediately after word of the WLB decision was received yesterday, and quickly spread to some Pennsylvania mines.

By noon today, all the larger soft coal producing states were affected to some extent.

Luther Harr, U. S. bituminous coal consumers' counsel, (a Federal office) appealed to the miners to continue working. In an open letter, he told them:

"As coal consumers' counsel, representing the millions of bituminous coal consumers in this country, I urge you to continue producing the coal so necessary for the successful prosecution of the war on the fighting and home fronts.

"I ask this further contribution on your part because you are the men who kept the people of this nation warm last winter, enabled railroads to do their big job, and provided the coal by which war plants turned out needed planes, tanks, guns and ammunition.

"I refuse to believe you want women and children to suffer from cold next winter. This job of keeping homes, schools and hospitals warm is not an easy one. There's no glamor to your work. Neither are there awards—or many pats on the back. However, the job starts with you. Solid coal at the face is of no use to a man's home 100 miles away. You must drill it and shoot it, load it and bring it out to the tipple.

"It's your duty to stay on the job in this emergency. The people are depending on you. I know you will not let them down."

**To Resume Conference.**

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—The United Mine Workers and the soft coal operators returned to the conference table today to seek a basis for averting another tie-up of the nation's mines with the expiration of the working truce tomorrow midnight.

An informed source said the miners and the operators have not necessarily agreed to resume collective bargaining on the merits of the demands of the miners, but would "see what can be done about the War Labor Board order."

John L. Lewis, president, and the U. M. W. policy committee faced another crucial decision as the deadline of their no-strike truce neared.

Their travel pay demands rejected by the War Labor Board, the truce runs out tomorrow midnight.

The policy committee meeting, originally scheduled for 11 A. M. was postponed to 4 P. M. by Mr. Lewis, presumably to give him more time to consult with lieutenants on the implications of the WLB order referring the miners portal-to-portal pay claim to the Wage and Hour Administrator, the Federal Courts, or collective bargaining as the U. M. W. leadership chooses.

Mr. Lewis went into session in the forenoon with his district presidents, but a spokesman said a statement of any kind is unlikely in advance of the full policy meeting.

A delegation of six miners from Logan county, West Virginia, came to Washington with a request for admission to the White House to present their case. U. M. W. headquarters telephoned Marvin McIntyre, presidential secretary, who agreed to see the group.

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...INGTON, June 19. — (AP) Undersecretary of War Patterson and War Production board officials agreed today that the United States needs accelerated war production, but differed on the meaning of recent output figures.

Mr. Patterson, criticizing both labor and management for "overconfidence and complacency," declared that production of supplies for the Army ground forces fell 5 1-2 per cent below actual needs in May, or 3 1-2 per cent under April's output.

A WPB spokesman replied that overall arms production went up an estimated 2 per cent last month, and ground forces production is only about a sixth of the total. Concurring with Mr. Patterson's assertion that a great acceleration must be achieved if the nation is to exploit its military victories, he observed that it is erroneous to suppose the entire war production effort has suffered a relapse.

WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson declined comment on Mr. Patterson's press conference statement, but a WPB official talked to reporters. He said the Army ground forces program—which includes tanks, artillery, small arms and ammunition, signal equipment and other items—is only about one-sixth of the total war program, and happens to be the area in which the le... d...

"cut backs" in production were ordered.

As a whole, production for May, on the basis of tentative figures, appears to be up about two per cent over the previous month, he asserted. This includes not only weapons and supplies for the ground forces, but also the Navy, the Air forces, Maritime commission, and Lend-Lease. The spokesman noted that in some cases production had been cut back so that May production schedules were deliberately held beneath the actual output in April.

Recent WPB production reports have emphasized that the program is reaching the point where successive increases are harder and harder to achieve. Manufacture of artillery, WPB said, hit a greater volume in April than is scheduled for any month this year or next.

Mr. Patterson declared:

"Management and labor must deliver the supplies on schedule and as planned, or the opportunity to exploit military successes will be lost."

He asserted that production of all materials, except aircraft and radio equipment for ground forces, declined 3 1-2 per cent in May. Schedules called for an increase of two per cent in dollar volume to a total of $1,582,000,000 for the ground forces as compared with April production, he said.

Mr. Patterson remarked, however, that aircraft manufacture increased 40 per cent in May compared with January, to a total of 7,000 Army and Navy planes.

He said production lapses mean that men in training camps will be denied needed equipment so that shipments may be maintained to men overseas or about to move to fighting fronts.

"If the situation continues," he added, "even our overseas troops will suffer from shortages of critical equipment x x x The Army will not even have its basic equipment by the end of the year if this condition continues."

To permit a shortage to develop even temporarily into a "too little and too late" situation, Mr. Patterson declared, "will cost thousands of lives tomorrow.

"The Army supply schedule, to which all our military plans for defeating the Axis are geared, calls for a continued increase throughout all of 1943. This rate must be maintained if we are to reach our goal."

Mr. Patterson blamed over confidence inspired by the Tunisian victory and successful bombing raids over Europe, and said:

"The Tunisian victory means a speed up in our already crowded timetable of military operations. The steadily increasing rate of production called for by the 1943 Army production schedule must be maintained if that time-table is to be met.

"Failure to appreciate the gravity of our situation and the need for continued increased efforts to meet our continually increasing needs is evident by the coal strike, the Akron strikes and other stoppages in war and related industries, and by the tendency of certain manufacturers to divert too much time, thought and energy to the design and development of competitive civilian non-essentials."

Questioned about the effect of decreased production of war supplies upon inductions, he said the Army's size might vary over a year, but that was not tied to the supply program. He said that equipment demands cover troops of other nations as well as the United States.

Mr. Patterson also announced cancellation of 206 leases for hotels used by the Army air forces to house soldiers in technical training courses. He said the hotels originally saved at least five months in putting the training program into operation, but that the movement of men to overseas bases, vacating Army facilities here, has reached the point where the air forces technical training command can be relocated at Army posts. The Army is planning to sell Chicago's Mammoth Stevens hotel.

JUN 20 1943

# ARMY TO END LEASES OF 206 HOTELS IN JULY

## Lessening of Needs Leads to Vacating of Civilian Properties.

## OVERSEAS MOVEMENT CAUSE

## Conventional Barracks Will Soon Be Sufficient for Air Forces—Hospitals to Be Kept.

Washingon, June 19 (A. P.).—The War Department announced today that leases on 206 hotels now used by the Technical Training Command of the Army Air Forces will be canceled, effective in the middle of July.

It was explained that the tapering off of the program for temporary use of hotels and other civilian property was made possible by the movement of many air units overseas, which vacated quarters in which technical training units now can be housed.

"In the course of the next few months it will be possible, without the construction of any new facilities for the purpose, to house large numbers of air forces personnel in conventional barracks," the department said. It added that the surrender of 206 of the 434 hotels now used by the air forces will decrease the Army's annual rental bill by $4,600,000.

The general program of cancellation of leases, the department said, will not affect hotels which have been converted to military hospitals.

**Miami Beach Favored Spot.**

It was added that for the present "it is planned to continue occupancy of the greater part of the leased hotels at Miami Beach, Fla., which has been found to be the best adapted for air forces purposes of the hotel centers that were occupied." At Miami Beach 109 of 325 leases are being canceled now, the department said. At Atlantic City another major center of hotel occupancy by the Army, thirty-five of forty-seven leases now effective are being canceled. Leased properties in Chicago, Grand Rapids, Mich., St. Petersburg, Fla., and surrounding area, and Boca Raton, Fla., with the exception of hospitals will be returned to their owners, the department said.

The Stevens Hotel in Chicago, the only one purchased outright by the War Department will be vacated on August 15. The department said that several inquiries had been received from prospective purchasers of the hotel and it was expected that the property would be sold soon.

The schedule of withdrawal of personnel of the hotels, the department said, "will be governed by military necessity. In order to reduce as far as possible disruption of training schedules the movement of administrative and instruction staffs will be carried out by groups as each class completes its work at a particular station."

The department also announced that "at an early date" headquarters of the Technical Training Command, now located at Southern Pines, N. C., will be moved to one of the regular air forces stations.

Notices of termination of leases of the 206 hotels which are to be given up at this time have been mailed to the hotel owners, the department said.

**Dates for Vacating.**

Under-Secretary of War Patterson, discussing the concellation of leases at a press conference, said the hotels to be returned to private use in Miami Beach would be vacated at dates ranging from July 5 through August, those at St. Petersburg, Fla., July and early August, and Boca Raton, Fla., in September.

Asked if the cancellations indidated that some other hotel leases may be dropped, he said that it was impossible to determine that at present except that leases on buildings used for hospitals would be continued.

Mr. Patterson explained that if a slack should develop in Army housing, making Army facilities available, that space probably would be filled up with men now quartered in hotels.

**Stevens Hotel's Problem.**

Although it was reported here that Mrs. Maria L. Kramer, operator of the Maria Kramer hotel chain, had offered the Government $7,500,000 for the Stevens Hotel in Chicago, hotel men both here and in the Mid-West metropolis expressed grave doubt that the world's largest hostelry could be made ready for civilian use before the war is over.

This is due to the fact that the Army, when it took over the hotel, sold practically all the furnishings at auction to widely scattered buyers. Because of wartime restrictions it is virtually impossible for any civilian organization to purchase hotel equipment or furnishings today. So it would appear that any buyer would have an empty building on his hands.

The Kramer hotel chain operates the Lincoln and Edison hotels in New York city. Mrs. Kramer's bid is $1,500,000 more than the Army paid for the 3,000-room Stevens. John L. Horgan, general manager of the Kramer chain, said that the offer of $7,500,000 was for a completely equipped hotel, and explained that if the deal goes through, the Army will have to obtain the necessary priorities on furniture, &c. It was estimated that it would cost $3,500,000 to $4,500,000 to furnish the Stevens.

It was said that the difficulties of refurnishing the hotel caused the Statler Hotel chain to turn down an offer to buy it, although Chicago at the present time is experiencing an acute shortage of hotel accommodations. It was understood that the Army not only disposed of the bulk of the room furnishings of the Stevens but also of much of the kitchen equipment and silverware. The Stevens and the nearby 1,000-room Congress Hotel were converted by the Army into training schools for radio technicians.

The largest hotel in the world, the Stevens was built at a cost of $28,000,000. During the depression years many of its floors were closed for lack of business.

JUN 20 1943

**Hotel Men Pessimistic.**

Atlantic City, June 19 (A. P.).—The job of converting hotels back to resort business—after a year's occupancy by Army Air Forces trainees—was viewed with pessimism today by city officials, hotelmen and business people.

The War Department's cancellation of leases for thirty-seven hotels here brought only one hopeful statement, that from Paul Arnswalde, owner of the Shelburne, one of the city's oldest and most modern hostelries.

"People are anxious to visit here if they can get proper accommodations," Mr. Arnswalde said, in announcing that his hotel would resume business August 1. "I don't know what the rest of the hotelmen are going to do, but my place will open in first-class condition."

Other hotelmen pointed to rehabilitation projects now necessary, priority restrictions and unavailable personnel. They said they couldn't see how they could ready their places in time for this summer's tourist trade.

City Commissioners William F. Casey, Joseph Altman and William F. Cuthbert agreed the conversion would prove an insurmountable task this season.

Mr. Casey said since the hotels were turned over at the height of last season to the Army and are now turned back at the height of this season "we lose two whole seasons of business in one year."

Mr. Altman said the Army's evacuation would prove a "bad blow to small business of the city, while Mr. Cuthbert declared: "We had hoped the Army would remain until the close of the summer. But this is war and we'll just have to make the best of it and go out and fight for more!

# Davis Threatens to Quit OWI Job After House Kills Home Front Fund

JUN 20 1943

## Director Says If Senate Approves Deletion Navy Has Next Call on His Services— Sees Whole Office Endangered.

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—Elmer Davis said today that he will quit his job as director of the Office of War Information if its domestic branch is abolished. The House voted yesterday to abolish the branch.

"If the Senate concurs with the opinion of the House there will be no OWI, and that is that," the director told an informal press conference. He added that it would "also be the end of me as director." He continued:

"This was a combination overseas and domestic job that I was called down to do. If the Senate concurs in the House view that job is ended. It will be the job of somebody else to take care of whatever they choose to do in foreign information."

Mr. Davis replied also to accusations made by Representative Starnes (D.-Ala) who told the House yesterday that this country needed no Paul Joseph Goebbels or Virginio Gayda.

**Describes Differences.**

"There is quite a difference between me and Goebbels, as Mr. Starnes would discover if he read the order by which President Roosevelt created OWI, or followed our activities," Mr. Davis remarked. "For one thing, Dr. Goebbels doesn't have to go to the Reichstag for his appropriation."

The House vote was 218 to 114 to erase from the war agencies appropriation bill the $5,500,000 item for the OWI's home front operations.

He (Davis) said that Senator McKellar (D.-Tenn.) had agreed to let the OWI be heard by the Senate Appropriations Committee in defense of the domestic appropriation before it acts on the OWI consultation.

He said that Senator McKellar (D.-Tenn.) had agreed to let the OWI be heard by the Senate Appropriations Committee in defense of the domestic appropriation before it acts on the OWI budget.

**Navy Has Next Call.**

Mr. Davis told questioners that it would cost a great deal more if every Government agency maintained a full information division, particularly in the field, whereas the OWI's field service handles the information job for all Government offices in each city. Some arrangement also would have to be made, he said, to furnish the overseas branch, or its successor, with domestic news, a job now handled largely by the domestic branch.

Director Davis is a reserve officer in the Navy, and it was indicated he would offer himself to the Navy if the OWI folds up.

"The Navy has next call on me," he said.

The director said he wouldn't attempt to estimate how much politics was contained in the House action and would not attempt to analyze the motives behind the House vote.

"Our $8,800,000 budget was what we thought we would need for next year," he said, "we did not pad that budget."

The request was reduced to $5,500,000 and then eliminated by the House.

The action does not impair the OWI's foreign propaganda program, for which the House approved $28,972,504.

Republicans voted almost solidly for Mr. Starnes's motion to scuttle the domestic bureau. The lineup was 160 Republicans, fifty-five Democrats and three minor party members for the motion, and 108 Democrats, five Republicans and one minor party member against it.

**Sees Socialistic Tinge.**

Mr. Starnes referred to Mr. Davis as an American Labor party member and said the OWI had a distinct socialistic tinge.

Republicans have charged on the House floor, during the past four months, that the OWI issued fourth term propaganda, which was promptly denied.

Representative Murphy (D.-Pa.) told the House before it voted last night that "the real purpose here is to snipe at the Commander in Chief." Republicans shouted "No!" tand they laughed when he suggested it would do Congressmen an awful lot of good to read some of OWI's pamphlets.

Representative Cannon (D.-Mo.), chairman of the Appropriations Committee, said that the action would wipe out all wartime co-ordination of news releases for the radio and the press and eliminate the motion picture program.

The OWI employs approximately 1,500 persons in its domestic bureau and around 3,000 in the overseas branch.

The current appropriation expires June 30.

# Better Strategy In Asia Seen

*[By the Associated Press]*

Washington, June 19—Strengthening of the war strategy in Asia was expected today to follow the appointment of Britain's new two-man team in India, Field Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell as viceroy and Gen. Sir Claude Auchinleck as commander in chief.

Wavell's appointment and his replacement by Auchinleck as commander of the forces in India was interpreted as a step in a more active war plan worked out by Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt in Washington last month.

**Wavell At Parley**

Marshal Wavell was present at the Washington conferences. He, therefore, assumes his new post with a full knowledge of what the United Nations intend to do in Asia. It is assumed here that Churchill informed the President of the impending change at that time.

But it was also assumed here that the British would count more on General Auchinleck for the military leadership in the Indian area, coordinating the staff and field work with the strategy making, which has been said to be Wavell's forte.

**Aid To Burma Drive Seen**

With Lieut. Gen. Joseph C. Stilwell, commander of United States forces in the Asiatic Theater, cooperating, it appeared that India might become an outstanding base for air attacks on Japanese-occupied territory and an eventual offensive to regain Burma.

The monsoon rains, which last until October, preclude the invasion of Burma, however, until next fall.

Expulsion of the Japanese from Burma also would relieve India of some of her food problem. Burma formerly sent about 9,000,000,000 pounds of rice a year to India, supplying more than eight per cent. of that subcontinent's food supply. The loss of that source of rice has been felt severely among the Indians.

## JAPAN SAID TO SEIZE SHIPS

### Moscow Reported Incensed by Loss of U. S. Supplies

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—Constantine Brown, writing in The Washington Evening Star, said today the Japanese Navy's North Pacific patrol had captured a number of merchant ships flying the Soviet flag on the route between the United States and Siberian ports.

As a result, he wrote, relations between Tokyo and Moscow have become more strained.

There was no comment on the report in government quarters. Some observers said, however, that the seizure of the ships was possible, since they understood the German Government had been pressing Japan to halt the flow of lend-lease supplies to Russia over the North Pacific lanes.

JUN 20 1943

# Powerful Amphibious Force Organized by Army, Navy

## American Unit Formed t Spearhead Invasion of Enemy Lands.

WASHINGTON, June 19—(AP) Organization of a powerful Army-Navy amphibious force which probably would spearhead American troops in any major invasion of Hitler's Europe was announced today by the Navy department.

A statement which described the formation and training of the outfit that now numbers untold thousands of soldiers and bluejackets declared it was "ready to carry out with speed, precision and perfect co-ordination the most difficult of military assignments—a landing on a fortified hostile shore."

**Some Units in Action**

Some units of the force already have been in service in the Pacific. The operation against Attu island was initiated by those units under the direct, personal supervision of Rear Admiral Francis W. Rockwell, commander amphibious force, Pacific fleet. Admiral Rockwell's counterpart in the Atlantic is Rear Admiral Alan G. Kirk.

The Navy said that one of the objectives of the training programs directed by Admiral Kirk and Admiral Rockwell was to eliminate differences in Army and Navy practices and terminology so completely "that there will be no misunderstanding in an actual operation."

There was no mention in the official statement of the part which the Marines will play in amphibious operations in connection with the special Army-Navy force. Amphibian operations are the essence of Marine training. Absence of the leathernecks from the special corps gave rise to speculation that the new force probably was designed for operations in which the Army would be heavily engaged after the landings were made.

The Army, therefore, would be able to carry through from start to finish. The bluejacket part of the amphibious force probably would be primarily concerned with handling boats and setting up beach defenses and facilities.

**Thousands Trained**

"Under the training courses of the amphibious forces," the Navy said, "thousands of naval officers and men have learned to take the newly-designed landing boats, ships and amphibious craft through heavy surf safely to selected beaches; and thousands of toughened Army troops have learned to swarm ashore from the landing craft and race for the beach to establish the spearhead of an Allied invasion.

"On the Atlantic coast, for instance, working together in the closest co-operation, especially-selected Army and Navy units are going through an arduous training program, acquiring the high skill needed for joint land, sea and air operations, studying the lessons of the British Commando raids and of our own landings in the Solomons, North Africa and the Aleutians."

**Four-Part Program**

Training for amphibious warfare falls into four parts: The indoctrination of commanding officers in the strategy, tactics and techniques of joint operations; training of the many specialists needed to carry out a landing operation; basic training in the use of the highly-specialized amphibious equipment; and advanced training—joint exercises of all the units in the force in landing operations under simulated battle conditions.

Naval officers who are assigned to the "amphibs" are selected from the fleet and from the midshipmen's school on the basis of outstanding records in service or in the classroom, and for excellent physical conditions. Enlisted men are picked from "boot camps" and specialists' schools by the same method.

The Army selects units already trained in the infantry or the armored forces, and assigns them to the amphibious force. The enlisted men are given a tough conditioning course and then receive basic amphibious training.

Army officers go to another base, where, with Navy officers, they learn amphibious operations, study strategy and tactics, and the methods of liaison between the many organizations involved.

In another school, the Army transport quartermasters study loading of the cargo vessels and transports.

With basic training completed, the force goes into advanced training as a unit. A convoy sails for a practice landing beach where landings are made under simulated battle conditions.

**Forecasts New Drive.**

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Navy Knox went out of his way to dispel today any ideas the public may have that the U-boat is licked simply because Atlantic sinkings have fallen off sharply. In fact, he virtually forecast a new Axis submarine offensive in the Atlantic.

Progress in the Allied anti-submarine campaign at present is "very satisfactory," he told a press conference yesterday, but he hastened to add that "realistically we know they are going to do something."

"I would say," he declared, "that the lull in fighting out there now must indicate some change in the plans of the Germans."

## Far North Oil Field Will Supply Alaska

WASHINGTON, June 19—(AP) An oil field less than 100 miles below the Arctic circle in northwest territory will help supply gasoline and fuel oil needs of the Army and Navy in Alaska and Canada.

The War department disclosed this today, breaking a silence which has surrounded work on the field since its inception a year ago.

A single well had been pumping oil at Norman Wells more than 20 years before development of the field as a military project was started by U. S. engineers under an agreement with the Canadian government, which retains ownership of the "Canol project."

The department said a pipeline will move the oil from the Norman Wells field near Fort Norman some 600 miles westward to a refinery at Whitehorse on the Alaska highway. There it will be converted into gasoline of high octane content for airplanes operating out of Alaskan bases and into fuel oil for naval craft in the Alaskan area.

JUN 20 1943

JUN 20 1943

1943

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# NAVY ANNOUNCES FIFTY CASUALTIES

Washington, June 19 (A. P.).—The Navy announced today fifty casualties, including two dead and forty-eight missing.

This brings to 22,110 the total of Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard casualties reported to next of kin since December 7, 1941. The grand total includes 7,448, 4,725 wounded and 10,937 missing.

The casualties announced today (those listed are Navy and non-commissioned personnel unless otherwise specified):

NEW YORK.

CACCIATO, DIEGO JR., missing; father, Diego Cacciato Sr., 65 East Fourth street.

EASTMAN, ALTON GEORGE HARLEN, missing; mother, Mrs. Laura Corrie Eastman, Cuba.

LUCAS, JOSEPH BENJAMIN JR., missing; father, Joseph B. Lucas Sr., 213 Maiden Lane, Port Jefferson.

PALCICH, STANLEY HENRY, ensign, missing; wife, Mrs. Bonnie Mae Fletcher Palcich, 38 West 71st street.

RANGER, JAMES ALBERT, missing; father, Albert Charles Ranger, 202 West Margulies street, Syracuse.

SMOROL, PAUL PETER, missing; mother, Mrs. Barbara Smorol, 119 Nelson street, Syracuse.

# SAYS FIRST LADY WONT MAKE TOUR

Hyde Park, June 19 (A. P.).—Miss Malvina Thompson, secretary to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, denied today reports that the President's wife is planning to tour South America this summer.

At the Roosevelt estate, where she said the First Lady is making a "periodic visit" of a few days, Miss Thompson asserted, in answer to a query, that Mrs. Roosevelt is not going to South America. Mrs. Roosevelt could not be reached personally for comment.

The tour was reported from Washington yesterday, with the Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs said to be working on plans for Mrs. Roosevelt's appearance in Latin America.

# 2 SURVIVORS TELL OF CUTTER'S LOSS

## Skipper with Them Disappears Before Rescuers Arrive.

JUN 20 1943

BOSTON, June 19 — (AP) Two mid-western sailors—sole survivors of the sinking of the Coast Guard cutter Escanaba—tonight told graphic stories of their rescue after a violent explosion sent the ship down in the north Atlantic with a loss of 58 lives.

The first accounts from anyone in the cutter's crew since the sinking were given in an interview after they had been landed at an east coast port.

Boatswain's Mate Second Class Melvin A. Baldwin, 21, of Staples, Minn., was at the Escanaba's wheel and was "blown upward and hit the overhead of the wheelhouse."

"I staggered out the door and was washed overboard," he said. "I don't know how long it took."

Seaman First Class Raymond F. O'Malley, Jr., 23, of Chicago, was below.

"I reached the main deck and started for Number One gun and the ship went down from under me," he said.

Both clung to a strongback, a 38 foot log used to keep lifeboats from bumping against the ship's side.

They saw their skipper, Lieutenant Commander Carl U. Peterson of Newton, Mass., near them in the water and later he joined them on the log.

Baldwin and O'Malley lost consciousness as they clung to the strongback and were revived after they were taken onto the deck of the Coast Guard vessel Raritan.

They never knew what happened to the commander or to Ensign Daniel C. Davis and Seaman First Class George W. Gmeiner, who were clinging to the same strongback.

# *U. S. Urged to Pile Up Arms for 'The Next War'*

## *Hotchkiss Tells Rensselaer Polytechnic Alumni of Plan*

TROY, N. Y., June 19 (AP).—Americans should prepare immediately after this war to defend themselves in "the next war," William O. Hotchkiss, president of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, declared today.

"The only security for our country is that it be so strong and well prepared that it will be a long time before any other nation or combination of nations will be able to acquire the strength to attack us," he said in an address at the annual meeting of the R. P. I. Alumni Association.

Mr. Hotchkiss urged that the United States start immediately after the present war to accumulate adequate stock-piles of essential, non-deteriorating war materials. He suggested that these be accumulated in "periods of slack industrial demand and correspondingly low prices."

Such a plan, he conceded, "would give the government body in charge a powerful leverage, which, in the hands of men of unwise motives, coud be used for harmful purposes, or for favoritism. But the need is so urgent that the weight of argument seems overwhelmingly on the side of laying in the supplies."

Mr. Hotchkiss urged the alumni to help convince Americans of what he termed the "necessity of making ready to defend ourselves in the next war and of not being fooled again."

JUN 20 1943

# *Easy Life for Enemy Prisoners Fails to End All Their Complaints*

By WILLARD YARBROUGH

CROSSVILLE, Tenn., June 19—(AP) Life inside the Crossville internment camp is an easy one for more than a thousand German and Italian prisoners of war.

High atop this potato-growing Cumberland plateau, Axis officers and enlisted men are confined to an extended stockade system which in itself provides the major bone of contention.

The Germans, who complained at home about the absence of lebensraum, want larger living space. The officers want enlarged quarters and recreational grounds and their underlings would like some woods to walk in.

**Italians Happy**

The Italians, who figure they won't be here very much longer anyway, don't seem to care particularly. They grin and talk and sing. Sometimes they play soccer or volleyball.

At the stockade post exchange prisoners may obtain virtually the same clothing, cigarettes, soft drinks, candies, do-dads and 3.2 beer as the 400 American guards on duty may purchase at their canteen.

The Italians buy all the 3.2 beer possible, but go in for hair oils and tonics in an eccentric sort of way. The Germans, who don't mix with their Italian comrades, buy sports clothing, 3.2 beer and cigarettes. The Italians think the American cigarette is too strong, prefer ersatz variety from back home. The Germans, or at least the officers, smoke German brands brought over by the Red Cross.

The food is the same for the Axis as the Americans. And it's good food, balanced, and containing meat menus that would make the American housewife's mouth water.

**Italian Generals Held**

The Italian generals—there are two dozen here—are more particular about their dress than the German officers. One Italian captain was attired in khaki coat and knee-length blue trousers, the same he wore on the North African desert. The Germans go about in most anything, sports wear, a towel draped about their loins, a pair of shorts.

The ranking German officer, a lieutenant-colonel, who came to the United States after his tank command days ended in Africa, was stretched out on his cot in the hot barracks. His feet were bandaged, suffering from athlete's foot contacted because he didn't have time to change his shoes once during his four weeks' retreat in Tunisia.

The colonel is reported to have complained to the camp commander, "we need a swimming pool here."

"American and British prisoners in Germany and Italy receive ideal treatment. They live in hotels and have swimming pools. British officers have an entire village near Berlin and live like kings.

"We want more living space and living quarters. The treatment by American officers here is perfect, but we don't have room to stretch out in."

**Gets $40 Monthly**

The colonel draws $40 a month from the U. S. government, paid in post exchange tickets—no cash. His executive officer, a Nazi captain, receives $30, as do others of his rank and majors. Lieutenants get $20.

German and Italian enlisted men receive $3 monthly and may work on camp roads and projects at 80 cents per day. A good many German enlisted men are growing vegetables in the camp's garden. But they'll consume most of the food on their own tables.

The officers don't turn their hands in the way of work and complain about the scarcity of valets—who somehow prefer to work at 80 cents a day rather than salute their confined superiors and take orders for nothing.

The Germans play soccer-football; dislike the American gridiron sport. They want to engage the Italians in a soccer game and the command officer, Col. F. T. Addington of the U. S. Army, said arrangements were being made to accommodate them.

Hitler's ex-supermen prefer the rugged type of sport. They bat a large oval ball, about the size of the American basketball, with their wrists in volley-ball games—and nurce sore arms for a week as a result. They practice on discus tossing, play solitaire, and study.

**Germans More Serious**

Considerably more serious and reserved than the Italians, the Germans are learning to master the English language.

Magazines and newspapers go like hot cakes at the P.X., but both Nazis and Fascists apparently don't like anything they read in them, and one prisoner is reported to have said, "The Americans print too much propaganda," adding that Goebbels was the best propagandist in the world today.

The Italians sing opera in open fields. The younger men of Il Duce laugh and jabber like a group of schoolboys. The officers stand about with scowls written on their faces.

The prisoners, who complain to the camp commander when things aren't just what they think they should be, will be treated to shows henceforth, their first movie being shown this week.

Col. Addington, who gripes because he said he trained a combat unit not long ago and got left behind when it went overseas, prescribes disciplinary action when necessary. This colonel's as tough as a General Sherman tank.

Action includes taking away post exchange rights for days and this is a blow to any prisoner, since each lives from day to day for his visit to the canteen to purchase American-made goods.

They write two letters and a postcard a week, complain because they don't receive any more mail. Some think America is a great and beautiful country; others can't wait to get back to German and Italy to reenter their armies.

The prisoners talk about the war. Those here longest are thought to believe it is a lost cause. Those just arrived think the Axis will win, but admit it will be a long war.

# TEXANS LAUNCH SECOND HOUSTON

JUN 20 1943

## New Cruiser Replaces Warship Lost in Java Sea Battle.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., June 19—(AP) Texans leaned over the platform rail and watched the cruiser Houston as she took to water today at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company plant. Above her bow, beautifully blistery with foamy champagne, billowed red, white and blue banners against a cloudless sky. The Navy band was playing "Anchors Aweigh."

"There she goes," someone said in a typical Texas drawl. He added: "God bless her."

The cruiser Houston not only received her name today as a naval ship which soon will be commissioned for fighting duty. The Houston received a faith to keep with the cruiser Houston which died in battle with the Japanese in the Java sea, with the men who died heroes serving her guns, and with the people of Texas who put up more than $12,000,000 to provide her. One thousand volunteers joined the Navy in a body at Houston to replace the crew of the lost ship.

Texans high in government circles came down from Washington to join the visiting Texas delegation, headed by Governor Coke R. Stevenson.

Tall, white-haired Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones, for all his years in Washington considered by Houstonians as their own, told the group on the launching platform that the first cruiser Houston made a good will trip to Japan.

"Houston No. Two will also make a good will tour—for the world. She will go to Japan and the Japs will remember her," Secretary Jones said.

He stood on the platform with Senator Tom Connally and Rep. Albert Thomas, both of Houston. Mrs. Claude B. Hammill, wife of an oil operator, who served as chairman of the Houston cruiser drive, was the sponsor who swung the bottle of champagne against the bow to start the vessel down the ways into the James river.

# *Namesake Welcomes Memphis Belle Home*

## *Girl Greets Flying Fortress Back From Europe Raids*

MEMPHIS, June 19 (AP).—A slim, hazel-eyed Memphis belle welcomed today her Flying Fortress namesake back from twenty-five bombing raids over Hitler's Europe — and received from her fiance-pilot a kiss.

"Hey, darling, gee," said Captain Robert K. Morgan to Margaret Polk, the girl he left behind nine months ago to fly twenty-five raids in the four-engined bomber that knocked eighty enemy fighters out of the sky, probably destroyed five more and damaged at least eight others.

Army and city dignitaries stood in the background as Captain Morgan grasped his sweetheart in a firm embrace and smothered her with one kiss after another. She blushed prettily under a healthy tan and smiled full approval.

Captain Morgan, of Asheville, N. C., led his crew to a hangar where Mayor Walter Chandler and other high officials welcomed them.

"She is an awfully good ship," Captain Morgan said of the plane which, the Army said, "has been hit by every type of anti-aircraft missile the Nazi had to offer" and yet came home with her ten-men crew intact.

It is the first combat bomber to be retired from active service and flown back to the United

1943

# Dies Hears Japs Got Dam Data

JUN 20 1943

[By the Associated Press]

Parker, Ariz., June 19—Testimony that Japanese engineers, shortly before Pearl Harbor, were given technical data on the $200,000,000 Colorado river aqueduct that furnishes water to Southern California, has been given to a Dies Subcommittee.

Ralph F. Stringfellow, specia agent for the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California who gave the testimony, also told the subcommittee that 350 pounds of dynamite and 100 caps, enough, he said, to blow up Parker dam at the aqueduct source, were stolen from the vicinity of the dam.

**Visited Regularly**

The special agent told the probers, who conducted a hearing yesterday during investigation of the nearby Poston (Ariz.) relocation center, where some 15,000 Japanese are located, that parties of Japanese engineers visited various parts of the aqueduct system regularly every few months up to shortly before Pearl Harbor and were given technical information.

He was asked if the 350 pounds of dynamite that was stolen was sufficient to destroy the dam.

"With proper placing of 350 pounds of dynamite I can blow Parker dam up. I could set it up and set if off with one cap."

**Also Have Maps**

Stringfellow testified that the Japanese have maps showing every part of the dam and aqueduct. "I saw the maps they had," he declared. "They were given maps and made maps of it all."

He added that shortly before Pearl Harbor Japanese were caught in a boat on Lake Havasu, at the intake of Parker Dam, measuring the depth of the water, speed of the current and width of the river.

He testified that six months before Pearl Harbor he apprehended a Japanese in a truck near the dam with seven cameras. He said the Japanese exposed all his film.

**Lays Wreck To Japs**

Stringfellow stated he believed the wreck of a train at Earp, Ariz., a year ago, which was carrying flyers from Phoenix, "was sabotage and came out of the Jap camp."

Acting Counsel James H. Stedman for the committee read some documents of the War Relocation Administration which, he declared, showed the intent of the WRA to relocate Japanese without publicity.

**"Improper Subject"**

One of the documents, dated October 23, 1942, stated: "Negotiations for individual employment of evacuees is not a proper subject of press releases or of public announcement and requests should be referred in all cases to the prospective employer for reply."

Stedman read another document, dated October 1 last, which stated: "It is the policy of WRA to reestablish as many of the evacuees as possible outside of relocation centers. Obviously, we shall have to proceed slowly and without fanfare or publicity for many months to come."

# SURVIVORS FIGHT SHARKS FOR FOOD DROPPED BY PLANE

## Two Ships Torpedoed by Jap Submarines in South Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 19.—(AP) Survivors of a United States merchant vessel, one of two vessels torpedoed somewhere in the south Pacific by a Japanese submarine, today related how they had to fight sharks which attacked boxes of food dropped by rescuing planes.

Two men were killed and four were injured when the ship was attacked about 3:30 a. m.

George Pirie, 28, Oakland, Calif., a radio operator on one ship stuck to his key until the water floated him off the vessel.

**Sighted by Planes**

He said that rescue planes soon spotted the survivors in their three lifeboats and two liferafts.

"The planes dropped us boxes of food," he related. "But we had to bat the sharks over the heads with oars to keep them from chewing into the boxes."

Other crew members told how the first torpedo had dislodged the radio antenna, and how Pirie fixed the wires, although all lights were out, and flashed word for aid.

He was nearly up to his knees in water before he could give the ship's position. Then he had to swim for his life.

**Survivors Picked Up**

Airplanes arrived three hours later and finally an armed vessel reached the survivors nine hours after the torpedoing.

Paul Hetter, 31, San Francisco, second assistant engineer, was credited by the crew with saving many lives by rushing to the engine room and opening the door so the men could escape.

Crew members related how Pirie, after sending the radio message, suddenly remembered a large suitcase he had in his quarters.

In it he kept his seaman's papers and many odds and ends. He wanted the suitcase so he swam about 300 yards, tugging it along in the water.

When rescuers got Pirie aboard, they also dragged along the suitcase. The next day several members of the rescued crew got headaches.

"I'll fix you guys up," Pirie remarked. He opened the suitcase, took out a bottle of aspirin tablets and passed it around. When it finally was returned to him it was empty.

JUN 20 1943

WAVELL, HOWEVER, IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE THE FIRM BRITISH POLICY WHICH HOLDS THAT THE WAR EFFORT COMES FIRST.

AN AUTHORITATIVE BRITISH COMMENTATOR DESCRIBED WAVELL AS "A LIBERAL IN THE HIGHEST SENSE OF THE WORD" WHO WOULD CONTINUE THE BRITISH INDIAN POLICY WITHOUT CHANGE.

THIS COMMENTATOR SAID "GANDHI CAN BE RELEASED AT ANY TIME IF HE PROMISES TO BEHAVE, AND IT WOULDN'T BE SURPRISING IF WAVELL RELEASED HIM ON THESE TERMS."

WAVELL'S NEW JOB OF RULING 400,000,000 INDIANS IS ONE THAT LORD LINLITHGOW HAS HELD FOR A RECORD SEVEN YEARS, A PERIOD IN WHICH GANDHI CARRIED ON A CEASELESS CAMPAIGN FOR INDIAN INDEPENDENCE.

WAVELL, A TOUGH 60-YEAR-OLD SOLDIER WHO WON THE FIRST ALLIED LAND VICTORY IN THIS WAR, IS RECKONED ONE OF THE FEW MEN WHO HAVE A GOOD CHANCE OF SMOOTHING OUT INDIA'S MANY DOMESTIC PROBLEMS. HE IS CREDITED WITH A THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE OF THAT LAND.

TALL, ERECT AND A FORCEFUL TALKER, HE IS A SOLDIER WHOSE CAREER DATES FROM 1901. HE WAS WOUNDED AND LOST THE SIGHT OF ONE EYE IN FRANCE DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

WAVELL GAINED SUDDEN ACCLAIM AS A MILITARY STRATEGIST WHEN HE LED HIS VASTLY OUTNUMBERED BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN TROOPS IN A BOLD INVASION OF ITALIAN CIRENAICA IN 1941 WHILE HE WAS MIDDLE EAST COMMANDER. IN 60 DAYS HIS ARMY OF THE NILE ROUTED THE ITALIANS THROUGH 500 MILES OF COUNTRY ALMOST DEVOID OF WATER AND FOOD.

JUN 20 1943

WHEN HE FINALLY CALLED A HALT, ITALY'S NORTH AFRICAN ARMY WAS CRUSHED AND 140,000 OF HER TROOPS WERE PRISONERS.

THE BRITISH FORCES, HOWEVER, WERE DEPLETED FOR THE GREEK CAMPAIGN, IN WHICH GREECE AND CRETE WERE LOST, AND THE AXIS STAGED A COMEBACK

JUN 20 1943

1943

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# U-Boat Mutiny By 6 Crews Reported

JUN 27 1943

*[By the Associated Press]*

Stockholm, June 26—Norwegian quarters said today rumors from several usually reliable sources reported that six German submarine crews recently mutinied in a port of northern Norway and refused to put to sea. All were declared sent to a military prison.

(Disaffection of naval men was one of the major causes of the collapse of German resistance in the first World War.)

This was the first report of mutiny among German naval forces stationed in Norway, but there have been frequent reports in past months of sagging morale among Nazi soldiers, some of whom are said to have been shot.

**Officers Reported Involved**

The refusal of the submarine crews to resume hazardous U-boat warfare was said to have been a joint decision of officers and men.

The reports said a "considerable number of submarine men and officers have arrived at Akershus Prison in Oslo, now being used as a military prison."

**Base Not Identified**

The submarine base at which the mutiny occurred was not named in the reports, but the largest German U-boat harbor in Northern Norway is at Trondheim, where Admiral Otto Ciliax, commander of German naval forces in Norway, recently warned that the Allies may invade the country "in a short time."

Norwegian sources, with reliable connections in Norway's efficient underground, added that "recent reports from northern Norway say that a remarkably large number of German warships are always lying in the harbors for repairs for some damage which they sustained only a short time after putting to sea.

**Believe Damage Intentional**

"The people (Norwegians) cannot help thinking that most of these damages are intentional to enable the sailors to come ashore as soon as possible."

The Germans shifted the bulk of their fleet to the Trondheim area last spring, it is reported, in order to harass Allied convoys moving to Russia. At the same time they moved much of their air force southward to aid in the defense of the continent.

The marine units are the Germans' best in Norway, and an extensive mutiny in their ranks might have widespread effects, Stockholm observers said.

## Sir Archibald Sinclair Visits Malta's Airmen

Valletta, Malta, June 25 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary of State for Air, visited Malta yesterday and on behalf of the British Government extended thanks to Malta's air crews for their work in helping maintain the power that drove the Axis out of North Africa.

## AMERICANS HONORED

Cairo, June 26 (A. P.).—Major James G. Curl of Columbus, Ohio, the fighter pilot who led the great assault against Axis transports when seventy-five Junkers 52s were shot down off Tunisia, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

"There is no doubt that Major Curl, by his brilliant leadership, was mainly responsible for an air action which was unsurpassed for its success in the destruction of enemy aircraft," the citation said.

The Legion of Merit has been awarded to Major-Gen. Robert W. Crawford, chief of the Services of Supply, Ninth United States Air Force, in recognition of his work in effecting rapid and adequate supply of American equipment for the Eighth Army and the Ninth Air Force.

## Smuts Asserts Victory For Allies Is in Sight

### He Adds 'Main Struggle' Is Still to Come

CAPETOWN, South Africa, June 26 (AP).—Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, asserted today that "victory, complete and unconditional, is in sight for us, but the main struggle still is to come this year and perhaps to be continued next year." He declared he was giving "the real truth on the war situation."

"The enemy has passed his zenith, but the Nazi and Fascist leaders are desperate men and will drive their people to fight with despair and courage before the final knockout is placed," he said.

"They'll fight for a stalemate and a compromise peace to get a breathing space for renewing the struggle for domination later," he

# JAPANESE IN CHINA UNABLE TO ATTACK, SAYS GEN. CHEN

JUN 27 1943

### Enemy Must Call in Fresh Troops for New Offensive.

ENSHIH, ON THE UPPER YANGTZE FRONT, CHINA, June 26—(AP) Japanese forces in China proper are not strong enough to begin another offensive unless they draw reinforcements from Burma, the southwest Pacific, or the northern provinces, Gen. Chen Cheng, who turned back the recent Japanese thrust toward Chungking, declared today.

Whether the Japanese will weaken other fronts to renew the assault in China "remains to be seen," he said in an interview.

Up to now, Gen. Chen explained, the enemy has been able to pull together enough troops from various fronts within China itself to launch an offensive, but now the number that can be taken from garrison duty in occupied areas is limited.

**One of Best Generals**

Gen. Chen, 47 and one of China's best generals, was recalled from Yunnan province to halt the Japanese advance up the Yangtze in a threat to the Chinese capital. He is commander in chief of Chinese expeditionary forces facing Burma from both Yunnan and India.

Asserting that the Chinese "have fought nearly six years on morale," Gen. Chen declared that a "bigger air force and more heavy guns" are needed to push the Japanese out of China completely. He said one per cent of the United States' estimated airplane production of 84,000 planes a year "would be enough," but doubted China would get that number.

**Japs Avoided Trap**

He said the Chinese "didn't fulfill expectations completely" in the Yangtze defeat of the Japanese, whose casualties were placed officially at 40,000 troops. The strategy, he explained, was to draw the enemy farther into the mountains where they could more easily be trapped, but the Japanese retreated before they met the full strength of the Chinese armies.

With their present arms and equipment, he added, the Chinese are unable to recapture Ichang, Japanese-held stronghold on the Yangtze at the lower end of the river gorges. Ichang is a key to any Chinese advance on Hankow from the west, and a base for Japanese attacks in the Chungking direction.

China, Gen. Chen said, is fighting a hard enemy and poverty at the same time, but "we will never surrender and we firmly believe that the final victory is with us."

*[By the Associated Press]*

Enshih, on the Upper Yangtze Front, China, June 26—Gen Chen. Cheng, the hero of the defense of the gateway to Chungking declared today that the Japanese, bloodily defeated in the battle of the upper Yangtze, were in no position to renew their attack unless they moved in reinforcements.

One of China's top generals, Chen was hastily recalled from Yunnan province by Generalissmo Chiang Kai-shek to turn back the recent enemy threat to the Chinese capital.

"The Japanese at present do not have enough troops in China to begin another offensive," the General said. "They would have to draw reinforcements from Burma, the Southwest Pacific or the northern provinces. Whether they will do this remains to be seen."

Chen explained that heretofore the Japanese had been able to concentrate troops from various fronts in China when planning large-scale attacks.

*[Associated Press]*

**Questioned On Siberia**

Asked his opinion of the possibility of a Japanese attack against the Russians in Siberia, Chen replied:

"It is hard to say. The Japanese are reckless, as was evidenced in their Pearl Harbor attack."

He said he had not been advised of any Allied plans for retaking Burma from the Japanese and again opening up the Burma Road supply route to Chungking.

**Airplanes, Guns**

"What is needed to drive the Japanese from China for all time?" The general was asked.

"We have fought nearly six years on morale," he replied. "From this campaign it is evident we need a bigger air force and more heavy guns.

## BURMA WIDELY RAIDED

New Delhi, June 26 (A. P.).—American bombers flew through a break in the monsoon yesterday to attack Japanese targets in south and central Burma, a communique disclosed today.

Liberators were dispatched to the south, centering their fire on barracks and a train at Thanbyuzaya.

Medium bombers raided Mandalay again, destroying river shipping facilities. Railway facilities were bombed at Ywataung.

# ALLIES HIT RABAUL AS JAPANESE MASS

### 20 Tons of Bombs Strike at New Britain Concentration of Shipping and 170 Planes

### AIRCRAFT CARRIER AT BASE

JUN 27 1943

### In New Guinea, Mitchells Give Lae a Heavy Beating, Causing Smoke to Cover Target

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, Sunday, June 27 (AP)—Twenty tons of bombs were dropped yesterday by Allied raiders on Rabaul, New Britain, where concentrations of Japanese shipping and aircraft had been reported by reconnaissance fliers, the High Command announced.

The bombs were directed at the airdromes and docks. The reconnaissance fliers had reported spotting 170 bombers and fighters on the airdromes and that the shipping in the big harbor included an aircraft carrier.

The bomb tonnage brought to 196 the amount dropped in seven raids on Rabaul dating back to June 10.

On New Guinea, Mitchell medium bombers gave Lae on the Huon Gulf one of the heaviest poundings ever directed at that enemy base.

"Our medium units in concentrated attack upon the airdrome at midday bombed and strafed revetments, hangars, barracks, buildings and ground defenses," the noon communiqué said of the raid.

"Dense clouds of smoke over the target area prevented assessment of damage. Intense anti-aircraft fire was encountered. All our planes returned."

At Rabaul, the bombers attacked Vunakanau airdrome and installations in the harbor before dawn. Both incendiaries and high explosives rained down. Two of the big bombers were reported missing.

Northwest of Australia, medium bombers made a night raid on the airdromes at Penfui and Dili on Timor, starting fires.

On New Guinea above Lae, a four-engined Allied bomber attacked the building area of Finschhafen.

**More Jap Planes Arrive.**

Allied Headquarters in Australia, June 26 (A. P.).—More and more Japanese planes are appearing on the airfields ringing Rabaul, New Britain, and there is considerable shipping, including a converted aircraft carrier, in its huge, horseshoe-shaped harbor, Allied reconnaissance flyers report.

Rabaul lies roughly 700 miles northwest of the Allied base on Guadalcanal in the Solomons and about 500 miles northeast of the ground front below Salamaua, New Guinea. In six raids recently, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's bombers have dropped 176 tons of bombs on Rabaul's airdromes of Lakunai, Rapopo and Vunakanau. Some of the resultant fires were reported to be burning planes.

Today it was disclosed at headquarters that Allied flyers on reconnaissance over Rabaul had counted 170 enemy bombers and fighters on its fields, a slight increase over previous reported totals.

Today's noon communique of Allied air activity was limited. Off Cape St. George, New Ireland, a single Beaufort bomber sighted three small enemy cargo ships escorted by a destroyer and scored a near miss, which sometimes is damaging, with its bombs.

In the vicinity of Madang, New Guinea, Mitchell medium bombers strafed Japanese-occupied villages.

JUN 27 1943

## *Husband Back From War Learns Wife Is Prisoner*

### *Ship She Sailed On to Meet Him Is Victim of Japanese*

MELBOURNE, Australia, June 26 (AP).—For months Mrs. Gabrielle Lyon waited in Australia with her baby for some word of her husband, Captain Ian Lyon, of the British Army, who had escaped from Malaya through Burma, finally reaching India. At last a cable came from him. It said: "Safe, well."

Within four days, Mrs. Lyon was aboard the steamship Nanking en route to India to join her husband, having resisted entreaties of friends, who urged her to wait in view of the danger on the seas. Some weeks later Captain Lyon arrived at the same hotel in Perth, Western Australia, at which his wife stayed before sailing on the Nanking.

He learned the Nanking had fallen victim to the Japanese and the survivors, presumably, had been interned.

## Flyers Like the 'Third Strike'

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, June 18 (delayed) (AP).—The second most popular reading matter (mail from home still comes first) with the men in an American Air Force bombardment group on the north side of New Guinea is the only group newspaper on the island, "Third Strike."

## U-BOAT ATTACKED

Rio de Janeiro June 26 (A. P.).—A Brazilian Air Force plane was reliably reported today to have attacked an Axis U-boat in the Atlantic sixty-five miles northeast of Rio de Janeiro.

The Brazilian Air Force already had scored eight sure successes against U-boats off the South American coasts in the present war.

The pilot in the present case reported a direct hit on the submarine and believed he sank it, but he lacked definite confirmation.

The search for the submarine followed an unsuccessful attack on a United Nations ship last Thursday when the ship messaged for aid and a number of planes flew to the scene. The Brazilian's attack was made in the same neighborhood.

JUN 27 1943

1943

## Mexican Students Resent Zoot Riots

Mexico City, June 26 (A. P.).—Hundreds of university students paraded through downtown streets yesterday shouting protests against alleged anti-Mexican discrimination in zoot suit incidents at Los Angeles.

The students dispersed quietly after Rodulfo Brito Foucher, rector of the University of Mexico, climbed atop an automobile and talked to them.

## Bomber Explodes, Killing 4

WINDSOR, N. S., June 26 (AP).—Four British imperial flyers died today when their Hudson bomber exploded while in flight over Summerville, nine miles from Windsor. The plane was on a routine flight from an eastern base.

## Goebbels's Wife Abroad

### Air Raids Reported Delaying Her Return to Berlin

The wife of Nazi Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels is living "abroad" with her children and has decided to delay her return to Berlin because of the danger of air raids, the Moscow Radio declared Saturday, according to The Associated Press. The broadcast was recorded by the American Government's Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

Frau Goebbels, the Moscow broadcast said, quoting "authentic sources" at Bern, Switzerland, plans to pass the summer "and possibly the winter as well" in Spain, where Goebbels was said to have purchased a castle near Seville.

# Allied Blow in Balkans Seen

## British Eighth Army Reported Poised in Syria for Offensive.

JUN 27 1943

By Associated Press.

Axis invasion anxiety, while still centered chiefly on Italy and her island outposts, turned again to the Balkans today following Thursday's raid by American bombers on an airbase near Salonika, Greece, and German radio reports that the British Eighth Army is poised in Syria for action.

"There are signs that an Allied attack on the Balkans is imminent," said the German-controlled Vichy radio last night in a broadcast recorded by Reuters.

From within the Balkans themselves came reports of new defense measures. A Swiss telegraphic agency dispatch from Sofia said that Bulgarian police had arrested a number of persons and barricades were erected after suspicious persons were seen near the waterworks.

Discovery of a Bulgarian espionage agency and the arrest of five of its members was reported in dispatches from Budapest.

Gen. Count Waldemar Stillfried, military commentator for Transocean, German propaganda news service, said that he considered reports of the annihilation of 10,000 Serbian partisans in Montenegro as of considerable importance because the action removed a threat to Axis communications in case of an Allied Balkan invasion.

**Raid to Knock Out Bases.**

Even London observers entered the Balkan guessing game by pointing out that the most likely reason for air raids on Greece would be to knock out bases from which German planes might operate against an Allied invasion of the island stepping stones to Greece.

A mop-up of Crete and the Dodecanese Islands in the Eastern Mediterranean might be undertaken at virtually the same time as an invasion of Sicily and Sardinia to deploy Axis strength and win full and final control of the Mediterranean, the observers held.

Some London speculation, based on a study of the aerial onslaught and the stabilized Russian front, was that Mediterranean island outposts are on the 1943 Allied invasion program with an invasion leading to Berlin from the west unlikely until later.

**Expect Blow in Norway.**

German guesses on the invasion, meanwhile, ranged all the way to Norway, where a German admiral was reported to have told Nazi marines in a speech at Trondheim that the Allies would invade Norway "within a short time."

The Trondheim reports, which were received by Norwegians in Stockholm, did not identify the admiral but he was presumed to be Otto Ciliax, commander in chi - of German naval forces in Norway.

The one place on which both German and Italian speculation coincided, however, was Italy herself, where unoffiical London reports said the Nazis were massing about ten divisions—150,000 troops—to guard the Brenner Pass in case of an Italian collapse.

The newspaper Popolo di Roma was quoted in a Rome broadcast as saying editorially: "Today the Italian front is the most important and the most logical of the war between Europe and anti-Europe."

The Russian midday communique said today that about 1,000 Italian troops had been killed or wounded in recent fierce battles with Greek guerrillas in southern Macedonia. Rifles and supplies were captured by the Greek patriots, said the communique as brodcast from Moscow and recorded by the Soviet monitor at London.

# PLEDGES MADE TO PRESIDENT OF AID IN WAR

## Murray Calls Legislators' Overriding President a 'Sneak Attack.'

## GREEN ALSO IS INCENSED

## A Republican Senator Holds That Upset Spells Doom for the Fourth Term.

**Washington, June 26 (A. P.).—Presidents of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations renewed the no-strike pledges of their organizations today in letters to President Roosevelt criticizing congressional action in overriding the President's veto of the Connally-Smith anti-strike law.**

William Green of the A. F. of L. assured the President that his group will do everything in its power to make the application of the law unnecessary.

Philip Murray, of the C. I. O., wrote that he was calling the international executive board of the C. I. O. into extraordinary session on Wednesday, July 7, to give 'mature and orderly consideration to the many perplexing problems which as you doubtless know labor will be confronted with as a result of the action of the Congress yesterday.

**Will Stick to WLB.**

Meanwhile the labor members of the War Labor Board said that individually there was no inclination to quit the agency as had been indicated they might do a week before the President vetoed the anti-strike bill.

One C. I. O. member of the board said: "We'll stick with the board." He referred to Mr. Murray's statement calling for continued support of the President despite the congressional action.

Mr. Green said in a letter delivered to the White House by an aid:

"I wish to express my sincere appreciation for your courage and statesmanship in vetoing the Connally-Smith bill.

"Labor and all its friends are inexpressibly shocked by the hasty and impetuous action of Congress in overriding your veto. By their procedure the members of Congress demonstrated they were moved by anger and resentment rather than by careful consideration of the facts.

"Unquestionably, as you pointed out in your veto messa preventing of strikes in vi industries will be rendere difficult instead of more effect by the enactment of this ill-considered law.

**Committed to Non-Strike.**

"Let me assure you, however, that the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor will do everything in their power to make application of this law unnecessary and to further the successful prosecution of the war.

"The American Federation of Labor and all of its affiliated unions stand committed to our no-strike pledge for the duration of the war. I am confident that they will live up to this pledge in the future just as they have in the past. In this way, the workers of America can render the Connally-Smith act inoperative and pave the way for its early repeal. In this way, the workers of America can best service their country and the cause of freedom and democracy."

**Murray's Letter.**

Mr. Murray praised the President's "statesmanlike attitude in placing your veto upon this vicious anti-labor measure."

"We know that your prime interest, like ours, is to win this war against barbarism and slavery and that in order to expedite the winning of the war it becomes necessary for all of labor to lend to you, our nation's leader, every possible degree of support," Mr. Murray wrote. "I am quite sure that every loyal worker, whether a member of organized labor or not, subscribes to this belief.

"You correctly stated the danger of strikes and stoppages as a result of the enactment of the thirty-day provision contained in Section 8. Because this is true it shall be our purpose to do everything possible to avert the obvious dangers arising out of it.

"In the meantime, let me again assure you of our wholesome desire to lend every possible degree of support to you and our country in this, one of the most trying periods of our nation's history."

In issuing his call to the executive board, a copy of which was dispatched to the President, Mr. Murray said:

"The past month has brought a number of important developments carrying grave threats to the firmness and strength of our home front in these critical times.

**...rges 'Sneak Attack.'**

...ongress the President's ...trol program has been ...d and representatives of ... interests have run rampant in onslaughts against the subsidy programs and the price rollback program.

"Yesterday, in a treacherous sneak attack upon the administration, Congress within minutes of the presidential veto rushed through a vote making the Smith-Connally bill law in the face of the President's warning that the bill would harm rather than help production.

"These developments are already taking their toll in terms of national confusion and discontent and in terms of the general morale of the people."

**Sees Fourth Term's Doom.**

The whirlwind enactment of the anti-strike bill over President Roosevelt's veto caused one Republican to assert that there would be no fourth term.

Elated at the result of Senate and House votes overriding the veto, Senator Wherry (R.-Neb.) told reporters:

"This is the first concrete evidence that there will be no fourth term."

Senator Butler (R.-Neb.) thought that the speed with which Congress overrode the veto ought to cool any ardor Mr. Roosevelt might have for a fourth term.

"You would think that now Mr. Roosevelt would be perfectly willing to let somebody else have the job," Senator Butler said. "I look upon the vote as an indication that Congress has reclaimed some of its powers and intends to reclaim more."

The President's veto of the measure also provoked sharp criticism from members of his own party, with Senator Byrd (D., Va.) asserting that the action was laden with politics.

"The veto was not the act of Franklin Roosevelt, Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy in time of a desperate war," Senator Byrd declared. "It was the act of Franklin Roosevelt, candidatee for re-election to a fourth term as President of the United States."

On the other hand, Senator Pepper (D., Fla.), who voted to override the veto in the Senate, said he thought Congress's action expressed only a bi-partisan determination to prevent further strikes in war industries such as the coal walkouts.

"This is a national issue and not a political issue," Senator Pepper declared. "Congress is determined to prevent strikes and if this bill doesn't do it, it will enact further and more drastic measures."

Senator Pepper said that while the President's veto obviously was pleasing to leaders of organized labor who demanded that such a course be taken, he felt that it ought not to be necessary for the President to demonstrate that he is labor's best friend.

Senator Pepper said that pressure from members of the armed forces and their relatives had a hand in congressional determination to take action on the strike question.

Senator Van Nuys (D.-Ind.), chairman of the conference committee which whipped the anti-strike bill into final form, expressed the opinion that the passage over the Presidential veto "demonstrated a reassertion of the independence of the legislative department of the Government."

"In my opinion," Senator Van Nuys said, "the members of Congress felt that injustice to the armed forces and the overwhelming majority of the American people called for passage of the legislation."

**See Wildcat Walkouts.**

Top labor leaders, who had condemned the measure, withheld comment temporarily, but the general tenor of opinion in labor circles was that the act is unrealistic and cannot cope with spontaneous, "wildcat" walkouts. The impulse was to have every union, immediately upon opening negotiations with an employer, give notice to the Government of a threat to war production and thereby obtain a strike vote in thirty days. The NLRB, charged with conducting such elections, probably would not be able to provide machinery to cope with a widespread campaign of that nature.

Another immediate impulse in labor circles was to quit the War Labor Board. The cooler heads thought that was the least likely development, although the act itself raised a question whether the labor members of the WLB could participate in certain cases. The bill disbars members from participating in any decision "in which such member has a direct interest as an officer, employee, or representative of either party to the dispute."

This might create a situation where A. F. of L. members could participate only where a C. I. O. union was involved, and vice versa. However, the board may interpret it to mean that a board member who also is a member of the Electrical Workers' Union, for instance, could not participate in

JUN 27 1943

JUN 27 1943